

BOARD OF HISTORICAL PUBLICATIONS

DOCUMENTS

RELATING TO

CURRENCY, EXCHANGE AND FINANCE
IN NOVA SCOTIA

WITH PREFATORY DOCUMENTS

1675 - 1758

SELECTED BY ADAM SHORTT,
COMPLETED WITH AN INTRODUCTION
BY V. K. JOHNSTON,
AND
REVISED AND EDITED BY GUSTAVE LANCTOT

Published by Authority of the Secretary of State under the direction of the Archivist



OTTAWA
J. O. PATENAUDE, ACTING KING'S PRINTER
1933

BUREAU DES PUBLICATIONS HISTORIQUES

DOCUMENTS

CONCERNANT

LA MONNAIE,
LE CHANGE ET LES FINANCES DE LA
NOUVELLE-ÉCOSSE

AVEC DES DOCUMENTS PRÉLIMINAIRES

1675-1758

CHOISIS PAR ADAM SHORTT,
COMPLÉTÉS AVEC UNE INTRODUCTION
PAR V. K. JOHNSTON,
ET
REVISÉS ET ÉDITÉS PAR GUSTAVE LANCTOT

Publiés sous la direction de l'archiviste avec l'autorisation du Secrétaire d'État



OTTAWA
J. O. PATENAUDE, IMPRIMEUR DU ROI SUPPLÉANT
1933

FOREWORD

The Constitutional Documents first published by the Archives in 1907, were enthusiastically received by historical students throughout the country and led to a movement for the publication of original documents on a more extensive scale than had hitherto been possible. As a result, the Board of Historical Publications was created in 1918 consisting of Dr. Adam Shortt, Dr. A. G. Doughty, Senator Thomas Chapais, Professor G. M. Wrong and Dr. Charles W. Colby. At the first meeting of this Board it was decided to edit and publish documents relating to banking and currency, to agriculture and to constitutional development in the British North American colonies.

On the death of the chairman, Dr. Adam Shortt, which took place in 1930, a considerable amount of material relating to exchange and currency in the Maritime Provinces had been compiled and set in type. The selection was then completed and a preface prepared by Dr. V. K. Johnston. Dr. Johnston retired in 1931 at which time the Board was abolished. At the direction of the Deputy Minister the material was then re-sorted and prepared for publication and finally seen through the press by Dr. Gustave Lanctot.

The work done by Dr. Shortt and his assistants is of great value to students of Canadian history. All the documents which were selected and copied have been arranged in portfolios where they are readily available for consultation. It is to be hoped that in more prosperous times the publication of these documents may be continued.

A. G. DOUGHTY.

AVANT-PROPOS

L'enthousiasme avec lequel les travailleurs historiques de tout le pays accueillirent la publication des *Documents constitutionnels* par les Archives en 1907, provoqua un mouvement en faveur de la publication de documents originaux sur une plus vaste échelle que celle qui avait été possible jusque-là. En conséquence, en 1918, on créa le Bureau des publications historiques, composé de MM. Adam Shortt, A. G. Doughty, Thomas Chapais, G. M. Wrong et Charles W. Colby. A sa première réunion, le Bureau décida d'éditer et de publier des documents concernant la monnaie et la banque, l'agriculture et l'évolution politique des colonies nord-américaines. A la mort du président, M. Adam Shortt, en 1930, il avait déjà réuni et fait composer par l'imprimeur un nombre considérable de pièces relatives au change et à la monnaie des Provinces maritimes. M. V. K. Johnston termina la compilation en cours et rédigea une introduction. M. Johnston ayant donné sa démission en 1931, le Bureau fut aboli. Par direction du sous-ministre, M. Gustave Lanctot, revisa le choix des pièces, les prépara pour l'imprimerie et en surveilla l'impression.

Le travail de M. Shortt et de ses assistants rend de précieux services aux travailleurs de l'histoire canadienne. Tous les documents, réunis et copiés par ses soins, ont été classés dans des cartons, où il est facile de les consulter. Il est à espérer que, dans des temps plus prospères, la publication de ces documents pourra se continuer.

A. G. DOUGHTY.

EDITORIAL NOTE

In listing the documents the chronological order has been occasionally departed from in order to keep up the sequence of inter-dependent papers or the continuity of the subjects under consideration.

Unless otherwise stated all foot-note references are to documents in the Manuscript Room of the Canadian Archives.

In foot-notes the following conventional abbreviations have been used:—

A.W.I. for *America, West Indies.*

B.M. add for *British Museum, Additional Manuscripts.*

B.T. for *Board of Trade.*

B.T. N.S. for *Board of Trade, Nova Scotia.*

N.S. A. for *Nova Scotia, Correspondence.*

N.S. B. for *Nova Scotia, Minutes of Executive Council.*

It is needless to say that the original spelling has been strictly followed in all cases, which will explain the presence of incorrections even in the text of otherwise well autographed documents.

G. LANCTOT.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	PAGE
FOREWORD	i
AVANT-PROPOS	iii
EDITORIAL NOTE	iv
INTRODUCTION	xv
DOCUMENTS:	
1. 1675, September 15..... Currency of the American Colonies.....	1
2. 1690	2
3. 1697, August 31..... No alterations permitted in value of Current Coins, Foreign or British	2
4. 1700	3
5. 1703, June 30..... Common Coinage for all Colonies recommended.....	3
6. 1703, November 23..... Order-in-Council recommended for rating Coin in all Colonies	4
7. 1704, June 18..... Proclamation to settle and ascertain the Currency of Foreign Coins in the Colonies and Plantations.....	4
8. 1705, February 13..... Refusal of Pennsylvania to observe Proclamation of 15 June, 1704	6
9. 1705, February 19..... Effects of Proclamation of 1704.....	6
10. 1705, July 18..... Suspension of Proclamation of 1704.....	9
11. 1705, July 4..... Request for Advice of Attorney General on means of enforcing Proclamation of 1704.....	9
12. 1705, October 19..... Advice of Attorney General on means of enforcing Proclamation of 15 June, 1704.....	10
13. 1707, June 10..... Suggestion that Proclamation of 1704 be enacted as a Statute	10
14. 1708, January 22..... Question of Act to enforce Proclamation of 1704 to await Her Majesty's Pleasure	11
15. 1708, March	11
16. 1703, November 25..... Card Money in Acadia	13
17. 1706, December 22..... Necessity for Card Money in Acadia.....	14
18. 1707, June 30..... Disapproval of Card Money in Acadia.....	14
19. 1708, June 6..... Prohibition of Card Money in Acadia.....	15
20. 1708, December 29..... Acadian Card Money withdrawn.....	15
21. 1710, May 20..... Prohibition of Card Money in Acadia.....	16
22. 1710, August 10..... Currency in Acadia	16
23. 1710, October 11..... Provisioning of Annapolis Royal	17
24. 1710, October 12..... Annapolis Royal the sole port of trade.....	17
25. 1710, November 1..... Instructions for collection of Present to Vetch.....	19
26. 1710, November 15..... Current Conditions in Massachusetts Bay.....	20
27. 1710, November 16..... Acadians appointed to collect share of Minas.....	20
28..... Effects of Massachusetts Paper Money.....	21
29. 1713, November 6..... Use of Boston Bills and French Money in Nova Scotia..	21
30. 1711, February	25
31. 1711, March 10..... Exchange Value between New England Money and Ster- ling	26
32. 1711, March 12..... Pay of Troops at Annapolis Royal.....	26
33. 1711, March 16..... Pay of Troops at Annapolis Royal.....	26
34. 1711, March 26..... Bill of Exchange	27
35. 1711, March	28
36. 1711, March	28
37. 1711, March	29
38. 1711, March	29
39. 1711, March	30
40. 1711, March	30
41. 1711, March	30
42. 1711, March	30
43. 1711, March	30
44. 1711, March	30
45. 1711, March	30
46. 1711, March	30
47. 1711, March	30
48. 1711, March	30
49. 1711, March	30
50. 1711, March	30
49. 1712, May 5..... Provisions for Annapolis Royal.....	33
40. 1711, August 31..... Supply of Funds for maintenance of Annapolis Royal..	33
41. 1711, September 13..... No Information of Credits for the Garrison of Annapolis Royal	34
42. 1711, November 13..... Paper Money the only Currency in New England....	34
43. 1711, November 13..... Effect on Exchange Rate of non-payment of Vetch's Bills	35
44. 1711, November 26..... Lower rate of Exchange on Public Bills.....	35
45. 1711, December 14..... Low rate on Public Bills; Prices increased.....	37
46. 1711/12 January 3..... Effect of non-payment of Bills on Garrison Credit....	38
47. 1711/12 February 9..... Method of improving Public Credit.....	39
48. 1711/12 February 26..... Vetch's authority to draw for Expenses at Annapolis Royal	40
49. 1712, May 5..... Complaints against Governor Vetch.....	42
50. 1712, June 18..... No Market for Bills in Boston.....	43

TABLE OF CONTENTS—*Continued*

	PAGE	
51. 1712, June 24.....	Difficulties in financing Annapolis Royal through non-payment of Bills.....	43
52. 1712, July 30.....	Pay List at Annapolis Royal Garrison.....	45
53. 1712, August 8	Difficulties in maintaining Annapolis Royal through non-payment of Garrison Bills.....	46
54. 1712, October 16	Recirculation of Boston Bills at Annapolis Royal.....	47
55. 1712, November 20.....	Effect of non-payment of Bills on Garrison Credit.....	48
56. 1712/13 January 22.....	Subsistence difficulties through non-payment of Bills... ..	49
57. 1712/13 January 22.....	Funds for victualling Garrison.....	50
58. 1712/13 January 27.....	Establishment at Annapolis Royal Garrison.....	51
59. 1713	Establishment at Annapolis Royal Garrison for 1713.....	52
60. 1713, October 5.....	Credit of Garrison ruined through non-payment of Bills.....	52
61. 1713, October 17.....	Clothing for the Garrison of Annapolis Royal.....	53
62. 1713, October 20.....	Instructions for distributing Subsistence to Garrison....	54
63. 1713, November 5.....	Observance of Instructions for distributing Subsistence..	55
64. 1713, November 15.....	Provisions from Boston, hope of Local Supply.....	57
65. 1714, April 17.....	Clothing for Annapolis Royal Garrison.....	58
66. 1714, June 25.....	Clothing for Annapolis Royal Garrison.....	58
67. 1714, September 6.....	Use of French and Boston Money in trip to Minas.....	59
68. 1714, September 17.....	Clothing for Annapolis Garrison.....	60
69. 1714, September 20.....	Pay and Clothing of Garrison.....	60
70. 1714, October 8.....	Garrison subsisted on Officers' personal Credit.....	61
71. 1714, October 12.....	Estimate for victualling in Boston Money.....	62
72. 1714, November 3.....	Request for increased Allowance for Fire and Candle..	63
73. 1714, November 4.....	No Silver or Gold Money in Nova Scotia; Boston Money used	64
74. 1714, November 20.....	Exchange at 60%.....	65
75. 1714, December 20.....	Instructions for use of Money.....	66
76. 1714, December 20.....	Massachusetts Bills of Credit to be sent to Nova Scotia.	66
77. 1714	Vetch's Petition for payment of Arrears.....	67
78. 1714	Vetch's Case for payment of Arrears.....	68
79. 1714	Necessity for full Pay and Provisions for Garrison.....	70
80. 1715, January 3.....	Difficulty in maintaining Garrison of Annapolis Royal... ..	72
81. 1714/15, January 18.....	Garrison Expenses to be Paid.....	72
82. 1714/15, January 28.....	Local Bills of Credit redeemed in Boston Bills.....	74
83. 1715	Borland's Petition for payment.....	75
84. 1715, April 30.....	Provisions for Annapolis Royal from Boston Merchants.	76
85. 1715, May 12.....	Prices at Annapolis Royal and at Boston.....	77
86. 1715	Clothing supplied Garrison at Annapolis Royal.....	78
87. 1715	Petition for Pay plus Provisions.....	78
88. 1715	Boston—Sterling Exchange at 60%.....	80
89. 1715	Garrison in debt for Necessaries.....	81
90. 1715	Debt of Garrison for Necessaries.....	81
91. 1715, May 14.....	Supplies inadequate and Prices excessive at Annapolis Royal	83
92. 1715, May 13.....	Methods of subsisting Garrison.....	83
93. 1715, May 14.....	Complaints of the Garrison about Clothing supplied....	84
94. 1715, May 18.....	Conditions at Annapolis Royal; Remedies suggested.....	85
95. 1715, May 24.....	Four Hundred per cent advance in Prices.....	86
96. 1715, June 30.....	Extreme need of Provisions at Annapolis Royal.....	87
97. 1715, July 7.....	Provision of Funds for Nova Scotia.....	88
98. 1715	Account of Clothing out of Canada Stores.....	90
99. 1715, August 16.....	Scarcity of Money in Nova Scotia.....	93
100. 1715, August 26.....	Necessity for Issue of Paper Money in Massachusetts....	93
101. 1715, September 2.....	Scarcity of Money; excessive Prices at Annapolis Royal..	94
102. 1715, September 2.....	Condition of Garrison and of Trade at Annapolis Royal..	95
103. 1715, November 1.....	State of Garrison at Annapolis Royal.....	96
104. 1715, November 2.....	Nicholson's administration of Annapolis Royal.....	96
105. 1715/16, February 14.....	Immediate need for Provisions at Annapolis Royal.....	97
106. 1715-16, February 21.....	Conditions at Annapolis Royal.....	97
107. 1716, February 28.....	Suggestions for development of Annapolis Royal.....	99
108. 1716	Methods of accounting and financing at Annapolis Royal	99
109. 1716, March 28.....	Payment of Bills of Exchange from Annapolis Royal....	100
110. 1716, May 16.....	Great need at Annapolis Royal for Clothing.....	101
111. 1716	Scarcity of Money in Massachusetts.....	102
112. 1716, December 14.....	Maintenance of Garrison at Annapolis Royal.....	102

TABLE OF CONTENTS—Continued

	PAGE
113. 1717, June 22.....	Plans for subsisting, financing, etc., Annapolis Royal.... 103
114. 1717, November 5.....	Conditions at Annapolis Royal..... 110
115. 1717/18, February 5.....	Petition of Merchants at Annapolis Royal..... 110
116. 1718, July 10.....	Repairs to Forts..... 112
117. 1718, July 23.....	Fishery and Commerce with Boston..... 113
118. 1718, November 15.....	Trade from Minas to Cape Breton..... 113
119. 1718/19, January 22.....	Robbery of Trader in Nova Scotia..... 114
120. 1718/9, January 27.....	Robbery of Trader in Nova Scotia..... 115
121. 1718/1719, March 15.....	Deplorable condition of Garrison at Annapolis Royal.... 116
122. 1719, July 22.....	Request that Garrison be paid in Money, not in Liquor. 117
123. 1719, December 10.....	Sterling at 100%, probably 125% in Boston Money..... 118
124. 1719-20, February 17.....	Boston Bills of Credit the only circulating money..... 120
125. 1720, April 27.....	New England Money basis of Value..... 120
126. 1720, May 7.....	Payments in New England Money..... 121
127. 1720, May 28.....	No Current Coin in Nova Scotia; Boston Money at 100% exchange..... 121
128. 1720, June 13.....	Sterling Boston Exchange..... 123
129. 1720, June 21.....	Estimate of materials in Sterling..... 124
130. 1720, June 21.....	Ordnance Account in Sterling and Boston..... 125
131. 1720.....	Trading by Barter; Tax difficulties; high Prices..... 125
132. 1720.....	Trade between Minas and Cape Breton..... 126
133. 1720.....	Prices of materials in Sterling..... 126
134. 1720, August 1.....	Exchange rate on Bills..... 127
135. 1720, August.....	Plundering of Traders at Canso..... 128
136. 1720, August 17.....	Exchange at 120%..... 129
137. 1720, August 18.....	Exchange at 120%; Government Credit improving..... 130
138. 1720, August 24.....	Acadians reckoning in French Money..... 131
139. 1720, August 27.....	Credit Notes to be issued on receipt of Money from Boston..... 132
140. 1720, August 29.....	Plundering of Traders at Canso..... 133
141. 1720, September 14.....	Trading Licences from Indians..... 133
142. 1720, September 16.....	Goods to be procured from local Merchants..... 134
143. 1720, November 21.....	Payments in Boston Bills; means of assuring Public Credit..... 134
144. 1720, November 26.....	Finance, Exchange and Currency at Annapolis Royal.. 135
145. 1720, November 24.....	Trade between Boston and Annapolis..... 136
146. 1720/1, January 14.....	Payment of Wages in Boston Bills..... 137
147. 1721, January 16.....	Discounting of Ordnance Bills locally..... 137
148. 1721, April 7.....	Payment of Wages in ready money..... 138
149. 1721, April 22.....	Exchange at 100%..... 139
150. 1721, May 8.....	Prices in New England Money..... 140
151. 1721, May 9.....	Ordnance of security of Creditors..... 141
152. 1721, June 13.....	Defence to charges against Administration in Annapolis Royal..... 141
153. 1721, June 18.....	Governor's Defence to charges of Maladministration... 148
154. 1721, July 18.....	Reasons for paying Wages in ready money..... 152
155. 1721/2, March 13.....	Exchange at 120%..... 154
156.....	Cost of Garrisons..... 155
157. 1724, November 6.....	Use of New England Money..... 155
158. 1725, July 14.....	Prices of Provisions in Sterling..... 155
159. 1725, August 11.....	Export Trade in Fish..... 156
160. 1725, August 13.....	Value of Provisions in New England Money..... 157
161. 1725, August 12.....	Instructions to obtain information of Clandestine Trade 157
162. 1725, August 30.....	Report of Clandestine Trade with Louisbourg..... 158
163. 1725.....	Trading opportunities in Nova Scotia..... 159
164. 1725, September 5.....	Financing at Canso..... 160
165. 1725, October 10.....	Specie, Codfish or Bills in payment..... 161
166. 1725, November 24.....	New England Money basis of Value at Canso..... 161
167. 1725/6, February 25.....	Estimates in Boston and Sterling..... 162
168. 1725/6.....	Prices of materials in Boston and Sterling..... 163
169. 1725/6.....	Clandestine Trade..... 164
170. 1726, July 27.....	Taxation at Canso..... 165
171. 1726, November 24.....	Provisioning Garrison..... 165
172. 1726, December 24.....	Exchange at Canso 200%; at Annapolis Royal 150%.. 165
173. 1727, May 19.....	Value of Coins..... 166
174. 1727, August 23.....	Sourious offer to supply Provisions locally..... 167
175. 1727, August 30.....	Export of Coal to Boston..... 167

TABLE OF CONTENTS—*Continued*

	PAGE
176. 1727, September 27.....	Rent of Vessel in Sterling..... 168
177. 1727,	Trading to Minas..... 168
178. 1728, June 23.....	New England Sterling Exchange..... 169
179. 1728, November 18.....	Payment of Customs Duties in Current Money of New England..... 171
180. 1729, September 28.....	Suggestion for Issue of Paper Currency..... 171
181. 1729, November 25.....	Instructions from England required for Issue of Paper Currency..... 172
182. 1729, December 23.....	Assets of an Acadian Estate..... 173
183. 1729, December 25.....	Fishery at Canso 1729..... 174
184. 1730, May 20.....	Authorization by Assembly required before Issue of Paper Money..... 176
185. 1730, December 10.....	Collection of Quit Rents..... 177
186. 1730/31, January 22.....	Fishery at Canso 1730..... 177
187. 1731,	Trade and Revenue of Nova Scotia..... 180
188. 1731, March 11.....	Use of French Money by Acadians, Boston Money by Garrison..... 182
189. 1731, June 4.....	Quit Claim to Nova Scotia..... 182
190. 1731, June-August.....	Coal Mine, Provisions and Quit Rents..... 183
191. 1731/2.....	Clandestine Trade..... 184
192. 1732, May 29.....	Trade between Boston and Nova Scotia..... 184
193. 1732, June 19-21.....	Patent for Coal Mining to Boston Company..... 185
194. 1732, August 26.....	Deputies to be paid by Electors; half bushel measure to be standardized..... 187
195. 1732, September 4.....	Clandestine and Illegal Trade..... 188
196. 1732, September 11.....	Truck House on St. John's River..... 189
197. 1732, December 23.....	Increased price of Provisions..... 189
198. 1732,	Fishery at Canso, 1732..... 190
199. 1732.....	Trade of Nova Scotia..... 191
200. 1733, April 25.....	Subscriptions in New England Money..... 192
201. 1733, October 23.....	Quit Rents or compensation to Heir of La Tour..... 192
202. 1733,	Fishery at Canso, 1733..... 194
203. 1734, January 14.....	Trading by Acadians with Cape Breton..... 195
204. 1733/4, March 4.....	Prices of Agricultural Produce..... 196
205. 1733/4, March 22.....	Seigniorial Rights to be purchased..... 197
206. 1734,	Conditions in Garrison..... 198
207. 1734, May 10.....	Sterling Exchange at 260%..... 198
208. 1734, August 12.....	Theft of £5 Bill..... 199
209. 1734,	New England Money at 260% discount..... 200
210. 1734, October 2.....	Purchase of Seigniorial Rights for £2000..... 201
211. 1734, November 30.....	Shareholders in Coal Mines..... 201
212. 1735,	Exorbitant prices for Fire Wood..... 202
213. 1735, December 22.....	Penalties for Theft..... 203
214. 1736,	Security in New England Money..... 203
215. 1736, August 27.....	Shareholders in Coal Mines..... 204
216. 1736, November 10.....	Fishery at Canso, 1736..... 205
217. 1737, January 1.....	Reward in New England Money..... 205
218. 1737, June 18.....	Estimate in New England Currency..... 206
219. 1737,	Fishery at Canso..... 206
220.....	Paper Money and Exchange in New England..... 207
221. 1739/40, January 19.....	Accounts of Rent Gatherers..... 208
222. 1739/40, January 26.....	Account of Rent Gatherers..... 209
223. 1740, March.....	Value of Colonial Paper Moneys..... 210
224. 1740, March.....	Paper Currency in British Colonies..... 211
225. 1740, May 6.....	Trade and Fishery of Nova Scotia..... 216
226. 1740, May 12.....	Postage in New England Money..... 217
227. 1740, June 18.....	Trade and Fishery of Nova Scotia..... 217
228. 1740, August 16.....	40 Sh. Postage from Great Britain to Nova Scotia via Virginia..... 219
229. 1740, September 22.....	Bill of Exchange for £144/4 Sterling..... 219
230. 1740,	Estimate of Quit Rents in Sterling and New England Money..... 220
231. 1740,	Sterling New England Exchange, 1740..... 221
232. 1740/1, January 7.....	Receipt for Dues to the Crown..... 221
233. 1741/2, March 16.....	Livres at 450% discount in Sterling..... 222
234. 1743, September 1.....	Clandestine Trade..... 223
235. 1743, December 6.....	Clandestine Trade..... 224

TABLE OF CONTENTS—Continued

	PAGE
236. 1743/4, March 20	Inventory of Estate in New England Old Tenor..... 225
237. 1744, October 4	Subsistence of Troops at Annapolis Royal..... 227
238. 1744, October 20	Sterling New England Exchange..... 228
239. 1744, November 9	Subsistence of Troops at Annapolis Royal..... 229
240. 1745, May 13	Value of Houses in Sterling..... 229
241. 1745	Estimated Value of French Fishery..... 230
242. 1745, August 10	Financing of Louisbourg..... 232
243. 1745, August 13	Request for Cash for building purposes..... 233
244. 1745, October 3.....	Retention of Dollars at Louisbourg, Bill drawn there- for 233
245. 1745, October 25.....	Measures to prevent Acadians trading with the enemy.. 234
246. 1745, November 8.....	Acadian assistance of French and Indian enemies..... 235
247. 1745/6, January 9.....	Importation of Supplies from Boston..... 238
248. 1746, April 2.....	Subsistence for Louisbourg Garrison..... 239
249. 1746, April 11.....	Prices dependent on prices in New England..... 240
250. 1746, April 17.....	Provisions at Annapolis Royal..... 240
251. 1746, June 2.....	Cost of Fuel at Louisbourg..... 241
252. 1746, July 8.....	Conditions at Louisbourg..... 241
253. 1746, August 6.....	Payment of Troops in Specie..... 243
254. 1746, August 9.....	Importation of Supplies from Boston..... 243
255. 1746, September 18.....	Specie for Louisbourg from Boston and New York..... 244
256. 1746	Financing of Louisbourg..... 245
257. 1746, September 22.....	Prices high; promise to pay for supplies in Silver Money 247
258. 1746, October 3.....	French Reward for English Scalps..... 248
259. 1746, October 9.....	Ordinance regulating retailing of Liquor..... 248
260. 1746, November 8.....	Money for Louisbourg difficult to obtain..... 249
261. 1746, November 10.....	Liquor Retailers named..... 250
262. 1746, December 3.....	Forty Shillings in Exchange for one Pistole..... 251
263. 1746	Fuel account for Louisbourg, 1746..... 251
264. 1746/7, January 20.....	Scarcity of Cash at Louisbourg..... 252
265. 1746/7, January 20.....	Specie exported from Louisbourg in Trade..... 253
266. 1747, February 12.....	Price of Firewood..... 254
267. 1747, April 4.....	Subsistence of Louisbourg Garrison..... 254
268. 1747, June 26.....	Offer to sell Spanish Cannon..... 255
269. 1747, June 28.....	Provisions at Louisbourg..... 255
270. 1747, July 19.....	Depreciation of New England Money..... 256
271. 1747, July 21.....	Depreciation of New England Money..... 257
272. 1747, July 21.....	Price of Rum dependent on price in New England..... 258
273. 1747, August 6.....	Full pay for Prisoners..... 258
274. 1747, August 19.....	Redemption of French Notes of Credit..... 259
275. 1747, August	Garrison Nurse to be paid in New England Money Old Tenor 261
276. 1747, September 28.....	Increase in Wages through depreciation of Money..... 262
277. 1747, October 29.....	Troops to be paid by sale of Bills drawn on British Treasury 262
278. 1747, November 5.....	Request to Massachusetts' Assembly to advance money for Pay of Troops..... 264
279. 1747, November 5.....	Refusal of Massachusetts' Assembly to advance money for Pay of Troops..... 264
280. 1747, November 28.....	Payment of Troops..... 265
281. 1747, December 16.....	Draft Bill of Exchange..... 266
282. 1747, December 19.....	Discounting Bills of Exchange for Troops pay..... 266
283. 1748, January 15.....	Provisioning at Annapolis Royal..... 267
284. 1748, April 12.....	Financing of Louisbourg..... 267
285. 1748, April 23.....	Collection of Acadian trading accounts..... 268
286. 1748, April 25.....	Payments in Boston Money old Tenour; Change from Boston 269
287. 1748, April 26.....	Trade with Acadians..... 269
288. 1748, April 26.....	Offer to sell Cannon..... 270
289. 1748, May 5.....	Pay for extra duty at Annapolis Royal..... 270
290. 1748, May 31.....	Traders from New England..... 271
291. 1748, June 4.....	Payment of Trading Accounts..... 272
292. 1748, June 7.....	Wages at Annapolis Royal..... 273
293. 1748, July-August	Value of Livres in Massachusetts Currency old Tenour. 273
294. 1748, August 4.....	Imports from New England 273

TABLE OF CONTENTS—*Continued*

	PAGE
295. 1748, August 6.....	274
296. 1748, August 6.....	274
297. 1748,.....	276
298. 1748, August 24.....	277
299. 1749, January 31.....	278
300. 1749, July 17.....	280
301. 1749, August 28.....	280
302. 1749, August.....	281
303. 1749, September 18.....	281
304. 1749, October 1.....	281
305. 1749, October 3.....	282
306. 1749, October 7.....	283
307. 1749, October 14.....	283
308. 1749, November 30.....	284
309. 1749, 1749-1751.....	284
310. 1749, December.....	286
311. 1749/50, January 25.....	286
312. 1749-50, February 2.....	287
313. 1749/50, February 23.....	288
314. 1750, March 16.....	289
315. 1750, March 20.....	290
316. 1750, April 30.....	291
317. 1750, April 30.....	292
318. 1750, May 29.....	293
319. 1750, June 14.....	294
320. 1750, June 14.....	294
321. 1750, June 16.....	296
322. 1750, June 22.....	298
323. 1750.....	298
324. 1750, July 6.....	299
325. 1750, July 6.....	300
326. 1750, July 10.....	302
327. 1750, July 20.....	303
328. 1750, July-August.....	304
329. 1750, August 15.....	305
330. 1750, August 18.....	305
331. 1750, August 19.....	306
332. 1750, August 28.....	306
333. 1750, August 28.....	306
334. 1750, August 31.....	307
335. 1750, September 1.....	307
336. 1750, September 2.....	308
337. 1750, September 16.....	308
338. 1750, September 20.....	309
339. 1750, September 22.....	312
340. 1750, September 22.....	312
341. 1750, September 22.....	313
342. 1750, September 25.....	314
343. 1750, September 25.....	316
344. 1750, September 29.....	316
345. 1750, October 4.....	317
346. 1750, October 9.....	318
347. 1750, November 8.....	318
348. 1750, November 15.....	320
349. 1750, November 15.....	321
350. 1750, November 15.....	322
351. 1750, November 15.....	323
352. 1750, November 15.....	323
353. 1750, November 26.....	324
354. 1750, November 27.....	330
355. 1750, November 27.....	331

TABLE OF CONTENTS—*Continued*

	PAGE
356. 1750, November 27.....	A Nova Scotia Currency suggested..... 332
357. 1750, November 30.....	List of Bills drawn and methods of securing cash..... 333
358. 1750, December 31.....	Progress in developing Halifax..... 334
359. 1750.....	Fish exports at Halifax..... 335
360. 1750-51, January 14.....	Suits against settlers for Foreign debts restrained..... 335
361. 1750-1, March 22.....	Instructions to Governor on finance and currency..... 337
362. 1751, April 29.....	Bounty on Fish..... 338
363. 1751, April 29.....	Act granting Bounty on Fish and Oil, and imposing duty on Spirituous Liquors..... 340
364. 1751, May 10.....	Act amending Bounty and Duty Act of 29 April 1751... 341
365. 1751, May 27.....	Price of Fish at retail fixed..... 342
366. 1751, June 14.....	Impossible to send Specie to Nova Scotia..... 342
367. 1751, June 14.....	Request for payment of account for silver supplied in Nova Scotia..... 343
368. 1751, June 29.....	Difficulty in selling bills for Cash in Nova Scotia..... 343
369. 1751, July 1.....	Bills usually sold for Cash in Nova Scotia..... 344
370. 1751, July 9.....	Bills presented for payment..... 344
371. 1751, July 31.....	Act imposing duty on liquor and granting bounty on ships 372. 1751.....
372. 1751.....	Ransom in livres..... 346
373. 1751, September 12.....	Notices of bills sold for money in Nova Scotia..... 347
374. 1751, October 15.....	Draft in livres paid..... 352
375. 1751, November 1.....	Purchase price of bread..... 352
376. 1751, November 3.....	Rum and molasses from Louisbourg bartered for flour.. 353
377. 1751, November 5.....	Notice of bills sold for cash..... 354
378. 1751, November 22.....	Price of flour in New York Currency..... 354
379. 1751.....	New York, New England and Rhode Island commerce with Louisbourg in rum and molasses..... 355
380. 1751, December 19.....	Notice of bills sold for money..... 355
381. 1751, December 20.....	Enquiry if supplies to Halifax sold in Boston for half value..... 355
382. 1751.....	British Statute regulating Issue of paper money..... 356
383. 1752, January 14.....	Sterling price of bread in Philadelphia, New York and Halifax..... 357
384. 1752, January 22.....	Prices of bread in Philadelphia and Halifax; freight rates and profits..... 358
385. 1752, February 3.....	Act prohibiting monopolizing purchases of imported pro- visions..... 359
386. 1752, February 3.....	Act penalizing liquor smuggling..... 360
387. 1752, February 3.....	Act establishing a Ferry..... 361
388. 1752, February 3.....	Act amending Act of 14 January, 1750/51 <i>re</i> liquor debts. 363
389. 1752, February 5.....	Exchange at 85% advance, New York and Halifax..... 363
390. 1752, February 6.....	Economies in supplying subsistence in Cash, not in Kind 364
391. 1752, February 20.....	Bounty on Beer brewing..... 366
392. 1752, February 20.....	Act granting bounty to brewer..... 366
393. 1752, March 6.....	Request for opinion on plan of supplying subsistence in Cash, not in Kind..... 367
394. 1752, March 6.....	Act regulating sales of flour..... 367
395. 1752, April 8.....	Act granting bounties out of liquor revenues..... 368
396. 1752, April 21.....	Instructions for Issue of subsistence money..... 369
397. 1752, April 27.....	Enclosing Plan of and Instructions for distribution of sub- sistence money..... 370
398. 1752, June 12.....	Lottery for Light House funds..... 371
399. 1752, June 19.....	Dollars and half pence shipped as subsistence money... 372
400. 1752, August 10.....	Money in Lieu of subsistence not acceptable..... 372
401. 1752, August 24.....	Supplying of provisions..... 373
402. 1752, August 31.....	Loan of money to Government..... 375
403. 1752, September 1.....	Subsistence Money Plan impracticable..... 375
404. 1752, September 14.....	Ransom paid in dollars..... 376
405. 1752, September 25.....	Borrowing of provisions..... 377
406. 1752, September 29.....	Marketing of Live Stock..... 377
407. 1752, September 29.....	Act amending Market Act of 15 November 1750..... 378
408. 1752, October 14.....	Treasurer to pay ransom in dollars..... 378
409. 1752, October 16.....	Bills of Exchange sold for money..... 379
410. 1752, October 16.....	Subsistence for German settlers..... 380
411. 1752.....	Labour and immigrant conditions in Nova Scotia..... 381
412. 1752, November 16.....	Provisions imported from Boston..... 382

TABLE OF CONTENTS—*Continued*

	PAGE
413. 1752, November 21.....	Value of half pences to be determined..... 382
414. 1752, November 29.....	Value of cut Pistareens: 4/6 the ounce..... 383
415. 1752, November 29.....	Act amending Act of 15 November 1750 <i>re</i> cutting Pistareens 383
416. 1752, November	High cost of living in Nova Scotia..... 384
417. 1752, December 1.....	Damages on protested bills..... 384
418. 1752, December 4.....	Purchase of flour and pork..... 385
419. 1752, December 6.....	Yearly supply of Specie in pence necessary..... 386
420. 1752, December 10.....	Only about £1000 in half pence required..... 387
421. 1752, December 22.....	Money in lieu of subsistence in Kind should have been issued 387
422. 1752, December 22.....	Act amending Bounty and Duty Act of 29 April 1751... 388
423. 1753, February 20.....	Parliamentary appropriation for 1753..... 388
424. 1753, February 28.....	Act continuing Beer Bounty for one year..... 389
425. 1753	Exchange between Sterling and Boston Old Tenour in 1749-50 389
426. 1753, March 8.....	Act amending Ferry Act of 3 February 1752..... 390
427. 1753, March 28.....	Mint too busy to make half pence for Nova Scotia..... 391
428. 1753, March	Troops paid by dollars purchased in New York..... 391
429. November 1752—March 1753	List of bills negotiated for Dollars..... 392
430. 1753, April 9.....	Order to Treasurer for payment..... 393
431. 1753, April 19.....	Act continuing Land Bounty Act of 8 April 1752, to 31 July 1753..... 394
432. 1753, April 23.....	Act penalizing unlicensed retailing of liquor at Chignecto 394
433. 1753, April	Trials for counterfeiting Doubloons and Pistareens..... 395
434. 1753, April	Abstract of trials of cases of counterfeiting..... 400
435. 1753, July 9.....	Supplies and Half Pence shipped to Nova Scotia..... 401
436. 1753, July 12.....	Shoes priced at 3 sh. 6d..... 401
437. 1753, July 12.....	Conditions at Lunenburg..... 402
438. 1753, July 21.....	Prices in New York and Halifax currency..... 404
439.	Rating of Halifax Currency..... 405
440. 1753	Conditions at Halifax..... 405
441. 1753, May-July	Act prescribing conditions for receipt of Hay Bounty... 406
442. 1753, July 23.....	Issue of subsistence in money impracticable..... 406
443. 1753, August 28.....	Act prohibiting distilleries in Halifax..... 407
444. 1753	Use of pieces of eight in trade with British Colonial settlements 408
445. 1753, September 18	Act continuing Beer Bounty Act for two years..... 408
446. 1753, July 28.....	Act continuing Land Bounty Act to 15 September 1753... 409
447. 1753	Account of Nova Scotia Public Finance..... 409
448. 1753	List of Bills drawn for money and supplies..... 411
449. 1754, March 1.....	No circulating money amongst German settlers..... 411
450. 1754, April 1.....	Special court for collection of debts..... 412
451. 1754, May 27.....	Warrant for arrest of debtor to Government..... 413
452. 1754, June 20.....	Quit Rents paid in livres..... 414
453. 1754, June 21.....	Imperial grant to purchase live stock..... 415
454. 1754	Value of French Coin..... 415
455. 1754, July 31.....	Bounties discontinued for lack of funds..... 416
456. 1754, September 12.....	Act prohibiting export of raw hides..... 417
457. 1754, September 17.....	Farming of liquor duties..... 418
458. 1754, September 17.....	Proclamation prohibiting export of corn..... 419
459. 1754, October 2.....	Act amending Act of 17 September, 1754..... 420
460. 1754, October 5.....	Act prohibiting export of grain..... 420
461. 1754, February-August.....	List of bills drawn for Cash and supplies..... 422
462. 1754, October 24.....	Act regulating export of Fish, Lumber, &c..... 423
463. 1754, October 29.....	Muskets valued in currency of Halifax..... 429
464. 1754, October 29.....	Muskets valued in currency of Halifax..... 432
465. 1754, October 29.....	Fowls valued in lawful money of Great Britain..... 433
466. 1754, October 29.....	Personalty valued in current money of Halifax..... 434
467. 1754, October 29.....	Export of firewood to Boston..... 435
468. 1755, February 28.....	Draft Act amending Fish Bounty & Liquor Duty Act read 435
469. 1755, March 11.....	Prices of personal services in Sterling..... 436
470. 1755, March 11.....	Act amending Fish Bounty & Liquor Duty Act..... 437
471. 1755, April 2.....	Act regulating export trade..... 440

TABLE OF CONTENTS—*Continued*

	PAGE
472. 1755, April 10.....	442
473. 1755, April 14.....	443
474. 1755, April 14.....	445
475. 1755, April 14.....	446
476. 1755, September 23.....	448
477. 1755, September.....	449
478. 1755, October 8.....	449
479. 1755, from 1749.....	450
480. 1756, February 10.....	454
481. 1756, April 14.....	455
482. 1756, April 14.....	455
483. 1757, January 20.....	456
484. 1757, March 15.....	457
485. 1757, May 3.....	458
486. 1757, May 6.....	459
487. 1757, May 6.....	460
488. 1757, May 18.....	460
489. 1757, May 26.....	461
490. 1757, May 26.....	462
491. 1757, June 21.....	463
492. 1757, July 2.....	464
493. 1757, August 17.....	464
494. 1757, November 9.....	465
495. 1757, November 11.....	466
Index.....	467

INTRODUCTION

I. BACKGROUND TO FINANCE, CURRENCY, EXCHANGE OF NOVA SCOTIA

In the autumn of 1710, the French fort at Port Royal was captured by troops, raised in New England but equipped and paid by the British Government. In 1713, by the Treaty of Utrecht, the conquest of Nova Scotia was confirmed, the Crown of France ceding Nova Scotia to the Crown of Great Britain. Since 1713, therefore, Nova Scotia has been British territory.

Immediately after its capture, Port Royal was renamed Annapolis Royal. The fort was garrisoned by troops from the expedition which had captured it, and these, being New Englanders, the predominating influence of New England in and over the subsequent development of Nova Scotia was at once instituted.

Prior to 1710, and for some forty years thereafter, the only settled part of the Nova Scotian peninsula was the Annapolis Valley, which was occupied by French Acadians. The peninsula was known as Acadia, although politically it formed a part of New France, and was governed locally under direct instructions from Versailles, the interference from Quebec being only occasional, and mainly of a military nature. The history of Acadia, prior to 1710, was, to some degree, related to and connected with the history of New France.

The first period in the history of Nova Scotia as a British possession had, therefore, two distinct backgrounds: the conditions existing in the Thirteen Colonies, particularly in New England, which, through the garrison stationed in Annapolis Royal after 1710, affected Nova Scotia, and conditions in Acadia and amongst the Acadians, prior to the conquest, which naturally affected conditions therein after the conquest.

The Acadians in the Annapolis Valley formed a secluded settlement, distant both from France and from New France, with the result that they had few contacts with the outside world. They grew or made all the articles of food and husbandry necessary to their existence; they required few, if any imported goods, with the result that they had no external trade. They were in fact a non-trading people. Such being the case, they had little or no use for money; what money they did possess, was hoarded and was not in active circulation. These small supplies of hoarded money were largely French silver and gold, brought into Acadia by military, civil, and clerical agents of the French Government. Card money, such as was then in use in New France, although it had been issued in Acadia, had been prohibited and withdrawn on instructions from Paris.¹

After 1710, the English garrison at Annapolis Royal was largely composed of New Englanders, and, except for some few traders from Boston, constituted for a number of years, the only body of Englishmen in the peninsula. Being New Englanders, the officers and men were thoroughly accustomed to all the intricacies of exchange, created by the monetary system, which, by the beginning of the eighteenth century, had grown up in the British American colonies. In dealing with the Acadians, French money and French bases of value were used; the garrison, however, used Boston money as its basis of value, with sterling as the basis of value in accounts with the British Government. In the early years of its history as a British possession, Nova Scotia thus had three bases of value: sterling, Boston, and French money, the last two being of local use, and both ultimately being valued in sterling.

¹ See documents nos. 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22.

Until the founding of Halifax in 1749, the garrisons at Annapolis Royal, and at the outposts at the Isthmus of Chignecto, constituted the only English settlements in the Nova Scotian peninsula. During those thirty-nine years, Boston was the largest and most active centre of trade and commerce in the northern thirteen colonies. Nova Scotia, captured by New Englanders, and possessing valuable cod fisheries, the basis of Boston's wealth, came within the orbit of New England, and particularly of Massachusetts Bay and Boston, to such a degree that the peninsula became, in effect, merely an outpost of Massachusetts Bay, and its garrisons merely a counterpoise to the French fort and trading centre at Louisburg in Cape Breton. The garrisons, although maintained at the expense of the British Government for the protection of New England, were in fact paid with money obtained in Boston and were supplied with necessaries and clothing purchased in New England. Pay and provisions for the garrisons were obtained through the negotiation in Boston, by the commandant at Annapolis Royal, of bills of exchange on the British Treasury. In addition, New England fishermen actively fished Nova Scotian waters, and New England traders carried on a trade by sea with Acadian settlements on the Bay of Fundy as well as with the French at Louisburg. Through these direct and indirect means, Boston money was introduced into Nova Scotia and became the sole circulating currency amongst the garrison and amongst the Acadians. The latter, however, through a clandestine trade with Louisbourg, obtained some small supplies of French money, which, consisting of hard money, were hoarded. In dealings with the English garrison, and with Boston traders, the Acadians soon learned to use Boston money. Thus Nova Scotia, prior to 1749, accepted Boston money as its local currency; as a consequence, the monetary situation in Boston and New England had a large effect on the currency and financial situation in Nova Scotia during the first years of its history as a British possession.

The general currency and financial situation in the Thirteen Colonies was based on their commercial relations.¹ During this period, the colonies laboured under an unfavourable balance of trade with the Mother Country; their exports consisted of fish, lumber and raw materials, shipped, not only to Great Britain, but to the West Indies and the countries in and about the Mediterranean. Imports of manufactured goods were obtained from Great Britain, although large importations of sugar and molasses were made from the West Indies. Imports from Great Britain, however, exceeded in value, exports to Great Britain, but exports to the West Indies and the Mediterranean countries, by reason of navigation laws and mercantilism, exceeded in value, imports from those areas, with the result that the colonies imported foreign gold and silver coins, which were used in reducing the unfavourable balance of trade with Great Britain. English coins were at a premium in the colonies; in fact, few if any English coins were in circulation, although on paper, accounts were kept in sterling, and prices were based on sterling as the ultimate standard of value. The hard money of the Thirteen Colonies, was, therefore, not English sovereigns, shillings and pence, but a hodge podge of French, Spanish and Portuguese coins largely obtained in trade with the West Indies.

The external trade of the Thirteen Colonies was thus maintained by the use of foreign coins, as well as by set-offs through bills of exchange, and through army and governmental payments by the British Government, in and to the colonies. As population increased, the internal trade of the colonies also expanded. With a larger number of transactions, an increase in circulating media of exchange was necessitated. This need was not met by increasing the volume of foreign coins in circulation, but by the expedient of a fiat paper currency—an expedient now attempted for the first time in British territories. The first issues of colonial paper currency were made during the latter part of the

¹ See foot-note to page 1.

seventeenth century, and after a few years, like all fiat paper currencies, were distinguished by overissue and depreciation. Yet these local paper currencies were of great value in providing an adequate medium of exchange for the internal trade of each colony. With their value based on sterling, they gradually circulated throughout the colonies, and their value and usefulness, in domestic, colonial and intercolonial trade, became assured. Discount rates on the various colonial paper currencies necessarily varied, but with sterling as a basis, the confusion, resulting from numerous currencies, soon became a normal condition, and exchange values, a matter of ordinary business dealing. Thus, business and governmental transactions, although ultimately, and on paper, based on sterling, were in fact carried on by the use of a hodge podge of foreign coins and of circulating bills of credit issued by local colonial governments, whose real value in exchange was determined by discounting in terms of sterling.

Out of the confusion, which arose from exchange difficulties, caused by the general circulation of a large variety of colonial paper currencies and foreign coins, grew a demand for a common and uniform colonial currency.¹ To achieve such a continental currency, two methods might have been pursued: the valuation of all current coins in sterling, or the calling in of all current coin, and the issue of acceptable legal tender in place of it. The latter method was hardly practicable; colonial paper money, although not accepted in making trading settlements with Great Britain, was highly useful for internal trade purposes; foreign coins in circulation, though worn and defaced, and valued only as specie, served a purpose, both as actual media of exchange and as reserves for paper issues; in actual practice, colonial trade was thoroughly accustomed to the hodge podge of foreign coins, even though the valuation of those coins created difficulties. Consequently, the practicable method of creating a common colonial currency was a standardized valuation of all current foreign coins in terms of sterling; by this means, not only would internal colonial trade be enabled to continue in its accustomed way, but also a standardized currency would be created, by means of which settlements of English accounts would be facilitated.

Suggestions and requests from the trading colonies for a common colonial currency, finally bore fruit in 1704, when, by Royal Proclamation, the values of foreign coins in circulation in the colonies were established in terms of sterling.² This Proclamation, it was found, not only had no means whereby it might be enforced, but also was most difficult to introduce and have adopted in internal trade;³ on representation from the colonial governors, stating the ineffectual nature of the Proclamation, and advising the necessity of means for enforcing it,⁴ the Proclamation was substantially enacted, in 1707/8, as an Imperial statute, entitled, An Act for Ascertaining the Rates of Foreign Coins in the British Colonies in America.⁵ The statute, although like all statutes, capable of being enforced, was, except in government accounts, not enforced; business and trade continued to treat and accept foreign coins on the usual basis,⁶ and gradually, through the extensive issues of paper bills, and the operation of Gresham's Law, business transactions and the general monetary needs of the colonies were supplied by issues of colonial bills of credit. Instead, therefore, of establishing a common colonial currency, the statute of 1707/8 resulted in establishing paper currencies as the currencies of the colonies, and in the elimination of even worn and debased foreign coins from general circulation.

The currencies of the Thirteen Colonies were, consequently, mixtures of foreign coins and of local paper bills of credit.⁷ New England, having a large

¹ See documents nos. 4, 5.

² See documents nos. 6, 7.

³ See documents nos. 8, 9.

⁴ See document no. 11.

⁵ See documents nos. 12, 13, 14, 15.

⁶ See documents nos. 220, 224.

⁷ See documents nos. 26, 28, 29, 42, 100, 111

external trade, imported foreign coins; in addition, New England issued large amounts of paper money for the convenience of its internal and intercolonial trade. Consequently, when Port Royal was captured in 1710, and subsequently became an outpost of Massachusetts Bay, importing supplies from Boston,¹ discounting and selling bills of exchange on London in Boston,² and importing money for the support of the garrison from Boston,³ the currency, in use in New England, became the currency used by the garrison. The first currency of the first British garrison stationed in Nova Scotia was, therefore, the currency of Massachusetts Bay and Boston, which was, in small part, foreign coins, and almost wholly New England paper money, then generally and more popularly known as Boston Bills.

II. FINANCE, CURRENCY, EXCHANGE, IN NOVA SCOTIA 1710-1749

Port Royal was captured in the autumn of 1710, as a side-issue of the ill-fated Canada Expedition of 1711. Upon its capture, the fort was garrisoned by troops from the Canada Expedition, and was provisioned for the eight months to June 1711, with supplies taken from the Canada Expedition.⁴ The supplies for the Canada Expedition were purchased through the agent, John Borland, in Boston, by bills of exchange drawn on the British Treasury.⁵

Upon the capture of Fort Royal, the commandant seized the opportunity to tax the Acadians, and issued instructions that furs to the value of six thousand livres, and a contribution of twenty pistoles per month, should be collected from the Acadians.⁶ The Acadians declared that they were too poverty stricken to meet such a large demand, but managed to meet half the amount, paying in furs, French bills of credit, and agricultural produce. The French bills of credit were drawn by the French governors, and in order to give them currency, were endorsed by the English commandant, a large number of the bills being in circulation.⁷ In 1710 and 1711, the garrison troops, when used as workmen, were paid eighteen pence Boston money per day.⁸

In the spring of 1711, the Acadians supplied the garrison with fresh provisions in exchange for money or salt.⁹ During the winter, all wood used by the garrison and supplied by the Acadians, was paid for in money, and the soldiers used on foraging parties were paid in Boston money. During the first winter of English occupation of Annapolis Royal, French money was used in transactions between the garrison and the Acadians, and Boston bills of credit in transactions within the garrison itself.¹⁰

Money during the winter of 1710-1711, was obtained partly by enforced contributions from the Acadians without the banlieue,¹¹ and partly by supplies of Boston bills brought by the commandant from Boston.¹² In collecting contributions from the Acadians, two local persons were appointed in each settlement, who collected from their neighbours in proportion to their capacity to pay, the proceeds being shipped to Annapolis Royal.¹³ As a war measure, to prevent any aid or assistance to French troops, the commandant restricted by proclamation, all trade in Acadia, to Annapolis Royal, which he intended evidently to make the only market for the Acadians.¹⁴ It is of interest to note, that in the autumn of 1710, Massachusetts had no silver money and only province bills were in general circulation.¹⁵

¹ See documents nos. 40, 43, 44, 45, 46.

² See documents nos. 30, 33, 34, 40, 43.

³ See documents nos. 54, 67, 73, 76, 82, 119, 123, 126, 138, 142.

⁴ See document no. 44.

⁵ See document no. 30.

⁶ See document no. 25.

⁷ See document no. 29.

⁸ See document no. 29.

⁹ See document no. 29.

¹⁰ See document no. 29.

¹¹ See documents nos. 25, 29.

¹² See document no. 29.

¹³ See document no. 27.

¹⁴ See document no. 24.

¹⁵ See document no. 26.

In the spring of 1711, it became necessary to supply the garrison at Annapolis Royal with provisions, as the original eight months' supply had been used up. No instructions had been received from England, but the commandant purchased a further eight months' supply from Borland, the agent in Boston, paying therefor by bills of exchange on the British Treasury.¹

In August 1711, bills of exchange from Annapolis had been received at the Treasury to the amount of £7,742/2/6 sterling; these, the Treasury wished to pay, if possible, with any credits in America.² Exchange in 1710-11 being at forty per cent,³ £7,742 sterling amounted to £10,838/16/0 Boston, this large sum being the cost of maintaining the garrison for approximately eight months.

The commandant, during 1711, managed to secure credit by discounting his bills of exchange on London with Borland, but, towards the end of 1711, the commandant discovered that his bills were not being paid,⁴ to the great loss of the agent, the garrison and public credit.⁵ In November, 1711, the commandant reported that nonpayment of his bills of exchange had made public bills of exchange twenty per cent less in terms of Boston bills than private bills of exchange,⁶ and that as a consequence of nonpayment, discount rates on public bills were increasing, the agent was so far in advance on his credits to government he was almost ruined, and freight rates were rising.⁷

The garrison, in 1711, was thus supported on the credit of the commandant as representative of the British Government; supplies were obtained in, and imported from Boston; money to pay for those supplies was obtained by discounting the commandant's bills of exchange on London, proceeds thereof being received in Boston Bills. Non-payment of the commandant's bills of exchange created difficulties for him, for the agent, for the garrison, and would, as the commandant warned, further depress exchange and public credit.

It is interesting to note that, in this period of excessive graft and corruption in English government, the commandant protested, before accusation, that only actual troops were subsisted in the garrison;⁸ at this time, officers commanding a unit received pay for the whole unit even though ranks were only half filled. (It is also interesting to note that, in 1711, the later problem created by higher pay to colonial troops than to Imperial, had arisen.) The Commandant, in March 1711, recommended that the garrison receive Imperial pay plus subsistence, as Massachusetts' pay was higher than Imperial, and as there were no provisions to be purchased in Acadia.⁹ Massachusetts had refused to pay the garrison at Annapolis, on the ground that they were Imperial troops, notwithstanding the facts, that the troops had been raised in Massachusetts, and that Annapolis had been captured on advice of the Massachusetts Government.

During 1712, the Governor at Annapolis Royal experienced greater difficulty in securing credits in Boston. In January he reported that non-payment of his bills had so discouraged the agent and the merchants that he had great difficulty in getting credit.¹⁰ In February he requested payment of his bills in order that the value of public bills might be raised; if his bills were not paid, Borland the agent would be ruined and it would be impossible longer to support the garrison.¹¹ Later in February, on reports from Borland, the Governor explained the authority on which he had drawn bills on the Lord High Treasurer;¹² that authority had been based on the general authority of the Council of War of the Canada Expedition, under which he had paid advances from Borland

¹ See document no. 44.

² See document no. 40.

³ See document no. 30.

⁴ See document no. 44.

⁵ See document no. 43.

⁶ See document no. 44.

⁷ See document no. 45.

⁸ See document no. 44.

⁹ See document no. 34.

¹⁰ See document no. 46.

¹¹ See document no. 47.

¹² See document no. 48.

for Annapolis Royal by bills on the Lord High Treasurer; Borland already had advanced so much that if the bills drawn were not paid, Borland would be ruined.¹ In June, the Governor reported at Annapolis Royal that public bills had been so poorly paid, no one at Boston would advance money on them.² In August, the Governor reported most lugubriously on his position at Annapolis Royal; Borland refused to advance further credit; none of his bills had been accepted; only one more month's provisions were obtainable; the garrison was mutinying and deserting; the garrison being so weak, he was almost ready to abandon the fort; and this, caused by lack of credit, in the face of the fact that the garrison could be and was subsisted at seven and a half pence per man per day, including therein freight from Boston to Halifax, whereas seamen at Boston cost, without any freight charges on their subsistence, nine pence per man per day.³ In October 1712, the Governor was forced to request the assistance of Massachusetts Bay. He stated that Borland had advanced thirty thousand pounds New England money to support Annapolis Royal; the size of this advance made it impossible for Borland to make further advances; he then suggested that proceeds of the sale of vessels, etc., returned from the Canada Expedition be used for the support of Annapolis Royal during the winter of 1712-13⁴ In this despatch, the Governor requested an extension of time to Borland for repaying the money advanced by him to the Governor for the purpose of calling in and exchanging small Boston bills issued in Nova Scotia. As only fifty pounds out of some three hundred pounds issued, could be found, this constituted a gain to Massachusetts, and so would profitably justify the Massachusetts Government in granting an extension of credit to Borland. In any event, Boston bills were being made current in Nova Scotia, with the prospect of further gain to Massachusetts, by loss, destruction, and non-presentation for payment.⁵

The method of securing money by discounting, in Boston, bills of exchange on London, having failed,⁶ the Governor, in 1712, was forced to request the Massachusetts Government either to advance money for the support of Annapolis Royal, or to use Crown money then in Massachusetts for that purpose. The latter method was evidently to be executed by advancing the Crown money to Borland, on receipt of his bond for repayment, when the Governor's bills of exchange, discounted by him, were paid.⁷

The administration of public funds in Acadia, notwithstanding the Governor's precautionary protests in 1711, was impugned by one of the officers of the garrison, who reported that the Governor used his position for his own profit, and was using vessels, chartered by government for supplying the garrison, to transport merchandise to be sold by the Governor and Borland for private profit; this graft in freights, the officer stated, amounted to one-third the cargo of each vessel.⁸ The general interest of Massachusetts Bay in Annapolis Royal was increased by the Governor's practice of using Imperial credits to purchase Boston bills and so increase the influence and interest of Massachusetts Bay in Acadia.⁹

In January 1713, the Governor reported that, though he had experienced great difficulty in securing credits, due to nonpayment of his bills, he had managed to obtain sufficient provisions to subsist the garrison until 10 May 1713.¹⁰ These provisions cost £4,146/4/6, and were obtained with the last remnants of his own personal credit and that of the agent.¹¹ In October 1713, the garrison

¹ See document no. 48.

² See document no. 50.

³ See document no. 53.

⁴ See document no. 54.

⁵ See document no. 54.

⁶ See document no. 50.

⁷ See document no. 54.

⁸ See document no. 49.

⁹ See document no. 54.

¹⁰ See document no. 56.

¹¹ See document no. 57.

was still on duty. The Governor reported that, because of non-payment of bills, he could secure no credit in Boston; the garrison was almost naked and clothes must be sent from England since none could be obtained in Boston; eighteen months' pay was due the garrison in addition to a debt to the agent for six months' pay advanced by him; so far the garrison had been kept together by promises of pay and provisions being on the way; provisions had been secured sufficient to last till 10 January 1714; for these, bills had been drawn, and unless credit were restored before that date, there would be little hope for the garrison's continued existence.¹ Twelve days later, by order of the newly appointed Governor Nicholson, clothes to the value of £928, out of the stores returned from the Canada Expedition, were shipped to Annapolis Royal,² with instructions for issuing them and the prices to be charged for them.³ Instructions were also issued to prohibit any export of provisions from Nova Scotia until the needs of the garrison had been met.⁴

In 1714, credit for the garrison at Annapolis Royal seemed easier; Borland, the agent in Boston, after extending credit to the garrison to the limit of his resources, was replaced by a number of other Boston merchants, who, through the efforts of the newly appointed Governor Nicholson, provisioned and supplied the garrison with necessaries, from 1 May 1714 to 31 May 1715.⁵ The Treaty of Utrecht 1713, having confirmed Nova Scotia to Great Britain, evidently Boston and Boston merchants were willing to risk advances for the maintenance of the garrison and the fort, thus benefitting themselves, not only by receiving profits on increased sales of goods but also by reason of the fact that Annapolis Royal would be both a defensive out-post against the French, and a means of protecting Boston trade and fisheries against French marauders. In addition to provisions, the garrison during the spring and early autumn was supplied with clothes valued at £807/6/0 out of the Canada Stores.⁶ In the autumn of 1714, the Governor from Boston gave instructions for the use of a sum of money in Boston bills which he had left with the garrison. He further stated that since there was no circulating hard money in Nova Scotia, although troops were usually paid therein, more Boston bills would be sent to be used for paying the troops; any bills or notes issued in Nova Scotia, he instructed, should be called in.⁷ Circulating money in Nova Scotia, in 1714, was, amongst the garrison, Boston bills, and in transactions with the Acadians, French money.⁸ Credits obtained by the Governor in Boston for the maintenance of the garrison were paid by bills drawn by the merchants on the garrison agent in London, this evidently being acceptable to the merchants, after the garrison had been placed on a regular military establishment.⁹

In the autumn of 1714, the garrison officers petitioned for repayment of advances made by them for the support of the garrison; they were in debt to New England merchants to the extent of one year's pay for necessaries supplied the garrison.¹⁰ They also petitioned for pay plus provisions for the troops, as was done in New England.¹¹ Notwithstanding the provisions¹² and clothing¹³ sent the garrison, discipline through lack of necessaries would seem to have been slack in the garrison during the autumn of 1714.¹⁴ Col. Vetch's petition and his case for repayment to him and to Borland for their advances on account of the garrison during preceding years was presented toward the end of the year.¹⁵

Credits, obtained during 1714, were expended in Boston in buying supplies of food, drink and clothing for the garrison.¹⁶ Subsistence cost seven pence

¹ See document no. 60.

² See document no. 61.

³ See document no. 62.

⁴ See documents nos. 62, 63, 64.

⁵ See document no. 71.

⁶ See documents nos. 65, 66, 68.

⁷ See documents nos. 73, 75.

⁸ See documents nos. 67, 76.

⁹ See document no. 76.

¹⁰ See document no. 70.

¹¹ See document no. 78.

¹² See document no. 71.

¹³ See documents nos. 65, 66, 68.

¹⁴ See document no. 72.

¹⁵ See documents nos. 77, 78.

¹⁶ See document no. 73.

Boston money per day per man, which the Governor considered cheap at sixty per cent exchange, for at this rate of exchange, it amounted to only four and a third pence sterling per man per day.¹ Boston, therefore, gained ordinary profit on sales to the garrison, benefits of exchange, and freight on the goods to Annapolis Royal.

During 1714, the Massachusetts Government was exercised over a project for the establishment of a land bank of issue.² Currency conditions in Massachusetts were evidently in an involved state, since private efforts were considered necessary to meet the needs of the community for adequate media of exchange.

Notwithstanding the credits Nicholson had raised in Boston during 1714, in 1715 the garrison was again in dire straits through the non-payment of bills of exchange, which had been discounted for its support,³ and consequently, by the lack of adequate supplies of provisions necessary for its maintenance.⁴ Some hope for the continued maintenance of the garrison appeared in 1715, however, by reason of the resolutions of the Lords of Trade recommending payment of bills of exchange, drawn for its support, and the making of contracts for supplies of provisions and clothing.⁵ So much attention given to conditions in Nova Scotia by the Lords of Trade in 1715, may, like the attention of Boston in 1714, be attributed to the ratification of the Treaty of Utrecht 1713, by which Nova Scotia was confirmed as a British possession, thereby justifying the maintenance of a garrison therein.

The local situation in Annapolis Royal and Acadia, although bettered in 1714 through credits extended by Boston merchants, again became difficult during 1715. Early in January 1715, the garrison commandant was forced to beg supplies from New England;⁶ in May he reported that there being no money in Annapolis Royal he had issued notes of credit to the amount of £900 by which the garrison had been enabled to carry on until the Governor sent £600 in Boston bills with instructions to redeem the outstanding notes of credit; these, not being sufficient to redeem all the notes, the garrison commandant gave his personal notes for the balance.⁷ In September 1715, the garrison officers reported, that from October 1711 to November 1713, the troops had received no clothing; that, when in 1713 clothing was supplied, it was poor in quality, not suited to the climate, and charged at exorbitant rates; that the troops had received no pay since June 1712, but had been subsisted on the credit of the officers, which was exhausted; that the officers were supporting the garrison, which would have dissolved in June 1715 for lack of supplies, if the commandant had not obtained adequate subsistence from Boston on his personal credit; and that, if the troops were not paid, and the officers reimbursed, the troops would undoubtedly desert.⁸

At the time, although complaints of conditions in the garrison were being made, the Lords of Trade were recommending that Vetch be paid for his services, and Borland repaid his advances on account of Annapolis Royal.⁹ Further recommendations were made, after Vetch and Nicholson, the two Governors, had been examined, that Annapolis Royal be subsisted from Boston on contract, and that the troops receive extra equipment such as bedding.¹⁰ In the examination of Vetch and Borland, it appeared that Annapolis Royal was subsisted to July 1715, and that importation of provisions was necessary because of the inability of the Acadians to support themselves, or to sell any provisions

¹ See document no. 74.

² For contemporary material see *Calendar of State Papers America & West Indies. 1714-1715*, pp. 23-24, and Andrew McFarland Davis, *Tracts relating to the Currency of The Massachusetts Bay, 1682-1720*, Houghton, Mifflin & Co. Boston, 1902, pp. 70-84, 86-110.

³ See document no. 96.

⁷ See document no. 82.

⁴ See documents nos. 80, 90, 96, 101.

⁸ See document no. 101.

⁵ See documents nos. 81, 94, 97.

⁹ See document no. 81.

⁶ See document no. 80.

¹⁰ See document no. 94.

to the garrison.¹ The Lords of Trade, in July 1715, definitely recommended the making of contracts in New England for supplying and subsisting Annapolis Royal with necessaries.²

In 1715, money in circulation at Annapolis Royal was evidently Boston bills. Early in the year a local currency was used to tide over until spring, when money was brought from Boston.³ The Boston bills used in Annapolis Royal during 1715, were obtained largely on the officers' personal credit.⁴

During 1714, the Governor had shipped provisions and clothing from Boston to Annapolis Royal for the use of the garrison.⁵ In accordance with army practice, these supplies were charged against gross pay (6d. sterling per day per man), the soldier paying for his subsistence at the rate of 4d. sterling per day, the balance of 2d. sterling per day being his pay. During 1715, complaints reached the Lords of Trade of the quality of the clothing and of its unsuitability,⁶ and also of the prices charged,⁷ it being claimed, that not only were the troops charged higher prices for clothing of the same sort, sold at much lower auction prices in Boston,⁸ but that articles, charged to the troops at 28 sh. sterling, were sold by the Governor in Boston at 11 to 18 sh. New England money,⁹ and this, when exchange on Boston money was sixty per cent.¹⁰ The total value of this clothing was stated to be £2977/14/6.¹¹ As a consequence, it seems the troops received 6d. per day, but were charged 7½d. per day, for subsistence; as a result, the garrison was deeply in debt.¹²

Trade in Acadia, in 1715, was most profitable, selling prices being three hundred per cent¹³ to four hundred per cent¹⁴ greater than cost prices. Cost prices were evidently those in Boston, for all goods came from Boston, trade being monopolized by a small group.¹⁵ As a consequence of high prices and high rates of profit, the Acadians traded their furs at Louisbourg, in exchange for necessaries supplied them out of the King's Magazine at reasonable prices.¹⁶ On the other hand, goods from England sold in Boston at one hundred and fifty per cent advance over the English cost price.¹⁷

In Massachusetts, the project for a Land Bank of Issue continued to be pressed, and the project was referred to the Lords of Trade for advice;¹⁸ reasons against private issue of bills of credit were presented to the Committee,¹⁹ which, however, seemed to favour the project, as Massachusetts needed a greater quantity of media of exchange and the projectors had offered to use half their profits to buy naval stores.²⁰ In 1716, the Governor of Massachusetts recommended that the Legislature take steps to supply the want of money, as the lack of an adequate medium of exchange was hampering and restricting trade.²¹

During 1716, the garrison at Annapolis Royal was in extreme need. There were no funds nor credit for the use of the garrison in Boston, and supplies in February were urgently needed.²² In May²³ and in December²⁴ the commandant reported that the garrison was without clothes, provisions and bedding; clothes remaining from those out of the Canada stores were rotten, and, if issued, had to be charged at excessive prices; and barracks were needed, the

¹ See document no. 94.

² See document no. 97.

³ See document no. 82.

⁴ See document no. 101.

⁵ See document no. 73.

⁶ See documents nos. 85, 89, 91, 94, 101.

⁷ See documents nos. 83, 86, 87, 89, 91, 94, 97, 100, 101, 102.

⁸ See document no. 88.

⁹ See document no. 101.

¹⁰ See document no. 88.

¹¹ See document no. 98.

¹² See documents nos. 89, 92.

¹³ See document no. 91.

¹⁴ See document no. 95.

¹⁵ See document no. 95.

¹⁶ See document no. 95.

¹⁷ See document no. 85.

¹⁸ See Calendar of State Papers America & West Indies, 1714-1715, pp. 203-4.

¹⁹ See Calendar of State Papers America & West Indies, 1714-1715, p. 272.

²⁰ See document no. 100.

²¹ See document no. 111.

²² See document no. 105.

²³ See document no. 110.

²⁴ See document no. 112.

troops then being housed in tents because of the lack of proper buildings.¹ In February, Colonel Vetch recommended that the garrison receive pay plus provisions, and that contracts be made with New England merchants to supply Annapolis Royal.² This recommendation was supported by another which advocated the establishment of a reserve of supplies at Annapolis Royal, as there was great difficulty and great chance of loss in bringing in supplies, and as there was no adequate local means of supply.³ This later report stated that the Acadians traded with Cape Breton because of the extravagant prices charged by the New England merchants; as a remedy, it was suggested that Annapolis Royal be made a free port.

The petition of one of the garrison officers requesting payment of one of his bills illustrates the means used in the preceding years in order to provide the garrison with necessaries. One of the officers petitioned for payment of his bill of exchange for £1,008/13/0 which he had discounted with the Boston agent to purchase necessaries for the garrison.⁴

In March 1716, the Lords of Trade reported that the garrison agent had paid bills drawn for pay for the garrison, and recommended that outstanding, unpaid bills, drawn for necessaries for Annapolis Royal, be paid.⁵

Some two years after the examination into conditions at Annapolis Royal by the Lords of Trade, on 22 June 1717, over a year after the recommendation of March 1716, the Lords of Trade definitely recommended payment of past accounts, and methods for managing the future accounts of the garrison. The unpaid accounts of Borland, amounting to some £5,000, were recommended for payment, as were the accounts of the officers, amounting to some £4,400 Boston money or £2,935 sterling,—that is, payment to be made by £100 sterling for each £150 Boston. Other extraordinary accounts for firewood, candles, clothing, etc., were also recommended for payment, as were all outstanding accounts to 24 December 1715. After 24 December 1715, it was recommended that the garrison be subsisted on contract, provisions to be purchased in and shipped from Boston by an agent, on account of the Crown, the troops to be charged 4d. sterling per day per man for subsistence, the balance of the total cost to be borne by the Crown though the troops were to receive the benefits of exchange. Subsistence, so received by the troops, and pay for the troops, were to be paid by bills of exchange, drawn on proper departments in England, and discounted with or through the agent in Boston. Further instructions were given, to prevent graft by the officers or the governors through padding of accounts, and for proper inspection of accounts. The report closed with a recommendation, that instructions be given the governors of New England to take steps to prevent New England traders inducing and aiding and abetting desertion of soldiers from the garrison of Annapolis Royal, and to prevent traders employing such deserters on their vessels.⁶

The recommendations, made in 1717, for paying and subsisting the garrison at Annapolis Royal, created few, if any difficulties during the succeeding years. In December 1718, the garrison troops complained of having received no pay or clothes except the inadequate Canada Stores, for six and a half years, but this was the sole recorded complaint. When the recommendations were adequately implemented, evidently the garrison received adequate supplies from, and credit in Boston. The garrison, however, was unable fully to control the Acadians, for, in July 1718, plans were being formulated, and appropriations made, for the establishment of small garrisons at such out-points as Canso.⁷ The merchants, located at Annapolis Royal, petitioned that the Acadians' clandestine

¹ See document no. 112.

² See document no. 106.

³ See document no. 107.

⁴ See document no. 108.

⁵ See document no. 109.

⁶ See document no. 113.

⁷ See document no. 116.

trade in furs, fish, and grain, with Cape Breton, he stopped;¹ in exchange for Acadian produce, Cape Breton bartered French wine, brandy and linings;² this trade the commandant could not prevent except by means of an armed vessel, which he did not possess.³ Annapolis Royal was supplied with manufactured goods, by importing from or through Boston in exchange for the produce of the fisheries.⁴

In 1719, a curious complaint arose; the chaplain of the garrison requested that orders be given that the troops be paid in money instead of in liquor;⁵ this may indicate that the officers were using proceeds of bills of exchange to purchase liquor, with which they then paid their companies, thereby securing a profit for themselves. In December 1719, trade in Nova Scotia had evidently increased; traders in and to Nova Scotia were of sufficient substance to be able to discount sterling bills of exchange in Boston money, the rate on ordinary bills of exchange being one hundred per cent, but on good bills one hundred and twenty-five per cent.⁶

A comparatively clear picture of financial conditions in Annapolis Royal and Acadia is obtainable from the documents for 1720. The transfer of credits for the support of the garrison from London to Boston, and then from Boston to Annapolis Royal, created problems,⁷ as did the question of the proper rate of exchange from sterling to Boston money, and the question who should discount sterling bills of exchange, drawn on account of the garrison.

Money and credit for the use of the garrison was supplied by the Parliamentary appropriation for the support of Annapolis Royal; against this credit in London, the local officers at Annapolis Royal drew bills of exchange which were required to be attested by the Governor.⁸ These bills of exchange were then discounted in Boston bills of credit, either by a local merchant⁹ or by a reputable Boston trader to Annapolis Royal and Acadia. In 1720, there was no hard money in circulation in Acadia; currency needs were supplied by Boston bills, introduced either through commerce or through discount of sterling bills of exchange.¹⁰ Money for pay of the garrison was brought from Boston,¹¹ as were provisions and goods, both being purchased by discounting sterling bills of exchange.¹² Difficulties arose as to whether sterling bills should be discounted with a local resident merchant, or with a reputable visiting trader; the local merchant offered a higher rate, and even raised the rate,¹³ but the Governor and Lieutenant Governor favoured the Boston trader on the ground that the Boston trader had always paid at once, whereas the local merchant would have to import Boston bills with all the chances of loss which such operations necessarily involved.¹⁴ Boston money, early in 1720, was generally at a discount of one hundred per cent in sterling.¹⁵

An interesting side-issue of the supplying of currency to Annapolis Royal in 1720, is the suggested use of paymaster's notes as money. Troops were employed in repairing the fort, but as Boston money had to be imported, delays evidently occurred at times, between pay day and paying day. To tide over the interval, the paymaster issued notes in payment, which evidently circulated as currency, until taken up and redeemed in Boston bills upon the receipt of a shipment from Boston.¹⁶ This practice, it was suggested to the Board of Ordnance, might be regularized if the paymaster's notes were made redeemable

¹ See document no. 114.

² See document no. 118.

³ See document no. 118.

⁴ See document no. 117.

⁵ See document no. 122.

⁶ See document no. 123.

⁷ See documents nos. 124, 127, 128, 134, 136, 137, 139, 143.

⁸ See document no. 113.

⁹ See documents nos. 127, 134, 137.

¹⁰ See documents nos. 124, 126, 127.

¹¹ See document no. 127.

¹² See document no. 127.

¹³ See document no. 134.

¹⁴ See documents nos. 127, 134, 136, 137, 139, 143.

¹⁵ See documents nos. 123, 130.

¹⁶ See document no. 139.

in sterling bills; the plan would be satisfactory if the sterling bills were promptly paid. If the plan were acceptable, then three matters required to be settled: (1) Whether the notes would be redeemable in sterling bills or in Boston money; if in Boston money, then the paymaster should draw sterling bills in favour of a Boston merchant and import the currency; if in sterling bills of exchange, then the paymaster should redeem his notes on presentation of £10 worth, by issuing a sterling bill of exchange therefor; (2) in any event, the paymaster's notes should be redeemed on presentation of £10 worth; (3) care should be taken to prevent counterfeiting of the notes.¹

Trade and commerce in Nova Scotia, in 1720, was carried on by local merchants, Boston traders and officers of the garrison,² and by the Acadians with the French at Louisbourg.³ Trade was carried on by barter and on credit, retailers owing wholesalers in Boston for their stocks, and the garrison and the inhabitants owing the retailers, all being from £200 to £300 behind in accounts.⁴ The Governor, in reporting to the Lords of Trade, declared that the whole trade of Nova Scotia was with Boston, articles of export being fish, furs, feathers and oil; that New England vessels caught 100 quintals of fish per season, which were sold in the West Indies and in the Mediterranean area; that the Nova Scotia furs were purchased by four or five New England vessels, to the amount of £10,000 yearly, the furs being paid for in West Indian goods and New England provisions, on which profits ran from four hundred to five hundred per cent; that New Englanders worked Nova Scotia coal mines without even asking permission; and that for all these benefits derived from Nova Scotia, the New Englanders contributed nothing, either in taxes or otherwise, toward the large expenses of governing and holding the peninsula against the French.⁵ The trade carried on by the Acadians with Louisbourg was chiefly in corn and cattle, which they exchanged at Louisbourg for woollen and linen goods made in France.⁶ This commerce, the Governor was unable to prevent, as his garrison was too weak to take any effective measures, and he was, in fact, forced to stay strictly within the fort, almost in a state of siege.⁷

Since garrison bills of exchange, in sterling, were discounted in Boston bills, and since the Acadians traded with Louisbourg, it is to be expected that the money in circulation in Nova Scotia was, at this time, amongst the garrison, Boston bills, and amongst the Acadians, French money, as well as Boston bills received from the garrison in payment for supplies. No hard money was in circulation; the Acadian habit of hoarding evidently continued after the conquest. That Boston bills circulated amongst the Acadians is to be presumed from the order for delivery of Acadian grain to Annapolis Royal,⁸ from complaints of New Englanders trading to Minas,⁹ and from the fact that it was hoped to induce the Acadians to supply timber for repairing the fort.¹⁰ Amongst the Acadians themselves, French money continued to be the basis of value and accounting, as appears from an estimate, by an Acadian, of the value of goods taken by the Indians.¹¹ Amongst the Indians, French money would seem to have been the basis of value, for they demanded fees, for licenses to trade, in French money from Boston traders.¹²

In 1721, the dispute, over who should have the discounting of sterling bills, continued; the paymaster continued to favour the local merchants, whereas the commandant favoured the Boston merchants.¹³ The paymaster

¹ See document no. 143.

² See documents nos. 124, 127, 131, 141, 142.

³ See document no. 131.

⁴ See document no. 127.

⁵ See document no. 131.

⁶ See document no. 131.

⁷ See document no. 131.

⁸ See document no. 125.

⁹ See document no. 141.

¹⁰ See document no. 127.

¹¹ See document no. 138.

¹² See document no. 141.

¹³ See document no. 154.

was required to pay workmen in ready money or Boston Bills,¹ the latter being the only current money, but the paymaster complained that the commandant paid his troops in rum, and also was factor for Boston merchants.² This latter charge was specifically denied, the charge being claimed to have been actuated by personal spite.³ Garrison accounting seems to have been another bone of contention, the paymaster's methods not being approved;⁴ it was declared that he had taken advantage of exchange for his personal benefit, and sterling bills were drawn on him for balances due, at 100 per cent exchange.⁵

In 1722, the Board of Ordnance was advised that all accounts were made up, in sterling and in Boston money, the latter being at 120 per cent advance on sterling.⁶

In 1725, the contractor having failed to supply provisions at Canso, provisions were sold at that place at the following prices sterling: beef 13 sh. 4d. per hundredweight, pork £1/1/8 per hundredweight, butter 7d. per lb., and cheese 5d. per lb.⁷ A month later, provisions sold at Canso at the following prices, New England money: bread 25 sh., flour 30 sh., pease 8 sh. per bushel, pork 8½d. per lb., butter 18d. per lb., and cheese 15d. per lb.⁸ Seven pence sterling thus equalled 18d. New England, or 5d. sterling equalled 15d. New England. Exchange at Canso was thus from 155% to 200% advance on sterling.

Trade and commerce in Nova Scotia, during 1725, seemed to be flourishing; 197 vessels were loaded with fish for foreign markets,⁹ cargoes being valued at some £150,000 New England money.¹⁰ In a report on Nova Scotia, it was stated that the fishing industry was capable of huge development by resident fishermen, for proximity would give them all the advantages over the New Englanders; that if the number of resident fishermen were increased, a large market for British woollens would be established, and a nursery for seamen established; that there were large supplies of timber and lumber in Nova Scotia and that agricultural conditions were excellent.¹¹

During 1726, Boston money continued to be the currency amongst the English in Nova Scotia, accounts being stated in sterling and in Boston money.¹² Exchange between Boston money and sterling was at 200% advance at Canso, and at 150% advance at Annapolis Royal.¹³ The commandant complained that his bills of exchange, drawn to pay for supplies purchased when the contractor failed to supply, had not been paid, and warned, that if not paid, exchange rates would rise to higher levels.¹⁴

In 1727, an order of the Governor in Council was issued, forbidding any lowering of exchange on French coins, the only hard money in Nova Scotia; new crowns stamped with four double LL's were ordered to pass at 12 sh. 6d., and all other French coins were ordered to be received at the value given them during the preceding six months.¹⁵ An offer by local merchants, offering a contract to subsist the garrison, if paid by receipts on the agent, was refused, on the ground that the agent having failed to perform his contract, this was merely an attempt to involve the government.¹⁶ A petition, for leave to load coal and export the same to Boston, was granted.¹⁷

In 1729, Boston money continued to be the local basis of value; the customs collector valued certain French goods, which he had seized, in New England money.¹⁸ The Acadians, however, continued to use French money, when and if

¹ See documents nos. 146, 154.

² See document no. 148.

³ See document no. 154.

⁴ See document no. 149.

⁵ See document no. 149.

⁶ See document no. 155.

⁷ See document no. 158.

⁸ See document no. 160.

⁹ See document no. 159.

¹⁰ See document no. 163.

¹¹ See document no. 163.

¹² See documents nos. 167, 168.

¹³ See document no. 172.

¹⁴ See document no. 172.

¹⁵ See document no. 173.

¹⁶ See document no. 174.

¹⁷ See document no. 175.

¹⁸ See document no. 179.

necessary, but if possible hoarded it, as evidenced by the inventory of an Acadian estate, which exhibited 600 francs in gold and silver.¹ An event of interest in 1729 was the proposal to establish a French Protestant colony in Nova Scotia, and, as part of the project, in order to provide for cost of initial establishment, the government was to issue £2000 in paper money on land security. The plan was, in brief, that the bills be issued by government, to the colonists, on the security of the lands granted them; the colonists paying 2% on their loans for ten years, interest payments to form a sinking fund, and that the loans be repaid in silver at 8d. per oz., gold in proportion.² The Governor replied to the proposal that his instructions did not cover any proposal to issue paper money, but that he would write for instructions and recommend the project to the British Government.³

In 1730, the Lords of Trade, in a despatch to the Governor, rejected the proposal of the French Protestants for issuing paper money, instructing the Governor that there might be no issue of paper money in Nova Scotia until an Assembly had been established, and that, even then, any such project must be considered with great care, by reason of the fact that paper money had had such unfortunate effects in the other colonies.⁴

In 1731, orders were issued by the Governor that New England bills were to be legal tender in Nova Scotia; that French silver money in circulation was to be received and paid at 8 sh. per oz. New England money; and that provisions were not to be exported from Annapolis Royal on penalty of 50 pistoles of New England. The reason for these orders seems to have been the desire to stop the Acadian trade to Louisbourg; Acadians at this time were selling cattle, corn, and provisions to Louisbourg in exchange for French silver money, which they hoarded and then sent to Boston where silver money was more valuable.⁵

During 1732, attempts were made, looking to the development of the resources of the province. A Boston company was granted a right to mine coal at Chickenectua, on paying quit rent for the lands occupied, but the royalty of 19d. per chalders, was dispensed with.⁶ In order to prevent frauds, the half bushel measure was standardized.⁷ Instructions were given to discover traders who traded clandestinely and without reporting to the customs.⁸ Suggestions were made that a trading depot be established at the St. John's River to induce friendship in the Indians and wean them from the French.⁹ Consideration was given to the problem of inducing the Acadians to sell produce to the garrison at reasonable rates.¹⁰ In a report to the Lords of Trade, it was stated that Boston vessels carried on a small trade with the Acadians at the fort, taking grain, fish, and furs, in exchange for European and West India goods; at Canso, the New Englanders caught and purchased fish, which were paid for by bills of exchange, and which were exported.¹¹

In 1733, a subscription list, instituted to raise a fund for building a church, indicates not only that Boston money was legal tender by fiat of the Governor,¹² but also that it was the accepted currency of the garrison, for subscriptions were to be received in that money.¹³ An interesting item of this year was the recommendation of the Board of Trade that Agatha Campbell, an heir of La Tour, one of the two original French founders of Acadia, be paid the present worth, in a lump sum, of the right to quit rents, inherited through her father, the rents amounting to some £80 or £90 per year, and that she be assisted in collecting quit rents unpaid since 1730.¹⁴

¹ See document no. 182.

² See document no. 180.

³ See document no. 181.

⁴ See document no. 183.

⁵ See document no. 187.

⁶ See document no. 193.

⁷ See document no. 194.

⁸ See document no. 195.

⁹ See document no. 196.

¹⁰ See document no. 197.

¹¹ See document no. 192.

¹² See document no. 187.

¹³ See document no. 200.

¹⁴ See document no. 201.

The Governor, in a report on quit rents dated 10 May 1734, stated that the quit rent rates were too high, and land in Nova Scotia not sufficiently fertile, to attract English settlers, who prefer to settle in the other provinces; and that, in his opinion, it would be wiser to reduce quit rents, so inducing settlers; by means of such induced settlement, trade and navigation would increase, so improving local revenues.¹ For the years 1732 and 1733, quit rents had amounted to £40/18/2¹/₈₀ Boston Money, which at 260% discount, was only £11/7/3¹/₂ sterling.² Quit rents were paid in agricultural produce, wheat being priced at 50d., hens at 18d., pullets at 5d., and partridges at 5d., which were the current prices, the previous Acadian prices having been wheat 40d., and hens 10d.³

In 1734, Agatha Campbell's right to quit rents was confined.⁴ Her rights were purchased for £2000, but with permission to collect unpaid rents.⁵

Boston money continued to be the currency of Nova Scotia; in 1737 a reward was offered in New England money,⁶ and a trader complained that the Indians at Piziquid River had robbed him of goods to the value of £846 New England money.⁷

Accounts of quit rents, from 1732 to 1739, shew that French and English coins were in circulation and were received in payment, along with agricultural produce;⁸ in an estimate of quit rents for Nova Scotia, French money was used, discount thereon in sterling being 112¹/₂%. New England money was, in 1740, at 400% advance on sterling, wheat costing 50d. French money or 16d. sterling or 6/8/ New England money.⁹

In 1740, John Adams, Lieutenant Governor, discounted a bill of exchange for £144/4 sterling with a local merchant, proceeds being his salary as Lieutenant Governor during the absence of the Governor.¹⁰ In a report to the Lords of Trade, dated 16 August 1740, public revenues of Nova Scotia were described; quit rents amounted to £12 or £15 per year; the secretary of the province received no allowance for office expenses; the executive councillors received no remuneration; the local government had no power to tax; and there was no fund provided to meet contingencies such as postage on letters.¹¹

Two years later, in 1742, seigniorial rents for 1740 and 1741 amounted to 1491 livres 19 sous, which, at 450% discount, was £38/15/8 sterling. The current silver money was certain silver pieces, valued at 2¹/₂ livres, the price of a bushel of wheat; as a bushel of wheat was priced at 16d. sterling, 2¹/₂ livres equalled 16d. sterling, and 1491 livres 19 sous equalled £38/15/8 sterling.¹²

Two years later, in March 1744, a decedent's estate was appraised in New England money old tenor; amongst the appraised personalty was a French penny valued at 3d., twenty six English half pence, and a note from an Acadian for 7 pistoles, valued at 33 sh. each. In Nova Scotia, New England money old tenor continued to be used in 1744, although New England had issued a paper currency known as New Tenor, one pound New England New Tenor equalling 1sh. 10d. sterling and 20 sh. New England New Tenor equalling 3 oz. silver.¹³

Thus, until the issue of New England New Tenor paper money, currency in Nova Scotia consisted of French silver money and Boston bills, which latter, after 1744, were known as New England Old Tenor bills of credit. The New England New Tenor currency was issued to enable the New England provinces to carry on their share of the war of 1744-1748.

When England and France went to war, the English and French colonies in North America also were at war. During the period from 1713 to 1744, France had built the fort of Louisbourg on Cape Breton Island, from which, not only

¹ See document no. 207.

² See documents nos. 207, 209.

³ See document no. 204.

⁴ See document no. 205.

⁵ See document no. 210.

⁶ See document no. 217.

⁷ See document no. 218.

⁸ See documents nos. 221, 222.

⁹ See document no. 230.

¹⁰ See document no. 229.

¹¹ See document no. 228.

¹² See document no. 233.

¹³ See document no. 238.

propaganda against the English had been disseminated amongst the Acadians, but attacks had been made, either directly or through the Indians, on English and colonial traders and fishermen in and about the Nova Scotia peninsula. Upon the outbreak of war, New England, in self-interest and self-defence, seized the opportunity to capture Louisbourg, which, with the aid of the British Navy, was accomplished in 1744 by colonial troops. Although Louisbourg became a British possession in 1744, the Nova Scotia peninsula, through Acadian defection, was overrun by French troops and Indians, the only place in British possession being the Fort at Annapolis Royal.

Louisbourg had been captured in 1744 by New England troops, assisted by the British Navy; in August 1745, the British Government decided to ship clothing, specie, and arms to Louisbourg for the convenience of the garrison, and to have proper buildings erected for the accommodation and comfort of the troops.¹ The British Admiral, in command at Louisbourg in October 1745, reported on conditions at Louisbourg, which place, he stated, would be of value on two grounds, first as a point of defence, and secondly as a means of controlling the fisheries; as a garrison, Louisbourg would, in his opinion, be most expensive, but, if settled and trade developed, a successful colony might be established; to provide necessaries for the garrison, he had drawn bills of exchange, and had retained 100,000 dollars from the South Sea ship, the latter amount being covered by bills of exchange drawn in dollars, the value of dollars being determinable from private bills of exchange he had drawn.² Louisbourg, during the summer of 1745, was evidently subsisted by discounting bills of exchange on London and by transferring dollars on Crown account.

At Annapolis, orders were issued that only immediate necessary supplies might be sold the Acadians, and all orders, prohibiting trade with the enemy by the Acadians, were strictly enforced.³

During 1746, money for paying troops at Louisbourg became increasingly difficult to obtain; in August 1746, the officers petitioned that specie be obtained for paying the troops, whether by discounting bills of exchange or otherwise, as their personal credit was exhausted.⁴ In September 1746, the commandant at Louisbourg reported that he had sent bills of exchange, to the amount of £10,000, to Boston to be discounted, proceeds to be used to pay troops, but he had been able to get only £2000; the balance of the bills of exchange had been sent on to New York, but it was uncertain whether he would have any greater success there; it was necessary that pay for the troops be obtained before winter set in and communications became difficult; arrangements for a supply of specie should at once be made.⁵ The old difficulty over stoppages out of pay for subsistence, again cropped up in Louisbourg, the colonial troops demanding full pay, and in addition full subsistence.⁶

In October 1746 no money had been received from Boston or New York on the Governor's bills of exchange, so £6000, in the hands of the local agent, were requisitioned to provide pay for troops, the sum so requisitioned to be repaid by bills of exchange on the Pay Master General or in specie if such should arrive. In November 1746, the Governor reported, that in order to get money for pay of troops, he had taken up all money in the garrison; there was a great want of money at Louisbourg and communications were closing for the winter.⁷ The Governor further suggested that Quebec be blockaded and the Acadians put out of Nova Scotia for they had adhered to the French during the war.⁸

At Annapolis Royal, the garrison, during 1746, was more or less besieged by bands of French troops, which were assisted with provisions, supplies, and information by the Acadians. In January 1746, it was decided to retain a vessel,

¹ See document no. 243.

² See document no. 244.

³ See document no. 245.

⁴ See document no. 253.

⁵ See document no. 255.

⁶ See document no. 255.

⁷ See document no. 260.

⁸ See document no. 260.

then in harbour, for use in the spring to bring provisions from Boston, and to petition for an armed vessel to protect the harbour.¹ In April 1746, regulations were issued for the licensing of liquor retailers, and for the fixing of retail liquor prices; any change in the fixed prices being ordered to depend on changes in prices in New England.² In August 1746, Annapolis Royal was the only British territory in Nova Scotia. Supplies were badly needed, so it was decided to obtain provisions and supplies from naval vessels, which would be reimbursed in kind by His Majesty's Stores at Boston.³ In September 1746, fears were entertained of the approach of a French fleet; the Acadians were warned that they were British subjects; they were ordered to bring in fire-wood, for which they would be paid at usual prices; all Acadian vessels were ordered to be moored under the guns of the fort; the Acadians were ordered to supply naval vessels with provisions, wood and water, for which they would be paid in silver money.⁴ In December 1746, pilots were ordered to be paid in New England Old Tenor bills of credit; the silver money, circulating in Annapolis Royal and Nova Scotia, was ordered to exchange at the rate of 40 sh. for 1 pistole.⁵

In January 1747, the commandant at Louisbourg reported that he was experiencing difficulties with the colonial troops over stoppages from their pay on account of subsistence, and over the quality of provisions served them; and that he was experiencing great difficulty in securing money to pay the troops, since he had taken up all the cash he could get in the colonies and in the possession of the local garrison agent.⁶ Any silver money circulating in Louisbourg was picked up by New England traders in exchange for goods and New England paper money.⁷

At Annapolis Royal, the depreciation of New England money caused large increases in prices of goods and of labour.⁸ Exchange rates were greatly increased and New England money became the sole currency at Annapolis Royal,⁹ the troops being paid 5 sh. to 7 sh. New England Old Tenor per day, and ordered to work at 6d. sterling per day.¹⁰ In July 1747, since liquor and molasses had increased in price at Boston, the retail prices of liquor were fixed at 15d. New England Old Tenor per gill of rum, and 6d. New England Old Tenor per quart of beer.¹¹ In August 1747, it was recommended that troops, taken prisoner at Canso, who had paid their subsistence by bills of exchange drawn by their Captain, should be repaid all stoppages, on account of subsistence, from their pay.¹² The garrison nurse at this time was rated at 20 sh. New England Old Tenor per week.

An interesting report, dated 19 August 1747, described conditions in Nova Scotia and Massachusetts. At the time, the French held all Nova Scotia except the fort of Annapolis Royal; the Acadians freely traded with the French and supported French troops, providing no assistance to the English; the Acadians aided French troops with intelligence of British activities; the Indians aided the French; French troops paid the Acadians for supplies, by bills of credit drawn on Bigot of Canada, which were redeemed in French crowns; bills of credit issued by the English had not been redeemed, with the result that the Acadians feared and distrusted the English; the French realized Nova Scotia constituted the key to possession of America; Nova Scotia was much more valuable than Cape Breton in natural resources, and the loss of Nova Scotia would most adversely affect British and Colonial trade and commerce.¹³ Massachusetts was, in 1747, in a distressed condition; trade was poor, currency was greatly depreciated, the

¹ See document no. 247.

² See document no. 249.

³ See document no. 254.

⁴ See document no. 257.

⁵ See document no. 262.

⁶ See document no. 264.

⁷ See document no. 265.

⁸ See document no. 270.

⁹ See document no. 271.

¹⁰ See document no. 270.

¹¹ See document no. 272.

¹² See document no. 273.

¹³ See document no. 274.

province was being attacked by French and Indians. All these distresses the New Englanders felt were due to their efforts in preserving Nova Scotia by the taking of Cape Breton. The province expected reimbursement from Great Britain of all its war debts, but in addition, needed greater assistance and encouragement if it were ever to recover.¹

Near the end of 1747, in October, the Governor of Massachusetts forwarded instructions to Colonial Governors as to methods of paying troops. Troops not sent out of the province were to receive—privates 6d., corporals 8d., and sergeants 12d. sterling per day, with a stoppage of 4d. for subsistence; troops sent abroad were to receive an extra 2d. per day, but troops sent to Nova Scotia were to receive 6d. sterling per day without any stoppage for subsistence. Money to pay troops, in order that they might be discharged, was to be obtained by loan from the Assembly until Parliament paid over, or, if the Assembly refused, by sale of bills of exchange on Great Britain at 800% exchange, or, if both methods failed, then by issuing certificates to the troops for the amounts due them.²

At Annapolis Royal in April 1748, troops, employed on public works, received 8 sh. New England Old Tenor per day, the paymaster being instructed to send to Boston for small change to facilitate payments.³ In May 1748, the commandant at Annapolis Royal requested an armed vessel to protect Boston traders, at Minas and Chignecto, who were buying Acadian wheat, thus keeping it from the French troops and welding the Acadians to the British interest.⁴ In June 1748, the commandant purchased grindstones from the Acadians at Minas, payment to be made, by traders at Minas for and on his account, or, if the Acadians preferred, they might come to Annapolis Royal to be paid directly.⁵

In 1746, certain colonial troops had been provisioned on credit by Acadians at Minas. In August 1748, goods, to repay the Acadians in kind for these advances, reached Annapolis Royal, having been shipped from Boston by Charles Aphorp, a Boston merchant;⁶ instructions were thereupon issued by the commandant at Annapolis Royal for delivery of these goods at Minas,⁷ and for their distribution to those Acadians entitled to repayment.⁸ The goods so received were valued at £10,000 New England Old Tenor, twenty per cent being charged for expenses, of which 5% went in commissions to officers.⁹

The Governor of Massachusetts, on 2 July 1748, reported that he had secured large economies by careful auditing of military accounts. Money, to pay the troops, had been raised in Massachusetts and Pennsylvania, by selling sterling bills of exchange, conditioned on provision of money by Parliament, at the rate of £850 to £900 New England Old Tenor for £100 sterling; in New York, conditional bills not being acceptable, sterling bills had had to be sold at ninety days' sight. Troops sent to Annapolis Royal, he had provisioned and clothed through Boston merchants, paying therefor by sterling bills, discounted at the rate of £1,000 New England for £100 sterling, public bills being 9% lower than private bills.

On 31 January 1749, the Governor of Massachusetts reported that the parliamentary grant, to repay war debts, incurred by the colonies, had been received, and New England Old Tenor paper money had been retired at the rate of £10 in paper for £1 sterling in silver, so far as the grant would go, the balance of paper money outstanding to be redeemed by the produce of special taxes. The balance outstanding amounted to £300,000 Old Tenor, that is £75,000 New Tenor, that is £30,000 sterling. Rhode Island and Connecticut were making no attempt to redeem their bills, but Massachusetts had taken steps to maintain the currency of silver.¹⁰

¹ See document no. 274.

² See document no. 277.

³ See document no. 286.

⁴ See document no. 290.

⁵ See document no. 291.

⁶ See document no. 294.

⁷ See document no. 295.

⁸ See document no. 296.

⁹ See document no. 296.

¹⁰ See document no. 299.

Thus, although colonial troops were used to capture and to garrison Louisbourg, and although that fort and Annapolis Royal were maintained on Massachusetts credit till 1748, and although in 1748, by the Treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle, Louisbourg was returned to France, to the chagrin and resentment of Massachusetts, Nova Scotia was retained, notwithstanding its de facto conquest by French troops. The New England colonies, however, were reimbursed, by Great Britain, for all the financial advances made by those colonies in the prosecution of the war, a reimbursement which enabled them to put their currencies on a specie basis, a step they had been unable to take, notwithstanding all their efforts, since the beginning of the century.¹

By the Treaty of Peace, in 1748, Louisbourg was returned to France, under the general principle of the Treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle, that the High Contracting Parties return to the *status quo ante bellum*. Louisbourg had been a haven for French marauders and privateers, who had committed serious depredations on English trade and New England fishing; it was also the base from which agents had surreptitiously worked amongst the Acadians, keeping them in a passive ferment against British rule. It seemed necessary and advisable, therefore, to establish a counterpoise to Louisbourg; for that reason, in 1749, the British Government determined to settle Nova Scotia with British subjects, and to make of it another British colony. For this purpose, in the summer of 1749, some three thousand settlers were sent out, at government expense, to Chebucto, then renamed Halifax. From 1749 to 1775, therefore, Nova Scotia became the fourteenth colony.

III. FINANCE, CURRENCY, EXCHANGE IN NOVA SCOTIA, 1749-1758

In July 1749, the fleet, carrying settlers for the colony of Nova Scotia, dropped anchor in the harbour of Chebucto. As the surrounding country was in no way improved, the settlers were forced to create a settlement in the wilderness. This involved the clearing of land, the erecting of buildings, the laying out of a town, the building of fortifications, in short, the creation, in the wilderness, and during the few months before winter set in, of a settlement with sufficient of the amenities of civilization to carry them through the winter. To execute and perform such a task for a settlement of 3000 persons, necessarily created problems, not merely of government and administration, but of finance, of supplies of provisions and building materials, of social regulation, as well as all the minor problems, which ordinarily are solved as a matter of course, but which at Chebucto Harbour, in 1749, had perforce to be solved de novo.

For the secure establishment of the colony, the British Government had provided transportation and provisions from Great Britain to Nova Scotia. In addition, it provided provisions for the first year, free land, and an adequate supply of agricultural implements. It further provided funds for the payment of soldiers and settlers engaged on public works. Thus, in the infancy of the settlement, during that period when production, agricultural or otherwise, was in the bud, the British Government provided means for the maintenance of the colony, and through those means, the basis for the industrial and agricultural development of the newly established colony.

The settlers found the shores of Chebucto Harbour virgin wilderness. Until houses could be built, tents were provided by the British Government. Lumber was required for building purposes, but no saw-mills existed. Lumber had therefore to be imported from the nearest market, which was Boston and the New England states. Food supplies, liquor, clothing, seed, also were required, and likewise had to be imported from the nearest market. Fortifications were required for defence of the settlement against marauding Indians and French.

¹ See documents nos. 42, 111, 132.

These had to be built, labour and materials therefor being required, in addition to the heavy requirements of the civil settlement. Troops stationed at Chebucto also required provisions, liquor, clothing, arms and pay. These activities could be carried on and these requirements could be met, only if sufficient funds were available. The expedition had brought few of the material wants of the new colony from England; all that could not be supplied from the wilderness had to be imported, and since the colony had no exports, necessarily imports had to be paid for in money. The financing of the needs of the new colony was, consequently, a serious and important matter; by October 1749, the Governor found that the supplies of coin, which he had brought from England, were exhausted, and, to get coin for paying troops, he was forced to pick up small supplies from passing merchantmen.¹

Early in October 1749, the Governor reported to the Board of Trade that he had spent over six thousand pounds in establishing the settlement.² Expenses had been heavy and various; building materials, provisions, molasses and rum, had been imported from Boston; labourers on survey and land clearing work, labourers for unloading ships, hire of vessels and freighting of goods from Boston had all been paid in cash, evidently out of supplies brought by the Governor from England. By his instructions, the Governor was authorized to draw bills of exchange, upon an agent in London, for supplies required by the colony. During the late autumn of 1749, and the winter of 1750, the Governor secured funds by sale of bills of exchange on London at par, proceeds being taken in dollars,³ though seemingly, pieces of eight and any foreign coins also were used, if and when obtainable.⁴ By the spring of 1750, however, news that the Governor's bills of exchange on London were not merely being slowly paid but were being dishonoured, reached Boston, with the result that discount rates were raised and it became almost impossible to sell the Governor's bills on London, in Boston.⁵ During the winter, the Governor had received £1100 Boston for £100 sterling on his bills of exchange, but, by early summer 1750, the rate had decreased to £1000 Boston for £100 sterling on public bills, whereas on private bills the rate was £1030 Boston for £100 sterling or 3% more.⁶ At the rate of 10 for 1, the Governor obtained dollars at 4 sh. 6d., but cash was scarce in Boston, and the Governor was forced to beg advances at any rate he could obtain from merchants and anyone who would accept his bills.⁷ Merchants in Boston were willing to grant large credits for goods, but scarcity of cash prevented exchange of Bills of Exchange for dollars. The Governor suggested therefore, that he secure supplies of cash from New York, or else that instead of dealing through an agent, Nova Scotia bills be sold in Boston to the highest bidder, as funds in England were in great demand in New England, due to the large importations from England.⁸ In June 1750, the government contractors in Boston, Messrs. Apthorp and Hancock, offered to supply Nova Scotia with cash in dollars if they were given a monopoly of supplying the colony with everything it needed,⁹ but the offer was refused, and negotiations were opened with Delancey and Watts of New York for the supplying of dollars for use in Nova Scotia.¹⁰ Some cash was obtained from Messrs. Delancey and Watts,¹¹ but due to slow payment, and dishonouring of Governor's bills, they finally refused to send dollars to Nova Scotia.¹² The Governor was thereupon forced to pick up dollars from passing ships, in exchange for personal bills on his personal agent,¹³ no one

¹ See document no. 305.

² See document no. 306.

³ See documents nos. 309, 317, 326, 353.

⁴ See document no. 305.

⁵ See document no. 316.

⁶ See documents nos. 321, 322.

⁷ See document no. 321.

⁸ See document no. 312.

⁹ See document no. 325.

¹⁰ See document no. 325.

¹¹ See documents nos. 322, 345.

¹² See documents nos. 332, 333, 335.

¹³ See document no. 335.

outside the colony seemingly having any confidence in the Governor's public bills. Not being able to get cash from the continental colonies, the Governor suggested that dollars be imported from England.¹ In the meantime, cash being urgently needed, the Governor proposed a plan for relief in the local situation.² During the summer of 1750, the Governor having proceeded with public works, numerous accounts for work and labour were outstanding and unpaid. These accounts, the Governor proposed to pay by certificates, which would be received by local merchants and circulate at par, in settlement of local personal accounts. Upon presentation of £50 worth of these certificates and one quarter in cash, the Governor proposed to redeem them by issuing a Bill of Exchange on London at par, or, if dollars were available in the treasury, then in dollars, the redemption date being 1 May 1751, dollars to be rated at 5 shillings.³ The local merchants stated they were willing to accept the certificates and their redemption, in Bills of Exchange at par, but they refuse to supply one quarter in dollars on presentation for redemption. The Governor's plan, of establishing a local currency, consequently failed,⁴ but later in the year, he managed to pay local accounts by issuing Bills of Exchange therefor, at par, when the creditor brought in one quarter of his account in cash.⁵ The Governor suggested to the Board of Trade the stamping and issuing of a base coin to supply the currency needs of the colony;⁶ at the same time, he was meeting the immediate problem of paying local accounts by means of small bills of exchange.⁷

During the first year of its existence, the colony of Nova Scotia thus experienced great difficulty in securing adequate supplies of funds to pay for imports, and in securing adequate supplies of currency to meet local needs at Halifax. Distinct from the problem of having funds and credits upon which to draw, were the methods used by the Governor to secure funds and currency for use in Nova Scotia. These methods clearly shew the difficulties in financing a large undertaking, when banking facilities were undeveloped and when communications were slow and precarious. Today, we unthinkingly look to banks as agencies for supplying and transferring funds; in 1749, governments and individuals appointed individual agents in various centres, upon whom they could draw for funds as needed. In his instructions, Governor Cornwallis was authorized to draw on Chauncey Townsend, a merchant in London, for required funds, as agent of the British Government. Townsend's agent in Boston was Christopher Kilby, to whom the Governor sent his bills for discount,⁸ although, in the early part of 1750, he evidently depended on Aphorp and Hancock of Boston, and Delancey and Watts of New York, to discount his bills on Townsend, thus providing him with credit, and sending him dollars, as needed.⁹

In addition to the regular method of securing funds through bills on the agent, the Governor used and proposed other methods to meet the necessities of the situation, created by the failure of the agents and the Government, to finance the colony. Townsend seemingly dishonoured bills and refused payment,¹⁰ and Kilby, the Governor claimed, gave priority of payment to his personal bills to the prejudice of public bills,¹¹ and, in addition, was securing payment of accounts which he, Kilby, was not paying in Nova Scotia.¹²

Upon the failure of the Agents adequately and honestly to meet the needs of the colony, the Governor secured funds and materials by selling Bills of Exchange to government contractors,¹³ by selling Bills of Exchange in the general

¹ See document no. 339.

² See document no. 342.

³ See document no. 342.

⁴ See document no. 342.

⁵ See document no. 357.

⁶ See document no. 356.

⁷ See document no. 357.

⁸ See documents nos. 339, 344, 355, 356, 357.

⁹ See documents nos. 309, 317, 321, 322, 324, 325, 326, 331, 332, 333.

¹⁰ See documents nos. 316, 321, 326, 331, 333.

¹¹ See documents nos. 334, 339, 355, 356.

¹² See document no. 357.

¹³ See documents nos. 317, 322, 324, 325, 326, 332, 333.

market,¹ and by selling Bills of Exchange to passing merchantmen, receiving coins in exchange.² When public bills failed to produce dollars or coins, the Governor gave his personal bills on his personal agent in exchange for dollars,³ and paid local accounts with small Bills of Exchange on London (when creditor brought in one-quarter in cash, thus supplying the Treasury with funds).⁴

In addition to these methods, actually used in securing funds for use in the colony, the Governor suggested, at critical periods, that dollars be shipped from England,⁵ that he issue certificates for debts, redeemable in Bills of Exchange,⁶ and that a currency be provided Nova Scotia by sending out base coins, specially stamped.⁷ Though it might seem a possible method of supplying the colony, the merchants of Boston would not advance goods on the security of future grants by Parliament.⁸ The best method of supplying the colony with funds and goods, was by discounting bills of exchange⁹ to the highest bidder,¹⁰ and then, if more funds were required than Parliament had appropriated, by an arrangement with London merchants to honour excess bills for a premium.¹¹ In the Governor's opinion, if his bills of exchange were good, and were reliably accepted and paid, dollars could be purchased very reasonably.¹²

The methods, pursued by the Governor to get funds and coins for the use of Nova Scotia, were various and devious, and hardly in accordance with his instructions, with the result that the Board of Trade not only disapproved,¹³ but, on the complaint of persons from Nova Scotia,¹⁴ questioned the administration of public funds.¹⁵ The chief point raised by the Board of Trade was the question whether officials were trading with and in public funds,¹⁶ and, less vehemently, whether officials were converting public stores to their private profit, notably rum and molasses.¹⁷ The butt of these charges was Davidson, the secretary of the province, a placeman, on his own admission, not accustomed to business.¹⁸ The charges made against Davidson were, that he traded on his private account with public money, that he required and took and kept a premium on all bills of exchange before issuing them in payment of public accounts, and that he secured a premium on dollars, so preventing the circulation of specie within the colony. The huge quantity of molasses and rum imported into the colony, the fact that Davidson was believed privately to be trading in rum, and the fact that public rum, as part of provisions supplied to settlers, was distributed through Davidson, raised a question as to Davidson's integrity in the minds of their Lordships.¹⁹

The Board of Trade made these charges against Davidson in a despatch to the Governor dated 14 June 1750.²⁰ On 6 July 1750, on Davidson's request, a committee of the Nova Scotia Council was appointed to examine Davidson's accounts. On 22 September 1750, the Committee reported that Davidson had made no personal advantage in handling some £34,000 of public moneys,²¹ and this report the Council accepted.²² Davidson then got leave of absence to take his accounts before the Board of Trade. He reported to the Board generally, on conditions in Nova Scotia, on 8 November 1750,²³ and, on 26 November 1750, answered, in writing, the charges made against him, relative to his administration of public moneys.²⁴ These answers of Davidson constitute a most illumin-

¹ See documents nos. 316, 321, 322, 326, 331.

² See document no. 305.

³ See document no. 335.

⁴ See document no. 357.

⁵ See documents nos. 339, 356.

⁶ See document no. 342.

⁷ See document no. 356.

⁸ See document no. 326.

⁹ See document no. 326.

¹⁰ See document no. 321.

¹¹ See documents nos. 321, 326.

¹² See document no. 321.

¹³ See document no. 326.

¹⁴ See document no. 318.

¹⁵ See document no. 319.

¹⁶ See document no. 319.

¹⁷ See document no. 319.

¹⁸ See document no. 353.

¹⁹ See document no. 319.

²⁰ See document no. 319.

²¹ See document no. 338.

²² See document no. 340.

²³ See document no. 347.

²⁴ See document no. 353.

ating document, for they describe in detail, the difficulties and intricacies involved in financing a vast colonizing project, in a period when currencies were neither stabilized nor uniform, and when banks and financial institutions were unknown.

By letters to the Board of Trade, the Governor generally confirmed all the defences for his conduct put forward by Davidson.¹

Funds and credits for materials, provisions, and services, methods of obtaining those funds, and the administration of those funds when obtained, were major problems in the governance of Halifax during the first year of its settlement. In addition, other problems of governance necessarily arose, not directly a part of the problem of financing the new colony, yet related thereto, and, to a degree, affecting the financial health of the community. One of the first problems requiring attention, was the regulation of liquor consumption. This the Governor and Council attacked, by regulating the retailers of liquor through a system of licenses. The more direct question of liquor consumption and drunkenness was not attacked, for liquor, in 1749, in Halifax, seemed to be considered as of the essence of life and existence.² In order to induce settlement, proclamations in the nature of moratorium laws were published, to the effect that settlers might not be sued in Nova Scotia for debts contracted before their arrival. The reasons given by the Council for the need of this proclamation are most interesting, particularly their emphasis on the 18th century basis of all laws, the law of nature.³ During the year, a public market was established in Halifax, and rules made for its regulation.⁴ The wages of labour were set and regulated in accordance with prevailing conditions;⁵ and the fishing industry, particularly the export trade, as well as agriculture and the usual hand-industries, developed with the increase in population.⁶

A question of more direct financial consequence, yet equally social in its importance, was the problem of the cutting and defacing of current coins, which definitely arose when a trader from New York introduced some thousands of cut pistareens at prices considered fraudulent. The offender was summoned before the Council but was discharged, on his defence that he could not bring coins to Nova Scotia from New York without receiving a profit. The result was a proclamation, prohibiting the cutting of pistareens, and regulating the value of cut pistareens, then in circulation, at 6d. for a half pistareen, and 3d. for a quarter pistareen, maximum legal tender in pistareens to be 5 shillings.⁷ This prosecution and the evident need of the Proclamation clearly shews the lack of a circulating currency in Nova Scotia in the autumn of 1750 and the difficulties under which the Governor laboured, during the first year, in providing the new settlement with an adequate and honest medium of exchange.

The outstanding event of the year 1751 was the inauguration of a system of bounties, by which it was hoped the colony might be induced to become self-supporting. This bounty system, as developed within a few years, created a large provincial debt, and ultimately led to the certificates, issued in payment of bounties, being negotiated as currency. Through bounties, however, the colonists were more immediately induced to look to agriculture and fishing, rather than to the generosity of government, or to the profits of retailing liquor to their neighbours, as means of livelihood.

The chief source of money in Halifax during 1751 continued to be the colonial government, which drew on the British Government for the funds appropriated by parliament for the support of the colony. The larger population of Halifax and the greater number of merchants and traders permitted the negotiation of

¹ See documents nos. 326, 356.

² See documents nos. 300, 301, 303, 310, 313, 346.

³ See documents nos. 312, 360.

⁴ See documents nos. 320, 351, 352.

⁵ See documents nos. 336, 343.

⁶ See documents nos. 308, 314, 347, 358, 359.

⁷ See documents nos. 348, 349, 350.

bills of exchange on Great Britain in Halifax itself, instead of as formerly in Boston.¹ The actual money used by the colonial government was therefore obtained in Halifax by the negotiation of bills of exchange on Great Britain. This actual money was chiefly dollars, for the troops stationed in Nova Scotia were subsisted and paid in dollars.²

To secure funds for civil purposes of government and administration, the Governor, notwithstanding instructions from the Board of Trade to keep within the parliamentary appropriation for the year, and not negotiate bills in Halifax for money, was forced to draw on Kilby, the agent, small bills, which he negotiated with Halifax merchants for cash. With this cash, he paid for labour and materials, used on public works and governmental services.³ The bills on Kilby, so negotiated, were usually for small amounts, at times being made out for uneven amounts in pounds, shillings and pence.⁴ The Board of Trade, early in 1751, proposed sending out specie,⁵ but the large number of drafts from the Governor caused the cancellation of the proposal. For payment of troops, specie was sent from New York, insurance on £2500 in specie, being £200.⁶

Nova Scotia had, in 1751, no legislature, but the Governor and Council frequently acted on advices and suggestions received from the people, and so gave a species of representative government. Early in 1751, the merchants of Halifax, by memorial, suggested that the fishing industry be encouraged by bounties, with the result that an ordinance was made, granting bounties on fish prepared for export and actually exported. The following bounties were to be paid: six pence per quintal on salted and dried fish, twelve pence per barrel on pickled fish, and two and a half shillings on fish oil, whether whale or seal. As a fund out of which these fish bounties might be paid, a tax of 6d. per gallon was laid on all rum and other spirituous liquors sold by retail, a retail sale being any quantity less than three gallons sold at one time. All liquor retailers were required to be licensed under bond of £10, and were required to pay the tax monthly to officers appointed for that purpose by the Governor. The ordinance was to be in force for three years from 10 May 1751 or until repealed.⁷ As this was the first taxing ordinance in Nova Scotia, the revenues, so derived, constituted the first governmental funds raised in Nova Scotia; prior to 29 April 1751, all governmental moneys in Nova Scotia had been derived from the British Government. Nova Scotia was, consequently, in 1751, not only attempting to establish an industry, but had become sufficiently populated, to warrant taxation, if not for the immediate support of government, at least as a step towards inducing the province to become more self-supporting.

At the end of July 1751, a further effort was made to encourage the fisheries, by providing extra revenues for bounties, by means of an import tax on distilled spirituous liquors. By placing a tax of 3d. per gallon on all distilled liquors, imported into Nova Scotia, it was hoped that a distilling industry would be established in Nova Scotia, which, using molasses, would induce the direct importation of molasses from the West Indies. Direct purchase and importation of molasses, it was expected, would result in a return trade with the West Indies in fish, staves, hoops, etc. The three penny tax was to be levied on all imported spirituous liquors, except those produced in Great Britain or in the West Indies, and directly imported therefrom. On rum, used in prosecuting the fisheries, a drawback of duties was allowed. The resolution was to remain in force for three years.⁸

At the same time, an ordinance was made, granting a bounty of ten shillings sterling per ton on all boats and vessels built in Nova Scotia. Thus freights on

¹ See documents nos. 367, 368, 369, 373, 377, 380.

² See document no. 361.

³ See documents nos. 368, 369, 373, 377, 380.

⁴ See documents nos. 373, 377, 380.

⁵ See document no. 361.

⁶ See document no. 367.

⁷ See document no. 362.

⁸ See document no. 371.

imported molasses and liquors, and on exported fish, staves, hoops, etc., would accrue to the colonists, and induce the establishment of a shipping industry as well as a ship building industry.¹

Late in 1750, the Governor had complained of New Englanders trading to Louisbourg and so aiding the French colony there, to the prejudice of Nova Scotia.² In March 1751, the Board of Trade promised Governor Cornwallis that the trade, carried on between New England and the French colonies, would be regulated by Parliament.³ In 1750, Governor Cornwallis had reported that the New Englanders were purchasing French merchandise at Louisbourg in exchange for dollars, which he badly needed;⁴ a year later, he complained that the New Englanders were provisioning Louisbourg with flour, in exchange for which they took rum, molasses and French merchandise, which they thereupon smuggled into the colonies. The flour and other goods, sold in Louisbourg, were badly needed in Nova Scotia, and he, Cornwallis, was willing to pay for such provisions in cash or bills of exchange, but, although his willingness to buy was known, the New Englanders persisted in trading to Louisbourg.⁵ In November 1751, the Governor having been forced to purchase two thousand long tons of bread,⁶ certain New York traders declared on oath that ship bread purchased in New York between September and November 1751, at 14 to 15 shillings per hundredweight New York currency, was sold, laid down in Halifax, at 15 to 16 shillings per hundredweight Halifax currency.⁷

During the autumn of 1751, the supplies of provisions, required to carry the colony through the winter, were found inadequate, the victualling contractor, Chauncey Townsend, having failed to supply the necessary quantities of bread. The Governor forthwith purchased 224,000 lbs. of bread at 22 sh. 6d. per 112 lbs., and gave in payment a bill of exchange on Chauncey Townsend for £2250 sterling.⁸ Since the New Englanders found it more profitable to trade with Louisbourg than Nova Scotia,⁹ the price of 22sh. 6d. per 112 lbs. was evidently a price imposed on the Governor when in extreme need, the prices of 15 to 16 shillings per hundredweight Halifax currency, quoted by New York traders,¹⁰ evidently applying only in September and October, immediately after harvest, and not to a distant outpost settlement, in grave danger of being cut off from markets by the setting in of winter.

During 1752, the more important questions in issue were the cost of, and the supplying of adequate provisions, the supply of money, the extension of the bounty system, and the character of the currency in circulation in Halifax.

Early in the year, the Board of Trade had under consideration the price of 22/6 per hundredweight, paid by Cornwallis for bread,¹¹ which price the Board considered too high, since troops in Halifax, at the time in question, were supplied at a price of 14 shillings per hundredweight. In evidence before the Board it was stated, that bread, costing 7/10 sterling per hundredweight in New York, could be laid down in Halifax at 11 shillings or 11/6, although the price of bread was subject to great fluctuations.¹² Later in January 1752, Chauncey Townsend, upon whom Cornwallis drew for the bread purchased at 22/6 per hundredweight, complained to the Board of Trade, that, if Nova Scotia bills of Exchange had been promptly paid, Cornwallis could have purchased the bread required under his contract at 11/3 per hundredweight. Townsend further stated that 11/3 in Philadelphia meant 15 shillings Halifax currency, and that, if bills had been properly paid, the required amount of bread could have been purchased at 12/7 per hundredweight instead of at 15 shillings; 12/7 Townsend considered a fair

¹ See document no. 371.

² See document no. 356.

³ See document no. 361.

⁴ See document no. 356.

⁵ See document no. 376.

⁶ See document no. 375.

⁷ See document no. 378.

⁸ See document no. 375.

⁹ See document no. 376.

¹⁰ See document no. 378.

¹¹ See document no. 375.

¹² See document no. 383.

price for bread at that time.¹ In July 1752, the Board of Trade reported to the Treasury that bread, imported into Halifax, cost Mr. Baker 12/10 per hundredweight delivered; bread, imported by Mr. Saul, cost 11/3 per hundredweight delivered, and was sold, on 1 October 1751, at 14 shillings per hundredweight; at the time, bread in New York cost from 12 to 16 shillings per hundredweight New York currency, exchange being at 85%.²

The huge quantity of provisions required for subsisting the settlers in Halifax, the high and fluctuating prices of those provisions, and the difficulties in economically and even honestly provisioning settlers through agents, thousands of miles distant, who were subject to little or no checking of prices charged, led the Board of Trade to suggest a plan for subsisting the Nova Scotia settlers by cash payments rather than in kind. In February 1752, the Board suggested to the Treasury, that, instead of buying provisions for soldiers at 6d. per day and for settlers at 4½d. per day, each soldier and subsisted settler be paid 3d. per day in cash, and with it buy his own provisions. This plan, the Board considered eminently feasible, for they believed markets to be well established in Halifax; in favour of the scheme, they argued that the plan would not only be a great convenience to the individuals concerned, but also would improve and develop trade, internal and external,—would introduce specie into Nova Scotia, would stop sale by the settlers of provisions received from government, and would result in large economies, estimated by the Board at about £9000 per year.³ Early in March, the Board requested information from Governor Cornwallis, whether the settlers had sold, in 1750 and 1751, subsistence provisions at cheap rates to passing ships, and requested his opinion on the proposal of subsisting troops and settlers in cash instead of in kind.⁴ In April 1752, Governor Hopson was instructed to issue subsistence money weekly to settlers, and to induce the troop to take cash in lieu of provisions.⁵ Six days later, the Board forwarded to the Treasury a copy of their instructions to Governor Hopson, respecting subsistence money, and suggested that the money, required for subsistence in Nova Scotia, be issued to the Agent of the Province, who would then pay over to the Governor. The Board advised the Treasury, that, on advice of Governor Hopson, the plan of issuing subsistence money to troops had been dropped.⁶ In June 1752, the Board advised Governor Hopson that Mr. Kilby, the Agent, had shipped £4562/10 in dollars and half pence to Nova Scotia, which was to be used only for paying subsistence money (three pences) to settlers, and for no other purpose, cash subsistence to begin at the end of Chauncey Townsend's, the victualling contractor's, present contract.⁷

The question of cash subsistence, in lieu of provisions, having become critical, the Governor, in August 1752, took the advice of Council on the question. The Council decided that the settlers could not live on 3d. each per day, and advised the Governor to lay in provisions on government account, in sufficient quantities to supply the settlers through the winter till the spring of 1753.⁸ The Governor thereupon requested tenders from local merchants for supplying settlers with 6 lb. bread, 4 lb. pork, and 1 pint pease, each, per week. Three local merchants tendered, the highest tender being 3¼d. sterling per day, the next 3 6/8d. sterling per day, and the lowest, 3½d. sterling per day, but, as none of the three could guarantee that they could, and would secure adequate quantities, the Council advised the Governor to lay in sufficient provisions, from Boston and New York, to subsist 2400 persons through 31 May 1753, and to pay for them, if possible, by bills on Townsend, the victualling contractor, or, if such bills were not acceptable, then by bills on the Agent, Kilby, covered by

¹ See document no. 384.

² See document no. 389.

³ See document no. 390.

⁴ See document no. 393.

⁵ See document no. 396.

⁶ See document no. 397.

⁷ See document no. 399.

⁸ See document no. 400.

bills on Townsend. The Council further advised that the £4562/10 in dollars and half pence, which was to have been used for subsistence money payments, be converted to the use of the government, and bills drawn therefor, thus saving freight and insurance on a like amount that would have to be imported in any event.¹

On 1 September 1752, a Council of War advised the Governor that 3d. per man per day would not be sufficient to subsist the troops, because, although the local markets might be adequate in summer, in winter the market was so precarious that 3d. per day during the winter would purchase only half what a man required.² On 25 September 1752, provisions were exhausted, and as none had been received from the continent, the Council advised the Governor to borrow what were required from Mr. Saul.³ On 16 October 1752, the Council advised that Mr. Saul be repaid the butter borrowed from him, either in butter or in money, whichever could be obtained at the cheapest rate.⁴

During the autumn, a body of German settlers had arrived, who further complicated the provisioning problem, in that they required at least nine and probably 24 months' subsistence at government expense, before they could possibly become self-supporting. The Governor advised the Board of Trade of this fact,⁵ and enclosed the advice of the Council on the proper method of subsisting settlers. The problem of caring for a number of new settlers, complicated by a lack of provisions and by inapplicable instructions from London, was further accentuated by a petition from a body of German immigrants, already settled, stating that they would starve if subsistence in kind were not continued to them. The petition⁶ throws a clear light on the farm problem in Nova Scotia in 1752; the Germans stated they had no money to buy food—that, although they worked hard, those who employed them, called New Englanders in the petition, either refused to pay them or paid them after great delay, in goods for which they had no use, at exorbitant prices; that the New Englanders had taken up all the cultivable lots of land, which, instead of being cultivated, were held for speculative prices, and that they, who would and could cultivate the land, were forced to take poor and unproductive sections, which yielded little or no returns, notwithstanding their greatest efforts.⁷

Faced in November with no supplies of provisions, inadequate local markets, and a lessening chance of receiving supplies from the continent, the Council, in the middle of November 1752, advised the Governor to purchase a cargo of provisions then in harbour.⁸ Early in December, Mr. Saul advised the Governor he had advanced 26,300 lbs. of pork, but was unable to advance any more. The Council thereupon advised the Governor to buy up any, and all quantities of pork and flour he could, since the provision ships had not then arrived from Boston and New York, and could only be presumed to have been lost at sea.⁹

Late in December, the Board of Trade wrote Governor Hopson, that, since the Halifax market supplied 5000 persons, they could see no reason why the markets could not accommodate 2400 more, and so have permitted the three pence subsistence plan to have gone into operation. The Board further stated that the Governor should not have taken the advice of Council on the practicability of the plan, for he had not been so instructed; and that, since he had used the £4562/10 in specie sent him, for general governmental purposes, the general accounts had been credited with that amount, and the balance to be drawn for, to Christmas 1753, had been reduced by so much.¹⁰

¹ See document no. 401.

² See document no. 403.

³ See document no. 405.

⁴ See document no. 409.

⁵ See document no. 410.

⁶ See document no. 411.

⁷ See document no. 411.

⁸ See document no. 412.

⁹ See document no. 418.

¹⁰ See document no. 421.

The securing and importing of adequate supplies of provisions was a large problem in 1752, but those provisions had to be paid for, and the question of where money was to be obtained, if not as difficult and thorny a question, was a most important factor in the situation. Due to drawings in excess of appropriations, the negotiation in 1750 and 1751 of bills of exchange in Boston and New York for cash, had created great difficulties, with the result that the Board of Trade decided to send over the required funds in specie.¹ Dollars and half pence were actually shipped to Nova Scotia, but being earmarked, and larger amounts being required, the Governor was forced to borrow locally,² and to sell bills of exchange in Halifax in order to carry on.³ The policy of selling bills of exchange in Boston and New York, to pay for goods purchased there, still persisted in cases of emergency, and particularly where the resources of the local merchants were inadequate.⁴

Notwithstanding the large credits required from the British Government, the Halifax market was able to handle some, if not all the bills of exchange for funds to carry on governmental services.⁵ Local revenues, for bounty purposes, were evidently in a flourishing condition, for, in this year, bounties, to be paid out of liquor revenues, were largely extended.⁶ Money required for the maintenance of the colony in 1752 was obtained, partly from appropriations made by the British Parliament, partly from liquor taxes to pay bounties, and partly by lottery to build a light house.

The methods used to obtain money for the colony are of interest in that they show a change from methods used in 1751, and also show that the financial resources of the colony were improving. In 1751, money was obtained by sale, in Boston, of bills of exchange on England; in 1752, money was obtained by importation of specie from England,⁷ or by borrowing from local merchants,⁸ or by sale of bills of exchange on London in Halifax.⁹ That the financial resources of the colony were increasing is shown by the fact that 1000 lottery tickets at £3 each could be sold in Halifax; 15% of the £3000, or £450, being taken to build a light house at the entrance to the harbour.¹⁰ As a means of raising money for public purposes, the lottery scheme commended itself, in that, as a means of raising necessary funds, it avoided taxation.

The coins and currency, in use in Halifax in 1752, were evidently dollars and half pence, for such were the coins sent out to be used for subsistence money.¹¹ Small change apparently consisted of English half pences, for the value of half pences in silver money was a question which required regulation by the Council,¹² the advice of local merchants being taken before any regulations were made. In November 1750, an ordinance had been made respecting the cutting of pistareens,¹³ but no regulation was then made of the rate at which cut pistareens were to pass by weight. On 29 November 1752, an ordinance was passed, to the effect that all cut silver money should pass by weight at the rate of 4s. 6d. the ounce.¹⁴ The difficulty experienced by the colony in keeping a circulating metallic currency, when it had no exports to maintain a favourable balance of trade, and in avoiding losses attendant on its having become a dumping ground for debased coins from the continent, is apparent from Governor Hopson's despatch to the Board of Trade, in which he remarked on the difficulties he experienced in preventing the circulation of bad, cut, silver money, and in which he stated that half pences were exported in trade, although he had attempted to retain them in circulation by issuing them to the paymasters, and getting the

¹ See documents nos. 396, 397, 399, 409, 419 420.

² See document no. 402.

³ See documents nos. 409, 401.

⁴ See document no. 401.

⁵ See documents nos. 402, 409, 412, 418.

⁶ See documents nos. 395, 391.

⁷ See document no. 397.

⁸ See document no. 402.

⁹ See document no. 409.

¹⁰ See document no. 398.

¹¹ See document no. 399.

¹² See document no. 413.

¹³ See documents nos. 348, 349.

¹⁴ See document no. 414.

merchants to promise that they would return them, not into the channels of local trade, but to the paymasters. The Governor further stated that £1000 in half pences were required yearly in the colony; that is, the colony required 240,000 half penny pieces yearly, if its supply of small change were to be maintained. The question whether cash might better be shipped in specie from England or obtained by sale of bills of exchange, was raised by the Governor, who concluded the despatch by stating that he should be provided with a reserve fund of £3000 to £4000 in specie.¹ The need of yearly supplies of half pence was further emphasized by the Governor in a later despatch.²

Another aspect of the money problem in the colonies was the rates of exchange, between sterling and the foreign coins in use in the colonies, between sterling and the various colonial paper currencies, between the colonial paper currencies themselves, and between bills of exchange on London, and specie and paper money. At the end of 1751, the difference between a bill of exchange and specie was six per cent.³ Early in 1752, the difference between New York paper money and sterling was eighty five per cent.⁴ From a resolution of the Council at Halifax in October 1752, it appeared that 66 dollars in Boston paid a debt of 330 livres in Quebec.⁵ As in modern times, the price of money was partly determinable by reference to rates of freight and insurance on specie, which, to a degree, determined whether payment by bills of exchange or by exporting specie would be the more economical.⁶

Supplies of imported provisions and supplies of imported money were of vital importance to the existence of the colony, but early in the spring of 1752, a constructive step was taken to bring about an increase in the agricultural production of the province. In 1751, revenues had been provided by taxes on sales and importations of spirituous liquors, out of which bounties were to be paid on exports of fish.⁷ In 1752, out of the liquor revenues, bounties were granted on cleared land and on a variety of agricultural products: on each acre of land, fenced, cleared and sown with hay, grain, hemp or flax, a bounty of 20 shillings per acre; on each hundredweight of English hay, 2 shillings; on each bushel of wheat, barley or rye, 2 shillings; on each bushel of oats, 1 shilling; and on each pound of hemp or flax, 3d. The bounties were payable on production of a certificate to the treasurer signed by an inspector, and on making a declaration that the articles had been produced on the land, as claimed.⁸ A month and a half prior to the granting of bounties on agricultural land and farm products, a bounty for beer brewing had been granted to Wm. Steele, the bounty being 2s. 6d. per barrel, on condition the beer was sold at 17s. 6d. per barrel. By this means, it was hoped to have an adequate local supply of beer at a reasonable price, and that, in having an adequate supply of beer, the large consumption of spirituous liquors would be prevented.⁹

The statute of 31 July 1751,¹⁰ laying an import tax on imported spirituous liquors was amended by provisions to penalize the fraudulent landing of rum as cider, so avoiding the payment of duty.¹¹

The trade and commerce of Halifax, in 1752, would seem to have been extensive and flourishing. Contractors for supplying troops and settlers with provisions, imported supplies from New York and Philadelphia,¹² and evidently carried stocks in Halifax for use in cases of emergency, and perhaps immediate profit.¹³ Local merchants for the first time tendered contracts for subsisting settlers, and at prices comparable with contractors on the continent, but their

¹ See document no. 419.

² See document no. 420.

³ See document no. 384.

⁴ See document no. 389.

⁵ See document no. 425.

⁶ See document no. 401.

⁷ See document no. 362.

⁸ See document no. 395.

⁹ See document no. 391.

¹⁰ See document no. 371.

¹¹ See document no. 386.

¹² See documents nos. 383, 384, 389.

¹³ See documents nos. 405, 409.

guarantees of performance were considered by the Council as inadequate in a matter of such vital importance.¹ Local markets were considered adequate in summer to meet the needs of the population, but in winter were not to be trusted, being described as "precarious."² Sharp practices seemingly characterized local trading, for an ordinance was required, prohibiting the sale of flour in barrels except by weight; it had been discovered that flour could be imported and repacked loosely in new barrels, to the advantage of the vendor.³ The Market Act of 15 November 1750⁴ was amended by permitting owners and importers of live stock to sell the same on board, in order to avoid the inconvenience of driving them to market.⁵

As large quantities of provisions were imported from New England during the winter months, and as there was danger of cargoes being purchased and held for higher prices, an ordinance was made, requiring public sale of all dead fresh provisions imported from the colonies, and prohibiting all persons from purchasing more than enough to meet the needs of their families.⁶

The benevolent attitude of the local provincial government toward the settlers in Nova Scotia, during 1752, is clearly apparent. In the face of direct instruction from London, the local officials purchased provisions and maintained the settlement, depending, however, on the discretion of the home government to meet the bills therefor, when presented for payment. Financial administration was not only involved, by reason of a variety of currencies and exchanges, but also was difficult to carry on, in the face of ignorance in London of the local conditions to be met in Nova Scotia, and in the face of the suspicion with which bills on government contractors were evidently viewed in the colonies.⁷ The most hopeful sign in the financial history of this year, was the success of the local system of revenue, and the extension of the bounty system, from which it can be deduced that Nova Scotia in 1752 was assuming and taking the first steps towards becoming a self-supporting settlement.

During the year 1753, questions relating to provisions, money and bounties continued to exercise the local government of Nova Scotia.

Since the Board of Trade's plan for subsisting settlers by cash payments had been negated,⁸ it was necessary to continue the importation of provisions. In July 1753, the Council advised and authorized the purchase of sufficient provisions to subsist sixteen hundred persons for one year, through 15 July 1754, and four hundred and fifty persons for 16 weeks.⁹ The need of government subsistence, in the outlying districts, was apparent from the description given by Charles Lawrence of conditions amongst the German settlers at Lunenburg, who, he claimed, would be on the verge of starvation unless they continued to have government assistance, and who, in his opinion, would desert to the French at once if government assistance were withdrawn.¹⁰ The provisions purchased for subsistence purposes were, evidently, imported partly from Ireland, partly from Philadelphia, and partly from Boston, with molasses and rum supplied by local merchants of Halifax.¹¹ Imported provisions were paid by bills on Kilby.¹² In addition to supplies, imported by order of the local government, the Board of Trade shipped to Halifax, for use of the settlers, clothing, building materials, and shoes.¹³

Money, for the maintenance of the colony, was obtained, partly by bills of exchange on England, partly by specie imported from England, and partly by specie imported from the continental colonies through sale of bills of exchange

¹ See document no. 401.

² See document no. 403.

³ See document no. 394.

⁴ See document no. 351.

⁵ See documents nos. 406, 407.

⁶ See document no. 385.

⁷ See document no. 401.

⁸ See document no. 442.

⁹ See document no. 437.

¹⁰ See document no. 437.

¹¹ See document no. 448.

¹² See documents nos. 429, 448.

¹³ See documents nos. 435, 436.

on England. In March 1753, the Governor was advised that the mint could not make half pences for Nova Scotia, but his request for silver specie and for half pences was still under consideration.¹ In July, the Board advised Governor Hopson that £500 in half pence had been shipped to Nova Scotia.² The Board then shipped a quantity of shoes to Halifax, with which the Governor was authorized to pay accounts for labour, the price of shoes being fixed.³ The necessity of shipments of half pence, to be used as small change in Halifax, is shewn by the Governor's despatch,⁴ which also indicates the precariousness of shipping in 1753. The huge amounts of money, required for the maintenance of the colony, are indicated by the estimate of exceedings for 1753, and the list of bills drawn on Kilby; the parliamentary grant for 1753 had been £47,167/6/6, but with the exceedings, £57,272/19/10 would in fact be paid to maintain the colony. Ten bills of exchange for provisions, etc., had amounted to £20,577/0/2. Great Britain supplied practically all the money required for the administration and subsistence of the province.

Money for use in Nova Scotia was obtained by the usual methods: specie and half pence for small change were imported from England,⁵ bills of exchange on the agent, Kilby, were sold for dollars in the local market,⁶ in New York,⁷ and in Boston.⁸ By these methods, the colony was supplied with funds, although local liquor revenues continued, the revenues so obtained being used for the payment of bounties.⁹

In 1753,¹⁰ currency in use in Halifax seemingly consisted of dollars and half pence,¹¹ although from the record of trial in certain cases of counterfeiting, it would seem that a variety of coins were also in circulation, one known as a fifteen penny piece, quarter dollar, shilling or pistareen, one known as a six pence, one known as a seven penny half penny piece or one eighth of a dollar,¹² and a coin valued at four pistoles, which was known as a double Louis.¹³ In merchants' accounts, Halifax currency was, in 1753, becoming more generally used¹⁴ in place of sterling. In July 1753, £64/6/1½ Halifax currency equalled £102/17/10 New York currency. Halifax currency was consequently on a sounder basis than the currencies of some of the continental colonies.¹⁵

During 1754, the bounty system was not enlarged, but the periods, during which bounties already in effect might be claimed, were extended. The bounty on beer brewing to Wm. Steele was continued for one year,¹⁶ later for two years,¹⁷ with a limitation of 1000 barrels per year. The bounty on cleared land was continued for another fifteen months, to 31 July 1754,¹⁸ and further regulations were made as to the kind and amount of seed to be sown in order to secure the hay bounty.¹⁹ Later in the year, the bounty on cleared land was continued to 15 September 1754, as the bounty had been found to be of great benefit to the colony.²⁰

The monetary and financial history of Nova Scotia during 1754, is thus very similar to that of 1753, for the same conditions and the same difficulties continued to face the Governor and the Council in their administration of the settlement. The colony was practically dependent for its existence on the munificence and generosity of the British Government. Efforts to make the colony more productive, started in 1751 and 1752 by bounties paid out of local liquor

¹ See document no. 427.

² See document no. 435.

³ See document no. 436.

⁴ See document no. 420.

⁵ See documents nos. 435, 420, 447.

⁶ See document no. 448.

⁷ See document no. 429.

⁸ See document no. 448.

⁹ See documents nos. 424, 431, 445, 446.

¹⁰ See document no. 428.

¹¹ See documents nos. 427, 429, 435, 420, 448.

¹² See document no. 433.

¹³ See document no. 433.

¹⁴ See document no. 438.

¹⁵ See document no. 438.

¹⁶ See document no. 424.

¹⁷ See document no. 445.

¹⁸ See document no. 431.

¹⁹ See document no. 441.

²⁰ See document no. 446.

revenues, were continued through 1753, in the hope that the larger production, attained during the first year of bounties, might be continued and increased.¹

During 1754, the usual problems, relating to provisions and subsistence, money and bounties, continued to engage the attention of the Nova Scotia government.

Provisions and subsistence seemed no longer to be required for the settlers in and about Halifax; the German and Swiss settlement at Lunenburg, however, still needed government assistance. Early in 1754, the Board of Trade was advised, that, although the German settlers were working hard to establish themselves, they were very poor and did not have any circulating money, consequently some of the shoes sent over by the Board had been distributed amongst them.² In June 1754, the Governor was advised that the Board of Trade had appropriated money to purchase live stock for the settlers at Lunenburg.³ Provisions for the Lunenburg settlers were mainly imported from Ireland, instead of from Boston, the cost and freight thereof being paid by bills of exchange on Kilby.⁴ The live stock for Lunenburg was evidently purchased locally, and paid for by bills of exchange on Kilby.⁵ Although the Germans had been described as poverty stricken, in October 1754, the Board of Trade directed the attention of the Governor to the fact that the Germans at Lunenburg were selling firewood in Boston at 2 shillings per cord; the Board enquired why the Governor did not have that firewood shipped to Halifax, where firewood was costing 12 shillings per cord.⁶

Money for the needs of the colony was as usual appropriated by the British Parliament, salaries of government officers and subsistence for settlers being paid out of the appropriation for the year.⁷

Money was obtained by negotiating bills of exchange with local merchants for cash,⁸ or by paying for imported goods by bills of exchange.⁹

Currency, in use in 1754, would seem to have been of two varieties. Amongst the Acadians, French money continued to be the basis of value and of accounting, and, in transactions with them, French money was used, and the value thereof stated in sterling for tax purposes, the French 8 livre 8d. piece being taken at 5s. 7½d.;¹⁰ amongst the settlers presumably the usual hodge podge of foreign silver money circulated, although Halifax currency, as the basis of value, would seem to have been increasingly recognized, as it is found in the record of trial of certain cases of assault and theft.¹¹

The most important financial event of 1754 was the discovery, in July 1754, that bounty claims, to the amount of £500 were outstanding and unpaid, but for the payment of which there were no funds. Whether this meant a large increase in production and so in claims for bounties, or a decrease in revenues from liquor duties, is not disclosed, though it was admitted that the bounty on fish and oil had not achieved its purpose. Consequently one can conclude either that agricultural production had increased beyond the capacity of liquor revenues to pay bounties, or that revenues from liquor duties had largely decreased. The Council resolved that bounty payments should cease, but liquor duties should continue; that the amount then due for bounties should be paid out of general funds, and that amount repaid as soon as sufficient had been collected from the liquor duties.¹²

The cancelling of bounty payments in 1754 might seem to have been caused by a falling off in liquor revenues, for in September 1754 the liquor duties were put up to auction to be farmed. There were no bids at the auction, but Malachi Salter offered £1000 per year to farm the liquor duties, providing the duty were

¹ See document no. 446.

² See document no. 449.

³ See document no. 452.

⁴ See document no. 461.

⁵ See document no. 461.

⁶ See document no. 467.

⁷ See documents nos. 452, 461.

⁸ See document no. 461.

⁹ See document no. 452.

¹⁰ See documents nos. 453, 454.

¹¹ See documents nos. 463, 464, 465, 466.

¹² See document no. 455.

made applicable to any and all quantities of liquor sold. The Council thereupon passed an ordinance applying a 6d. per gallon sales tax to any and all quantities of liquor sold, with the result that Malachi Salter's offer was accepted, and the liquor duties farmed for one year at £1000 sterling.¹

During the latter part of 1754, ordinances were made prohibiting the exportation of raw hides, corn, wheat, rye, barley, oats, or pease, except under license, and then only to Great Britain or a British colony. Export of these commodities across the Bay of Fundy to the French and Indians was particularly prohibited.² It had also been found that frauds had been perpetrated in the export trade, not only in the shipping of poor and unmerchantable goods, but also in the size of containers. An ordinance was made in October 1754, making regulations to remedy this difficulty, and in the hope of rehabilitating the export trade in fish, lumber, shingles, clap-boards, hoops and cordwood.³

During 1755 and 1756, the attention of the colonial government was absorbed in preserving the peninsula against the French, and in preparations for the Seven Years' War, with the result that provisions and money were ordered and received with little or no comment, the problem being one, not so much of the cheapest markets, but of getting the goods.

In the autumn of 1756, the Council decided that subsistence must be continued to the Germans at Lunenburg and to some settlers in Halifax. Since supplies on the continent were dear and scarce, and the season was quite far advanced, it was decided to purchase certain beef and pork then in harbour, for sale by the agent Kilby, and to purchase prize flour, which was selling in Halifax at a low rate.⁴ The beef and pork, for sale by Kilby, had come from Ireland, and the flour had been seized from captured French ships.

Money for the needs of the colony was, as usual, supplied by Parliamentary appropriations, the amount for 1755 being £49, 418/7/8, and for 1756, £55, 032/19/0. From 1749 to 1755 inclusive, parliamentary grants to Nova Scotia had amounted to £415, 484/14/11½.⁵

Two documents in 1755 and 1756 show, that in 1751, £86/11/9 Boston old tenor equalled £8/12/11½ sterling,⁶ and that in 1751, a bond for 198 milled dollars was discharged by £22/2/6 in Bills of this province,—since the receipt was dated at Halifax, Nova Scotia, the question arises whether this meant Halifax bills or Boston bills. Since the bond was payable in Boston, the reasonable presumption is that Boston bills were meant.⁷

During 1755, ordinances were made for the more effectual collection of the liquor duties,⁸ and in September 1755, the Council resolved again to farm the liquor duties. The duties were to be let by public auction at not less than £1500 per year, and, if no bids were made, then the collection of the duties was to be resumed by the government. Prize rum was by resolution made subject to duty.⁹ No mention was made of any bids at the auction for farming the liquor duties; presumably the colonial government resumed the collection of its liquor revenues.

Ordinances affecting trade, made in 1755 and 1756, were mainly for the purpose of preventing fraud and of so regulating the export trade as to prevent any assistance reaching the French. The export of any provisions or any warlike stores except to the British Colonies in America, and under permit from the Governor, was prohibited.¹⁰ Creditors were permitted to recover, by action, debts due from their absent or absconding debtors;¹¹ butchers were by ordinance penalized for splitting and cutting hides to the injury of the export trade

¹ See documents nos. 457, 459.

² See documents nos. 450, 458, 460.

³ See document no. 462.

⁴ See document no. 478.

⁵ See documents nos. 479, 480.

⁶ See document no. 469.

⁷ See document no. 482.

⁸ See documents nos. 468, 470.

⁹ See document no. 476.

¹⁰ See document no. 471.

¹¹ See document no. 473.

therein;¹ and, by ordinance, the weight of pork and beef to make full cask was prescribed in order to prevent the continuance of fraud in packing.² In a contemporary article, appearing in an English magazine, the exports of Nova Scotia are detailed as fish, furs, timber, masts, casks and wood products, the province also producing corn, pease, beans and fruits; the imports from Europe were clothes, household goods, and furniture, as well as imports from Boston and the more southern colonies.³

During 1755 and 1756, the financial history of Nova Scotia ran its accustomed course; money for the maintenance of the colony was provided by the British Parliament; provisions continued to be imported on the credit of the parliamentary appropriation; and, on its own behalf, the colony attempted to collect its revenues more effectively, and to re-establish its credit in export markets.

During 1757, the usual problems, relating to subsistence for the Germans at Lunenburg, money, bounties and liquor revenues, required the attention of the provincial government.

In August 1757, the Officer Commanding at Lunenburg advised the Council that the German settlers required subsistence in bread and flour for twelve more months, as they had no time, free from land clearing, to earn money to buy bread and flour. The Council thereupon ordered the purchase of sufficient bread and flour at the cheapest rate, to supply the settlers at Lunenburg to the middle of July 1758.⁴ In November 1757, Governor Lawrence requested the Board of Trade to send out bedding to the troops; otherwise he would be forced to purchase bedding in Boston where prices were 100% dearer than in England.⁵

Supplies of money for the maintenance of the colony continued to be provided by parliamentary appropriations, the Governor being advised by the Board of Trade in November, that he had overdrawn the appropriation for Nova Scotia by over £2000. To 1 August 1757 he had drawn for £23,012/17/10, and on 1st August he drew for £8000, for dollars supplied for the use of the settlement.⁶

Currency in use in Halifax in 1757, according to Chief Justice Belcher and the puisne judges, as stated in their decisions on certain prosecutions for counterfeiting, consisted only of dollars and pistareens, "the only current silver money."⁷ In a demand on government for payment of the value of a house, razed by order of government, it was stated that the house brought in a yearly rent "of £13 of the money of Halifax."⁸

The most important financial event of 1757 was the resumption of bounty payments. In May 1757, the government auditors found a surplus of £1641/11/5 of duty monies remaining after payment of back bounties, with the result that the Council decided to resume bounty payments on fish and cleared land.¹ An ordinance was immediately passed, granting the following bounties: on each acre of land, underbrushed, all trees felled, except 20 to the acre, the land prepared for sowing grass seed, or for ploughing, 30 shillings; for every rod of stone wall, four feet in height, surrounding plots of land 3 acres or more in area, two shillings *this currency*; for each hundredweight of English hay, three shillings; for each bushel of wheat, rye, and barley, eighteen pence; for each bushel of oats, and potatoes, six pence; for each quintal of codfish, caught by province-owned vessels, one shilling, and on each barrel of pickled fish, one shilling. In addition, premiums for the greatest quantity of codfish, potatoes, and grain, were promised—£20 for the greatest quantity of dried codfish over

¹ See document no. 474.

² See document no. 475.

³ See document no. 479.

⁴ See document no. 493.

⁵ See document no. 494.

⁶ See document no. 495.

⁷ See documents nos. 483, 488, 489, 490,

⁸ See document no. 484.

⁹ See document no. 485.

three hundred quintals; £10 for the greatest quantity of pickled fish over two hundred barrels; £5 for the greatest quantity of potatoes over one hundred bushels, and £5 for the greatest quantity of grain over fifty bushels. It was evidently considered not necessary to increase duties on liquor in order to provide extra funds for the resumption of bounty payments, but ordinances were made for the more effective collection of liquor duties.¹

In 1758, the first representative Legislative Assembly was called in Nova Scotia. The way was thus opened for the institution of a paper currency; in 1730² the Governor of the Colony had been instructed by the Lords of Trade that there might be no issue of paper money in Nova Scotia until an Assembly had been established. The first period in the currency and financial history of Nova Scotia consequently ends in 1757, at which time, the currency of the Colony evidently consisted of a large variety of foreign coins together with British small change, and bounty certificates circulating as currency.

V. KENNETH JOHNSTON.

¹ See documents nos. 487, 490, 491, 492.

² See document no. 184.

CURRENCY, EXCHANGE AND FINANCE
IN NOVA SCOTIA

Finance, Currency and Exchange

I

CURRENCY OF THE AMERICAN COLONIES¹

Sir John Werden, Secretary to the Duke of York, to Governor Andros

[New-York Entries, CLI. 19]

SIR

.....

As to what you propose about peeces of $\frac{8}{8}$ to be marked by you to pass for such a value as you shall put upon y^m, I'me informed that they may be current money any where, according to their true value (as now in England) but noe proclamacôn by y^e Duke ought to make y^m soe without y^e Kings express authority to him under y^e Great Seale for y^t purpose; y^e like also for putting any stamp or marke upon y^m; soe as it is not worthy your further thoughts what proffitt will result from these things before we goe about to gett the King's grant to y^t effect.

I'me also told that noe law prohibitts y^e sending our brass farthings thither if it be worth y^e while to carry y^m thither.

.....

Sir, Yours &c

J.W.

S^t James }
15th Sept^r 1675. }

¹ Documents relating to Colonial History of the State of New York. London Documents, 1614-1692. Vol. III. p. 232. From the beginning, as they were doing more importation than exportation, the American colonies suffered from both a scarcity of metallic money and a lack of banking facilities. They had to make certain commodities, like wheat, corn, and tobacco legal tender and even issue paper currency. Moreover, owing to the commercial drain of English currency to England coupled with the prohibition of exporting English coins from Great Britain, foreign coins were soon predominant everywhere, specially Spanish and Portuguese pieces. As a matter of fact, the Spanish coin of eight reals, called the "piece of eight" became the metallic basis of the monetary system. Other Spanish pieces were the half-dollar, or four-real piece, the quarter dollar, or two-real piece, referred to as the pistareen, the eighth or one-real piece, the sixteenth and thirty-second pieces. Portuguese gold coins were the "johannes" or "joe," equal to sixteen Spanish dollars, the half joe and the quarter joe, as well as the "moidore," equal to six dollars. Spanish and French pistoles were also used, being equal to less than four dollars. French écus and Dutch guilders were also circulated.

The colonists, however, retained English nomenclature of pounds, shillings and pence, in keeping their accounts and fixing prices, but that nomenclature represented different values in different colonies, while the foreign coins were also differently rated in each colony.

To that cumbersome financial system, were later added the complications of paper currency circulated by the various colonies, Massachusetts being the first to issue paper money in 1690 to settle the soldiers' pay after the expedition of that year against Canada. Which example was soon followed by South Carolina, Rhode Island and Pennsylvania. It must be mentioned that merchants' notes and bills of exchange were also used in a limited way, while in some colonies existed public loan offices, in reality state banks, issuing notes in exchange for mortgages. For further details, see Documents Nos. 7, 220, and 224 and Channing, A History of the United States, vol. II, Colonial Currency, pp. 496-507.

2

FIRST ISSUE OF PAPER CURRENCY¹

From Letters from New England, 1690

This Expedition has brought the *Colony* of the *Massachusetts Bay* above 50000 *l.* in Debt, for Payment whereof the General Court hath laid Grievous Taxes upon the Inhabitants, which they force from those who refuse to pay. And for the satisfying the Clamours of the Soldiers and Sailors, of whom most were Pressed and sent in this Service. They, upon the return of their Ships from *Canada*, made a Law, Dated at *Boston* the Tenth of *December* 1690, ordering a Committee of five Persons, three whereof should be impowred for granting forth Printed Bills (none to be under 5 *s.* nor exceeding the Summ of 5 *l.* in one Bill) by which some of the Soldiers and Seamen are paid, and the Colony is thereby engaged to satisfie the Value of the said Bills, as the Treasury shall be enabled. But they will not pass in Trade between Man and Man, nor can these poor Soldiers and Seamen get any thing for them to above half their value, they being only used to pay Rates with.

3

NO ALTERATIONS PERMITTED IN VALUE OF CURRENT COINS,
FOREIGN OR BRITISH²

Instructions for the Earl of Bellomont.

[New-York Entries, A. 216.]

By the Lords Justices.

His Majestys Instructions for the Right Hon^{ble} Richard Earl of Bellomont His Maj^{ties} Capt^l General and Gov^r in chief of His Prov^{ce} of New York and the territories depending thereon in America. At the Court at Whitehall the 31st day of August 1697. in the ninth year of His Maj^{ties} Reign.

.....

You shall not upon any pretence whatsoever, permit any alteration to be made in the value of the current coyne, either foreign or belonging to His Maj^{ties} dominions, without having first signified unto His Maj^{ty} the reasons for so doing, and received His pleasure therein—

.....

By their Excellencies command.

JAMES VERNON

¹ An Account of the Late Action of the New-Englanders, under the command of Sir William Phips, against the French at Canada. Sent in a letter from Major Thomas Savage of Boston in New-England, (who was present at the Action) to his Brother Mr. Perez Savage in London. London, Jones, 1691, p. 12.

² Documents relating to Colonial History of the State of New York. London Documents, 1693-1706. Vol. IV. pp. 284-292.

4

STANDARD OF CURRENCY RECOMMENDED FOR ALL COLONIES¹*Mr. Penn's Suggestions respecting the Plantations*

[New-York Papers, N.O., N. 28.]

1. Wee are humbly of opinion for the more easie and certain cômmerce of the northern colonies in America under the Crown of England; it would be convenient that there would be one Standard or coin, or that money were of the same value; for in Boston that p^s of $\frac{3}{8}$ 6^s., goes in New York for 6^s 9^d. in Jersey and in Pencilvania 7^s 8^d. in Maryland 4^s 6^d. Viginia at 5^s. and in Carolina.

2. It would be much for the dispatch for trade and business, if a mint for small silver to the value of 6^d were allowed in the City of New York for prevention of clipping and fileing, as well as wearing, which is very troublesome.

A true copy

(signed) BELLOMONT.

(Indorsed)

" Heads of severall things proper for y^e Plant^{as} to be recommended home to England. Drawn up by M^r Penn & communicated by him to the Earl of Bellomont & Coll: Nicholson at their meeting at N. Yorke.

" Referred to in y^e E. of Bellomont's Irê of the 17 Oct^r 1700."

" Rec^d 9th } Dec
 } 1700."
 Read 10 } Jan

5

COMMON COINAGE FOR ALL COLONIES RECOMMENDED²*Lord Cornbury to the Lords of Trade*

[New-York Entries, B.F. 44.]

To the Right Honb^{le} the Lords Commissrs for trade and Plantations.

MY LORDS,

I think likewise it would be of great use if the coin that is current in this part of the world, was put upon the same foot in all those Colonies; many inconveniences happen for want of such a Regulation and particularly to this province. For example, a piece of Eight, weighing seventeen penny weights, goes for six shillings and nine pence in this place; but at Philadelphia it goes for seven shillings and sixpence, so that no heavy money is to be found here.....

My Lords

Your Lordships

Most faithful humble servant,

(signed) CORNBURY.

NEW YORKE

June 30th 1703.

¹ Documents relating to Colonial History of the State of New York. London Documents, 1693-1706. Vol. IV. p. 757.

² Documents relating to Colonial History of the State of New York. London Documents, 1693-1706. Vol. IV. pp. 1057-1060.

ORDER IN COUNCIL RECOMMENDED FOR RATING COIN IN ALL COLONIES¹

Nov. 23. 1299. Council of Trade and Plantations to the Queen. Having Whitehall. had under consideration the different rates at which foreign coins do pass in your Majesty's Plantations in America, with the inconveniences thereof, and more especially a complaint transmitted to us by Coll. Blakiston at the request of the Assembly of Maryland, representing that the advancing the rates of coin in the neighbouring Plantations, and especially in Pennsylvania (where they are much higher than in other places) is the occasion of drawing their coin from them; we humbly represent, that this liberty taken in any of your Majesty's Plantations, to alter the rates of their coins as often as they think fit, does encourage an indirect practice of drawing the money from one Plantation to another, to the undermining of each other's trade; which cannot be otherwise remedied than by reducing of all foreign coins to the same rate in all your Majesty's Dominions in America. And whereas peices of Eight, Sevil, Pillar, and Mexico are now current in the Massachusetts Bay at the rate of 6s. per peice by virtue of an Act past there, which was confirmed by his late Majesty,² and therefore cannot be altered but by an Act to be passed in the same manner, we humbly offer that your Majesty would be pleased to issue your Royall Proclamation to be published throughout all the Plantations (as well under Proprietors and Charters as in those governed by your Majesty's immediate Commission) directing that from and after Sept. 29, 1704, no Sevill, Pillar, or Mexico peices of Eight, tho' of the full weight of 17½ pennyweight shall be received taken or paid in any of your Majesty's said Plantations above the rate of six shillings per peice, for the discharge of any contracts or bargains to be made after the said Sept. 29, 1704. The halves, quarters and other lesser peices of the same coin (of due weight) to be reckoned also in the same proportion; and that as for the peices of Eight of Peru, dollars, and all other foreign species of silver coin, whether of the same or baser alloy, the currency thereof after Sept. 29, 1704, stand regulated according to their weight and fineness in proportion to the foresaid rate limited for the peices of Eight of Sevil, Pillar and Mexico, so that no foreign silver coin of any sort be permitted to exceed the same proportion upon any account whatsoever. *Signed*, Weymouth, Dartmouth, Ph. Meadows, Wm. Blathwayt, John Pollexfen, Mat. Prior. [C.O. 324, 8 pp. 282-284.]

PROCLAMATION TO SETTLE AND ASCERTAIN THE CURRENCY OF FOREIGN COINS IN THE COLONIES AND PLANTATIONS³

.....
 ' We having had under our Consideration the different Rates at which the ' the same Species of foreign Coins do pass in our several Colonies and Planta-

¹ Calendar of State Papers America & West Indies. 1702-1703. pp. 828-829.

² Pennsylvania had also adopted an act "appointing the rate of money or coin within that province, whereby peices of eight and dollars of 15 *dwt* are made currant at 7s per peice". But on a complaint from Maryland that as a result the colony was drained of its coins, the Pennsylvania statute was disallowed by an Order-in-Council, dated November 23^d 1703, the rating of coin within the Queen's Dominions being a royal prerogative. See Calendar of State Papers America and West Indies. 1702-1703, p. 540 & p. 587.

³ Statutes at Large John Raithby, London, 1811. Vol. III. pp. 790-791. See also Calendar of State Papers America & West Indies. 1702-1703. pp. 828-829. *Ibid.* 1704-1705. p. 168.

' tions in *America*, and the Inconveniences thereof, by the indirect Practice of
 ' drawing the Money from one Plantation to another, to the great Prejudice of
 ' the Trade of our Subjects; and being sensible that the same cannot be other-
 ' wise remedied, than by reducing of all foreign Coins to the same current Rate
 ' within all our Dominions in *America*; and the principal Officers of our Mint
 ' having laid before us a Table of the Value of the several foreign Coins which
 ' usually pass in Payments in our said Plantations, according to their Weight,
 ' and the Assays made of them in our Mint, thereby shewing the just Proportion
 ' which each Coin ought to have to the other, which is as followeth, *viz.* *Sevil*
 ' Pieces of eight, old Plate, seventeen Penny-weight twelve Grains, four shillings
 ' and Six pence; *Sevil* Pieces of eight, new Plate, fourteen Penny-weight, three
 ' Shillings seven Pence one farthing; *Mexico* Pieces of eight, seventeen Penny-
 ' weight twelve Grains, four Shillings and Six pence; *Pillar* Pieces of eight,
 ' seventeen Penny-weight twelve Grains, four Shillings and Six pence three
 ' Farthings; *Peru* Pieces of eight, old Plate, seventeen Penny-weight twelve
 ' Grains, four Shillings and Five pence or thereabouts; Cross Dollars, eighteen
 ' Penny-weight, Four Shillings and Four pence three Farthings; Ducatoons of
 ' *Flanders*, twenty Penny-weight and twenty one Grains, five Shillings and Six
 ' Pence; Ecu's of *France* or Silver *Lewis*, seventeen Penny-weight twelve Grains,
 ' four Shillings and Six pence; Crusadoes of *Portugal*, eleven Penny-weight four
 ' Grains, two Shillings and Ten pence one Farthing; three Gilder Pieces of
 ' *Holland*, twenty Penny-weight and seven Grains, five Shillings and two Pence
 ' one Farthing; old Rix Dollars of the Empire, eighteen Penny-weight and ten
 ' Grains, four Shillings and Six pence; the Halfs, Quarters and other Parts in
 ' proportion to their Denomination, and light Pieces in proportion to their
 ' Weight: We have therefore thought fit for remedying the said Inconveniences,
 ' by the Advice of our Council, to publish and declare, That from and after
 ' the first Day of *January* next ensuing the Date hereof, no *Sevil* *Pillar*, or
 ' *Mexico* Pieces of eight, though of the full Weight of seventeen Penny-weight
 ' and an Half, shall be accounted, received, taken or paid within any of our
 ' said Colonies or Plantations, as well those under Proprietors and Charters, as
 ' under our immediate Commission and Government, at above the Rate of six
 ' Shillings *per* Piece current Money, for the Discharge of any Contracts or
 ' Bargains to be made after the said first Day of *January* next, the Halfs,
 ' Quarters and other lesser Pieces of the same Coins to be accounted, received,
 ' taken or paid in the same Proportion; and the Currency of all Pieces of eight
 ' of *Peru*, Dollars and other foreign Species of Silver Coins, whether of the
 ' same or baser Alloy, shall, after the said first Day of *January* next, stand
 ' regulated, according to their Weight and Fineness, according and in Propor-
 ' tion to the Rate before limited and set for the Pieces of eight of *Sevil*, *Pillar*
 ' and *Mexico*; so that no foreign Silver Coin of any Sort be permitted to exceed
 ' the same Proportion upon any Account whatsoever. and we do hereby require
 ' and command all our Governors, Lieutenant Governors, Magistrates, Officers
 ' and all other our good Subjects, within our said Colonies and Plantations, to
 ' observe and obey our Directions herein, as they tender our Displeasure.'

Given at Our Castle at Windsor, the Eighteenth day of June, 1704. In
 the Third Year of Our Reign. God save the Queen. London, Printed by
 Charles Bill, and the Executrix of Thomas Newcomb, deceas'd; Printers to the
 Queens most Excellent Majesty. 1704.

8

REFUSAL OF PENNSYLVANIA TO OBSERVE PROCLAMATION OF 15 JUNE 1704¹

Feb. 13. 864. Lt. Gov. Evans to the Council of Trade and Plantations. Philad^a in the Since my last of Oct. 10, I have received yours of June 29, with Prov. of H.M. Proclamation for ascertaining the current rates of foreign Pennsylvania. coins *etc.*, wch. I have caused to be published with all due solemnity in Philadelphia and the other principall parts of this Governmt. But I am sorry I have to acquaint your Lordships that thro' the scarcity of money credit in trade running high amongst us, the People found themselves under such inconveniences upon acct. of former debts contracted, that notwithstanding any authority that att present could be used, they resolv'd by general compact to receive all former dues in coine under the same denomination off value that it passed for all the time of the contract without regard to the regulation, and for new Bargains they are perticular in their agreement. This and the intire damp to all Business by the extream rigour of the season has hindered the Traders from falling into the practice of it as yett; Besides that they are very desirous to take example from our neighbouring Governmt. New York, whose measures in Traffique, as being much more considerable therein, have generally a great influence over us. I request yr. Lordps., if there be not so speedy a compliance att once as the sacred authority off the command requires, to believe it is owing to no slackness in the Govt. to putt H.M. orders in execution, butt to the liberty that trading men will allwayes take in their own bargains, as was largely seen in the time of regulating ye coine in England in the late Reign, notwithstanding the Acts of Parliamt. provided for that purpose, and that your Lordps. would be assured of the uttmmost observance of and obedience to all H.M. commands and your orders in, *Signed, John Evans. Endorsed, Reed. June 25, Read July 3, 1705. Holograph. 2 pp. [C.O. 5, 1263. No. 23; and 5, 1291. pp. 158-160.]*

9

EFFECTS OF PROCLAMATION OF 1704²

Lord Cornbury to the Lords of Trade

[New-York Entries, B.F. 298.]

To the Right Hon^{ble} the Lords Commiss^{rs} for Trade and Plantations.

MY LORDS,

Your Lord^{ps} letter of the 29th of June is come to my hands, in which you are pleased to inform me, that Her Majesty, has been pleased to issue Her Royal proclamation for settling and ascertaining the current rates of the Coin in the Plantations, which your Lord^{ps} are pleased to send to me, and to command me to cause the same to be published in the most solemn manner throughout my Govern^{ts}, and to take care that due obedience be paid thereunto. In obedience to your Commands, I have caused Her Majesty's Royal proclamation to be published in this province, and have sent orders to Coll: Ingoldsby

¹ Calendar of State Papers America & West Indies. 1704-1705. p. 375.

² Documents Relating to Colonial History of the State of New York. London Documents, 1693-1706. Vol. IV. pp. 1131-1133.

(who is now at Burlington) to take care to have it published throughout that Province; and now I must acquaint your Lord^{ships} with the consequences which have attended the publication of that Proclamation in this place. It was on Monday the 5th day of Feb^ry that it was published in this city, which is the day the Boston Post sets out from hence; as soon as the proclam^{tn} was published, several persons here (pursuant to the directions sent to them from Boston) sent away as much money by the Post, as he could carry, and for four or five days all manner of Trade was stopped; there was no Market, nor one could buy anything with ready money—Two or three days after this a Petition was presented to me, signed by most of the considerable Merch^{ts} in this place¹, setting forth the many inconveniencys that would attend the putting the directions contained in that Proclam^{tn} strictly in practice even to the infallible ruin of this province occasioned chiefly by the neighbouring Colonies disobedience to Her Majesty's Commands; I send you a copy of the petition by which you will see how the Spanish Coin has gone not only in this province but in the neighbouring Colonys, particularly that of Pennsylvania, which by raising the value of pieces of eight of seventeen penny weight to seven shillings and sixpence, and the lighter money in proportion, have considerably drained this province of its money, as New England has done on the other side by clipping, which they don't scruple doing openly, as appeared very lately by the purser of Her Majesty's ship Jersey, one Franklin, who was going to pay a sum of money for several things he had had for the use of the ship, during the time she was there Careening, and an acquaintance of his of that place, seeing him lett out a parcell of broad heavy pieces of Eight, asked him what he was to doe with that money, the Purser told him he was going to put it away, upon which his Friend told him if he would let him have it for a few hours he would bring it to him with advantage, the Purser let him have it, and he did bring him back his number of pieces of Eight, and to the value of fifty three ounces of silver more, and this out of sixty pounds currant money of New Yorke. There is another instance of one M^r Scott a Merchant of this City being last summer at Rhode Island out of one thousand pieces of eight of seventeen penny weight, got seventy three ounces of silver, and the pieces of eight were paid by him at the rate of seventeen penny weight still, and he says that if he would have suffered them to be clipped to fifteen penny weight he might have got above two hundred & fifty ounces of silver. These practices of our neighbours have done a great deal of harm to this Province, both in respect to their Trade to the West Indies, and the other part of the Continent, but now they think they have it in their power to destroy this province effectually, because they are resolved not to obey the Queen's commands contained in her Proclam^{tn}. This I was lately informed of by some persons come from Boston, and particularly by M^r Adolph Phillips, who was present at the publication of Her Maj^{ty's} Royall proclam^{tn} at Boston, who asking some of the Merchants there what effect that would have upon their Trade, was answered, that they had published the Queen's proclamation in obedience to Her Majesty's Commands, but that the money would go, as it did before, this we find to be true, by every day's experience. The allegations in the Petition and several things of this nature having been related to me, and proved beyond contradiction, prevailed with me to communicate the aforementioned Peti^{tn} to the Gentlemen of Her Majesty's Council for this province, and to desire them to consider the contents of it very seriously and to let me know their thoughts of it, which they did, and made a Report of which I send your Lord^{ships} a copy, by which you will find that some of our neighbours instead of obeying Her Majesty's proclam^{tn}, have advanced the value of their coin, by taking pieces of Eight of thirteen pence weight for six shillings, which

¹ For the text of this petition, see Documents relating to Colonial History of the State of New York. London Documents, 1693-1706. Vol. IV. pp. 1133-1135.

never went here for more than five shillings and three pence New York money; this is now daily practiced in New England, in order to get all our money from us, and they conclude their Report by saying that if the proclamation be put in Execution, according to the letter thereof, it will be the utter ruin of this province. I took sometime to consider the Report made by the Gentlemen of her Majesty's Council for this Province, as likewise to inform myself of the truth of severall persons, touching the practices of the New England people upon the matter of money, and I find by undeniable proof, that since Her Majesty's Royall Proclamtm has been published here, several Merch^{ts} at Boston have wrote to their correspondents here, to send all the money they can, whether it be heavy or not, and they will not only take it at the same rates it went at before the publishing of the Proclamtm but will likewise allow ten per cent for as much as they can send; this is so true, that very lately a young Man of this Town being at Boston to buy some goods, to the value of five hundred pounds, paid that sum in single Ryals, at eight Ryals for six shillings which is the rate they used to pass at here, and had allowance of nine per cent besides; and he says that if he could have stayed two or three days longer, he might have had ten per cent—This can be intended for nothing but to ruin this place; for before this Proclamation, the money at Boston was twelve and a half better, than the money at New Yorke, soe that if we bought one hundred pounds worth of Goods at Boston, we must have paid one hundred and twelve pounds ten shillings New York money; whereas now by their taking pieces of eight of thirteen penny weight for six shillings, they have raised the coin higer than ever it was before, the consequence whereof will be, that our Merchants will send their money to Boston for European goods, which will in a short time destroy the Trade of this province to England, and make us depend intirely upon Boston for all such commodities as we now fetch in our own ships from England, to the manifest ruin of our navigation; this the people of this Colony think very hard, especially since the people of New England are likely to reap this advantage by their disobedience to the Queen's commands. Having seriously considered these things and observing that Her Majesty in her Royall proclamation is pleased to say, that having had under consideration the different Rates, at which the same species of foreign coins do pass in her several Colony's and Plantations in America, and the inconveniences thereof, by the indirect practice of drawing the money from one Plantation to another to the great prejudice of the Trade of her subjects, and being sensible that the same cannot be otherwise remedied, than by reducing of all foreign coins to the same currant rate within all Her Dominions in America, and it being very evident that Her Majesty's Royal good intentions to all her subjects in America, will be frustrated by the disobedience of her subjects in New England and Rhode Island. And it being very plain beyond contradiction that this province of New York will be ruined beyond recovery if her Maj^{ty's} Royal Proclamation is put in execution according to the letter of it, I have consented to the request of Her Majesty's Council for this province, which is to direct [the] Collector of this Province to receive money upon all the branches of the Revenue at the rates it formerly went, till this matter may be layd before the Queen, and her further pleasure be known therein. I therefore most humbly intreat your Lord^{pps} to lay this matter before Her most Sacred Majesty the Queen, and that it is not through any manner of disobedience to Her Majesty's commands (which we shall upon all occasions be ready to obey) that we have not immidiately complied with the directions of her Royal Proclamation, but only to save this Province from utter ruin, which would most certainly have happened before I could have received her commands upon this representation. And I do further intreat your Lord^{pps} to assure Her Majesty that if notwithstanding what I have now offered to you, it is Her Royal pleasure that the directions in the Proclamation should be

complied with; her commands shall be punctually obeyed. I hope your Lord^{ps} will not look upon my behaviour in this matter as proceeding from any design of disobeying the Queen, I can boldly say, I never had nor shall have any such design, but I consider that delaying the putting that proclamation in Execution, till Her Majesty might be informed of the consequences that would have attended it, could be no prejudice to Her Majesty's service, nor injury to any of her subjects, whereas on the other hand the ruin of this Province was unavoidable—I am with great respect

My Lords.

Your Lord^{ps} most faithful
humble servant.—

CORNURY.

19 Feb^r 1705.

10

SUSPENSION OF PROCLAMATION OF 1704¹

Lords of Trade to Lord Cornbury

[New-York Entries, B.F. 327]

To the Right Hon^{ble} the Lord Cornbury Governour of New York.

MY LORD,

We have received your Lord^{ps} letters of the 19th and 25th of Feb^r last, relating to Your Govern^t of New York. As to what Your Lordp. writes of the coin and of your having suspended the execution of Her Majesty's proclamation, we find that your Lordship was obliged thereunto, by the necessity of the affairs and Trade of that Colony, occasioned by the refractory humours and disobedient proceedings of the people of New England and other Proprieties. Whereupon we have referred the consideration of that whole matter to Her Majesty's Attorney General, in order to the proposing proper means to oblige those people and all other Her Majesty's subjects in the plantations to a compliance with Her Majesty's pleasure therein, and in the mean time, we do expect to hear from you, what has been the effect of the said suspe[n]sion.

.....

My Lord.

Your Lord^{ps} most humble serv^{ts}

DARTMOUTH

PH: MEADOWS

WM. BLATHWAYT

JOHN POLLEXFEN

MAT: PRIOR.

18th July 1705.

11

REQUEST FOR ADVICE OF ATTORNEY GENERAL ON MEANS OF ENFORCING PROCLAMATION OF 1704²

July 4 1217. W. Popple, jr., to Mr. Attorney-General. The Council Whitehall. of Trade and Plantations, upon complaints from the Governor of New York, desire your opinion what H.M. may do by her prerogative to enforce an exact obedience to H.M. Proclamation, for settling the rates of foreign coines, in the Charter Governments, or how she may oblige the said

¹ Documents Relating to Colonial History of the State of New York. London Documents, 1693-1706. Vol. IV. pp. 1156-1157.

² Calendar of State Papers America & West Indies. 1704-1705. p. 555.

Governments to a due compliance as it is absolutely necessary for the public service. *Encloses Memorial from the Merchants of New York to the Governor, and the opinion of the Council thereupon. (Dated June 4 by error.)* 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ pp. [C.O. 323, 5, No. 88. i.; and 5, 1120. pp. 319, 320.]

12

ADVICE OF ATTORNEY GENERAL ON MEANS OF ENFORCING
PROCLAMATION OF 15 JUNE 1704¹

Oct. 19. 1382. Attorney General to the Council of Trade and Plantations. *Reply to July 4.* The value of foreign coins is well established by H.M. Proclamation, and ye tender of the same, according to those values, is a legall tender, and everybody is bound to take them at those values, but if any person (as ye persons complained of doe) will accept them at greater values, I doe not know that it is any offence, being to ye prejudice of ye Receiver, none being oblinded to take them in paymt. from him at more than they are settled at by the Proclamation. This mischief wee laboured under here in England, till by ye Act of 6 and 7 Wm. it was made an offence to take broad money at more yn. it was currant for, and I am apprehensive this mischeif will not be remedied without an Act of Parliament made here, to lay a penalty on all persons in ye Plantations, who shall there receive ye coyn at other values than they are directed to be currant at by ye Proclamation. If ye Proprietary Govmts. make Laws to give those coyns a currency beyond the Proclamation, I am of opinion they are guilty of a high misdemeanour, and their Charters, or at ye least the power of making Laws, may be seized into H.M. hands by Quo Warranto to be brought against them. But the acts of particular persons, as I take this practice complained of to be, will not prejudice the Charters or Corporations.

Signed, Edw. Northey. Enclosed,
.....

13

SUGGESTION THAT PROCLAMATION OF 1704 BE ENACTED AS A
STATUTE²

June 10.

Whitehall

976. i. Council of Trade and Plantations to the Queen. Upon an humble representation of Nov. 23, 1703, your Majesty was pleased to issue your loyal proclamation for settling the current rates of foreign silver coins in your Majesty's Colonies and Plantations, *etc.* Which proclamations having been published in your Majesty's several Plantations would have had a very good effect in case the Proprietary Governments had paid due obedience and regard thereunto. But we understand by letters from your Majesty's several Governors, and particularly of New York and New England, that altho' the said proclamation had been published in New England, yet no manner of regard was had thereunto, but that the several foreign silver coins did continue to pass there in the same manner as before, nay even at higher rates, by which means your Majesty's said

¹ Calendar of State Papers America & West Indies. 1704-1705. pp. 642-643.

² Calendar of State Papers America & West Indies. 1706-1708. p. 473.

Colony of New York did very much suffer to a sudden stop of their trade; upon which the Lord Cornbury, by the advice of the Council, was obliged to suspend execution of your Majesty's proclamation. And by letters from Sir B. Granville, your Majesty's late Governor of Barbadoes, it appears that the said proclamation being not observed in other Plantations (where they continued to keep up the value of their money) the said Island is thereby in danger of being drained of their coin. Whereupon your Majesty's late Attorney General was advised with *etc.* *His opinion quoted* (C.S.P., 1705, No. 1382). Upon consideration of all which, and for preventing the mischiefs that may arise by such indirect practise of drawing the money from one Plantation to another, to the great prejudice of trade, we are humbly of opinion that an Act of Parliament be passed here, for the better enforcing your Majesty's said proclamation in the several Plantations, under such penalties as shall be thought reasonable and necessary, as likewise for prevention of this and many other evil practises; that the said Propriety and Charter Governments may be brought under the same dependance on your Majesty as those other Plantations now under your more immediate Government; and till one or both of those provisions are made we cannot but think that the putting your Majesty's said proclamation in execution in some of the Plantations, whilst others (particularly the Propriety and Charter Governments) pay no regard thereto, may endanger their being entirely drain'd of the money necessary to the carrying on their trade. [C.O. 324, 9. pp. 142-145.]

14

QUESTION OF ACT TO ENFORCE PROCLAMATION OF 1704 TO AWAIT HER MAJESTY'S PLEASURE¹

Jan. 22. 1289. Order of Queen in Council. Upon reading a Report from Kensington. Mr. Attorney and Mr. Solicitor Generall upon a Representation of June 10, 1707, together with a letter from the Council of Trade and Plantations to the Earl of Sunderland, Oct. 24, 1707, in relation to the disobedience of the Proprietary and Charter Governments to H.M. Proclamation for settling the rates of foreign coin in the Plantations, and proposing an Act of Parliament for enforcing it, Ordered that the aforementioned papers be sent to the Earl of Sunderland, who is to receive H.M. further pleasure thereupon. *Signed*, Edward Southwell. *Endorsed*, Recd. Read Feb. 4, 1707/8. 1 p. [C.O. 5, 1264. No. 24; and 5, 1292. pp. 28, 29.]

15

ACT OF PARLIAMENT FOR ENFORCING PROCLAMATION OF 1704 RATING FOREIGN COINS²

6 ANNE, CAP. XXX

An Act for ascertaining the Rates of foreign Coins in Her Majesty's Plantations in *America* [March, 1707/1708]

' WHEREAS for remedying the inconveniencies which had arisen from the ' different Rates at which the same Species of foreign Silver Coins did pass in ' Her Majesty's several Colonies and Plantations in *America*, Her Most Excellent Majesty has thought fit by Her Royal Proclamation, bearing Date the

¹ Calendar of State Papers America & West Indies. 1706-1708. p. 643.

² Statutes at Large, John Raithby, London, 1811. Vol. III, pp. 790-791.

'eighteenth Day of *June* One thousand seven hundred and four, and in the third Year of Her Reign, to settle and ascertain the Currency of foreign Coins in Her said Colonies and Plantations, in the Manner and Words following:'

'WE having had under our Consideration the different Rates at which the same Species of foreign Coins do pass in our several Colonies and Plantations in *America*, and the Inconveniences thereof, by the indirect Practice of drawing the Money from one Plantation to another, to the great prejudice of the Trade of our Subjects; and being sensible that the same cannot be otherwise remedied, than by reducing of all foreign Coins to the same current Rate within all our Dominions in *America*; and the principal Officers of our Mint having laid before us a Table of the Value of the several foreign Coins which usually pass in Payments in our said Plantations, according to their Weight, and the Assays made of them in our Mint, thereby shewing the just Proportion which each Coin ought to have to the other, which is as followeth, *viz.* *Sevil* Pieces of eight, old Plate, seventeen Penny-weight twelve Grains, four Shillings and Six pence; *Sevil* Pieces of eight, new Plate, fourteen Penny-weight, three Shillings seven Pence one farthing; *Mexico* Pieces of eight, seventeen Penny-weight twelve Grains, four Shillings and Six pence; *Pillar* Pieces of eight, seventeen Penny-weight twelve Grains, four Shillings and Six Pence, three Farthings; *Peru* Pieces of eight, old Plate, seventeen Penny-weight twelve Grains, four Shillings and Five pence or thereabouts; Cross Dollars, eighteen Penny-weight, Four Shillings and Four pence three farthings; Ducatoons of *Flanders*, twenty Penny-weight and twenty one Grains, five Shillings and Six Pence; Ecu's of *France* or Silver *Lewis*, seventeen Penny-weight twelve Grains, four Shillings and Six pence; Crusadoes of *Portugal*, eleven Penny-weight four Grains, two Shillings and Ten pence one Farthing; three Gilder Pieces of *Holland*, twenty Penny-weight and seven Grains, five Shillings and two Pence one Farthing; old Rix Dollars of the Empire, eighteen Penny-weight and ten Grains, four Shillings and Six pence; the Halfs, Quarters and other Parts in proportion to their Denomination, and light Pieces in proportion to their Weight: We have therefore thought fit for remedying the said inconveniences, by the Advice of our Council, to publish and declare, That from and after the first Day of *January* next ensuing the Date hereof, no *Sevil* *Pillar*, or *Mexico* Pieces of eight, though of the full Weight of seventeen Penny-weight and an Half shall be accounted, received, taken or paid within any of our said Colonies or Plantations, as well those under Proprietors and Charters, as under our immediate Commission and Government, at above the Rate of six Shillings per Piece current Money, for the Discharge of any Contracts or Bargains to be made after the said first Day of *January* next, the Halfs, Quarters and other lesser Pieces of the same Coins to be accounted, received, taken or paid in the same Proportion; and the Currency of all Pieces of eight of *Peru*, Dollars and other foreign Species of Silver Coins, whether of the same or baser Alloy, shall, after the said first Day of *January* next, stand regulated, according to their Weight and Fineness, according and in Proportion to the Rate before limited and set for the Pieces of eight of *Sevil*, *Pillar* and *Mexico*; so that no foreign Silver Coin of any Sort be permitted to exceed the same Proportion upon any Account whatsoever; and we do hereby require and command all our Governors, Lieutenant Governors, Magistrates, Officers and all other our good Subjects, within our said Colonies and Plantations, to observe and obey our Directions herein, as they tender our Displeasure.'

'II. And whereas notwithstanding the said Proclamation, the same indirect Practices as are therein mentioned, are still carried on within some of the said Colonies or Plantations, and the Money thereby drawn from one Plantation to another, in Prejudice of the Trade of Her Majesty's Subjects;'

Wherefore for the better enforcing the due Execution of Her Majesty's said Proclamation throughout all the said Colonies and Plantations, and for the

more effectual remedying the said Inconveniences thereby intended to be remedied, Be it enacted, by the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty, by and with the Advice and Consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the Authority of the same, That if any Person within any of the said Colonies or Plantations, as well those under Proprietors and Charters, as under Her Majesty's immediate Commission and Government shall after the first Day of *May* which shall be in the Year of our Lord One thousand seven hundred and nine, for the Discharge of any Contracts or Bargains to be thereafter made, account, receive, take or pay any of the several Species of foreign Silver Coins mentioned in the before recited Proclamation, at any greater or higher Rate than at which the same is thereby regulated, settled and allowed, to be accounted, received, taken or paid, every such Person so accounting, receiving, taking or paying the same contrary to the Directions therein contained, shall suffer six Months Imprisonment, without Bail or Mainprize; any Law, Custom or Usage in any of the said Colonies or Plantations to the contrary hereof in any wise notwithstanding; and shall likewise forfeit the Sum of ten Pounds for every such Offence; one Moiety thereof to Her Majesty, Her Heirs and Successors; the other Moiety to such Person or Persons as shall sue for the same, to be recovered with full Costs of Suit, by Action of Debt, Bill, Complaint or Information, in any of Her Majesty's Courts of Justice within any of the said Plantations, or in any of the Courts of Justice of the Charter or Proprietary Governments where such Offence shall be committed.

III. Provided nevertheless, and it is hereby declared, That nothing in the before recited Proclamation or in this Act contained, shall extend or be construed to compel any Person to receive any of the said Species of foreign Silver Coins, at the respective Rates in the said Proclamation mentioned.

IV. Provided also, and it is hereby further declared, That nothing in this Act contained shall extend or be construed to restrain Her Majesty from regulating and settling the several Rates of the said Species of foreign Silver Coins within any of the said Colonies or Plantations, in such other Manner, and according to such other Rates and Proportions, as Her Majesty by Her Royal Proclamation for that Purpose to be issued, shall from Time to Time judge proper and necessary, or from giving her Royal Assent to any Law hereafter to be made in any of the said Colonies or Plantations, for settling and ascertaining the current Rates of such Coins within the said Colonies or Plantations; but that such further Regulations may be made, and such Assent given, in as full and ample Manner, to all Intents and Purposes, as the same might have been done in case this Act had not been made, and no otherwise; any Thing hereinbefore contained to the contrary hereof in any wise notwithstanding.

16

CARD MONEY IN ACADIA¹*Monsieur de Brouillan*

PORT ROYAL, Acadia,

25 November 1703.

MY LORD—

.....
 That of the fortifications, though slender in comparison with the general work we are doing, requires much more than the ready money which is sent to

¹ Documents Relating to Canadian Currency, Exchange and Finance During the French Period, Vol. 1. p. 125.

us, and this obliges me to follow the example of Canada, in making use of card money, without which I would not have been in a position to have the work carried on

.....
Signed BROUILLAN

17

NECESSITY FOR CARD MONEY IN ACADIA¹

MY LORD

.....
It is nearly two years since the circulation of card money ceased in this country, which has given us much trouble, having been obliged in default of it to give notes to settle with first one and then another, to borrow and to make use of the deposits which individuals have entrusted to me. Among others, one of 1,000 livres belonging to M. de Pontchareau which M. de la Boularderie had left with me for the outfitting of a ship, and which I must return at once in specie. I had on my hands the arrears for three companies for 1704 and 1705, which your Lordship had given orders to deduct from the product of the cargo valued at 15,000 livres sent out for the relief of the country, which amounted for the two years' arrears of the three companies to 7496 livres. On the arrival of the vessels, I owed only 109 livres to the company of St. Vincent which I paid, although the clerk who sold this cargo has never given me more than 42 livres in money. It produced 13310 livres 10s and 2d, all losses deducted. There was consumed for the needs of the King's service the amount of 1227¹¹ 13^s 4^d. Individuals in this country still owe a sum of 3641¹¹ which I shall make it my business to have paid. M. de Subercase to whom I rendered an account of this cargo has promised me to write to M. Bégon to find out what is to become of the 3000 livres which have not been used of the 15,000 livres. M. de Vanolles who is in office for the present year has kept the remainder of our funds in France. M. de Subercase, having no means for carrying on the operations of the King and meeting pressing needs, declares that it is necessary to issue 6000 livres of card money. I told him of the prohibitions and the wishes of your Lordship, He told me it was an absolute necessity and that he would write to your Lordship about it and that he believed you were too just to disapprove of that, since, moreover, he could withdraw at once.

.....
[Signed] DE GOUTIN.

PORT ROYAL, 22nd December, 1706.

18

DISAPPROVAL OF CARD MONEY IN ACADIA²

VERSAILLES, 30 June, 1707.

TO M. DE SUBERCASE

SIR:—

.....
His Majesty approves of your having borrowed a thousand écus from M. Bonnaventure to pay the workmen who have worked all year, you have simply to return these, but he disapproves strongly of your having issued card money

¹ Documents Relating to Canadian Currency, Exchange and Finance During the French Period. Vol. I. pp. 161-162.

² Documents Relating to Canadian Currency, Exchange and Finance During the French Period. Vol. I. pp. 167-168. Unsigned but probably from Pontchartrain.

to the value of 6000 livres. He desires that you withdraw it immediately on the receipt of this letter, and he forbids you imperatively, under any pretext whatsoever, to have any more issued in the future. You have neither the power nor the authority to do this. Let me know by the return of the vessels whether you have withdrawn all this card money, and I would advise you for the future so to regulate your affairs that you will never exceed the appropriations, especially as we are not in a position at present to make refunds. Acting as you do, you will incur the displeasure of His Majesty and render those whom you have employed liable to lose what is owing to them, which you ought to avoid with all possible care.

.....
[Not Signed]

19

PROHIBITION OF CARD MONEY IN ACADIA¹

VERSAILLES, 6th June, 1708.

TO M. DE SUBERCASE

SIR:—

.....
I have already informed you that His Majesty had disapproved of your having issued card money, because you have neither the power nor the authority to do so. He desires positively that you should withdraw it, and forbids you on any pretext whatever to have any issued in the future, in whatever position you may find yourself.

.....
[Not signed]

20

ACADIAN CARD MONEY WITHDRAWN²

MY LORD

.....
The card money is all withdrawn, for the value of which I have given my notes to individuals. As there is no coined money in this country, these individuals are continually bringing these notes back to me, to be broken up into numerous sums, for the requirements of their business, and that is no small employment.

.....
Port Royal, Acadia, December 29, 1708.

[Signed] DE GOUTIN

¹ Documents Relating to Canadian Currency, Exchange and Finance During the French Period. Vol. I. p. 183. Unsigned but probably from Pontchartrain.

² Documents Relating to Canadian Currency, Exchange and Finance During the French Period. Vol. I. p. 189.

21

PROHIBITION OF CARD MONEY IN ACADIA¹

VERSAILLES 20th May, 1710.

To M. DE SUBERCASE

SIR:—

.....

I have informed you that His Majesty disapproved of your having had card money issued, because you have neither the power nor the authority to do so. It is his will absolutely that you withdraw it, and he forbids you under any pretext whatsoever to do this in future in whatever situation you may find yourself. It does not appear that in your present situation you should be obliged to incur large expenditures beyond the funds which His Majesty has provided these last three years. Make it your business therefore to administer these funds so that they may suffice for everything, because His Majesty will have nothing remitted beyond that sum.

.....

[Not signed]

22

CURRENCY IN ACADIA²

VERSAILLES 10th August 1710.

To M. DE SUBERCASE

SIR:—

.....

The efforts it is necessary to make for the transportation of provisions, goods and munitions which *La Loire* is taking to you, which we have had to purchase for actual cash, do not permit the sending to you of the 4000 to 5000 livres which you request; since, in the present posture of affairs, the opportunity and the security of the transport are equally uncertain. Therefore, as you inform me that there is plenty of money in Acadia, but that the inhabitants do not put it in circulation, it is your business to discover the means of getting it into circulation. If you cannot manage it yourself, let me know the names of those whom you would think the King might employ for that purpose; inform me at the same time at what rate coin is current in Acadia. I have informed you so definitely that it is the King's determination that you should not have any card money issued, no matter in what position you might find yourself, that I have reason to believe you will not fall into such circumstances, and His Majesty forbids you very expressly.

.....

[Not signed.]

¹ Documents Relating to Canadian Currency, Exchange and Finance During the French Period. Vol. I. pp. 201-202. Unsigned but probably from Pontchartrain.

² Documents Relating to Canadian Currency, Exchange and Finance During the French Period. Vol. I. pp. 203-205. Unsigned but probably from Pontchartrain.

23

PROVISIONING OF ANNAPOLIS ROYAL¹

At a Council of warr att Annapolis Royall October 11. 171 [0]

present

The Generall
Gouvernour Vetch
S^r Charles Hobby
Coll^o Reading

Comodore Martyne
Captain Mathews
Captain Riddell

Conform to Gouvernour Vetchs Memoriall Relating to the vi The Garrison of Annapolis Royall for eight Months from the date heiroff it and Orderd, that after the transports for the french Garrison are victuall voyage that as well the men of warr as transports belonging to the Several ments doe leave ashoar att the said Fort of Annapolis Royall all the provisions cann spare and the remainder to be Completed by M^r John Borland Merchant att Boston for which the said Gouvernour is to give the said M^r. John Borland Bills upon my Lord high treasurer of Great Brittan—Provided allways that M^r. Belcher Reimburse the severall Captains of the men of warr what they left here for the use of the Garrison they not having left either Rum beer or wine and that the Gouvernour is to take care of the same and Draw Bills as abovsaid.

A Trew Coppy Signed—

JOHN S

24

ANNAPOLIS ROYAL THE SOLE PORT FOR TRADE²

By the Honourable Francis Nicholson Esq^r. General & Commander In Chief of all her Britannick Majesty's forces in these parts The Honourable Col^o Samuel Vetch Governor for her Majesty of Great Brittain of the fort of Annapolis Royal and Teritorys thereto belonging in Nova Scotia = and the Rest of the Honourable Members of the Council of Warr — appointed by her Royall Brittanick Majesty for managing the Affairs of the War in those parts;

To all the Inhabitants of the above said Teritorys of L'Accadie and Nova Scotia or others whatsoever french or Indians that any ways formerly depended upon or were under the jurrisdiction of the french King's Gouvernour att Port Royall These are to notify and make known That whereas it hath pleased Almighty God to bless with the desire'd Success the Arms of her Britannick Majesty by Reduucing to her Royall Obedience the fort formerly Port Royall now Annapolis Royall with the Circumjacent teritorys to which her Majesty hath an undoubted Right of Inheritance as well as Conquest that we Comand forbid and Discharge any of the Inhabitants of the above said Teritorys wheather they be french or Indians, to disturb Seise or molest any of the Subjects of her Majesty of Great Britain who may either be conversant among them upon the Land or passing along the Coast upon their Lawfull Occasions by Sea: as they will Answer the Same under the pain of Military execution! we likeway's hereby discharge all the said Inhabitants under pain of the above said penalty to traffick or hold correspondence in any manner of way with the

¹ N.S. A. 3. p. 150.

² N.S. A. 3. pp. 25-28. A. & W.I. Vol. 58. No. 120, 121. Calendar of State Papers A. & W.I. 1710-1711. pp. 225-226.

french or their Indians either from Canada or any other part of the french dominions whatsoever. And lastly Because we Judged for the good of her Majesty's service and the Establishment of the Country that Untill her Majesty's further pleasure be known therein that Annapolis Royall be the only port and place of Commerce in the above said Dominions of L'Accadie and Nova Scotia! We do hereby discharge prohibit and forbid any of the Inhabitants whither the be french or Indians to trade traffick or make any Merchandise whatsoever whither amongst themselves or with any of the Subjects of her Majesty of Great Brittain in any other place harbour Creek or Town Save in this of Annapolis Royall as they will answer the Contrary att their highest perill promising withall to the said Inhabitants that while they behave themselves Civilly and peaceably they shall meet with all the good Treatment Imaginable untill her Majesty's Royall pleasure shall be more particularly notify'd with regard to them and their Country In Confirmation of all which premisses we have Signed this Instrument att the port of Annapolis Royall this 12th of October in the ninth year of her Majesty's Reign Annoqz. Dom. 1710: years:

G. Martin
Thos. Mathews
Walt. Riddell
Geo. Gordon

ffr. Nicholson
Sam Vetch
Charles Hobby
Robt. Reading

Endorsed: Declaration to the Inhabitants of Nova Scotia.

By the Honourable Francis Nicholson General & Commander In Chiefe of all her Britannick Majesty's forces, the Honour^{ble} Co^{ll} Samuell Vetch Adjutant General of all her said Majesty's forces, and Governour of her Majesty's ffort of Annapolis Royall & Country Adjacent, & the rest of the Hon^{ble} Members of the Councill of Warr, appointed by her Matt^y for manageing the Affairs of the Warrs in those parts, whose names are hereto Subscribed—

Whereas it hath pleased Almighty God to bless with the desired success her Majesty's most Just and Royall Arms more Immediately under our direction, so as to reduce to her Royall obedience the Fort of Port Royall, with the circumjacent Teritorys, in the Terms contained In the Capitulation hereto annexed; and whereas the season of the year will not allow the total reduction of this Large Country of Nova Scotia, nor the disposall of the Inhabitants therein untill her Majesty's Royall Pleasure therein be more particularly notified—Wee have though fitt to publish and make known to all her Majesty's good subjects, upon the Continent of America, or others her subjects whatsoever that may come to Traffike in those parts, that they do not repair to, Trade or Infest any parts of the dominions of Nova Scotia, they being now under the protection of her Majesty's Governour & Garrison of Annapolis Royall; & as we Judge it for the Honour of her Majesty, the Intrest and Encouragement of the Settling the said Country, that the said Annapolis Royall be the sole port and place of Trade in the said Dominions of L'Accadia and Nova Scotia; So wee thought fitt to notifie to all her Majesty's Subjects as above s^d, that as they shall receive all manner of Encouragement In coming to Traffike, make ffish, or any Sort of Commerce or Manufactory, that this country is capeable of; as Navall Stores, or building of Vessells within the Bason or harbour of Annapolis Royall, so wee think fitt to notifie to all her Majesty's subjects, that as no other place is allowed to be a port of Commerce, save that of Annapolis Royall, so should any contrary to this order, and notification presume to make any depredation, or traffike in any part of the s^d. Teritorys of Nova Scotia, excepting the Abovesaid port of Annapolis Royall—they must expect to be treated as Illegall traders & their vessells and Effects made prize off for her Majesty's use.

Given under our hands att Annapolis Royall October 12th In the Ninth Year of her Majesty's Reign Annogz. Dommini 1710

G. Martin	ffr. Nicholson
Thos. Mathews	Sam ^l Vetch
Walt. Riddell	Charles Hobby
Geo. Gordon	Rob ^t Reading.

Endorsed:—Declaracon to all her Ma^{ty's} subjects in y^e Continent of America—&^{ca}

25

INSTRUCTIONS FOR COLLECTION OF PRESENT TO VETCH¹

.....
 You are hereby Ordered with the party under your Command to go aboard the Briganteen Betty Capt. Blackmore Command^r. and during your being aboard said Vessell you are to Order your men to Obey Captain Blackmores Commands both with regard to sayling and fighting the said Vessell if Occasion shall offer for the same.

As soon as it please God you arrive at Minas if the weather will permitt, you are to go ashore to the most Convenient place for Assembling all the principall Inhabitants of the place whome you shall Order before to be ready to wait upon you there,

You are in my name to acquaint them by the fate of War they are become prisoners at discretion and that both their persons and Effects are absolutely at the Disposal of the Conquerours And had I not Interposed to protect them; the Army would have plundered ravaged Carried away & destroyed all that they now have. But as out of pittty I have hither to saved them, so that their fate is three times better, than those under the Capitulation who have lost most of what they had: while they have lost nothing at all—

Upon all which Considerations you are to Acquaint them that I expect of right due to me of a very good present to the value at least of _____ of Beaver or 6000 Livers value in money or peltry together with a Contribution of 20 Pistols p. month from amongst them all of Minas and Chigenecta towards maintaina my Table to Commence from the day the Fort was surrendered; Acquainting them with all that the people here that are without the Banlieue are to pay as much as they. You are first to make the proposal in General Terms and See how much they will Voluntary Offer And then if they do not come up to the Sum you may acquaint them what I Expect at least. After you have Settled this matter you are to assure them of a Free liberty to come with all Safety to Trade here, and sell what goods they have and returne home with the produce of the same and that the Briganteen is to Convoy the Vessells and Effects safe hither having Ordered this to be the only port and place of Trade whither they are to bring all their goods to Sell.

And to Acquaint them they are not to Trade with any person or vessels that may come to them unless they have a written order under my hand for so doing.

.....
 Given under my hand at the port of Annapolis Royall Novem^r. 1st. in the ninth year of Her Majesty's Reign Anno Dom. 1710 years.

Sam. Vetch.

This paper I rec^d. from Col^o. Sam^l. Vetch wrote with his own hand.

Witness my hand at Boston March 24th. 1713.

P. MASCARENE.

¹ N.S. A. 3. p. 52. B.M. add. 19070, fo. 17.
 23320—2½

CURRENCY CONDITIONS IN MASSACHUSETTS BAY¹

Nov. 15. 491. Governor Dudley to the Council of Trade and Planta-
 Boston, tions.
 New England.

.....
 Referring to mony in these provinces your Lordships will please to understand that the first order or direction about money in this Government was the Assembly's affirming their former usage of 17 dwt. in anno 1697, which was in that year sent home and approved by his late Majesty. Then followed H.M. proclamation for 17½ dwt. in 1702, which was here upon my receipt of it immediately printed and published. And in 1704 agreed to be declared and published by the Governour, Council and Representatives in Generall Court assembled. And last of all, in 1708, the Act of Parliament strictly injoyning the use of 17½ dwt. was here printed and solemnly published. Since which the practise of all our Courts gives judgment for 17½ dwt., and H.M. Treasury can receive nor pay one penny but att that weight, and the judgment and receipts are in no other form or manner whatsoever, all this Mr. Usher well knows unless he be more careless or ignorant then I ought to hope he is. Col. Cranson is att a farther distance, and so is more excusable in his ignorance, tho not at all in his following the Massachusetts in an ill precedent. Yet after all my Lords there is so little silver money in these Provinces, it having been all these seven years past so industriously gather'd up to be sent into Great Britayn that I have not myself received out of the Treasury nor of rents or otherwise tenn pounds att one time these four or five years last past, and our Province chequer notes are of that currency and honour, that wee buy all merchandize goods, ships, houses, estates of land, or whatever els with those bills preferable to money, and the little silver stirring sometimes tho' seldom payes a reckoning att the tavern, or a ferryman, or such trifles, and if anybody will convict his neighbour of paying that at 15 dwt. they are criminall in the law, and will have judgment against them, and Mr. Usher might have made the tryall before he acquainted your Lordships if so he had pleased, if your Lordships please to direct the Government to do anything more for its prevention. I shall obey it carefully, haveing always been of opinion that the lowering of money to 15 dwt. is a mischief to the Province.

.....

ACADIANS APPOINTED TO COLLECT SHARE OF MANIS²

By the power to me given by His Excellency Samuel Vetch Esq^r. Adjutant General &c^a.

I Establish Mess^{rs}. Peter Melançon Alexander Bourg Anthony Le Blanc John and Peter Landry &c^a. to be the receivers of the Contributions agreed on the part of the eight chosen representatives, for the Share of the Inhabitants of Manis designed for a present to our Governour to wit the Sum of - - - as also for that part of their share towards the 20 pistols viz^t the sum of - - - and Grant to them the power of making the Inhabitants of Manis Contribute proportionably According to Each's Capacity, under penalty to

¹ Calendar of State Papers America & West Indies. 1710-1711. pp. 265-267.

² N.S. A. 3. p. 60. B.M. add. 19070, f. 20.

the s^d. Inhabitants if they refuse of Military Execution The said Mess^{rs}. Peter Melançon Alexand^r. Bourg &^{ca}. are to gather the Sums of Peltry money or other Effects and to Transmitt them to Annapolis Royall. Done at Manis the 16th. day of Novem^r. 1710 O.S.

Sign'd

P. MASCARENE

A True Translation of the ffrench originall attested by me. P. Mascarene.

28

EFFECTS OF MASSACHUSETTS PAPER MONEY¹

PAPER MONEY

(An extract from the Diary of a gentleman who died in 1756, and who was in civil office, and a member of the general court of Massachusetts, many years.)

“SOME time about the year 1703, upon the occasion of the Indian War, came forth “Province Bills,” which we call Paper Money, which at first were of good credit, and have then, and since, done considerable service in the expeditions, paying off the soldiers, and other publick charges, in building a College, Castle, Forts, &c. But they have also done considerable damage, in that, by reason thereof, all the stirring silver coin has been sent out of the country; and by its being undervalued, many quarrels and law suits have been occasioned. Men that have salaries, and set fees, have been very much wronged, and it has raised the price of almost every thing double; and what will be the event of it GOD only knows.”

29

USE OF BOSTON BILLS AND FRENCH MONEY IN NOVA SCOTIA²

Memorial

To His Exc^{ty}. Francis Nicholson Esq^r. General & Comm^{dr}. in chief of her Maj^{ty}s Forces in Nova Scotia & Newfoundland &^{ca}

May it please your Eve^{ty}.

.....
Supposing these Instructions read I'll proceed to give y^r Exc^{ty} an acco^t. of my voyage & of my Department during the same which cannot be done better than by the Journal I kept, & which I am going here to set down.

.....
I quartered my men in four houses round ab^t that which was design'd for the Officers & having ordered a Guard of a Serj^t & 12 Men I went to refresh myself & after that the Inhabitants being for the most part present, I spoke to them concerning what I was sent to them for, they desir'd of me to have the Liberty to choose some particul^r num^r of men amongst them who should represent the whole, by reason of the most of the people living scattered far off & not able to attend a Considerable time, I easily consented to it & accordingly they chose M^r Peter Melançon & y^e four formerly Capt^s of their Militia with anoth^r. man for Manis one for Chicannecto & one for Copequid being Eight in all to these I more particularly & plainly told my Instructions at which they seem'd

¹ Collections of Massachusetts History Society. Vol. 4. 2nd Series. p. 99.

² N.S. A. 4. pp. 166-196. B.M. Add. 19070, f. 2.

extremely concerned & having represented to me the misery of the Country occasion'd by the Tyranny M^r Subercass was wont to oppress them with & concluded it was impossible the Sum demanded could be made up, the third part of the Inhabitants being not worth a Groat & actually Beggars they at last begged of me this Medium that they might be allowed to go about the finding of means to make up the half of the Sum & in the mean time petition the Gov^r that in consideration of the miserable Condition they were in he would be pleas'd to remit the other half which I thought I could not refuse they further desir'd of me to give them some shew of power by which they might oblige the meaner part of the Inhabitants to contribute to the best of their power for fear that these failing or refusing to give a help in the present necessity the whole weight should fall upon half a score of the most publick spirited amongst them & so draw them as they s^d into a total Ruin & und^r obligacon of entirely deserting the Country upon this their Entreaty I went so far as to give them the paper mark't N^o (2) translated out of the French Original, a Copy of which I gave to the Representative of Chicannecto directed to Messrs. Mitchel Poirier & Charles Bourgeois & another to that of Copequid directed to M^r Matt. Martin for their Share of half of the Sum that has been allotted to them by the Eight abovemention'd Representatives Immediately after the Six appointed for Manis drew up a List of their Inhabitants & taxed them & themselves proportionably in respect both of the Sum they were to make up & of their Respective Capacity's & having delivered (as it then appeared to me) cheerfully what each of them was able to furnish at that present time, in Furrs into the hands of the above mention'd Six the whole was delivered to one of that num^r by name John Landry & the same who was Ma^r of the above quoted Sloop in order to carry it under the Brig^{ts} Convoy to Annapolis Royall; Here it will not be improper to mention that the evening before I design'd to Embark I ordered the Soldiers, & told the Inhabitants if any way griev'd by them or not satisfied for what they had furnished them with, to address themselves to me, & I would do them Justice, but no Compl^t being made & rath^r on the Contrary the Inhabitants praising the Civil Behaviour of the Soldiers, having on my own part paid Sixteen Livres for the Lodging & Diet of the Lieut. the Chirurgon & myself at break of Day I marched with the party three miles over Land at a place which I had desired Cap^t Blackmore to send the Boat & having safely reached the Brig^t we soon set sail & arriv'd the 20th of Nov^r at Annapolis Royall where I directly waited on Col^o Vetch, shew'd him this Journall of which he seem'd satisfied & presented to him the above mentioned John Landry who brought along with him a parcell of Furrs of which I had but an imperfect Accot, but which might amount if I well remember according to the s^d Landry's Estimation to 50 or 60 pistols & withall presented the Gov^r a petition from the Inhabitants of Manis therein entreating to be releas'd of the half of the Sum to witt three thousand Livres there being Six demanded of them as also of the twenty pistols demanded of them monthly, What answer that petition had I cannot justly remember but so far I know that they never p^d the full sum of 3000 Livres & never p^d any thing tow^{ds} the s^d twenty pistols the way of their payments after this first in Furrs was in Bills Wheat or peas & the Bills were drawn formerly by M^r Subercasse & accepted by by col^l Vetch, by his name being endorsed on the back of the s^d Bills; the Sum due by Col^l Vetch to M^r Subercasse must have been considerable since there was abundance of those Bills.

At my Return from Manis I heard that Maj^r. Forbes Cap^t. Abercromby & M^r. Capon had had Instructions from Col^l. Vetch to demand from the Inhabitants living along the British River without the Limits of the Banlieüe the same sum of 6000 Livres & twenty Pistols a month but how much of that sum was p^d. or which way I am entirely a stranger to.

.....

Frost hindering for some time the Chimneys to be built the men were put to great Streights for want of Fire to cook their Victuals & to warm themselves, Wood was now mightily in request there being no less than twenty seven or more Chimneys besides the three Guard Rooms to be supplied with Fuel there was but little or no Stock left at the Reduction of y^e Place, & I must own that it was with great fatigue Risque & no doubt with great Expence that the Garrison was supplied with Firing that Winter thô the price of wood was pretty reasonable being cut & ready brought to the water side for a Crown p^r. Cord, but it being on the other side of the water three flat bottomed Boats were almost continually going & coming to bring it over one M^r. W^m. Winnet had the direction & managem^t of that whole affair.

We began now to be pinch'd by other wants that of Bread was very sensible nothing but pease & Beefe & little or no pork if I well remember being served to the Garrison, how provisions so soon failed I can't tell being unacquainted wth the Quantity left or with the measures taken for Supplying with Fresh, but I may say that the taking of little less I believe than 20 French men to work in the Fort, some of whom had double but all in general an allowance of the provisions did surely contribute to the soon diminishing of them.

However means were contrived to procure Corn from the Inhabitants of the River & M^r. Capon made the Gov^r. expect that if permitted to go up at the invitation of the s^d Inhabitants, he might be serviceable to the Garrison in that Point, if there was any other Reason made him undertake that voyage, it never hitherto is come to my knowledge; Col^l. Vetch consented to his going & accordingly having five or six of the heads of the Inhabitants up the River with him he took water & landed at the house of one Peter Le Blanc about nine miles from the Fort where being at supper they were at once surprized by three or four Fellows who with their Firelocks cocked Commanded M^r. Capon to follow them, & threatned with immediate Death whoever should resist, they carried him in the night through the woods & halted at a house to refresh themselves telling him that they were carrying him to Canada, but being overtaken by the abovementioned Peter Le Blanc they were prevail'd upon to release him—for 20 pistols Ransom, which the s^d Le Blanc advanced then for him, the next Day he came to the Fort with this Story which was the first Occasion of Complaint the French had given us.

There was immediately a proclamation issued out by the Gov^r agst these Banditti with a promise of Reward to whoever should apprehend any of them, the French made shew to do their Endeavours to catch them but all to no Effect.

'Tis about this time or a little before I am not very certain which that a Sloop came from Manis laden with Corn part of which was on the Gov^r's acco^t from the Inhabitants but y^e greatest share for the Inhabitants of the Banlieüe. As this has been interpreted several ways, I think myself oblig'd to give a particular acco^t. of it; The French of the Banlieüe raise but very little Corn & are for the most part supplied from Manis to which Place they send Effects to purchase wherewithall to maintain their Familys with Bread, this is generally transported upon Fr^t. by one or two Sloops belonging to Manis, & when arriv'd at Annapolis delivered to the people who send for it they allowing so much for the Fr^t. the above mention'd Sloop being arriv'd the French of the Banlieüe came to claim their respective shares, & thô an attempt was made to seize the whole Cargoe for the use of the Garrison the French made a great Clamour & claim'd the priviledges of the Capitulation, so that they could be brought to spare but very little of what they s^d was their only dependance during the whole Winter, Some time after Gourdeaus' Sloop went to load with pease & Corn at Manis on the same day & on her return was seized entirely for the use of the Garrison which caus'd a great deal of Clamours & noise. I have forgot to hint at another thing which I believe contributed very much to the diminishing of

our provisions tho I can't assert it positively having it only by Report & but little on my own knowledge There were two Commissarys appointed for the delivering out provisions one for the Marines & another for the other Detachm^{ts}, these took the Eights out of the best part of which the French were supplied so that this Practise gave just Grounds to that notion that whilst the Garrison wanted Provisions the same were sold to the French Cap^t. John Alden arriv'd towards the beginning of Jany 1710/11 at a time when we were reduc'd to a very low Ebb & when it may be counted as a great Providence of the Almighty a Sloop could from Boston reach our harbour at that time of the year, this brought every thing to Rights amongst ourselves & every thing being now pretty easy the Gov^r. resolved upon a trip to Boston.

.....

In these ord^{rs} one LeBasque was particularly mentioned who was always reckon'd the most mutinous spirit amongst y^e French & liv'd furthest up the River, him & the rest I sent for, from Peter Le Blanc's house where I landed & they having complied with every thing I was ordered to ask & to tell them I dismissed them that night, & having kept a secure Guard I went next morning accompanied by the same French men & a small Detachm^t. to visit some of the places where these trees were cut, & having executed my ord^{rs} in every Respect without any way molesting the Inhabitants & paid for every thing I had of them, I return'd to the Fort & gave an Acco^t. of this small Expedition to S^r Chas. Hobby.

This had the Effect we reasonably could have expected & about the Limited time the Inhabitants began to bring down their respective shares of these Trees a considerable number of the Soldiers of the Garrison were sent to work as Labourers to whom I think 18^d pence a Day Boston Money was allowed; some of the Breaches now began to be repair'd, tho' the num^r. & Largeness of them made it a long & tedious work & not half over before y^e French took up arms agst us.

'Tis about this time (I think or a little before) that provisions grew very short, & that we were reduc'd almost to the last Ebb when Jon^a Bull came in a Sloop from Boston & rais'd again the drooping Spirits of the Soldiers.

Col^o. Vetch came soon after I mean towards the latter End of Apr^l. & brought along with him John Alden in a Sloop taken in her Maj^{ty}'s Service for the carrying provisions to the Garrison, everything now was plenty the French supplying us with fresh provisions for our money or in truck for our Salt.

.....

What Success that party had or what other ord^{rs} than ever came to my knowledge & I have here intimated Your Excy already knows or may know by Cap^t. Pidgeon who commanded that party und^r the directions of Maj^r Forbes our Engin^r, What we were made but too sensible of was it's being entirely cut of, having only recovered with much adoe the Liberty of the wounded amongst who was Cap^t Bartlet who p^d for his Ransom 50^{lb} Boston money, & every one of the Soldiers Ten pounds, the s^d Sums were advanced by Col^l Vetch & p^d in goods to the priest Gaulin who was sent by the Indians to receive them—

.....

As for the Acco^{ts} of the Garrison or how the Sums charg'd on the Contingencys have been disposed of I can give no Acco^t to y^r Exc^y having never had an Insight in them further than I have hinted at & never handled any Money on that Score but at the time that Col^l Vetch left the Garrison to attend the Canada Expedition he ordered me to take from S^r Cha^s & others to the value of

near £200 to deliver to Mr Davis at sev^l times who was then Pay ma^r to the Workmen an acco^t of which mony your Exc^y. may see in a Rec^t. und^r. S^r. Charles's hand hereunto annexed—

Your Excellency's
Most humble most Obed^t
& most Dutifull Servant

Boston New England
Nov^r 6, 1713.

P. MASCARENE

30

EXCHANGE VALUE BETWEEN NEW ENGLAND MONEY AND
STERLING¹

Her Majesty's Account for Victualling the Garrison of Annapolis Royall for one hundred and twenty three days from the 10th October to the ninth February Inclusive is for victualling five hundred and sixty four men for on hundred and twenty three days as above mentioned at seven pence half penny p^r. diem, Including all Charges of freight from Boston is Starling money

Starling money
£2167. 17. 6

Their is to be Credited her Majesty's Accounts as Follows viz—

Left p ^r . the Dragon.....	1298 peices Beef	} 3991 p ^r . Beef att 8 ^r ½ p ^r . p ^a	133. 00. 8
p ^r . the ffalmouth.....	2368 peices Ditto		
p ^r . the Chester.....	325 peices		
<hr/>			
left by the Dragon.....	1350 peices porck		
p ^r . the ffalmouth.....	2729 peices porck		
<hr/>			
	4079 peices porck att 7½d p ^r . p ^a		£127. 09. 4
Left p ^r . the			
Dragon	713 ^{lb} Bread	} 6615 ^{lb} is gross..59. 0. 07 at hundred 22 ^d p ^r . C. is.....	£64. 19. 7
ffalmouth.....	3407 Ditto		
p ^r . Ditto	2164 ^{lb} flower		
p ^r . the Chester.....	0331 ^{lb} Ditto		
peas left p ^r . Dragon..	448 Bushells		
Chester	37	} 189½ Bushells att 6 ^d . is.....	£56. 17. 09
ffalmouth	105½		
Oat meall left by the Dragon.....	354 Bushells at 7 ^d is.....		12. 06. 9
left by the Chester	348 ^{lb} }	} 1131 att 5½ att.....	25. 18. 4½
ffalmouth	783.. }		
<hr/>			
			£420. 12. 06½
£420 12 6½ New England money att 4 p ^r . c ^t . Exchange makes of Starling money the hundred pounds 8. and 11 ^d			£300. 8. 11
her Majesty's Account most also have Credit for provisions bought on the Canada Expedition p ^r . her Royall Instructions for that Effect for which the bills following are Drawn upon my Lord high treasurer a Bill in favour James Douglass for bread and flower bought of John Borland for 250 pound Starling.....			£250. 00. 00
A Bill in favour S ^r . Ambross Crawly for value of Cap ^t . went with Paxton for 200 pounds Starling.....			£200. 00. 00
A Bill in favour John Caswall for value of M ^r . William Glencross for two hundred pounds Starling.....			£200. 00. 00
			£950. 8. 11
<hr/>			
Balance Remains dew is.....			4217. 8. 7
<hr/>			
			2167. 17.

SAM VETCH

¹ N.S. A. 3. p. 151.

31

PAY OF TROOPS AT ANNAPOLIS ROYAL¹

My Lord

This comes to waite upon your Lordship with a Short State of the garrison of Annapolis Royall which I have the honour to Comand I was under an absolute necessity to come to this place about five weeks ago after I hade secured the garrison as well as the season of the year would possibly allow of and tho' the voyage att that season of the year was what had hardly been practised before by reason of the severity of the weather yet I was necessitated to undertake it both in order to regulate the account of the victualling & pay of the garrison which could not be done without my coming here, As to the first I have drawn bills upon the Lords of her Majesty's treasury in favour of the Agent for the same and have transmitted with said bills a particular account of the victualling a Copy whereof I herewith transmit to your Lordship & the Ministry to which I most humbly pray your Lordship to be refer'd.

As to the payment of the Country Troops who were left in garrison with me I herewith transmit to your Lord^d. y^e answer of the Governour & Generall Assembly of this place to the Memoriall I gave in to them relating to the said Troops Copy of which Memoriall I have likewise transmitted to your Lord^d. in order to shew your Lord^d. & the Ministry that I have done my duty with regard to the same & as to the payment of them I know there is no peradventure to be made but that her Majesty will if this country does not. But the Queens pay being so farr short of what they had in the respective Governments fro^m whence they came will I fear make them very uneasie tho' I shall take all possible methods to keep them in good order as they are at present but am most humbly of opinion that her Majesty for at least a Twelve month more then what the Council of Warr ordered will be pleased to allow them victualling besides their pay untill the cultivation of the country render provisions reasonably plentifull & cheap there for at present all their pay will not go near to purchase them provisions especially in a Country where the coldness & sharpness of the aire contributes so much to their good appetites. They are now victualled to the end of the Eight months ordered by the Council of warr but as it is alltogether unsafe and unreasonable to trust the garrison with but three months provisions before hand not knowing what may befall us I have ordered M^r. Borland her Majesty's agent here to send us upon the Queens account three months provisions more which will bring us to the 10th of September by which time I hope to be honoured with her Majesty's particular comands from your Lord^d. which I shall take care allways punctually to obey.

My Lord

Your Lord^{ps} most humbly
devoted Servant

Boston March 10th 1711

32

PAY OF TROOPS AT ANNAPOLIS ROYAL²

My Lords

I make Bold to give your Lordships the trouble of this Line with Relation to the Bills I have Drawn in favours of M^r. Borland her Majesty's Agent here for Victualling the Garrison of Annapolis Royall under my Command. I have

¹ N.S. A. 3. pp. 142-145. pp. 158-161: A. & W.I. Vol. 58. No. 142. B.T.N.S. Vol. 1. part of A. 33. No. 2. Calendar of State Papers A. & W.I. 1710-1711. pp. 429-430. Unsigned but from Vetch.

² N.S. A. 3. pp. 146-147. A & W.I. Vol. 58. No. 138.

agreed upon seven pence half penny per day each man which was the lowest it possibly could be done for: The Agent Victualer att Boston being payed seven pence for her Majesty's ships of warr. And Considering the fraught and great Deficuity of sending it about a hundred Leagues by sea in such a Dangerous season of the year upon so hazardous a Coast a half penny more was the least could be Allowed Especially att this Juncture when provisions are Dearer than they have been these Severall years past: As your Lordships will see by the credit given for what provisions were left by her Majesty's Ships of Warr which I have taken care to be att the highest of the Marketts here: I have Likwise Given her Majesty Credit for six hundred and fifty pound I hade drawn for formerly for Provisions bought for the Canada Expedition. As I have also in the Account of Contingencyes for some Whale Boats bought and Drawn for then I most humbly assure your Lordships that I shall be as frugall of Her Majesty's Treasury as the good of her Service will possibly Allow of: And shall not presume to Draw any Bills upon your Lordships without the particular Accounts and proper Vouchers being transmitted with them to your Lordships and then doe assure myself of your Lordships Honouring them I shall be proud to be Honoured with your Lordships particular Commands and Directions as to the future Victualling the Garrison as well as every thing else within your Lordships province: Which I shall Allways take care most punctually to Obey; Who am, with most profound Regard—

My Lords
Your Lordships most humbly
Devoted Servant

SAM VETCH

BOSTON March 12

$\frac{1}{1710}$

33

BILL OF EXCHANGE¹

BOSTON, 16th March 1711.

Exchange for £1217. 8. 7. Starling

My Lords

Therty days after sight of this my first of Exchange my second the x x x fourth of the same not payed. I desier your Lordships will be pleased x x x payment to M^r. John Borland her Majesty's Agent here or order the summ of one Thousand two hundred and seventeen pounds eight shillings and seven pence Starling for so much Remaining dew one her Majesty's Account for victualling of five hundred sixty four men for one hundred twenty three days att seven pence half penny p^r. day from the 10th day of October to the ninth ffebruary both days Included as p^r. account appears: I hope your Lordships will honour thiss my Bill being Conform to the Order of the Councill of warr which will Oblidge—

My Lords
Your Lordships
Most humbly Devoted
Servant

SAM VETCH

To the Right
Honourable the Lords
Commissioners of her Majesty's
Treasury of Great Brittan att
the Treasury Chambers in White hall—

¹ N.S. A. 3. p. 153.

34

PAYMENT OF ANNAPOLIS ROYAL GARRISON¹

1711, March 26.

The Memoriall of

Samuell Vetch Esq^r Adjutant Generall of all her Majesty of Great Brittans, Regular Forces what soever Generall and Commander in Chief of all her said Majesty's Regular Forces in these parts. Governour of her Majesty's Fort Annapolis Royall and Territorys of L Accadie and Nova Scotia &c—

To his Excellency The Governour Councill and house of representatives of her Majesty's Province of Massachusetts Bay in New England now in General Assembly att Boston Sheweth—

That whereas there was left in Garrison with s^d Governour Vetch a Considerable number of the troops of said Government of New England as p^r their muster Rolls does appear unto whom their pay his dew untill the Disbanding of the Respective Regiments to which they belonged, and who now verry much want the said pay for furnishing themselves necessarys. He Desiers their said pay may be sent them by him as the other Governments who have troops there have promised to Doe the which pay he will Oblidge himself shall be payed Conform to the Muster Rolls and Custom of thiss said Province—

The said Governour Vetch Likewise Desiers the positive Resolution of his Excellency Councill and Representatives under their proper Officers hands—whither they Design to Continue the above said troops in their pay untill her Majesty's further pleasure be knowen or if they Designe from the time of the Disbanding of the Regiments to which they belonged to turn them over to her Majestys Regular pay your speedy answer of this Memoriall will very much Oblidge—

Your Excellency and honourable Gentlemen
Most humble Servant

SAM VETCH

*Anno Regni Anna Regine
Decimo*

Att a Great and Generall Court or Assembly for Her Majesty's Province of the Massachusetts Bay in New England begun and held att Boston upon Wednesday the 31th of May 1710 and Continued by severall prorogations unto Wednesday 14th of March following 1710 being thir fifth Session—

In Councill The Following Vote passed in the house of Representatives and sent up Viz—

The Memoriall of the honourable Coll^o Samuel Vetch Governour and Commander in Chief of her Majesty's Fort Annapolis Royall having been Read and Considered—

ANSWERED

1st—That the Wages of the troops that were Raised by this Province to assist in the Reduction of the Country of Nova Scotia not yett payed lyes in the Treasury ready to be payed in the method Directed by the law of the Province to themselves or Order—

2—And with Reference to the Souldiers of thiss Province who after the Reduction of Port Royall &c.: and Determination of that Expedition Voluntarily Inlisted themselves—Wee consider them no otherwise then Volunteers in her Majesty's Service Agreeable to the proclamation of his Excellency the Governour

¹ N.S. A. 3. p. 162. Calendar of State Papers A. & W.I. 1710-1711. p. 429. A. & W.I. Vol. 58. p. 139.

of this Province Dated the 19th of July Last past approved and signed by the honourable Generall Nicholson and Coll^o Vetch and that thiss Province is not further Charged with their Subsistance or pay by any Grant made by the Generall Assembly thereof—

Coppy Examind as of Record
 ISA ADDINGTON
 Secry.

Read and Concurred in Councell
 ISA. ADDINGTON
 Secry.

I Consent to the first Paragraf
 J. DUDLY.

35

PAY LIST AT ANNAPOLIS ROYAL¹

The Account of the number and Quality of the country troops who were left in Garrison att Annapolis Royall October 9th 1710 to which day Inclusive they were payed by their Respective Governments and Enter from the 10th of the said month of October upon her Majesty's pay as by the above vote of the Generall assembly of New England appears whose pay to putt them upon the same foot with the other troops of the Garrison who are subsisted to the last of May 1711 only with the addition of their Cloathing money for said time they having non from the Crown is as follows—

S^r Charles Hobby Knight 2 Colonels and William Whiteing Esq^r whose pay is not here drawn for To

5 Lieutenants 4 sh. 8 ^d p ^r day each is..	1 - 3 - 4
One Ensigne att 3 shillings 8 pence is..	0 - 3. 8
	<hr/>
	1 - 7 - 0
Their full pay from Octob ^r the 10 th 1710 to May the last both days Inclusive is 234 days att 1 - 7 - 0 p ^r day makes..	315 - 18 - 0
To 15 Serjents att 18 ^d p ^r day is 1. 2. 6 for said 234 days makes..	263 - 00 - 0
To 15 Corporals att 12 ^d . per day is 15 sh. which for 234 days..	175 - 10 - 0
To 10 Drums att 12 ^d . is 10 shillings for Ditto time.. . .	116 - 00 - 0
To 200 Sentinells at 8 ^d . p ^r . day for said time is.. . . .	1481. 13 - 00
	<hr/>
Tottall is..	2352. 01 - 00

Not knowing exactly the Deductions to be made in the pay office I leave one hundred fifty two pound one shilling and Eight pence to Answer the same untill ane Exact Establishment be sent over from the pay office By the first Oportunity of a man of warr the Respective Rolls of all the Garrison shall be transemitted to the pay Office-

SAM VETCH

¹ N.S. A. 3. pp. 166-167.

36

BILL OF EXCHANGE¹

Boston March 26 1711

Exchange for 2200^{lb}

My Lords

Therty days after sight of thiss my first Bill my second third and fourth of the same tennor and date not being paid please to Order payment of the Summ of two thousand two hundred pound to M^r. John Borland her Majestys Agent here or Order being for two hundred therty four days pay and Cloathing money to the Country troops Left in her Majesty's Garrison of Annapolis Royall from the 10th of October 1710 to the last of May 1711 both Days Inclusive Conform to the particular Account here to anexed- I hope your Lordships will be pleased to honour thiss my Bill which will oblige-

My Lords

Your Lordships
most humbly Devoted Servant
SAM VETCH.

My Lords.

This comes most humbly to advise your Lordships of my Having Drawen a sett of Bills of the same tenor and date with thiss being for the pay and Cloathing money of the Country troops left with me in Garrison att Annapolis Royall from the 10th. of October 1710—from which time they were turned over by their Government to her Majesty's pay as by the vote of the Assembly anexed appears to the last day of May 1711 to which time the other troops in Garrison are payed. The particular account is herewith transemitted And because I could not asertain the usuall Deductions made by the pay Office have left one hundred fifty two pound one Shilling and Eight pence to answer the same- I pray your Lordships to honour my Bills being for her Majesty's Most Immediat Service. I am with Most profound Regard-

My Lord

Your Lordships
Most humbly Devoted
Servant—SAM. VETCH

37

VALUE OF PROVISIONS AND CLOTHING LEFT AT ANNAPOLIS ROYAL²

The Honourable

Samuel Vetch Esq^r. Gouverneur and Commander in chief of Her Majesty's ffort of Annapolis Royall and the Territory of Nova Scotia &c^a D^r to Andrew Belcher Esq^r. Comissary Generall of the Province of the Massachusetts Bay, for Sundry Provisions, and Slop Clothing furnished by the Government of the said Province, for the Service of their Troops in the late Expedition for the Reducing of Nova Scotia &ca and taken on Shoar att the said Fort, by order of

¹ N.S. A. 3. pp. 168-169. A.W. & I. Vol. 58. N^o. 140.

² N.S. A. 3. pp. 170-171. A. & W.I. Vol. 58. 137.

her Majesty's Councill of Warr, and Committed to M^r Daniel Fox Craft, Appointed Commissary for the New England Troops that Enlisted themselves into Her Majestys Service there—Viz^t—

	⊖	qr. lb.	£	S.	D.
3984 ^{lbs} Bread, 12435 ^{lbs} Flour, are both 146. 2. 11, at 22/ P ^r ⊖	161		161	05	1
6588 Messe Pieces pork makes 62 ³ / ₄ ^{lbs} att 105 pieces p ^r bl. at 80/ p ^r bl.	251		251	"	"
113 Bushels Peas at 6/ p ^r bus ¹¹	33		33	18	"
351 Gallons Rumm at 3/ p ^r Gall ^a	52		52	13	"
		Slope clothing			
		Viz ^t —			
31 Blankets at 9/6	14		14	14	6
14 Blankets at 6/6	4		4	11	
6 Blankets at 5/3	1		1	11	6
16 P ^r . Shoes at 6/	4		4	16	
19 P ^r . Stockins at 2/6	2		2	7	6
28 Shirts at 7/6	10		10	10	"
64 Watchcoats at 14/4	45		45	17	4
9 Boxes of Candels Delivered p ^r Commissary Jeffry to the said Governour Vetch—9 ^a w ^h 342 ^{lb} att 8 ^d p ^r 1 ^b the Boxes 9/.	11		11	17	—
	595		595	0	11

Dated at the Commissary Office
Boston March 27th. 1711.

Errors Excepted p^r

ANDREW BELCHER

Boston the 28th March 1711 then Received of the Honb^{le} Samuell Vetch Esq^r his bill on M^r Joh Borland for five hundred ninty five Pounds Eleven pence to pay in three months which is in full of the above said account received—

P^r ANDREW BELCHER.

38

BILLS DRAWN ON ACCOUNT OF ANNAPOLIS ROYAL¹

May it please your Lordship.

In Obedience to your Lordships Commands, I have considered the several Letters and Papers received by my Lord Dartmouth from Collonel Vetch, which are herewith returned, and do thereupon humbly Report to your Lordship—

That the said Letters and Papers, do relate to several Bills of Exchange, drawn upon the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury and me, by the said Collonel Vetch, for Money taken up by him for the use of the Garrison of Annapolis, a particular whereof I have hereunto Annex'd, and are for the following Services—

The first for £71- 16^s- 8^d, drawn upon me for Six Months Neat pay of Lieutenant Harvey and Ensign Herbert, from the 30th of November 1710, to the 31st of May last, The pay of the said two Officers (who are upon the Establishm^t. signed the last Year by her Majesty for the Officers appointed to attend the Expedition, under Collonel Nicholson) having been Omitted in the Bill, which was some time since drawn by Co^{ll} Vetch, and paid by me for the pay of the Officers then present at Annapolis, by reason of their absence, which was Occasioned by one of the said Officers being ship wrack'd, and the other being wounded—

The next Bill mark'd A. Drawn upon the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury (as are all the rest) is for the pay of part of the Country Troops of New England, from the 10th of October 1710, to the 31st of May last, who after the Reduction of Annapolis, stay'd in y^e Garrison, and as appears by a Copy of

¹ N.S. A. 3. pp. 210-215. B.T.N.S. Vol. 32. p. 13.

a Resolution of the Assembly of the Massachusetts Bay in New England, Dated the 31st of May 1710, were not paid further than the 9th of October 1710, by the Province, which Bill Except £153- 1^s- 8^d left for the poundage & Hospital, is for the full pay of the Number of Men therein mentioned, Off reckonings for Cloathing included; Upon which I must take Notice to your Lordship, That amongst the Bills formerly drawn by Collonel Vetch, and lately paid by me, there is a Sum of £535- 7^s- 6^d, for 500 Watch Coats for the Soldiers in Garrison, and no Muster Roll of the Garrison which the said Collonel Vetch mentions that he intends to send by the first Man of War, are yet come to my hands—

The Bills for £3332- 8^s- 7^d mark'd B. with the value of £300- 8^s- 11^d received in Provisions from the Men of War there, and the Sum of £650 formerly drawn by the said Collonel Vetch, compleats the sum of £4282- 17^s- 6^d for Eight Months Provision, for 564 Officers and private Men (the number the Garrison is said to consist of) from the tenth of October 1710, To the Ninth of June 1711, at the rate of seven pence half penny a Day each and is over and above their full pay, which Extraordinary allowance is grounded, as the Bills mention, upon a Resolution of the Council of War, and Col. Vetch in his Letter to my Lord Dartmouth, Dated the 20th of March intimates, that the Queen's pay is so far short of what y^e Country's Troops had from their respective Governments, that it will be very difficult to make them Easy, and is of Opinion y^t Her Majesty should be pleased to allow the whole Garrison, a Year more Provisions, besides their pay, untill the Cultivation of the Country renders them reasonably cheap, their present pay not being sufficient to purchase them Provisions, and he has therefore direct^d three months further Provisions, to the Tenth of September next, to be sent the Garrison by M^r Borland, her Maj^{ty}'s Agent at Boston, for which no Bills are yet Drawn—

The Bill for £885- 14^s mark'd C is for Expenses of the Repairs of the Garrison, and is attended with a particul^r Account thereof—

The Bill for £267-0^s- 5^d mark'd D—is for the Expences of Major General Livingston in his Journey from Annapolis Royal to Quebeck and Canada and return to Albany, by Order of the Council of War, as p particulars annex'd—

The four Bills for £893- 17^s- 10^d mark'd E. are for Six Months hire, of the Brigantine Betty, hired to attend the Garrison from the Tenth of October 1710, to the 9th of April 1711, and for y^e wages & Provisions for the Men for the s^d time, and for refitting & Stores furnished to the said ship, by Order of y^e Council of War, as per the particular Account Annex'd—

The last Bill for £91- 5^s- 0^d for y^e pay of a Clerk, which Collonel Vetch says is allowed him by Her Majesty, at the Rate of five shillings a Day, and is for one year (wthout any Deduction) from the 31st of May 1710, to the 1st of June 1711.

These Bills in the whole amount to y^e sum of seven thousand seven hundred forty two pounds two shillings and Six pence, which the merchants are very pressing to have accepted, alledging they have other Bills for the like Value drawn upon them, by their Correspondents abroad, w^{ch} they must suffer to be returned protested, in Case they are not Enabled to satisfy by the payment of this mony, for which there is not any provision made by Parliament, nor for any further Expences of the Garrison of Annapolis, which is not as I can learn, Yet regulated by any Establishment, if notwithstanding which, Your Lordship thinks it for the good of the service, to direct the Acceptance of the Bills, and to issue Money into any Persons hands for their Payment, (which are most of them for Services that I am wholly unacqu^{td} with) I humbly beleive it necessary, the Auditors of Her Majesty's Imprest should be consulted, to the end whosoever your Lordship is pleased to direct to pay the Bills, may be discharged of them in such manner, that her Majesty may have a Satisfactory Account thereof—

All which is most humbly submitted to your Lordships, this Tenth Day of July 1711.

J. How.

39

PROVISIONS FOR ANNAPOLIS ROYAL¹

MY LORD

I wrote your Lordship severalls lately from Annapolis Royall Relating to the state of that country and Garison: of which I have the honour to be Gov^r: to which I most humbly pray your Lordship would please to be Referred: about a month ago I received her Majesty's Order in the Right honourable M^r Secritarry St. Johns Letter by Coll. Nicolson Commanding me to Leave my Government: to a Deputiy named by the Congress (who is one S^r- Charles hobby:) and to repair to Boston in New England in order to take the Cheif Command of the troops, of that and the neighbouring Governments who in Conjunction with the Brittish troops under Generall hill: go by sea to Attack Canada: In obedience to which I settled the affairs of the Garison as well as the shortness of the time would allow of: having left them victualed untill the beginning of Aprill nixt, for fear of their being blockt up in our Absence as they have bein by Land for some time past though in no manner of danger more then being obliged to Live Intirely upon salt provisions. I have given her Majesty's agent bills: for so Victualling as well as for the pay of the troops there, untill the end of November: all which: I begg your Lordships favour with the Lords of Treasury to be punctually payd being for her Majesty's Immediate Service:

My Lord

Your Lordships most humbly
devoted Servant

SAM. VETCH

of Cap Brittonn
in our way to Quibeck
Agust the 10th 1711
L^d dartmouth:

40

SUPPLY OF FUNDS FOR MAINTENANCE OF ANNAPOLIS ROYAL²To M^r Pople.
S^r

On reading to my Lord Treasur^r the Report of the Right Hon^{ble} John Howe Esq^r; relating to the severall Bills drawn by Coll. Vetch, for Money taken up by him for the use of the Guarrison of Anopolis in America amounting to the sum of £7742- 2^s- 6^d Wherein it is represented to his Lordship, that there is no provision made by Parliament, for such Extraordinary expence. My Lord Treasur^r therefore Commands me, to transmit to you the said Report, and other the Papers relating to that matter, and desires you will lay the same before the Lords Commissioners for Trade and Plantations, and that their Lordships will please to let my Lord Treasurer know, whether there be not money of her Majesty's Revenues in that Countrey, that may be applied in case of the said Expence, and how much the same doth amount unto, I am Sr—

Your most humble Serv^t
W^m LOWNDS.Treasury Chamb^{rs}
31st August 1711.¹ N.S. A. 3. pp. 217-220. A. & W.I. Vol. 58. No. 147.² N.S. A. 3. p. 228. B.T.N.S. Vol. 32. p. 11. Calendar of State Papers A. & W.I. 1711-1712. p. 82.

41

NO INFORMATION OF CREDITS FOR THE GARRISON OF ANNAPOLIS ROYAL¹

To the Sec^{rys} of the Treasury.

GENTLEMEN.

I have laid before the Lords Commissioners of Trade and Plantations, Mr. Lownds's Letter of the 31st of the last month, together with the Report of the Right Honourable John How Esq^r. and the other Papers therein refer'd to, relatg to the several Bills drawn by Col^l. Vetch, for mony taken up by him for the use of the Garrison of Annapolis in Nova Scotia, and am Commanded for Answer thereunto, to acquaint you, that notwthstanding all the Governors in America, have Instructions to take care, that fair Books of Accounts, of all Receipts and Payments of publick Mony be duly kept, and the truth thereof attested upon Oath, And that Authentick Copies of the same, be transmitted half yearly to the Lord High Treasurer, and to the Commissioners of Trade and Plantat^{ns}, And notwithstanding their Lordships have frequently writ to remind the Governors of the said Instructions, and to demand such Accounts, they have not received any from the Governm^{ts} of on the Continent (and only some few from Jamaica) and therefore their Lordships are not able to inform my Lord High Treasurer, whether there be any Mony of Her Majesty's Revenues in that Country, that may be applied in Ease of the Expence of the Garrison of Annapolis, But they presume that Mr. Blathwayt, who is Auditor and Surveyor of the Revenue arising in the Plantat^{ns} may be able to lay a state of this matter, before my Lord High Treas^r.

I am, Gentlemen

Your most humble Serv^t.

W^m. POPPLE.

WHITEHALL
Sep^t. 13th. 1711.

42

PAPER MONEY THE ONLY CURRENCY IN NEW ENGLAND²

Nov. 13 167. Governor Dudley to the Council of Trade and Planta-
Boston, tions.
New England.

.....

All is done here referring to the regulation of ye coyn that I have at any time been commanded in trade, and Courts of Justice, and truly we are so far reduced by returns for Great Britayn, that we have no money left but the bills of credit of these Provinces, which are so well established that they are a medium of all trade exchange, and purchase everything as well as pieces of eight, or any other forreign coyn in use amongst us. The warr is the only hindrance, to the getting of tarr and other naval stores, which yet in quantity and quality is reformed and advanced to a great degree since my coming hither, and will be to a perfect supply of great Britayn if peace be restored.

.....

Signed, J. DUDLEY. Endorsed, Reed. Dec. 28, 1711. Read Jan. 14, 171 $\frac{1}{2}$. 3 pp.

¹ N.S. A. 3. p. 235. 236. B.T.N.S. Vol. 32. p. 18.

² Calendar of State Papers America & West Indies. 1711-1712. pp. 144-145.

43

EFFECT ON EXCHANGE RATE OF NON-PAYMENT OF VETCH'S
BILLS¹

To the most Honorable the Earle of Oxford Lord High Treasurere of Great Britain.
My LORD

.....
I have presumed to transmit to your Lordship a copy of mine to my Lord Dartmouth with severall other papers Relateing to the late Expedition & garrison of Annapolis Royall which I have the honour to command And as I humbly pray your Lordships Perusall of them at a leisure minute so I must Entreat your Lordship's favour & justice (as the Restorer of the public Credit of Great Britain) That the bills drawn home by me upon the account of the Garison of Annapolis Royall may be duely paid, The Accounts transmitted with them Testifying the absolute necessity of the same and if there be anything in any part of them amiss I beg your Lordship would be pleased to cause Signifie your commands to me with Relation to the same which shall alwise be punctually complyd withall—But if the bills are not punctually honor'd The Agents who must alwise be Severall Thousand pounds in advance will not only be a Great Sufferer but likewise the Exchange will fall very low to the great Discred^t. of the Publick Treasury & loss of every particular Person here upon the British Establishment which I am sure your Lordship will be no means Suffer,

My Lord &c^a.
Sign'd SAM. VETCH

BOSTON
Nov. 13. 1711.

44

LOWER RATE OF EXCHANGE ON PUBLIC BILLS²

My LORDS

.....
In severalls of my former I Informed your Lordships of the fertility of the soyle vast quantitys of minerals particularly Copper Lead and Iron and abundance of very fine Marble of all Colours masts and Navall Stores. to be had in plenty (of which I had Cutt twenty from eighteen to twenty six Inches which being near the River side were Less Expensive by much then the Large ones which grow att a much greater Distance but these were all Destroyed by the Enemy: During our Late Blockade. The vast plenty of fish and Conveniency of harbours farr beyond Newfoundland; What I am now to Lay before your Lordships is in my humble Oppinion the most Effectuall and Easy way to make thiss a popolous and flourishing Country: The first is: that your Lordships would be pleased to advise her Majesty to give as *ane* Encouragement to all her protestant Subjects of Brittan and Ireland who are willing to come over to Setle in the C[ountry] free Transeportation Tools and a twelve months subsistance.

.....
but if wee had once four or five hundred protestant familys Setled in the neighbourhood of the Garison as that would be a retreat and Security for them—

¹ N.S. A. 3. pp. 258-259. B.T.N.S. Vol. 1. A. 33.

² N.S. A. 3. pp. 270-277.

So no party could approach without their giving us Intelligence of the same: whereas now not having one person in all the Country our freinds: wee never know of the Enimys approach untill they have done some mischeif: And if with the above supposed planters att first two able Clergymen who understand french were sent over I doubt not but by their means, and the Vein of Intrest most of them would become Protestants: The second thing I would humbly Recommend to your Lordships consideration: and if you think proper to Advise her Majesty to the Same which will be ane Effectuall means to accomplish the former proposall: is to Declare Annapolis Royall a free Port for all her Majesty's Subjects and Confederates to trade to.

So were it Limited to seven or Eleven years time it would in one year after the Expiration of that time be able to pay her Majesty more Revenue then it will doe in twenty as it now is besides the vast advantage of peopleing the country and making it a known port and of considerable Trade and att the same time Render it strong and Secure from any Insults of the Enimy all which is most humbly submitted to your Lordships Serious Consideration and consumate wisdom: what I must further trouble your Lordships withall and begg your justice and favour in is with Relation to the Support of the Garison it Self: it having bein ordred by the Counsell of warr (appoynted by her Majesty and fully Impowred by her Royall Instructions to doe everything that should be necessary for both the Reduction and Security of that Garison when Reduced) that Eight months provisions should be Immediatly putt into the Garison for the number of troops appoynted for the Same att her Majesty's Charge (as is usual att Gibraltar and other Garisons in the Enimy's Countrys) before the Expiration of which Eight months her Majestys more particular Commands was Expected to the Governour of the said place but none Comming with Relation to the same and before the Expiration of said time the Garison being blockt up by Land: oblidged the Governour (who was then Commanded by her Majesty's especial order to Leave that Government to a Deputy and to come to Boston in New England: in order to take upon him the Command of the American Troops who were raised to go by Sea with Generall Hill against Canada) To cause the Agent furnish the said Garison with Eight months more provisions for the number of Troops it then consisted of: which was judged absolutly necessary for the Security of that place: During the absence of the fleet and army against Canada: For all which I had given the Agent Bills upon her Majesty's Treasury as well as for the necessary Reparations of the Garison with the particular accounts of the same signed by the Engineer and Clerk of the works therewith transemittted as are likewise the Victualling accounts annexed to the Bills for the same: none of which have as yet been accepted by my Lord Treasurer to the almost ruine of the Agent and others concerned with him: as well as to the vast Discredit of the publick and Loss of every particular person upon the British Establishment: in so much that Bills upon the publick are here twenty p^t cent worse then private Bills: I Earnestly therefor Recommend it to your Lordships Serious Consideration and Intreat your favour with my Lord Treasurer that the Bills drawn upon so Important Service with all possible Vouchers accompanying them may be punctually payed: If there be any one Article upon Examination judged unreasonable let an account of the same be transemittted over and if all possible satisfaction be not given to the same, let it be stopped out of the next Bills: for the Agent being allways Three or four Thousand pounds in advance for the Garison before ever the Bills are drawn: he must be ruined if those Bills Lys Six or Eight months for acceptance: by which time he must be the like Summ in advance before the first are accepted: And as it will be Impossible the Garison of Annapolis Cann Subsist without her Majesty's affording them provisions untill the Country be both peaceable and better peopled. So unless the Bills drawn for the same meet with a more punctuall acceptance and payment It will be Impossible for me to find any

person to be Agent for the same: And as I doe assure your Lordships I never drew for more then the Effectives which the Bills will make appear: There being one hundred Difference in six months time who Dyed and Deserted which was a perquisite properly belonged to my self and the officers yett I was Resolved to be so just to the Crown as not to charge one man more then the Effectives: The subsistance of the above I have hinted to my Lord Treasurer but knowing his Vast Business will not allow him time to think upon such small matters: I must humbly Intreat your favour and justice with Regard to all the premises and if there Remains any Difficulty either in the accounts or the above proposalls that your Lordships or the ministry wants to be Satisfied in: or with Relation to the miscarriage of the Late Expedition. If your Lordships will obtain me her Majesty's Leave to go to Brittan having now a Deputy Governour—I doubt not to give full satisfaction in every poynt with Relation to all the above mentioned heads: So depending upon your Lordships justice to me zeall and Concern for the Common good: begging to be honoured with your Commands Relating to the same as soon as possible. Wishing your Lordships all health and happiness I Remain with most profound Regard—

My Lords

Your Lords

Most humbly Devoted Servant.

SAM. VETCH

BOSTON

Nov. 26th

1711

45

LOW RATE ON PUBLIC BILLS; PRICES INCREASED¹

This comes most humbly to Inform your Lordship of my having drawn a Sett of Bills upon your Lordship in favour of Mr. John Borland her Majesty's Agent for the Victualing of two hundred Twenty four men being the Augmentation of the number of the Garison made by the Detachment out of the seven Regiments by Order of Generall Hill upon the fatal Miscarage against Canada: When I left the Garison the latter end of Jully by her Majestys Royall Orders to Command the American Troops that went by sea with General Hill It consisted of only Two hundred seventy two men for whom I then left provisions untill the 10th. of March the Garison being then under a Closs Blockade by Land I then gave the Agent Bills upon your Lordship for Victualing the above-said number of Troops for the said time the Garison consisting now of Two hundred Twenty four men more then it did then for whom the Agent hath Completed the Victualing untill the 10th. of March next Ensuing I have given him Bills for said Sum to which the particular accounts of the Troops is Anexed, and as I most humbly Intreat your Lordships' Ordering punctual payment of the said Bills: so I most humbly begg leave to represent to your Lordship how Vastely prejudicall the non payment of the former Bills drawn for the pay and Victualling the Country Troops hath been both to her Majestys service and the private Interest both of the Agent and all the Officers and Souldiers Concerned therein for it hath not only made the Bills upon the publick here 20 p^r. Cent worse then those of private men to the great Discredit of the publick & Loss of every particular person Interested but hath so discouraged the Agent who must always be several Thousand pounds in Advance before he gets the Bills that I fear I shall hardly gett him to Continue in that Employ: all provisions being now by Reason of the late Expedition so very dear particularly

¹ N.S. A. 3. pp. 282-286. B.T.N.S. Vol. 1. A. 33. N^o. 6.

Rum (which must be instead of Beer which the severity of the winter freezes in that cold Country) That the very allowance of that one Specie comes now to the half of what he Charges per day It being now at 6 Shillings p^r. Gallon which ust to cost ordinarily but 2 or 3 Shill^s at most: so that I know he is now a looser by the Victualing. and so much the more that the publick Bills by being postpon'd are att much Discount- I most humbly therefore Intreat your Lordship that as you have been the happy Instrument of Restoring the publick Credit of Great Brittan over all Europe; that you will be pleased to make your Unbounded Goodness and Zeal for the public Good Extend to America Likewise: If there be in any of the Bills drawn by me or Accounts transmitted home: any thing that your Lordship does not allow or approve of: I beg your Lordships Commands with Relation to the same which shall always be Sacred to me: but as I must humbly assure your Lordships It is Impossible that Garison can Subsist without her Majesty's allowing them both Victuals and pay untill Canada is Reduced and the Country peaceable which it never can be Untill then. So I Believe no body will Undertake to Victual it Cheaper then the Agent now does Considering both the Scarcity and dearness of provisions and the Expense of Transporting of it thither; as to the Contingencyes and Reparations of the Garison nothing hath been done but what the Security of the place and the preservation of the Troops hath Absolutely Required and that with all possible frugality: Under the Direction of the Engener and the Accounts kept by the Clerk of the Works by both which Gentlemen I allways Transmitt home the Accounts Signed- As for the Expense of the Brigantine that attends the Garison It hath been but Inconsiderable with Regard to the Service she hath done for without her we Could not have subsisted: I have been necessiate to Continue her in pay six months Longer by reason that her Majestys Ship Saphire ordered to attend that Station is not gone there this Winter nor cannot untill Spring as the Cap^t. and Officers pretend whose papers Relating thereto together with a Copy of my Orders for her goeing thither have transmitted to my Lord Dartmouth principal Secretary of State. I know I detain your Lordship too Long but hope that your Lordships matchless Goodness and Zeal for the publick Service will Determine you to pardon me for Informing your Lordship of what I Judge absolutely for the good of the Service w^{ch} I shall allways Endeavour to Advance to the Uttmost of my power and Capacity and most humbly pray to be Received into your Lordships patronage and good Graces who am with most profound Regards

My Lord!

Your Lordships

Most humbly Devoted Serv^t

SAM^l. VETCH

BOSTON

Decem^r. y^e. 14th. 1711.

Lord Treasurer—

46

EFFECT OF NON-PAYMENT OF BILLS ON GARRISON CREDIT¹

My LORD

.....
 Thiss comes more particularly with Relation to a Company of Indians which I proposed to Generall Hill to Compose apart of the Garison of Annapolis Royall: who would be of greater use and service than double their number of

¹ N.S. A. 4. pp. 1-4. A. & W.I. Vol. 58. No. 151.

British Troops: I gave your Lordship the trouble of the Copy of my Letter to Generall Hill upon this head: together with his to me approving the same:

.....
 What I must begg of your Lordship is: that as such a Company will be of great service, to that Garison: so I pray your Lordship will be pleased to advise it being upon a settled Establishment: and if the Garison be formed into a Regiment: That it may be Incorporated into the Same; and that in the meantime the Bills drawn for the pay of Said Company may be punctually payed: for the non payment of the Bills draun for the pay Victualling and other Contingencys of the Garison: hath So Discouraged the Agent and all the Merchants here: That I shall be much Difficulted to find Credit Enough for the Garison: The Agent being so verry much in advance: I hope your Lordship will be pleased to speake to my Lord Treasurer to whom I have wrote att Large upon this head:
 begging pardon for this trouble and praying to be Received into your Lordships Good Graces I Remain with most profound Regard.

My Lord
 Your Lordships most
 humbly Devoted Servant
 SAM: VETCH

BOSTON
 January 3^d 1711/12
 Lord Dartmouth

47

METHOD OF IMPROVING PUBLIC CREDIT¹

MY LORD,

The severity of the winter having Detained the Mast fleet hitherto I have presumed to give your Lordship this to Acquaint you that Conform to my Orders from Generall Hill: as I have already acquainted your Lordship I had sent Major Livingston to raise a Company of Indians: for the service of her Majestys Garison of Annapolis Royall which he hath done with Great Diligence and Success: and which scarce any body in these parts save himself Could have done: I have draun upon my Lord Treasurer for their pay Victualling and Levy money knowing no other Office to draw upon: Beleiving his Lordship will order the payment where he Judges proper: I have been the best husband I possibly Could for the Queen with Regard to the Levying the said Company; having agreed with Major Livingston to allow him only three pound per man of Levy money and The Queen to be att no Charges with them untill he mustred a full Company before the Governour of Connecticut which he accordingly Did upon the 14th of December as by the Muster Rolls signed by the said Governour: transemitted to my Lord Treasurer with the Bills will appear: If you will be pleased to Enquire att Coll^o. Nicholson or any person that knows the Difficulty to raise men in those parts: your Lordship will be convinced that said Livingston is not only considerably out of Pockett but must have a verry great Sway amongst them to raise such a number att any Rate: and as they are now Embarked for Annapolis Royall so I doubt not but they will be of verry great service to her Majesty there And therefor Most humbly Intreat your Lordship would be pleased to speak to my Lord Treasurer that the Bills Relating to the said Company may be punctually payd—which will not only be a means to raise the Value of the public Bills now so low here: but prove a great advantage to her Majesty's Intrest in Case their should be occasion for any more Such Levys in those parts:

.....

¹ N.S. A. 4. pp. 9-11. A. & W.I. Vol. 58. No. 153.

Intreating to be Received into your Lordships protection and Esteem I am with most profound Regard—

My Lord, your Lordships
most humbly Devoted Servant
To Command

Boston

feb. 9th 1711/12.

SAM. VETCH

with following postscript¹—

Since writing of the above I have advice from the Agent for the Garison Mr. Borland that none of his bills are so much as accepted att home which is Like to Ruine him Intirely as it hath done the publicks Credit here, so that I must Intreat your Lop^s. to speak to my L^d. Treasurer to Divert the payment of the s-d bills otherways it will be Impossible for me to support the Garison of Annapolis Royall; with Regard to which I Extreemly long for your Lordships Commands who am with most profound regard my Lord,

Your Lordships most humbly
devoted Serv^t.

SAM. VETCH.

48

VETCH'S AUTHORITY TO DRAW FOR EXPENSES AT ANNAPOLIS ROYAL¹

Sam^l. Vetch

To the R^t. Hon^{ble} Rob^t. Earle of Oxford
L^d. High Trēar

Boston 26th feb^r 1711/12.

Mr. Borland her Maj^{ty}s. Agent here having Shewd me a letter from his corrispondent in Lond^o. containing some objections made by your Lo^p. to the bills drawn by me for Her Maj^{ty}s. Most imediate service in Supporting the Garrison of Annapolis Royall, which I have the honor to comand, As the not payment of those bills hitherto did very much Surprize me, so the objections made against y^e paym^t. of them did yet much more amaze me which obleiges me to give yo^r. Lo^p. the Trouble of this & to begg your Lo^{ps} patience to peruse the same in order as I hope fully to satisfy Yo^r. Lo^p. & answer all objections made against said bills, Permitt me then My Lord most Humbly to acquaint Yo Lo^p. That in y^e year 1708/9 when I came over to these places with her Maj^{ty}s. Royal Instructions to me for making the necessary preparations in the Severall Governments that were to be concern'd in the Expedition against Canada, I had then orders from Her Majesty under her Royall hand & Signett Manuall for making Severall Warlike Pparations as well as causing buy a quantity of Provisions for the Troops that were to be left in Garrison in Canada in case reduc'd, There was at the Same time no written order for me to draw on My L^d. Trēar, but only Verball because It was Easily concluded I could not make those preparations without money, The Year Ensuing when Coll^o. Nicholson came over with a Comission & Instructions to atack Port Royall with a power in her Maj^{ty}s. instructions for himself in Conjunction with y^e Govern^r. of New England & myselfe to make all such Warlike preparations as should be judg'd necessary for that Service, There was no mention made in Said Instructions of drawing bills for Said Expencc in being so necessarily imply'd in Her Maj^{ty}s. orders for making the Said Preparations when the place was reduc'd, & I was by Her Maj^{ty}s.

¹ N.S. A. 4. pp. 13-18. B.T.N.S. Vol. 1. A. 3. part of N^o. 8.

Especiall Order left in the Cheife Comānd of that place the Councell of Warr who were Specified in Her Maj^{ty}. Royall instructions to General Nicolsons and by Said Instructions Empowrd by y^e Same to regulate all the Affairs of the Seige as well as Settling the Garrisons after its reduction in consideration of the Ruinous Condition of the Fort & its being in midst of an Enimys Country & farr remote from any Succor or Supply appointed me a Garrison of 500 men with one Engenier to repair the Fortifications with all possible Expedition & to retain what Provisions could be spar'd from either Her Maj^{ty}. Ships or the New England Transports for which Provision M^r. Borland then Appoynted Her Maj^{ty}. Agent was to pay the Country Comissary & her Maj^{ty}. to have Cred^t. for what was left by the Ships of Warr and he forthwith to Compleate 8 months full provisions for the said Garrison for which I was directed by the said Councell of Warr to give the said Agent bills upon My L^o. High Trear all which was accordingly perform'd & before the Expiration of said Eight Months wee was block'd up by the Enemy in the mein while Maj^r. Forbes the Engenier us'd all possible diligence in Repairing the Fortifications the Councell of Warr having order'd that to encourage the Soldiers to work they should be paid 18^d New England money P day being the halfe of a Comon Labourers hyre, the State of the Fortifications with the methods he had projected to repair them were at the same time transmitted home both to the Secretary of State and Board of Ordnance & a Computation made of the Expencc The Amounts were kept by a Clerke of the work & Sign'd by him & the Enginier while alive before I sign'd any bills to the Agent for the Same, As to the Pay of the Country Troops left in Garrisons there & mostly against their Will, before I would draw for any pay to them home, I apply'd to the Governm^t. of New England by a Memorial to See if they would Subsist them, Copy of which with their assembly Answer (& wherein they declare they look'd upon them to be in the Queens pay from the day they were detachd from the Garrisons) I transmitted home to My L^o. Dartmouths Office, but the Marins who were left as a part of the Garrison having 6 months pay advan'd them I was under a necessity to draw for the Country Troops pay in the same Measure otherways they would have had but too Just grounds to mutiny, all which proceeding Her Maj^{ty}. Seems to have most Graciously to have approv'd of, by declaring in her Roy^l. Instructions to Govern^r dudly & Govern^r. Hunter (& I belive) in these to Gen^l. Hill & Coll^o. Nicholsons that her Maj^{ty}. in Consideration of the great Expencc those Countrys had been at formerly, takes upon her all the Charge of the Garrison of Anna Polis Royall Since its reduction, and to what is objected that I have built a Citty at her Maj^{ty}. Charge I assure Yo^r. Lo^p. I was So farr from occasioning any needless Expencc that there is not one new house built in the Garrⁿ. or about it Since it was in Her Maj^{ty}. possession, & if Your Lo^p. would but please to order any persons to Compare the Expencc with any of the Same nature in America I belive Y^e. Lo^p. would be Convinc'd that every thing had been done with the uttmst frugality, As to the Victualling the Garrison by Her Maj^{ty}. as I have frequently acquainted My L^o. Dartmouth it is impossible for them to Subsist without having that allow'd them for at least Some time untill the Country be better Settled & fully reconceal'd to her Maj^{ty}. Government I therefor most humbly & earnestly intreat Your Lo^p. would be pleased to order payment to the Agent of what bills I have drawn for money advanc'd by him for the Support of the said Garrisons otherways he must be ruind infallably as well as others concern'd with him & only for his readiness to Serve the Crown which but very few here would have done to Such a degree & as I am wholly to be answerable for what bills I have drawn so if your Lo^p. finds any materiall objections if Y^e. Lo^p. shall Judge it proper to advise her Maj^{ty} to give me leave to Come to Brittain only for some few months, I doubt not to give Y^e. Lo^p. full satisfaction not only in all the particulars relating to the Accounts but also in a great many

other affairs of Consequence relating to this Continent & particularly Nova Scotia, In the mein time I most humbly begg that y^o. Lo^p. will be pleas'd to pay what bills are allready presented to y^o. Lo^p. otherways the Agent must be ruin'd by the return of so many protested bills, besides that there being Still Such a Considerable acrewing Expence for the Support of the Garrisone, Should any thing be judgd amiss in the former Accounts Y^o. Lo^p. can when you see reason for it order it to be deduct out of the Succeeding bills & least I should too much weary Y^o. Lo^p. only intreat (as I have frequently before done) to be Hon^d. with y^o. Lo^{ps}. particular Comands relating to the Expence of the Garrisone of Annapolis Roy^l., Wishing Y^o. Lo^p. an uninterrupted State of Health with a dayly accession of Hon^r. & hapiness praying most humbly to be receiv'd into Y^o. Lo^{ps}. Patronage & good Esteem, Remain with most profound respect

Your Lo^{ps}
most Humbly devoted Serv^t
SAM. VETCH.

49

COMPLAINTS AGAINST GOVERNOR VETCH¹

Right Hon^{ble} S^r

The letters with the Plans of this place, that I had the hon^r of sending you by the mast fleet, hope you have received, and that I shall speedily receive her Maj^{ty}s orders, in reference to this place; that I may profit of the good weather for working—we have passed this winter very peaceably, by the care and management of Left. Gouv^r Caulfield who has commanded; and intierly gained the affections of the people, by his affable and just Gouverment: which they people here have been strangers too, att least since taken for Gouv^r Vetch before the rebellion, had raised Excessive contributions, and committed abundance of Extortions, using the people more like slaves then any thing Else; as I presume you have been informed, the Inhabitants having sent home severall complaints (by M^r Capoon Lef^t of the Waine) to her Maj^{ty}s which I presume have been deliverd, I thinke it my duty to informe you, that Gouv^r Vetch has Effects still in Canada, that have remained there, ever Since he was in trouble about the Smugling trade: as I can prove from a letter in my hands, from a man, that has some of them, and desires directions how he may send them to him, he's a very good Gouv^r for his own profit, but not for the publick good, nor will the contrey ever flourish whilst he commands, the people dread him to that degree that now he talks of comming back (having been att Boston all the winter) theres a perfect cloud in every face, and I'me informed severall of the Inhabitants, talke of abandoning ther habitations; if he be not changed before next winter. I have reason to beleive this is made a deer Garrison to her Maj^{ty}e, and it cannot otherwise chouse, when vessells that are hired, to bring provitions to the Garrison: are Gen^{ly} one third, loaden with merchandize for him, and his Associate Borland that is agent att Boston; were I to write halfe what the doe should never have done. I humbly refer all this to y^r consideration, beging youle do me the Hon^r to beleive me, as I Sincerely am—

Right Honorable
S^r

Y^r most Obedient and
Most Humble Servant
G. VANE

ANNAPOLIS ROYALL
May y^e 5th 1712.

¹ N.S. A. 4. pp. 21-22. Calendar of State Papers A. & W. I. 1711-1712. pp. 276-277. A. & W. I. Vol. 594 No. 21.

50

NO MARKET FOR BILLS IN BOSTON¹

Right Honorable
S^r

.....
Gouverneur Vetch arrived here y^e 6th from Boston, but says ther's noe orders, yett from court conserning the fortifications of this place: that the publicke bills are so il paid, that noe body att boston; will advance any money on the same &c^a that the fortifications are like to loose the best season for working, and the occation of making bricks &c^a which we very much want; all the chimneys in the Garnison being ready to fall down, as well as best part of the houses—this I humbly take the liberty to informe you off least hereafter I might be blamed, for what is not in my power to remedy—having reseved as yett neither orders or instructions from her Maj^{tye} or the board of Ordinance for this place: nor creditt to draw bills for the Expence of the fortifications as I used to have, that perfectly like one bound having liberty only of speaking but not acting, which is the case att present of Right Honorable S^r.

Y^r most Humble and
Most Obedient Servant—
G. VANE.

ANNAPOLIS ROYALL
June y^e 18th 1712—

51

DIFFICULTIES IN FINANCING ANNAPOLIS ROYALL THROUGH
NON-PAYMENT OF BILLS²

MY LORD

I have given your Lordship the trouble of so many Letters with Respect to the pay and state of this Garison which I have the honour to Command that I fear I have quite wearied your Lordship with the Same but having not as yett bein favoured with her Majestys particular Commands from your Lordship Relating to the same (Its Circumstances and accrewing Expenses which are still very Great) oblidging me to say the same: before your Lordship in or Order to be presented to her Majesty: Enforces me still to continue to trouble your Lordship: which I hope your Lordship will have goodness enough to Excuse: since the Circumstances of the Garison the good of her Majesty's Services and my duty: all oblidge me to the same: be pleased to allow me then breifly to acquaint your Lordship that the Garison is now perfectly healthy and since, the arrivall of Coll^o Livingstons Company of Indians who are very well fortified in the most proper place for our Defence: about a Quarter of a mile from the Grand ffort: which they themselves Effectuate, with a vast deal of Labour and Industry this Spring: and very small Expense to her Majesty: wee are pretty Secure notwithstanding some partys of Indians sent out by the Governour of Canada to Catch some prisoners for Intelligence who have succeeded too well upon the frontiers of New England this Spring: having killed above a dozen English and taken as many prisoners there but as our Company of Indians who

¹ N.S. A. 4. pp. 27-28. A. & W.I. Vol. 594. No. 23. Calendar of State Papers A. & W.I. 1711-1712. pp. 300-301.

² N.S. A. 4. p. 29-34. A.W.I. Vol. 28. N^o. 156.

are worth four times their number of British Troops have struck such a terrour into them. So I doubt not but in a little time they will either wholly Banish our Troublesome Indians; or oblige them to submit themselves to her Majesty's Government: which would soon be Effectuated were it not for the number of Popish Priests that Remain Missionarys amongst them: what Creates me a Great deal of Uneasiness is the multitude of officers of Different Cors whose jarrs about Command and Rank Create an Endles trouble which the Settlement of the Garison upon & Regular footing would wholly prevent: in which I pray your Lordships favour the Victualling and Contingent charges of the Garison and Reparation of the fortifications absolutely necessary amounting to a Considerable summ of Money by reason of the bad posture we found them in and the Troubles we meet withall since and would I give way to our present Engineers projections the verry Article of the fortifications would amount to a verry great Summ: but as I have and allways shall as much as possible avoid putting her Majesty to any Expense but what is absolutely necessary for the preservation of the Garison untill her Majesty shall be pleased to give particular Orders with Relation to the Same. So I must Intreat your Lordship's favour with her Majesty and my Lord Treasurer that what Bills are drawn for the Contingent Expenses may be punctually payed: for It is with the Last Difficulty that I Cann procure any Credit to her Majesty att Boston: by reason of the Delay of the former Bills: the Agent being such a vast Summ of money in advance already and so many of his bills being Returned protested: by which he will be a verry great sufferer If he have no Consideration allowed him for the same which I doubt not through your Lordships favour he will obtain: I must Likewise Recomend to your Lordships favour and care: The five or six subalterns of the New England Troops who stayed here to Incourage their men to doe so: and now depend upon her Majesty's taking Care of them with the other second officers: The Expense will be so small in Comparison of the service It may be of, that I hope her Majesty will be pleased to Continue to take care of them still notwithstanding the Troops they belonged to being Dismissed: their names are contained in the Account annexed to the Bills for theirs and Troops pay: The want of her Majesty's Orders and Instructions with Regard to the patenting out the Lands not possessed by any of the french: verry much obstructs the settlement and peopling of the Country: In which I humbly begg your Lordship would be pleased to Signify to me Her Majesty's Commands which I shall always Endeavour most punctually to Comply withall: Brigadier Nicolson Cann best of any person att home Inform your Lordship and the Ministry what methods are properest to be taken with Regard to the Civill and Military Establishment of this Country because of his thorow knowledge of the most part of all this British Continent. wee are still continuing to face the whole Rampart round with Timber like small masts a good part of which is finished: And Indeed it is so absolutely necessary that wherever that is not done the Rampart hath wholly tumbled down: by reason of the Violent frosts and sudden thaws this Last winter and Spring: which wee are Repairing as fast as wee Cann: I shall not Detain your Longer having so often troubled your Lordship upon this head: Only begg to be Received into your Lordships Good graces and to be favoured with your Commands as you shall judge proper which shall allways be punctually Executed by him who is with most profound Regard,

My Lord

Your Lordships
most humbly Devoted Servant

SAM: VETCH

ANNAPOLIS ROYALL
June 24th 1712.

MY LORD

Since the above we have advice that the Indians are Gathering together in a body being joynd by some french from Canada in order to give us all the disturbance they can which is only to Confine us to salt provisions! our Indian Company is now of very great use to us and without them even in peace it will be hard for this Garison to subsist the Indians of this Country being never to be trusted; I am with all possible Regard My Lord

Your Lordships most humbly
devoted Serv^t. while

June 27, 1712.
LORD DARTMOUTH

SAM. VETCH

52

PAY LIST AT ANNAPOLIS ROYAL GARRISON¹

ANNE R.

Whereas We have thought fit that the Detachm^t. of the Several Regim^{ts} of foot which have been left at Anna Polis be formed into four Independent Companies for the Defence of that place, Our Will and Pleasure is; And We do hereby make and Pass this Our Establishm^t. of the same and other Officers to be Employ'd in Our Said Garrison to take place from the 24th of Augst next Given at Our Court at Windsor this 30th Day of July 1712, In the 11th Year of Our Reign—

	Per Diem			Per Annum		
	£	S	D	£	S	D
Governor		16	5½	300		
Lieu ^t . Governor		10		182	10	
Fort Major or Adjutant		4		73		
Chaplain		6	8	121	13	4
Commissary of the Stores and Provisions		4		73		
Commissary of the Musters		4		73		
Chirurgion		3		54	15	
	2	8	1½	877	18	4

ONE COMPANY

	Per Diem			Per Diem		
	£	S	D	£	S	D
Captain		8		146		
Lieutenant		4		73		
Ensign		3		54	15	
Three Serjeants each 18 ^d		4	6	82	2	6
Three Corporals each 12		3		54	15	
Two Drummers each 12		2		36	10	
Eighty Priv ^t . Men each 8	2	13	4	973	6	8
	3	17	10	1420	9	2

The pay of 3 Companies more of the like Numbr^s. and at the same Rates as the Comp^a above mention^d.

	11	13	6	4261	7	6
Total for the 4 Companies	15	11	4	5681	16	8
Total for the Officers above	2	8	1½	877	18	4
For Fire and Candle		7		127	15	
In all	18	6	5½	6687	10	—

By Her Majesty's Command

OXFORD

DARTMOUTH

¹ NS. A. 4. pp. 35-36. B.T.N.S. Vol. 1. A. 67.

DIFFICULTIES IN MAINTAINING ANNAPOLIS ROYAL THROUGH
NON-PAYMENT OF GARRISON BILLS¹

My Lord

I have wrote your Lordship so often Relating to the State of this Garison and the payment of the Bills for its Support without being honoured with the Least Return or Directions with Relation to the Same: That I now almost write in Dispair and as the Agent who hath Launched out all the money he was Capable to raise for her Majesty's service and the support of this Garison Having Received as yett no Reimbursement is Necessitate to abandon us so that I cannot gett any person whatsomever who will upon the publick account advance either money or provisions for the support of the Garison: nor have wee provisions for no more than a month's time longer which is to the 10th of September so that wee are like to be Reduced to a Necessity to Abandon the place: for the Inhabitants have nott provisions to Maintain themselves; so that wee are Reduced to the Last Extremity Especially Considering that the Garison is Composed of all the Mutineers and Refuse of the seven Regiments from which they were Detached as their own Officers affirm: so that if any misfortune should happen: I Cannot be Justly blamed for the same. Seven or Eight of them Deserted to the french and Indians: but upon paying a Reward of five pound p^r man they were all brought back by the french save two and being tryd by a Court Martiall five of them being Condemned to die of whom I Reprieved four by Vertue of her Majesty's Commission to me for that Effect: and one was shott Conform to Sentance: Since which twelve of them who were Stragling abroad Contrary to possitive Orders that same morning given out: were taken prisoners and two more killed: by a party of a hundred and fifty or two hundred Indians who Came privately by Order of the Governour of Canada to Catch some prisoners to give them Information whither any Expedition was Designed against that place: had they not been above the double number of Coll^o Livingston's Company of Indians: and that even the half of them was gone along with the Saphyre man of warr whom I sent att the Desire of the Governours of New England and New York with two small Tenders to the Wreck of the fevershame and Transeports Lost att Cape Britton. I doubt not but they would have Recovered the prisoners from them: but they Carried them all away to Canada and wee have two more Deserted since many of them being Irish Desert upon the Account of Religion; so that if your Lordship and the ministry would but please to Consider my Circumstances you will find I have the hardest task imaginable to manage such a Garison in such Circumstances. As to the Victualling of the Garison it hath bein upon the most frugall footing possibly Could be: for the Agent hath bein only allowed seven pence half penny pr day for the provisions Delivered at the fort: the freight of which Cost att least a fifth part: Besides the sea hazard: while att the same time the Victualling of each seaman in the Station ships att Boston who receive their provisions there and save all the freight: stands the Queen in nine pence as will appear by the accounts of Victualling the Chester Saphyre and Squirrell: and as I have by every possible opportunity prayd her Majesty's orders both with Regard to Victualling and paying this Garison as well as for the Reparations and other Contingencys for near those two years past but never was favoured with any:—So I hope I Cannot be Blamed in Continuing them upon the same footing the Counsell of warr who was Impowred by her Majesty left them in with me—And as I shall make it Evidently appear to your

¹ N.S. A. 4. pp. 37-41. A. & W.I. Vol. 58. No. 157. Calendar of State Papers A. & W.I. 1712-1714. pp. 21-22.

Lordship and the ministry that the outmost frugality possible hath been used in all the Expense of this Garrison: As soon as your Lordship will obtain me her Majesty's Leave to waite upon her in Brittain—So I doubt not to convince your Lordship and the Ministry that I have Laboured under the greatest Difficultys and hardships that perhaps ever any person in such a post ever did: And notwithstanding any surmises may have been made to your Lordship and the Ministry to my Disadvantage: I doubt not when Tryall shall bring truth to Light to make It Evident to her Majesty and your Lordships of the ministry that I have acted with the out most zeall Justice frugality and Regard to her Majesty's honour and Intrest: and hope to find a Reward accordingly: And as to the truth of all the accounts transemitted home they shall all be Vouched by the oaths of the people who kept the accounts as well as by those who payd and Received the payment: as is the Account of the Contingencys of the Garrison herewith transemitted to the truth of which the Engineer Clerk and Inspector of the Works Receiver of the Wood and every french man that furnished it: So that it is impossible for me to be more Circumspect then I have been when my Lord Treasurer and your Lordships of the Ministry are fully aprised of all these affairs: I hope it will procure the punctuall payment of the Bills without which it is impossible this Garrison Cann subsist: And when your Lordship or any Impowred by her Majesty shall be pleased to send me any orders Relating to the Garrison they shall be allways most punctually Complyd withall.

I most humbly begg pardon for Detaining your Lordship so long but it being what my duty and the good of her Majestys Service absolutely oblidged me to. I hope your Lordship will have goodness Enough to pardon: and doe me the favour as to lay the same before her Majesty and the Ministry: and to Receive me into your Lordships favour and protection as long as I have Justice on my Side: and further I shall never presume to Desire the Same: who am with most profound Respect—

My Lord
Your Lordships
Most humbly Devoted Serv^t.
to Command while
SAM VETCH

ANNAPOLIS ROYALL
August 8th 1712.

54

RECIRCULATION OF BOSTON BILLS AT ANNAPOLIS ROYAL¹S^r

The most pressing Circumstances of this Garrison the honour Interest and good of her Majesty's Service oblidges me to give your Excell^{cy}. and her Majestys honourable Councell the trouble of this to Intreat your Assistance & Support under the pressing Circumstances I am now under with her Majesty's Garrison under my Command: which now wants both Cloathing pay and provisions for a long and Severe Winter which we must Expect. M^r. John Borland her Majesty's Aगत for this Garrison having since Its first Reduction been at the whole advance not only of the Victualing and Subsistance of the Troops but likewise of Vast Summs for Reparations and other Contingencys of this Garrison to near Thirty Thousand pounds New England money scarce any of which Summs have been Refounded him att home by which Vast Advances he is Rendred altogether incapable of Supporting this Garrison longer: and whereas the Great

¹ N.S. A. 4. pp. 47-50. B.T.N.S. Vol. 1. No. 12.

Negotiations att home Seem to have Delay'd the sending of any particular Orders with Regard to this Garison I therefore humbly Intreat Your Excellency with advice of your honourable Councell would be pleased (in case no particular Orders arives from Court before this comes to hand) to Order and allow M^r. John Borland Her Majestys Agent for this Garison to Employ & make use of the Two Thousand one hundred and Eighty Two pounds of the Queens money being the produce of the Sales of the Vessells and provisions Returned from the late Expedition Designed against Canada: Towards the Subsisting and Victualing this her Majesty's Garison for the Ensueing Winter: upon his giving his Bond to Answer the same to her Majesty my Lord Treasurer or his Order; and as in my humble Oppinion none of her Majesty's money can be better Employ^d: Therein preventing the Mutiny or abandoning of this Garison and Country thereon Depending for the Securing of which to the Crown of Great Brittan: Her Majesty hath been pleased in her Royall Speech to the Parliament to Express so particular Care and Concerne: So I assure my Self your Excellency and Councell will think It the best Improvement of the publick money: to be so Employed I must Likewise pray your Excellency & Gentlemen of the house of Representatives favour to the Agent to allow him some more time to pay the three hundred pounds I had out of the Treasury for Exchanging or Calling in the Small Bills of your Government that were worne out here: which which though some Thousands of pounds of your Bills had been Given out here yett upon Calling them In could not find near fifty pounds of them in this place and as I am Assured your Government will be Gainers Considerably by the Loss and Destruction of your Province Bills: which I have all along made Current here: so I assure my self whither It were so or not your Excell^{ty} & worthy Gentlemen of the house of Representatives are so much Interested in the Good of her Majesty's Service as to make no Scruple in Granting the above said Request It being so very Little Determentall to the Interest of your Province and a particular Service to the Crown att this Juncture and shall allways be acknowledged as a favour by him who is with all possible Regard—

May it please Your Excell^{ty}
The Honourable Gent^{rs}. of the
Councell & house of
Representatives.
Your Excell^{ty} & their most
hum^{ble} Serv^{ts}.

ANNAPOLIS ROYALL
October y^e. 16th 1712.

SAM. VETCH

55

EFFECT OF NON-PAYMENT OF BILLS ON GARRISON CREDIT¹

Right Hon^{ble}

This comes to Introduce Capt. Armstrong to kiss your Lordships hands: whom I have been necessitate to send over one purpose with the Inclosed Memoriall: Signed by all the Officers of this Garison that are upon the place which I must humbly Intreat your Lordship would be pleased to lay before her Majesty: in the most pressing terms that may be: being what I am perswaded your Lordship will Judge highly Just and Reasonable: and as I must begg leave to Acquaint your Lordship: that never any Garison was left in so abandoned a Condition as this hath been ever since Its Reduction: During all which

¹ N.S. A. 4. pp. 51-53. B.T.N.S. Vol. 1. A. 33. N^o. 13.

time I have had the honour to Command It: their having been neither pay nor provisions which have been drawn for necessary Substante of the same as yett payd by the none payment of which M^r Borland the Agent who advanced the same hath not only been Ruined and rendred incapable of longer subsisting the Garison: but the public Credit so Intirely ruind in New England that no person upon any pretence whatsoever will advance either money or provisions for supporting the same any longer: So I have been Reduced to the Last Extreimity to prevent the Tottal mutining and abandoning the Garison: and now after haveing advanced not only my little substance as well as Credit for Support of the same, I am still under the last Concerne that unless a verry Speedy Remedy be apply'd: I shall not be able to prevent the Mutiny of the Garison: which is in a great measure Composed of all the Mutineers of the seven Regiments from whence It was Detached; who Indeede have but too much Ground of Complaint: being quite naked for want of Cloathing: I have by every Opportunity Represented the Distressed Circumstances of this Garison both to my Lord Treasurer and Lord Dartmouth though without being honoured with any Return or Redress: which I attribute to the Multitude of other publick business: in which their Lordships have been Embarked: so that I must with all possible submission most Earnestly Recomend the Desperate State of this Garison to be by your Lordships layd before her Majesty and my Lord Treasurer in order to a speedy Relief of the same: and shall not presume to Detaine your Lordship longer: save to beg to be Received into your Lordship's good Graces and leave to Subscribe myself with most profound Regard.

My Lord
Your Lordship's
most humbly
Devoted Serv^t to Comm^d

SAM VETCH

ANNAPOLIS ROYALL
November 20th 1712
Secretary St. Johns.

56

SUBSISTENCE DIFFICULTIES THROUGH NON-PAYMENT OF BILLS¹

My Lord

I have troubled your Lordship so often with the Distressed state of this Garison both with Regard to the pay and provisions as well as other Contingencies Relating to the same: that I should be wholly: ashamed to trouble your Lordship further were it the necessity of the service and Safety of the Garison absolutely Require the Same and as I have Laboured under the Last Difficultys Imaginable to prevent the tottall Dissolution of the same by reason of Its having been so Intirely neglected both with Regard to pay and provisions ever since Its Reduction to her Majesty's obedience by the non payment of the Bills formerly drawn for the support of the Same: by which the public Credit in Boston is so Intirely Ruined that It is Impossible allmost to gett any person to Advance money upon that Account that It was with the greatest Difficulty Imaginable I could procure provisions for the Garison Until the 10th of May next: without which the Garison must have Desolved a Course as I have acquainted my Lord Treasurer in the Inclosed: which I most humbly Intreat your Lordship would be pleased to peruse and Interpose your Lordships Interest with my Lord for the punctuall paym of the Bills drawn upon his

¹ N.S. A. 4. pp. 62-64. A. & W.I. Vol. 58. N^o. 167. Calendar of State Papers A. & W.I. 1712-1714. p. 127.

Lordship for the most necessary support of this her Majesty's Garison which I have been under an absolute necessity to draw: and must again Repeat my Earnest Request to your Lordship which I have done by every opportunity to be honoured with your Lordships Commands with Regard both to the payment and Victualling of this Garison: which I have had the honour to command ever Since Its Reduction which is now near two years and ane half: yett have never been honoured with the Least: Commands or Instructions Relating to the same. So that I must begg leave to say It hath bein in a manner tottally Abandoned: I am sensible the great Negotiations of peace have in a great Measure occasioned this: but without the payment of the Bills drawn for Its Necessary Support It is Impossible It Cann subsist: which Makes me again begg Leave to Intreat your Lordships favour and Intercession with my Lord Treasurer for the punctuall payment of the Bills now drawn upon his Lordship for the Victualling and firing of this Garison for this winter: and as I have formerly Desired Leave from her Majesty by your Lordships Intercession to have leave to Come home to answer any objections Could have been made against the payment of the former Bills: So I again Begg your Lordships favour and Intrest with her Majesty for procureing the same: and in the mean time hope the Bills transemitted by this opportunity will be punctually Complyd withall since (as I had the honour to write your Lordship and my Lord Treasurer formerly) if there should be any mistakes or unreasonable Charges in any of the Accounts the accrewing Expense of the Garison will allways sufficiently answer for the same: I begg pardon for Detaining your Lordship so long: And am with most profound Regard—

My Lord
Your Lordships
most humbly Devoted Servant
SAM VETCH

ANNAPOLIS ROYALL
Jan^{ry}. 22^d. 1712/3

57

FUNDS FOR VICTUALLING GARRISON¹

ANNAPOLIS ROYALL
22 Jany. 1712/13

To the Lord Treasurer
My LORD

This Comes most humbly to advise your Lordship y^t I have drawn a Sett of Bills of the same date with this y^t your Lordship would be pleased to order paym^t. of the Sum of £4146. 4 - 6 To M^r Douglas upon y^e Acco^t of M^r John Borland Agent for this Garn being for Victualling y^e Troops in Garⁿ here from y^e 10 Sep^t 1712 to y^e 9 May 1713 both days Inclusive Conform to y^e Above Acco^t & Muster Rolls herewith transmitted And as I beg leave to acquaint your Lo^{sp}. that as I believe no person in y^e like Station ever laboured under such difficultys as I have done for these 12 Months past with a Garⁿ composed of all y^e Mutineers of y^e Seven Regim^{ts} from which they were detached who have neither pay Cloathing nor bedding And were in great Danger to be without provisions this Winter by the non paymt of ye former bills by w^{ch} y^e Agent was so in advance y^t he was uncapable And the public Credit so low in Boston y^t no person would advance money upon y^t acco^t So y^t It was with the last Difficulty Imaginable after Interposing all the Credit I had as well as y^e Agents y^t y^e above Supply of provisions could be obtained y^e last 3 months of w^{ch} is

¹ N.S. A. 4. pp. 65-68. B.T.N.S. Vol. 1. A. 33. part of N^o. 14.

but just now Arrived & not yet unloaded, w^{ch} if it had miscarry'd either through the severity of y^e weather, by which y^e Vessells have been in y^e last Extremity of Danger (It being y^e most Stormy & Violent winter hath been of a long time) or by the Privateers two of w^{ch} from Placentia are now in our Neighbourhood to Catch some Vessells with provisions for that place: w^{ch} is now in y^e last Extremity for want of the same one of which lay in a harbour within two leagues of this Entry: for above three Weeks waiting for our Vessells Coming As severall of their Deserters who are now here Inform Us but the Strongness of y^e weather Contributed to y^e Escape of Our Vessells (for as to y^e Cessation of Arms wee reaped no benefit by it at all for it was almost Expired by its own Limitation before ever wee had advice of it here) And as I begg leave to acquaint your Lo^{pp}. y^t had either y^e Severity of y^e weather or y^e above mentioned privateers Occasioned y^e Miscarriage of our Vessells with provisions- It would in all probability Occasion'd a Dissolution of y^e Garñ for the Inhabitants within 3 or 4 Leagues of y^e Fort are so farr from being able to give Us the least Assistance y^t they are now a Starving And have nothing to Support them but what Meat or Bread they gett from y^e Garn for Cabbages & Roots So that with most profound Submission I dare afirm to your Lordship y^t it is & will be for some years Impossible for this Garñ to Subsist without provisions as well as pay As I will undertake to Demonstrate to your Lordship when ever I shall have leave and y^e honour to waite upon your L^{pp}. in person So y^t I must beg leave to Say y^t. whoever hath Insinuate y^e Contrary to your Lo^{pp} must either be totally strangers to y^e State of this Country or have Designed to Disappoint the Service upon all which Considerations I most humbly Intreat your Lo^{pp} would be pleased to order punctuall payment of y^e above bills being money Debursed for her Majesties most Immediate Service and to Order Such further Supplys when these are Exhausted as may prevent the Garñs being in such Emminent danger for the future all w^{ch} is with most profound Respect most humbly submitted to your Lordships Consummate Wisdom and Matchless Zeall for the good of her Majesties Service by him who most humbly begs your Lordship's pardon for this Boldness which nothing Save the true Zeall I have for the Intrest of my Sovereign and Native Country Could have prevailed with me to have taken which I hope your Lordships Native Goodness will determine you to pardon And to receive me into your Lordships protection And allow me to subscribe my Self with most profound Respect.

My Lord

Your Lordships

Most humble Devoted and most
Obedient Servant

SAM^l VETCH

58

ESTABLISHMENT AT ANNAPOLIS ROYAL GARRISON¹

“ We further lay before Your Lordp. the present Establishment of Annapolis which comes to £2162 12s. d. markt D) and also a new one N^o 3) Amounting to £1204 10s. d. And we humbly propose that if the same be approv^d of, the persons to be reduced may be ordered home—”

¹²
¹ N.S. A. 4. p. 73. Jan'y 27th 17—. B.T.N.S. Barbadoes. Vol. 17. S. 66.
¹³

59

ESTABLISHMENT AT ANNAPOLIS ROYAL GARRISON FOR 1713¹

An Establishment of Officers Ministers &c^a of the Garrison of Annapolis for the year 1713—

	Pay p ^r Diem	Pay p ^r Ann ^m .
1 Engineer	0 10 0	182 10 0
1 Storekeeper & Paymaster	0 8 0	146 0 0
Master Gunner	0 4 0	73 0 0
10 Gunners	0 1 6 Ea	273 15 0
20 Mattrosses	0 1 0 Ea	365 0 0
1 Armourer	0 3 0	54 15 0
1 Carpenter	0 3 0	54 15 0
1 Smith	0 3 0	54 15 0
		£1204 10 0

60

CREDIT OF GARRISON RUINED THROUGH NON-PAYMENT OF BILLS²

MY LORD

I have so often troubled your Lordship with the miserable State of this her Majesty's Garrison under my Command for these three years past without the honour of any Return or Remedy to the same that I am quite ashamed to trouble your Lordship farther were it not my Duty and Concerne for her Majesty's Service and the Desperate Circumstances of the Garrison Enforces me to give your Lordship the trouble of this: To Intreat your Lordship most humbly to lay before my Lord Treasurer and the Ministry the State of the same, the winter now approaches, and all the Seven Detachments w^{ch} Compose this Garrison are wholly naked for want of all sorts of Cloathing as well as bedding no possibility of having any if they come not from Brittan all our Credit at Boston being Intirely Sunk by the non payment of the Bills Drawn home for the absolute necessity of Subsisting the Garrison: Eighteen month's pay allmost now due the Troop's besides the Six months advanced by the Agent att Boston not paid by his last Advice so that it is next to a miracle the Garrison has not been dissolved ere now: but as I have hitherto all along kept them together by fair promises of Cloathing and money being upon the way from Brittan to them so if it does not arrive very soon before cold weather Setts in hard: I cannot foresee any thing but the Disolution of the Garrison which will not be in my power to prevent: though shall Use all possible Endeavours to prevent it: and having so often Represented my fears of the same by Reason of their being totally neglected: I hope your Lordship will doe me Justice that there can be no part of it attributed to me: I have with the uttmost Difficulty Imaginable gott the Garrison Victualed to the 10th of January next and have Drawn Bills upon my Lord Treasurer for the same to the Agent: which I most humbly Intreat your Lordships favour in procureing punctual payment of: what will become of us when that is Expended (if the Garrison is not Dissolved before that time) I cannot foresee; but hope orders will arrive soon to Resque us from the apparient Ruin: I most humbly beg your Lordship's pardon for writing with the above freedom and warmth: which nothing but the most Desperate Circumstances I am in with the Garrison could Oblige me to doe and the true Concerne I have for the good of her majesty's Service: I have

¹ N.S. A. 4. p. 82. B.T.N.S. Vol. 1. A. 10.

² N.S. A. 4. pp. 127-129. B.T.N.S. Vol. 1. A. 33.

not troubled your Lordship or my Lord Treasurer with any Muster Rolls of the Victualling there being not one man of the British Troops save one in Gen^l Saymour's either Dead or Deserted Since the last Rolls were sent as will be made appear by all the Officers here: and as to the Indian Company their Victualing is Calculated to a man and a day: so Intreat Your Lordship favour wth Regard to the payment of the Bills for the same I shall not detain your Lordship longer save to beg your Lordships favour and protection and leave to subscribe myself with all possible Respect.

My Lord

Your Lordships
most humbly Devoted Serv^t

ANNAPOLIS ROYALL
Octo^r y^e 5th 1713
LORD DARTMOUTH
[From Col. VETCH]

61

CLOTHING FOR THE GARRISON OF ANNAPOLIS ROYAL¹

Acco^t of Cloathing the four Independent^t Companys at Annapolis Royal furnished by John Netmaker out of her Majesty's Stores brought back from Canada P order of Gen^l Nicholson Dated at Boston 17th October 1713.

	£	S.	D.
For 320 Centinels Each a large Coat a pair of Breeches, a hatt laced, a pair of Shoes and Buckles, a pair of Stockings, Two Shirts, Two Neckcloths and a pair of Gloves at £2. 10s each.....	800		
For 12 Serjeants, Each a Cloath Coat, a pair of Breeches, a hatt laced with Silver, a pair of Shoes and Buckles, a pair of fine Stockings, Two Shirts, two Neckcloths a pair of Gloves at £4 each.....	48		
For 12 Corporals the same.....	48		
For 8 Drums the same Cloathing each.....	32		

928

Additional Cloathing to be Issued by Tho^s Caulfield Esq^r to the Garrison of Annapolis Royal, as occasion shall require Viz^t.

	£	S	D	£	S	D
228 Watch Gownsat 1. 0. 0 each	228					
130 Centinels Coatsat 1. 1. . each	136	10				
130 Pair of Breechesat 0. 7. . each	45	10				
208 hattsat 0. 4. . each	41	12				
196 pair of Shoesat 0. 4. . each	39	4				
196 Pair of Buckles.....at 0. 0. 6 each	4	18				
276 Pair of Stockings.....at 0. 2. - each	27	12				
480 Shirtsat 0. 4. . each	96					
480 Neckclothsat 0. 1. . each	24					
352 Pair of Glovesat 0. 1. 6 each	26	8				
18 Serjeants Coatsat 1. 11. - each	27	18				
18 Pair of Breechesat 0. 10. . each	9					
187 hattsat 0. 10. . each	93	10				
186 Pair of Shoesat 0. 4. 6 each	41	17				
186 Pair of Bucklesat 0. 0. 6 each	4	13				
128 Pair of Stockingsat 0. 4. 6 each	28	16				
449 Shirtsat 0. 7. 6 each	168	7	6			
451 Neckclothsat 0. 1. 6 each	33	16	6			
235 Pair of Glovesat 0. 1. 6 each	17	12	6			
	£1095	4	6			

Exam^d and Approved of
FRAN^S NICHOLSON

Errors Excepted
JN^O NETMAKER

¹ N.S. A. 4. p. 130. B.T.N.S. Vol. 1. A. 74.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR DISTRIBUTING SUBSISTENCE TO GARRISON¹*Extract To Lieut. Gov^r. Caulfield*

BOSTON N. ENGLAND

Oct. 20th 1713HON^D SIR,

.....

I must recomend to you that the four Companys both for Commission Non Commission Officers & private Centinells, you will see by the Copy of the Comissary of the Musters Instructions how the Musters are to be man'ged, & by the paragraph of M^r Sam^l Lynns Letter to me you will see that two men in Each Company are to be mustered in within the Number Established for the Benefit of Widdows, for my own part I shall Expect no Profit or advantage by any of the four Companys but shall Endeavour what in me lies, that the Officers of Each Company may make all the Lawfull Advantages they can of them.

M^r Netmaker Writes to you (& inclosed in his letter) about Sevrall Species of Clothing, & Sends you a perticular acc^t thereof, but of which the four Companys must be Clothed at the same price they Cost her Majesty, the Watch Gowns you may Distribute to the four Companys & Charge them proportionably for them, the Supernumerary Clothing, M^r Netmaker writes to you about, the non Comission Officers, & Private Centinells of each Company must be Supplyed, one of them & no other till they are Disposed of, if any Officer should presume to do it they must Expect no pay for it & likewise to be Called to an Acco^t for such their presumption. If after the four Companys & the Persons belonging to the Train be fully Supply'd there remains any of the said Clothing &c^a you may (if you Can for the Same Prices or more & good pay dispose of them & therein you will do her Majesty a Piece of Service.

The pay from the Commencement of the Establishment part thereof is in the hands of M^r Francis Lynn (whom her Maj^{ty} has been pleasd to appoint her Agent of her said Garrison of Annapolis Royall) & part in the Treasury for I have meddled with none Except my own pay, I shall want from you the Muster Rolls according to the Establishment, Signed by yo^r Self & all y^e Officers & so Exact that they may be attested by you all upon Oath.

You may see by the Copies of the severall Agents acco^{ts} of y^e Detachments how that affair stands & if you and the Officers judge it necessary that one or two of them should go to Great Britain about those Accots I shall consent thereto, this is design'd (God willing) by Cap^t Armstronge who will give you an account of the affairs he went to Great Britain about, I assisted him Waist there what I could as I suppose he will inform you; if you & the Officers think proper to make a new Representation of those affairs & that any of them be Employed therein I shall Consent thereto—& shall be assisting therein what in me lyes, I most heartily recomend to you to acquaint both the Officers & Soldiers that they be Easy & Quiet tho' Everything be not at present done for them as I hope 'twill be upon a just Representation, & they ought to Consider that her Maj^{ty} have had a vast deal of Buisness to do not only Concerning her own Kingdoms & Dominions but all Europe.

I herewith Send you one of her Maj^{ty}s Most Gracious Speeches to her Parliament.

¹ N.S. A. 4. pp. 135-144. B.T.N.S. Vol. 1. A. 18.

I send you Copies of the Right Hon^{ble} the Lords Commissioners of Trade their Lord^{sh}s Letters to me & if the Peace has not been proclaim'd with you already, you must do it, & likewise make Public the Treatys of Peace &c^a & See that those Treatys of Peace be Preserv'd, I likewise herewith Send you a Copy of her Maj^{ty}s Royall Letter about the french Settlements & desire you to let me know what those Inhabitants, propose, with your opinion thereupon.

You will see by the Copy of M^r John Borlands Letter to me what he writes concerning Provisions so all Care possible must be taken that neither Wheat or any other provisions be Exported, till a sufficient quantity thereof be Secured for the Garrison, & M^r Borland has writ to M^r Capoon Comissary of the Stores fully about this affair, I desire you to let me know how the Garrison have been Supplyd, with what Species, quantitys & Prices, and if you & the Officers can propose any better & Cheaper way how you can be supply'd always to have at least Six Months Provisions in the Garrison for the Detachment^s & People of the Train.

I desire you by always & means to Inform y^rSelf how y^r Seven Detach^{ts} have been furnished with Provisions what Species & what Rates how they have been paid Either in Money or otherwise & what number of them have been at the Garrison for her Maj^{ty} Expects a very just & Eact Acc^t of these affairs & the proper officers are to Sign such Muster Rolls as they will swear to, 'twill be likewise for her Maj^{ty}s Interest & Service that you make the best Enquiry you can how the Extraordinary Charges have arrisen Either upon the Acco^t of Ordnance or otherwise of the Garrison &c, for all such Acco^{ts} must be provd upon Oath.

I hope (God willing) to be with you next Month or Early in the Spring in the Intrim I remain &c.

FR. NICHOLSON

P.S.

I desire you will lett me hear from you as soon as possible & by All Oppertunities, I desire that as few Suttling Houses & Ordinarys as possible may be both, in the flort & Town & that you'l let me know the number of them & upon what Acco^t they are, & you must Suffer no person whatsoever to Trade with any of yo^r Garrison without yo^r Lycence & See that Justice be done on both Sides, not Suffering Comodity's to be sold at Extravagant Rates & that no person whatsoever furnish y^e Garrison with any of the Species of Clothing untill all her Maj^{ty}s be disposed of, & I heartily recomend to you that as little Licquor as possible be sold to any of the Garrison & that the Soldiers &c^a dont run in debt for you will Se by the Establishm^t what is their pay.

The Two Commissions for M^r Douglas & M^r Pickstock I desire may be Deliver'd to them, & they must repair to their Comands as soon as possible.

I am Y^{rs} &c^a

To Lt-Gov^R CAULFIELD

FFR. NICHOLSON

63

OBSERVANCE OF INSTRUCTIONS FOR DISTRIBUTING SUBSISTENCE¹

From Coll^o Caulfield
ANNAPOLIS ROYALL NOV^R 5TH 1713.

May it please Y^r Excellency

.....
I have perused the Copy of M^r Borland's Letter as Likewise the Directions he sent M^r Capoon and assure y^r Excell^{cy}. all the Care imaginable is already

¹ N.S.A. 4. pp. 158-165. B.T.N.S. Vol. 1. A. 18.

taken that no Corn shall be Exported out of these parts untill the Garrison be Sufficiently Supply'd according to Y^r Commands, I here inclosed send you M^r Jacksons the late Comissarys return of the quantitys & Species of Provisions the men were Daily Supply'd with the Prices of which he does not Certainly know but Refers to M^r Borlands Invoice, I have acquainted the Captⁿ of Each Company with the proposal y^e were pleased to make us if We could undertake to provide Our Troops with Provisions Cheaper then what the Agent offers & allways to have Six Months before hand in the Garrison, Our Opinion is that We Cannot propose doing anything at this time because We do not know what the Agent Charges for Each specie but hope at y^r Excell^{cy}s Arrival to talk further on that head.

P.S. I have Sent Yo^r Excell^{cy}. four Muster Rolls of Each Companys one unsign'd which if you approve of We should be glad to have returnd Signed by Yo^rSelf.

M^r Hutchinson has Sent you instead of a return of Stores a Letter which is Inclosed with the rest of the Papers.

This comes with humble Submission to recommend the bearer M^r Simson to Yo^r Excell^{cy}. formerly Ensign to Coll^o Disney's Regiment & now a reformed Officer; who has always behaved himself Extreemly Well, both as to his Duty & Every other particular, he desires with yo^r Excell^{cy}s permission to be heard in reference to this present Commission with that unfortunate Gentleman M^r Widdows being as I am inform'd almost blind & consequently unfit for Service—I have not as yet filled up that Commission, nor named him in my Muster Roll, till such time as I receive yo^r farther Commands, the inclos'd Certificate Sign'd by Coll^o Vetch & myself, I hope will Occasion y^r favour to M^r Winniett who is an Officer y^e were pleas'd to leave here, & one who has done Extraordinary Service to this Garrison, particularly in procuring us wood without whose Assistance, I very much fear Wee should have perrisd, the truth of which embouldens me to recommend him farther to Yo^r Excell^{cy}s protection, nott doubt^t but that he will always behave as to deserve itt.

We have hitherto been Obliged to have more Suttlers than now We have Occasion for, there being one allowed to Each Detachment besides others who had the Liberty to live in the Town, there being in all Eleven, But according to your Orders shall take Care to lessen them, I shall use the best of my Endeavours to hinder the Merchants Selling them Goods att Extravagant rates, as also discourage Drinking & give possitive orders not to trust the Soldiers, & shall take particular Care that no Non-commission Officer or Soldier be provided with any manner of Clothing but out of her Maj^{ty}s Stores till they are disposed off, I suppose Capt. Douglas has Writ to Yo^r Excell^{cy} by this opportunity as likewise acquainted you with his misfortune & the reason of his not going by this Opportunity to Boston therefore shall not Trouble you any farther on this head.

M^r Shine Surgeon to this Garrison Acquainting me with the Scarcity of Medicines in itt, & the absolute necessity there is for them by Occasion of the Daily Accidents which happen, I thought it my Duty for the benefit of the said Garrison to send Yo^r Excellency the Invoice of those Medicines we most stand in need, which I humbly beg you will be pleased to order us.

Fearing I have already troubled Y^r Excelley. too much with the Acco^t of this Garrisons Unhapy Circumstances, I defer mentioning any thing conserning pay or provisions till yo^r Self is an Eye Wittness of Our Necessity—Tho I fear I have been already abundantly too troublesome, I Can't Conclude without Wellcoming Y^r Excellency to America.

Y^r &c^a

THO^S CAULFIELD

PROVISIONS FROM BOSTON, HOPE OF LOCAL SUPPLY¹*To Lieut. Gov^r Caulfield*BOSTON NOVEM^{BR} THE 15TH 1713.S^r

I herewith send you the Copie of my Commission for being Vice Admiral of Nova Scotia &c^a. The Original is in Lattin under the Broad Seal of the High Court of Admiralty, at the End of the Copy is the R^t Hon^{ble} the Lords of the Admiralty's Letter to S^r Charles Hedges for preparing the Same I got it Translated into English by one of S^r Charles's office & inclos'd is a Copy thereof.

Maurice Birchfield Esq^r has appointed Hibbert Newton to be Collector and Surveyor in Annapolis Royall & all other parts of Nova Scotia &c^a whom I most heartily recomend to you for y^r favour & protection in the Lawful Execution of his Office he will Shue you his Comissⁿ & Instructions from the said Birchfield, as to what you are to doe Concerning Trade &c^a I herewith send you the Copy of her Maj^{ty}s Royall Instructions to me which I also most Earnestly recomend to you to see duly Executed.

If please God I don't Com to you this Winter, I hope to do it very Early in the Spring, We are in hourly hopes of hearing from you by y^e Peggy, by whom I fully Writt to you the Twentyth Octob^r Last.

This is design'd (God willing) by the Sloop two Brothers Cap^t Jonathan Bull Comand^r. who M^r Borland sends with provisions &c he writes to you & M^r Capoon Concerning provisions he acquaints me that what he hopes is with you what he sends now, & what he hopes to get there will be sufficient till the latter end of Aprill.

I Earnestly recommend to you that this affair of the provisions be well looked after & managed to her Maj^{ty}s & the Garrisons best Advantage & that if possible you will Lett me know by the return of this Vessel what Species of provisions can be got in y^r parts & what Prices, for I suppose the Garrison may be Supplyd wth Wheat, Beef & Pork, in y^r parts at much Cheaper rates than here if you Can't lett me know by this Vessel you will have the Winter to Enquire after these affairs at Menis Schedenecto & the rest of y^r parts & no provisions must be Sufferd to be transported from y^r parts till the Garrison be Supplyd I should be Glad to know y^r Opinion how the Garrison may be best & Cheapest Supplyd wth fireing Whether with wood or Cole & from what places & how brought to the Garrison. M^r Borland desires you will dispatch this Vessel so soone as possible the Season of the yeare being so far advanced.

I do again most Earnestly recomend that you don't suffer above one or two Ordinaries at the most in the fort & the like in the Town, & that you Caution them as likewise the Stores not to trust the Soldiers without y^r Lycence, & I hope the officers will take care not to run themselves in Debt to the said Ordinaries & Stores.

I desire you to let me know how the Trade wth Y^e Indians is managed for great Care must be taken therein which I most Earnestly recommend to you & that you'll let me know how the said Trade may be managed most for her Maj^{ty}s Interest & Service, & the benefit of the Garrison, if you think proper you make take the advice of the Officers of the Garrison or any others, I herewith send you the Law lately past here Concerning the Indian Trade by which you may see what Care is here taken about it, the Assembly desir'd my Assistance about the said Act &c^a

¹ N.S. A. 4. pp. 201-204. B.T.N.S. Vol. 1. A. 18.

I desire you to let me know what you think will conduce most for her Maj^{ty}s Interest & Service in y^r parts, Especially for the Garrison Either in respect to provisions Trade &c^a for nothing shall be wanting on my part to promote the same in Generall & yours in particular Whilst it shall be in the Power of Y^{rs} &c^a

fr: NICHOLSON

To THOS. CAULFIELD ESQ^R

65

CLOTHING FOR ANNAPOLIS ROYAL GARRISON¹

Acco^t Of Cloathing for her Majesty's Forces at Annapolis Royal furnished by John Netmaker out of her Majesty's Stores brought back from Canada P. Order of Gen^l Nicholson—

		£-	S-	D-
300 Centinels Coats.....	at £1. 1- 0 Each	315		
300 Pair of Breeches	at 0. 7. 0 Each	105		
60 Watch Gowns	at 1. 0- 0 Each	60		
Sterling.....		£480		

Boston April 17th 1714

Errors Excepted
JOHN NETMAKER

Exam^d & Approvd of
FRAN^s NICHOLSON

66

CLOTHING FOR ANNAPOLIS ROYAL GARRISON²

Acco^t of Cloathing for Her Maj^{ty}s Forces at Annapolis Royal Furnishd by John Netmaker and of her Majesty's Stores brought back from Canada P order of Gen^l Nicholson—

	£	S	D	£	S	D
100 Centinel Coats	at 1.	1.	0 Each	105		
100 Pair of Breeches	at 7.	0	Ditto	35		
338 Pair of Shoes	at 4.		Ditto	67	12	
338 Pair of Buckles	at -	6	Ditto	8	9	
711 Shirts	at 4.		Ditto	142	4	
409 Neckcloths	at 1.		Ditto	20	9	
400 Pairs of Gloves	at 1-	6	Ditto	30		
556 hatchets	at 2.		Ditto	55	12	
Sterling.....				464	6	

Boston June 25th 1714

Errors Excepted
JN^o NETMAKER

Examind & Approved of
FRAN^s NICHOLSON

¹ N.S. A. 5. p. 10. B.T.N.S. Vol. 1. A-74.

² N.S. A. 5. p. 15. B.T.N.S. Vol. 1. A. 74.

67

USE OF FRENCH & BOSTON MONEY IN TRIP TO MANIS¹N^o 9

Account of our Expences in our Voyage to Manis—

Paid for our diet & lodging and our man's att 2/6 p. Diem for eleven days as p. receipt.....	£ 1.	7.	6
For Provisions bought for our return hither.....	"	4.	10
For more provisions bought of the men in our Shalloup our first laying in, being fallen short.....	"	3	
Promis'd to a Man we brought from Copequid who wanted Provisions to Supply him during his Voyage in making good what he should take from the other men of the Shalloup.....	"	8	"
To the Hire of the Shalloup as P our obligation att 35 Livres	2.	18.	4
Promis'd some encouragement to the Master of the Shalloup for the more dispatch especially in the bad wheather we met	"	15.	-
	<u>£ 5.</u>	<u>16.</u>	<u>8</u>
Receiv'd of His Excellency 20- 3/ bills.....	3.	-.	-
Receiv'd more 10- 3/ bills and 20 boston 14 ^d Shell.....	2.	14.	-

We oblige ourselves by this to pay or Cause to be paid to M^r Antoine le Blanc or Order the Summ of thirty five livers, for the hire of his Shalloup, and one of his sons to take care of the same, and in case he should want men for his return to Manis to procure him a fitt sett for his voyage.

Manis Sep^t. y^e. 6th 1714.

P. MASCARENE
JOS. BENNETT.

Receu le Contenu de ce billett pour mon Pere, Annapolis Royale le 26^{me} Sep^t. 1714.

ANTOINE LE BLANC

Receu de plus pour gratification Sept livres quatre Sols.

ANTOINE LE BLANC

Je Certifie avoir receu de Mess^{rs} Mascarene et Bennett la somme de quinze livres dix Sols pour leur depeuce et celle de leur Valet pour onze jours a trente Sols par Jour. fait aux Mines le 17^e Sept^{re} 1714.

MARQUE D'ANTOINE LE BLANC

A true Ccopy of the Acc^t. & receipts verified by me.

P. MASCARENE.

LONDON Feb^r. y^e. 10th 1714/15

The foregoing are true Coppys of the Originals left in the hands of Maj^r Thomas Caulfield Lieut. Gov^r. of His Maj^{ties} Garrison of Annapolis Royal.

JN^o. NETMAKER.

¹ N.S. A. 5. pp. 88-90. B.T.N.S. Vol. 1. A. 44.

CLOTHING FOR ANNAPOLIS GARRISON¹

Acco^t of Cloathing for her Majesty's Forces at Annapolis Royal furnish'd by John Netmaker out of her Majesty's Stores brought back from Canada P— order of General Nicholson.

	at	£	S	D.
60 Centinel Coats.....	£1. 1. 0 Each	63		

Annapolis Royal
Sept. 17th 1714.

Errors Excepted
JN^O NETMAKER

Examind &
Approved of .

FRAN^S NICHOLSON

PAY AND CLOTHING OF GARRISON²

ANNAPOLIS ROYAL,
Sep^r. 20th 1714.

A Minute of Council

Present

His Excellency the Governor

The Hon^{ble} Lieu^t Governor

Capt. Williams

Capt. Armstrong

Capt. Aldridge.

The several Officers and Serjeants, Corporals and Drums, belonging to the four Companies appearing, his Excellency acquainted them, neither he nor their Captains received any of their pay since the Establishment. That their Cloathing being part of Her Majesty's Stores, were issued to them at the Price Her Majesty paid for the same, without any Advance.

That there being no Clothing Provided for them in England, there was an Absolute Necessity to supply them with those Stores both for your Imediate Relief and Preservation, That if they had any thing to lay before him, they must represent their Case in Writing, which he would transmit home, that the same may be laid before Her Majesty. That they acquaint the men as soon as this Detachment for Checonecto is gone, he will appoint a time to hear their grievances if any, and would do all that lay in his Power to relieve them.

FRANCIS NICHOLSON

¹ N.S. A. 5. p. 128. B.T.N.S. Vol. 1. A. 74.

² N.S. A. 5. p. 131, 132. Calendar of State Papers A. & W.I. 1714-1715. p. 175.

GARRISON SUBSISTED ON OFFICERS' PERSONAL CREDIT¹

To his Excell^y Francis Nicholson Esq^r Governor of Nova Scotia and Com-
mander in Chief of all her Majesty's Forces there and in Newfoundland—

The Representation of the Lieut-Governor and
Captains of the Garrison of Annapolis Royal—

Whereas We were Detached from the 7 Regim^{ts} that were under the Com-
mand of Gen^l Hill upon the Expedition against Canada making a Corps of near
400 Men several of whom were unfortunately Cast away in Canada River hav-
ing lost their Bedding & all other necessaries they were then provided with and
have laboured under the said Disaster ever since they have been here. We
therefore humbly Desire Yo^r Excellency to Represent their Condition home that
they may be Supply'd wth all the Conveniencies which are usually allowed in
the Barracks of Great Britain and Ireland or as formerly at Newfoundland
according to the Tower Establishm^t and since the greatest part of the Men
Complain they Engaged to serve only Three Years, which has been expired
some Considerable time, We must begg yo^r Excellency to lay this Affair before
Her M^{tie} and use Yo^r Interest than 200 Men may be sent thither to Recruit
the Present Garrison w^{ch} We believe will Conduce to her Majesty's Intrest and
Service—

And Whereas a great Quantity of Arms were lost in the said Expedition &
the men Detached thither furnished out of the Worst left in Store We must
desire Yo^r Excell^{cy} to Represent to the Hon^{ble} the Board of Ordnance that it is
very necessary a New Sett of Arms be given to the four Companys.

But altho' the aforesaid Accident may have given Occasion to some
uneasiness We Cant but observe to Your Excellency that Motives of a farr
different Nature have been the true Source of all the disatisfactions & Mur-
mours which have been Observed among the Soldiers—We are Obliged to
acquaint your Excellency We shoud not have been Surprized if worse Conse-
quences had attended Colonel Vetch's Arbitrary & loose Administration no
doubt he found some Intrest in flattering the Soldiers with the Expectation of
full pay besides their allowance of Provisions & by a profuse management
thought to make them plyant to his purposes; but now they are Disabus'd of
the Notions he had infused into them they think themselves agrieved and make
it absolutely necessary they should be releived—

This we thought proper to remark on Col^o Vetch's conduct not only to
Acco^t for the Misfortunes We have Suffered under but to Expose the fulsome
Flatterys he Reed in an Address drawn up by a parcell of Mercenary ffools &
Pedlars which is as Scandalously false as it is foolish.

And Whereas We have advanced to the four Comp^{as} since the Establ^t in
Clothes & other necessaries very near the Value of a whole Years pay, for w^{ch}
we are indebted our Selves to the Merch^{ts} of New England—We must therefore
renew our requests that the Officers who are going home on their own Acco^{ts}
may leave it in Charge from Yo^r Exc^y to Sollicitt the Payment of the said Debts
& to Negotiate all other Affairs w^{ch} may Concern the Welfare of this Garrison—

We are

Yo^r Exc^y's,
most Obed^t most

Faithfull hum^e Serv^{ts}

ANNAPOLIS

ROYAL Oct^r 8th 1714

Coppy

ff Nicholson.

THO^s CAULFIELD

J. WILLIAMS

L. ARMSTRONG

CHRIS. ALDRIDGE

¹ N.S. A. 5. pp. 133-135. B.T.N.S. Vol. 1. A. 70.

ESTIMATE FOR VICTUALLING IN BOSTON MONEY¹

An Estimate of the Charges of Victualling this Garrison from May 1st 1714 to May 31st 1715 all Charges Included—

	£	S.	D.
1714			
March 29 th . To And ^r Jona ^s Belcher for Pork Beef and Mellasses.....	183	18	2
April 20 } May 5 } To M ^r . John Borland for Pork & Mellasses.....	225	7	
July 1. To Andrew & Jona ^s . Belcher do	519	17	9
May 4. To M ^r . John Adams for Wheat.....	46	17	6
May 12 } Aug st 24 } To Mess ^{rs} Oliver & Henshaw do	250	10	
May 12 } July 26 } To M ^r Jn ^o Alden D ^o w th Additional allowance of 5 ^d Per Bushel.	211	13	4
	<u>1438</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>9</u>

To the Addicional Allow^{ce} to y^e men from Oct^r 1st 1714 to May 31st 1715 £291. 12. 0 $\frac{3}{4}$ of w^{ch} to be remitted from Boston.

Oct. 8. To 13 Weeks Pease one to 291 men at 3 ^s . 6 ^d . p ^r . man from July 10 th to Oct ^r 8 th 1714.....	50	18	6
To M ^r . Capons Acco ^t . of Melasses & Salt bought of the Purser of the Phenix	37	7	6
To Commissary Capons Acco ^t . of Conting ^s Charges from May 1 st 1714 to Oct ^r 1 st follow ^s	113	17	7
Wanting in the Stores to Compl ^t . the Victualling to May 31 st 1715 Viz ^t .			
Nine Weeks Beef for 253 men at 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ ^d P man 9 ^t . 15939.....	166		7
Twenty Weeks Pork for 253 Men at 4 $\frac{3}{4}$ ^d p. man p week.....	475	13	9
Thirty Weeks Melass ^s . 253 Men a Gill p day p man 9 ^t . 1660 Gall ^s . at 3 ^s p Gall ⁿ	249		
Pease from Oct ^r . 8 th 1714 to May 31 st 1715: 236 days for 253 men at $\frac{1}{2}$ a pint p man 9 ^t 466 Bush ^s . at 5 p Bushell.....	114		10
To 60 Quintals of Fish for y ^e stores.....	60		
To freight of £890. 14. 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ in Pork Beef & Melasses £156.....			
To Comiss ^{rs} Charges of Baking & for 8 Mo—£180.....	336		
	<u>1401.</u>	<u>4.</u>	<u>4</u>
	£3041.	11.	8

The Expence of Victualling the 4 Comp^s from May 1st 1714 to May 31st 1715 being 396 d^{rs} Viz.

305 Private Men for the first 161 dy^s. & 253 Men Off^{rs} Incl. for the last 235 days Amounts to 108560 days at 7^d p Day.....

3166. 6. 8

Boston Money..... 124. 15. -

ANNAPOLIS ROY^l 12th Oct^r 1714.

THOS. CAULFIELD

J. WILLIAMS

L. ARMSTRONG

CHRIS. ALDRIDGE

Copy/fra. NICHOLSON.

REQUEST FOR INCREASED ALLOWANCE FOR FIRE AND CANDLE¹

To His Excellency Francis Nicholson Esq^r Gov^r of the province of Nova Scotia and Generall and Commander in Chief of her Majesties forces within the said Province And in Newfoundland.

The Memoriall of the Lieu^{tt} Gov^rnour Cap^{tt}s and all the Commissioned officers of this her Majesties Garrison of Annapolis Royall most humbly Sheweth—

That Understanding by the New Establishment of this Garrison that there is but Seven Shil^s p^r day allowed for firing and Candle we could not forbear most humbly to Represent to you the absolute impossibility of the Garrisons being able to subsist Under such an Allowance first in regard of the vast number of fires to be furnished which wthin ye Garrison amount to near fifty 2^{dl}^r the Excessive Coldness of the Country w^{ch} in y^e Six winter Months hath Commonly Occasioned by the best Computations could be made y^e Consumption of about Sixty Cord of Wood p^r week 3^{dl}^r the vast difficulty there is to gett this wood by Reason of its being not only to be Cutt on the other Side of the River at some distance from the Watter side but that there is no possibility of carting itt down so as to be imbarcked in the Boats but in frost and snow by Reason of the Marshes And then wth very great difficulty to be put a board the flats in order to be brought over to the Landing place here insomuch that for the time past notwithstanding the inhabitants being paid for cutting and carting itt down to the Shoar and Boats kept in order at a considerable expence to transport itt a Cross Boatmen paid for that End and Carts Constantly Employed to Cartt itt from the Beach to the fort yet it was wth the Utmost difficulty the Garrison could be furnished with firing in the winter time as to the Soldiers Contributing there Labour to provide themselves wth firing they are so farr from it that last winter when the Road from the beach was Rendred impassible for the Carts for some days by the snow they were Ready to Mutiny for being ordred to bring up their own wood from the Beach to the Barracks unless they were paid for it Nay no Longer than yesterday Twenty men of a Company being ordred to Cord the Wood that lay at the Low Battrry in order to know its quantity they absolutely Refused the same Unless they were paid Eighteen pence p^r day Each man nor did we think itt safe to offer to Compell them to do itt for fear of a totall Mutiny w^{ch} they have already severall Times been offering att and seem now very Inclinaire Unto, we could not therefore but Judge it our duty and what the good of her Majesties Service Obliges us to most humbly to lay the State of the Garrison before y^r Excell^{cy} with Regard to the premisses being fully perswaded That should it ever be proposed to them to provide their own wood Or so much as to Cutt it (supposing Boats and Carts should be allowed to Transport itt over over and Carry it up) it would Occasion an Intear Mutiny and Consequently the Dissolution of the Garrison which we have but too great Reason to fear upon other Acco^{tt}s wthout the Addition of this and therefore hope y^r Excellency will not take itt a Miss that we apprise you of the difficultys We Labour under and the Dangers we fear that in Case (w^{ch} God forbid) Any such Misfortune

¹ N.S. A. 5. pp. 140-142. Nov^r. 3^d 1714. B.T.N.S. Vol. 1. A. 77.

should happen we may not suffer any blame and doubt not but your most wise and prudent directions or personall presence will wholly Dissipate the same we Remain wth most profound Respect—

May it please Y^r Excell^y.
Y^r Most Devoted humble
Ser^{tt} to Command-
THO. CAULFIELD

Otho Hamilton
Jn^o Keating
Tho. Button
And^r Simpson
Tho. Prendergast
Fran. Spelman
William Skene
Petter Capon
Annapolis Royall
3^d 9^{bre} 1714.

J. Williams
L. Armstrong
Christop^r Aldridge
Jos. Bennett
Edm^d Bradstreet
Jn^o Jephson
Jn^o Jeffreyson
Jn^o Cross.

A true Coppie
THO. CAULFIELD

73

NO SILVER OR GOLD MONEY IN NOVA SCOTIA; BOSTON MONEY USED¹

BOSTON

November 4th 1714

Hon^{ble} Sr

.....
I now send you two Bills of Loading One for Eight hogsheads of Molasses and 20 Barr^{ls} Pork shipped by M^r Edw^d Hyde with his Acco^t. for y^e same amount^s to £210. 10. 7 The other for four hogsheads Molasses and 22 Barr^{ls} of Pork Shipped by Mess^{rs} Andrew and Jonathan Belcher with their acco^t. for the same amounting to £160 and I hope in God the said Provisions will arrive safe with you and I most earnestly reco^mend to you to take pticular care about y^e said Provisions and that none be disposed of upon any Acco^t whatsoever but to those belonging to y^e Garrison— If those belonging to y^e Train of Artillery &c desire to have some of the said Provisions they may have y^e same allowance as y^e soldiers taking their receipt for the same that it may be charged to acco^t of y^e R^t. Hon^{ble} y^e Board of Ordnance, I hope within a Week or Ten Days to be able to send you more Pork and Molasses to Compleat y^e Victualling according to y^e Computation made by yo^r self and the Three Captains and I hope you will not dispose of any of the money I left with you viz^t. £239 and £80 Boston money upon any Acco^t. whatsoever but for the uses intended and I intend to send you more Boston money to Compleat y^e allowance made to y^e Serjeants Corpor^{lls} Drum^{rs} & privat men as was agreed upon—I most earnestly reco^mend to you to take Especiall Care about y^e Flower and Wheat that was left with you and I hope you have or will gett as much wheat ground before the winter setts in, as will serve the Garrison and I am also in hopes that you have gott a Sufficient quantity of Pease and Wheat from M^r. Addams so that you will have had no Occasion to take any of Cap^t Alden's his Ma^{tyrs} Interest likewise require yo^r taking effectual care that the Wheat Bread or other Provisions that were lent or otherwise disposed of to persons not belonging to y^e Garrison who had no Right to any, to have them repaid

¹ N.S. A. 7. pp. 95-102. B.T.N.S. Vol. 2. B. 9.

in the like species as soon as possible if not by Good Boston Bills; for Silver or Gold I'm afraid is not to be had with you—

As I formerly recommended to you so I do again y^e calling in y^e Bills or Notes issued out by you. I hope you kept an Exact acco^t. thereof by w^{ch} you may be satisfied whether all you Signed are returned to you.

I Hope that the Clothing w^{ch} was sent by Lieut. Jephson came to a good market but if any remain'd of them you will endeavour to dispose of them as likewise of those left with you to his Maj^{ty's} best advantage and that you will keep an Exact Acco^t thereof.

I have only been able at present to procure you Eighty pair of yarn Stockings and inclosed is a bill of Lading for y^e same I have bespoke y^e remaind^r to make up 300 pair w^{ch} I hope to send you with the next provision, Cap^t Williams and Cap^t Aldridge will take care to view them that they may be good, they will amount to about £0. 2. 4 a pair Boston money you may dispose of y^e said eighty pair to y^e men you find most wants them—

I give Cap^t. Williams and Cap^t. Aldridge y^e Ten Pounds which I promised the Soldiers I also will give them Ten pounds for y^e Officers and they will buy what is thought proper to send by y^e next Opportunity there being no Conveniences by this so most heartily wishing you health and Prosperity in all respects I remain,

Yo^r most Affectionate Friend
and Faithful humble Serv^t.
FR. NICHOLSON.

74

EXCHANGE AT 60%¹

BOSTON Novemb^r. 20th 1714

S^r

If any of y^e Officers or People of y^e Train have Occasion for any of y^e Clothing left with you, you may lett them have them taking their Receipt for what you Issue to them and if any of y^e Officers would have Provisions as y^e Soldiers you may also lett them have it taking also their Receipts for ye same—I am in hopes with good management that y^e whole species & quantity of Provisions for each man will not come to more than sevenpence of this Country money and y^t at 60 p Cent exchange will make it pretty cheap. I suppose in y^e Spring Severall of y^e men will be able to find themselves provisions by fishing &c and then it will not be charged to them and I likewise am in hopes that Severall of them will gett Fish to spare w^{ch} you may buy towards Victualling y^e Garrison. I am sorry that I can not send you neither Oyll nor Butter for y^e Salt Fish w^{ch} can not be bought here but at an Excessive price. I think you may make y^e Salt Pork as Fresh as you please and y^e Salt Fish well watered I fancy that both those together may do very well. I have endeavored what in me lyes to have y^e Pork Beef & Molasses very good and purchased as Cheap as possible and getting 60 p Cent Exchange will make y^e Price pretty Tollerable.

Yo^r most affectionate Friend
and faithful humble Serv^t.
FR. NICHOLSON.

MAJOR CAULFIELD

¹ N.S. A. 7. pp. 103-112. B.T.N.S. Vol. 2. B. 9.

75

INSTRUCTIONS FOR USE OF MONEY¹Hon^{ble} S^rBOSTON Decemb^r. 20th 1714.

.....
Your most Affectionate friend
and most humble Serv^t

Majo^r THOMAS CAULFIELD

FR. NICHOLSON

.....
P.S. I do most earnestly recomēd to you that y^e money w^{ch} I left with you as also that w^{ch} I sent by the hands of Cap^t. Christopher Aldridge and also this w^{ch} I leave with M^r. Belcher w^{ch} I hope in God you'll receive in y^e Spring be made use of upon no acc^t whatsoever, but for those we agreed upon for Provisions for y^e Garrison for y^e Pay of y^e Staff Officers and Soldiers Except yo^r Self and the three Captains shall Judge it for his Ma^{ty}s Interest and Service to have any part of it disposed otherways w^{ch} resolutions must be under yo^r Hands and Seals in Presence of y^e Subaltern Officers there must be four of those papers, Three to be sent to Great Britain by three severall Opportunities and the fourth to be kept on Record in y^e Garrison so not Doubting but that you will comply with this

I remain

Y^r Friend & humble Serv^t
F. N.

76

MASSACHUSETTS BILLS OF CREDIT TO BE SENT TO NOVA SCOTIA²

BOSTON N. ENGLAND
Decemb^r 20th

Hon^{ble} Sir,

1714.

I desire that you will be pleased to send y^e Bills which I gave you and w^{ch} you were so kind to Change (enclosed is y^e acco^t you gave me of them) to y^e Hon^{ble} Majo^r Thomas Caulfield Lt. Gov^r. of his Ma^{ty}s Garrison of Annapolis Royall &c by the first Safe Opportunity w^{ch} shall (God willing) p^{re}sent in y^e Spring.

I likewise desire that you will send to y^e said Majo^r Thomas Caulfield thirty or five & thirty Barrills of very good Pork by y^e same opportunity and send y^e Lt. Governo^r y^e Acco^t thereof and you'll please to fill up y^e Bills of Loading on his Ma^{ty}s Risque as you did y^e others in ye fall, if you can gett a Tūn of very good Molasses I desire it may be sent at y^e same time and on y^e said condicion for these Molasses and Pork you may please to Draw a sett of Bills of Exchange upon M^r George Gordon agent for his Garrison of Annapolis Royall or the Agent for the time being at y^e warr Office Whitehall. I desire that you will send with each Bill y^e Acco^t and Bill of Loading and with y^e first Bill of Exchange this my first letter to you, and with the second and third Bills this my second & third letter in doing of these things you will do his Ma^{ty} a singular piece of Service and an Obligation to me. Given under my hand and Seal at Boston New England Decemb^r y^e 20th 1714.

FR. NICHOLSON

To y^e Hon^{ble} ANDREW BELCHER Esq^r
One of his Ma^{ty}s Council for his
Ma^{ty}s Province of y^e Massachusetts
Bay in New England at Boston.

¹ N.S. A. 7. pp. 114-117. B.T.N.S. Vol. 2. B. 9.

² N.S. A. 7. pp. 118-120. B.T.N.S. Vol. 2. B. 9.

P.S.

S^r

What Bills you Draw for this Occasion I shall take Effectual care and do promise you to see them timely Discharged.

I promise to pursue y^e Direction herein contained.

AND^W BELCHER.

N ^o 100 to 200 @ 3/.....	£15	
200 to 300 @ 3/.....	15	
121 to 159 @ 10/.....	19.	10.
52 to 55 at 40/.....	8.	
	£57.	10. -

Reced 22^d Decem^r. 1714 from his Ex^{cy} Gen^l Nicholson fifty seven pounds Ten Shillings in Bills of Creditt on y^e Province of y^e Massachusetts Bay w^{ch} I promise to send to y^e Hon^{ble} Major Thomas Caulfield Lt. Gov^r. of his Ma^{ty}s Garrison of Annapolis Royall by some good Opportunity in y^e Spring coming Casualty Excepted for w^{ch} have Signed two of these Receipts.

AND^W BELCHER.

77

VETCH'S PETITION FOR PAYMENT OF ARREARS¹

1714

To the Kings most Excellent Majesty

The Petition of Samuel Vetch Esq^r late Governor of Annapolis Royal in Nova Scotia.

Most humbly Sheweth,

That your Majesty's Petitioner had the Honour in the year 1710, not only to project the Reduction of Port Royal (now Annapolis Royal) to the Subjection of the Crown of Great Britain, but also to be one of the Principal Instruments in the Reduction of the same; In consideration of which and his former Services, her late Majesty was pleased to appoint him Governor and Commander of that Place, the which he defended and maintained during three years of the War, against a numerous and barbarous Enemy of French & Indians, with a Garrison that was even grown mutinous, for want of Pay & Cloathing, having been intirely neglected or rather abandoned by the Ministry at home, during the above said three years & more that M^r Vetch comanded it; in all which time he never received one line of Commands, Instructions or Directions from Court, untill November last, when to his great surprize he was superseded in the same Command, by one M^r Nicholson (who formerly went over a Volunteer with M^r Vetch to those Parts) for no other Reason, M^r Vetch ever could learn, but his Steady zeal for the Protestant Succession in your Majesty's Royal House, his Fidelity to his Native Country, and the Trust reposed in him, in preventing the said Garrison & Country's falling again into the French hands, as is made plainly appear in M^r Vetch's Case hereto annexed.

Your Majesty's Petitioner therefore most humbly begs that, conform to your Majesty's matchless Goodness & Justice, he may be restored to his former Command, his Salary as Governor, and arrears may be paid him; and that

¹ N.S. A. 5. pp. 187-188. B.T.N.S. Vol. 1. A. 31.

M^r Borland the Agent, who supported y^e Garrison so long under it's total neglect, may be reimbursed, to prevent [his] being totally ruined for so generously serving y^e Interest of the Crown.

[and your Majesty's Petitioner]
shall, as in Duty bound,

ever pray.

78

VETCH'S CASE FOR PAYMENT OF ARREARS¹

1714

The Case of Coll. Vetch late Gov^r. of Annapolis Royal in Nova Scotia Briefly stated.

1. In the year 1708 M^r Vetch laid before Her late Maj^{ty} & Council a State of Her Colonys in North America their Danger from the french Encroachments, together with a Schem to Reduce Canada, & other the french Settlements upon that Continent, to the Subjection of the Crown of Great Britain, which being Approvd of, the necessary Orders & Instructions were prepar'd for M^r Vetch to go over to America to Raise Troops in the Several Governments to be Employ'd in the said Expedition.

2. In the beginning of March 1708/9 M^r Vetch went over to North America (with whome went one M^r Nicholson as a Voluntier) together with several other Officers under the Com^{and} of M^r Vetch; who accordingly Executed Her Majesty's Instructions with all Imaginable Success in the Several Governments Concern'd who very willingly rais'd the troops & made the other necessary preparations Conformable to Her late Majesty's Instructions, to M^r Vetch for that Effect, but the great Affairs at home hindring the sending the fleet & troops design'd for Executing that projection all the abovesaid preparations & vast Expence of the Colonys were Intirely Lost.

3. This did not however Discourage them, from Addressing His late Majesty to spare (if possible) the next year a Smal number of Ships & Troops, to Joyn those to be rais'd in their Country's, for Reducing that nest of Privateers Port Royal in Nova Scotia. M^r Vetch at the same time drew up a Smal Schem of what might be requisite for Effectuating the same; the which being agreed to by Her Maj^{ty}. & Council, was accordingly put in Execution with all the wished for Success, And possession was taken of the said fort of Port Royal for the Crown of Great Britain about the begining of October 1710 & M^r Vetch Conform to her Maj^{ties} Royal Instructions for that Effect was left Gov^r & Com^{ander} in Chief with a Garison of about 500 men detached out of the New England Troops & Marines together with a Company of Gunners & Matrosses, but in the most dismal Circumstances Imaginable. A most Severe winter was begining the troops wanted Clothing, not above Six weeks provisions in the Garison, the Navigation betwixt that & Boston from whence all the provisions was to Come almost Impracticable all that Season which made the Garison Suffer very much that winter. Nor was there any remedy apply'd to it for more then three years that M^r Vetch Com^{and}'d there, Notwithstanding by Every opportunity he represented to the Ministry in the most pressing termes Imaginable the desperate Condition of the Garison both with regard to the pay, provisions, & Clothing of the Soldiers as well as the Ruinous Condition of the fortifications, In a Country 100 leagues distant from any British Settlements Surrounded & block't up by the most Barbarous of Enemy's the Indians & their Instigators the french which circumstances together with the

¹ NS. A. 5. pp. 189-198. B.T.N.S. Vol. 1. A. 31.

Garisons being Intirely neglected at home both with regard to Orders Money & Clothing, made the troops grow very mutinous, M^r Vetch fearing much the Garisons falling into the Enemys hands Sent home one Cap^t Armstrong to Britain with Memorials & Petitions to Her Maj^{ty}. Sign'd by all the Officers in the Garison representing the deperate Circumstance [of the] same. And prayed a Speedy relief, M^r. Vetch at the same time wrote to my Lord Treasurer, the Secretary's of State & Warr, to the same purpose, that the Garison must Infalibly be lost if a Speedy remedy was not Apply'd to all which Petitions, Letters & Memorials never any Answer was return'd, And Cap^t Armstrong after Eight months attendance return'd Just as he went out, nor did M^r Vetch ever get the least orders Instructions or directions from Court in relation to that so Important Garison during the Space of above three years he Comand'd there, & had not M^r Borland the Agent Supported the Garison with provisions & other necessaries during the said three years (for the non payment of which he now Suffers so much) it must Inevitably fallen together with all that most valuable Country into the Enemys hands.

4. About the begining of Novemb^r. 1713 M^r Vetch received a Letter from M^r Nicholson then Arriv'd at Boston in New England, that Her Maj^{ty} had been pleased to appoint him Gov^r of that Country; & to Continue Major Caulfield Lieu^t Gov^r by a new Comission which he transmitted him as he did a Copy of his own to the Garison; he likewise at the same time transmitted a Copy of the Queens Letter, to be made public to the french Inhabitants by which Her Maj^{ty} restor'd them to the full possession of all their Lands & Estates in that Country as they had Enjoyd them under the french Government, together with a power to Sell or dispose of the same in Case they shu'd think fit to remove or Leave the Country (tho' at the same time these lands had been promis'd by Her Maj^{ty}, to the Captors in the first place, to Encourage them to reduce the same) this last was no Surprisall to M^r Vetch he having been frequently inform'd by the french Missionarys there Several months before this, that, they were not only to have the Lands but the Garison & Government of all the Country to the Eastward of the bay of ffundy.

5. M^r Vetch after having Settled some affairs of the Garison Embarked for Boston where at his first meeting with M^r Nicholson he began to Apologise for having Supersed'd M^r Vetch in the Govern^t saying the Ministry had been possessed with a Character of him, As a Partisan of the Whig Ministry & being resolv'd to keep none in public posts but who were Intirely in their Interest, since it was to be given away he believ'd he had as good a pretence as any other person, but when M^r Vetch urg'd his Services the hardships he had Suffer'd in Securing the Garison from faling into the Enemys hands as well by the Intire neglect of the Government at home as the Continued attempts of the Public Enemy's, He told M^r Vetch after his passionate way that the preserving the Garison was his greatest Crime, adding that since the Crown sent neither Money to Support it, nor orders relating to it he might Easily Judge they design'd it shu'd be abandoned, the same reply he gave to M^r Borland, who plead'd the merits of his Service in advancing his money to save the Garison. M^r Vetch was at first Surpris'd at this so public & Strange Declaration of his untill he was more particularly Inform'd of his proceedings & behaviour from his first departure from Great Britain & Arrival in Ireland where some of his retinue at Kingsayl hap'ning publicly to drink the pretenders health und^r. the name of King Jam's the third were taken up by the Magestracy for the same which being prov'd against them at Cork they were fin'd & Imprisoned for y^e. same. Those men he not only espous'd to the last degree, threatening every Person that appear'd against them to Answer it at Whitehal but publicly in all Companys & to M^r Vetch himself Sayd in great passion there never was such a Damnd nest of Whigs as in Cork, & that they deserv'd

to be Extirpated; but what yet farther Confirm'd the design he was upon & what Interest he Serv'd was in detaching the four Company's to Garrison Placentia in Newfoundland when he had so great a Choice out of some thousands, & knew very well how much the Garrison of Annapolis had suffer'd by having so many Irish papists belonging to it who deserted over to the french while besieged, but was likewise Convinced that the los of the Garrison of St. Johns in Newfoundland was mostly owing to the Irish papists who deserted to placentia & gave them an Account of the weak state of the Garrison; notwithstanding of all which a great part of the Men he detach'd in Ireland for the aboves'd Garrison of Placentia were Irish papists who fortunately went not so far for the transports being put back to Lisbon many of them deserted there upon the account of their Religion as Cap^t Handy who hath the Charge of M^r Nicholson's own Company wrote M^r Vetch from Lisbon: And indeed M^r. Nicholson did not in the least Conceal either his principals or Errand for he not only reputed it a Crime to drink the Succession in the house of Hanover, a very Acceptable one to the generality of that Country but us'd to Swear in publick Company's that who Ever was not for Indefeasible Hereditary Right was Damnd Whigs & Enemy's to the Church & Crown; his violent natural temper which is a Continu'd degree of Madness together with his being Intirely Illiterate (having but lately learned to sign his name) made him Expose his Errand & designs in all Companys, which he did not seem to hide was to serve the Pretenders & french Interest; & tho' his temper & Education had rendred him incapable of any political undertaking by his wisdom yet it had in some measure by his madness; for by what I have heard Came from some of his Chief Employers who being asked what they propos'd by sending such an Ignorant madman abroad it was Answerd he was very fit for the Errand since by his madness & Indiscretion he might Irrerate those people to Committ some Irregularity's as might prove a handle to forfeit their Charters, But God be thanked for their Deliverance from such plots.

6. What M^r Vetch therefore most humbly begs & prays for is, that as he had the honour not only to project the Reduction of the abovesaid Country of Nova Scotia and Accady but was a principal instrument in the Same; As he not only defend'd it from the first Reduction during all the last Warr from the publick Assaults of the french & Indian Enemy from without, from the mutiniers from within, but Supported it under the totall neglect of it from home; & as he was remov'd from the said Coñmand only for his zeal for the protestant Succession & the true Interst & honour of Great Britain in preventing So Valuable a Country falling again into the hands of the french (the Consequence of which he hop [es to make] appear to be very Considerable to the Crown of Great Britain in a more [full account] of the same) so he hopes to be restor'd to the Coñmand of the same; his [salary as Governor] of the same for the time by past pay'd, & that M^r Borland the A[gent who so] zealously & generously Advanced so great Summs for the necessary [support of the] same may be reimbursed to prevent his Intire ruin, All which [is with most] profound Respect most humbly submitted to your Majesty's most [consummate] Wisdom Matchless Goodness and Justice.

79

NECESSITY FOR FULL PAY AND PROVISIONS FOR GARRISON¹

1714

To the Queens Most Excellent Majesty.

The Memoriall of the Officers of this your Majesties Garrison of Annapolis Royall in behalf of the Troops under their Command Do with most profound duty most humbly Represent.

¹ N.S. A. 5. pp. 227-230. A. & W.I. Vol. 594. N°. 35.

That whereas we have been Informed by Letters from Great Brittain of the Scruples and Difficultys y^t have been made against y^e allowing ye Troops in Garnison here provisions besides their pay, we Could not but Judge it our duty out of a True Concern for y^e good of your Majesties Service (w^{ch} we would by no means have Disappointed) with all possible Submission to Lay before your Maj^{ty} how Impossible it appears to Us that the Troops Can Subsist here Unless they be allowed provisions as well as pay: for the Country here is so farr from being able to furnish them att any Rate that y^e greatest part of them who live in the neighbourhood of the Garnison have their whole Dependance upon the Garnison for provisions as particularly appeared Last winter when severall of the Inhabitants must have starved for hunger had it not been for what they had from y^e Garnison. And as there is no Supply of provisions To be had nearer then Boston in New England w^{ch} is above One hundred Leagues from hence, Att w^{ch} place they have been for some years And are now so very high that the Victualling of your Majesties Ships there comes to ninepence Sterl^s per man Each day w^{ch} is one half more than a private Soldiers pay Comes to Besides the Transportation of the said provisions from thence to this place which will come to a 4th part of the price of the said provisions We hope it will plainly appear how impossible it will be for some years to come for this Garnison to Subsist without both pay and provisions, More Especially Since all European Goods Even those of Great Brittain Cost near four Times as much here as in Great Brittain. Add to this the disadvantage Our Troops are under in this New Colony where they Can have no Opportunity att all of gaining any money by working when not upon Duty (save Only when att work upon the fortifications) Whereas the Troops in New England when not upon Duty Can allways have Employ and Earn att Least Three Shill^s. p^r day notwithstanding of all which they att Least five shil. p^r week pay besides good provisions Upon all w^{ch} Considerations We Most humbly hope that your most Gracious Majestie Out of your Royall Bounty and Native Goodness will be pleased to allow your Troops who are so farr from their native Country posted in a Remote part of the world in a Country not att all Cultivated Such pay and provisions as the above mentioned Troops who are in their own Native Country w^{ch} is so Rich and well Improved Enjoy all w^{ch} is with most profound Respects and Duty full Allegiance most humbly Submitted to your Royall Majesties Immence Wisdom and Unpareled Goodness by

May it please your Majestie Your
Majesties Most Dutyfull and Most
Humbly Devoted Subjects and Ser^{ts}

SAM^{LL} VETCH GOV^R

Tho^s Caulfied Lieut Gov^r, Jn^o Williams Cap^t., Law^e Armstrong Cap^t, Chris^t
Aldridge Cap^t, Joseph Bennet Lieut., Edm^d Bradstreet Lieut., Jn^o Jephson Lieut,
Jn^o Jephson Lieut, Jn^o Jeffreyson, Ja Lindesay Lieut., Thos, Pickdock Ensⁿ,
Hump^{ev} Huchenson, William Skene, Geo. Vane, Petter Masson Lieutt., Char.
Whitting Ensⁿ., Petter Capoon Lieut., East Harbart Ensⁿ, Fra. Spelman fort
maj^r, Ja^s. Cockseidge Ensⁿ, James Nolan Surgeon, Jn^o Harrison Chaplain, Ja.
Erskine Ensⁿ, Alex^r Gordon, Surgeon, Jn^o Cross Lieut^t., Jn^o Widdows Ensⁿ., Otho
Hamilton Ensⁿ., Jn^o Keating Ensⁿ, Thos. Button Ensⁿ, And^r. Simpson Ensⁿ.,
Anth. Nell Ensⁿ., Tho^s. Prendergast Ensⁿ., Jn^o. Livingston Maj^r.

80

DIFFICULTY IN MAINTAINING GARRISON OF ANNAPOLIS ROYAL¹

ANNAPOLIS ROYALL Jan^y y^e 3^d
1715

MY LORDS

On the 24th of Decemb^r Last I did myselfe the hon^r. to Lay before y^r. Lordships my proceedings in proclaiming his most Sacred Majestie King George, with all the Cerimonys and Solemnitys that this pleace Could afford, and Now transmitt you an Actt of those pleaces belonging to this Govern^{mt} which att that time was not practicable, Mess^{rs} Botton and Capoon were the Gentlemen that I sent in a Sloop on that occation, by which you^r. Lordships will find that most of the inhabitants are French and are all of them quitting of y^e Collony To remove to Cape Bretton under y^e french protection and hope for y^r Lordships farther directions how I shall Act with them.

I am likewise to inform Y^r Lordships of the many inconveniencies wee Lye under for Want of pay and provitions and here inclosed is the Commissarys return of what provitions are in Store and to what time they will bring the Garrison—

I am att this time necessitated to Send a Sloop to the Government of New England and represent to them our Circumstances and hope for a Supply—

I am with all due respect.

My Lords

Y^r Lordships

Most Obedient

most humble Servant

THO. CAULFIELD.

Lords Comm^r of Trade &c—

81

GARRISON EXPENSES TO BE PAID²

To The R^t Hon^{ble} M^r Secretary Stanhope—

S^r

In Obedience to his Maj^{ty}s Commands signified to Us by the R^t Hon^{ble} the Lord Viscount Townshend, We have consider'd the Petⁿ & case hereunto annex'd, of Colonel Sam^l Vetch, late Gov^r of Annapolis Royal and Nova Scotia; Whereupon We desire you will be pleas'd to represent to his Majesty—

That it appears by Her late Majesty's Instructions to Col^o Vetch dated the 28th of Feby 1708/9, that he had fram'd a Scheme for the Reduction of Canada and Placentia; Which being approved of by her Ma^{ty}, he was at that time in such Esteem with the then Ministry, that he was intrusted with a considerable share in the Management of that Matter and particularly in perswading the sev^l Governments in North America to raise Troops to join those to be sent from hence on that intended Expedition; Which Troops were rais'd accordingly; But the Gertrudenburg Treaty intervening, that Design was then laid aside—

It further appears to Us, that after this, Col^o Vetch coming to this Kingdom, he drew up some Proposals for reducing Port Royal (now Annapolis Royal) in Nova Scotia w^{ch} were also approved of; the Expedition undertaken &

¹ N.S. A. 6. p. 1. B.T.N.S. Vol. 1. A. 91. Calendar of State Papers A. & W.I. 1714-1715. p. 63.

² N.S. A. 6. pp. 34-38. B.T.N.S. Vol. 32. p. 142.

executed with Success; And he by her Majesty's Instructions left Gov^r of the Place, with a Garrison of about five hundred Men, which Suffer'd very much from the french and Indians; but more from the want of Pay, Provisions & Cloathing; constant Accounts whereof he gave by Letters, during the three years he remain'd there, to the then Lord Treasurer, Secretaries of State & War &c^e earnestly desiring Directions what to do, that so considerable a place might not be abandon'd, and the Country again fall into the Hands of the French, many of w^{ch} Letters are yet remaining in the Sec^{rys}'s Office; and notwithstanding he sent over a Capt. of the Garrison on purpose to Sollicit for pay and Cloathing, as well as for her Ma^{ty's} particular Directions in relation to the said Garrison and Country;

He affirms that during the said 3 years, he never receiv'd any Instruct^{ns}, Directions or Orders upon his said Letters, which we are inclin'd to believe, for that in the Books in the Sec^{ry's} Office none such are to be found.

It further appears to Us, that had not M^r Boreland (the Agent at New England) advanced great Sums for the Support of the Garrison, it must have been dissolv'd. That about 26 Months after that Country was in the possession of the Crown, some parts of the Bills drawn by Col^o Vetch for the Money aforesaid, was paid; Col^o Vetch and M^r Boreland aforesaid inform Us, that the Garrison rec^d no Cloathing, during the said three years: That in Nov^r 1713, they rec^d one by Col^o Nicholson, tho' the worst that ever was seen in those parts, and by no means fit for so cold a Climate—

Upon the whole, We are humbly of Opinion, That Col^o Vetch & the Garrison by being thus neglected, both have suffer'd great Hardships. That it may be for his Majesty's Service, that Col^l Vetch be restored to the Government of that Country, not having done anything that We can learn, to deserve to be removed— On the contrary, We have received from sev^l Persons of Credit a good Character of him; w^{ch} is also strengthned by her late Majesty's aforementioned Instructions; We further humbly offer that he be paid the Salary due to him while he was Gov^r and his Arrears of Pay as Captⁿ; And that M^r Boreland be reimburs'd the Money advanc'd by him for the necessary support of that Garrison, as shall appear to be due—

We have lately receiv'd from Col^l Vetch a Mem^l of the Nature, Soil and Product of that Country, with a Scheme for settling and improving the same to the Advantage of this Kingdom, by the ffishery & the production of Naval Stores there; And for securing it from any Attempts of an Enemy; Which We hope in a little time to be able to lay before his Ma^{ty}

We have also considered the Petⁿ of S^r Charles Hobby, referred to Us by your self the 7th Instant, praying for the Governm^t of the same Country, and have discours'd with him thereupon, as also with sev^l Persons well acquainted both with him & Col^o Vetch but as We don't find, he has equal Pretensions with Col^o Vetch to that Post, so We presume that what we have already represented, will be a Sufficient Answer to his Petition—

We are,
S^r

Your most obedient
and most humble Serv^{ts}

BERKELEY
R. MOLESWORTH
JO. COKBURNE
CHARLES COOKE
P. DOCMINIQUE

WHITEHALL,
Jan^{ry} 18th 1714/15

LOCAL BILLS OF CREDIT REDEEMED IN BOSTON BILLS¹LONDON, May the 16th 1715.

An Extract of a Letter from the Hon^{ble} Maj^r Tho^s Caulfield Lieu^{tt} Gov^r of his Majesties Garrison of Annapolis Royall to his Brother, bearing Date 28th Jan^{ry} 1714/15.

D^r James

I hope by this Time M^r Shirreff My Late Clerk is Safely Arrived in London, with my Acco^{ts} and Letter of Attorney Sent you; I Dont in the Least Doubt y^r Dilligence in an Affair of so great importance to me, and know you have sufficient friends to back you, in so just Demands: for fear of a miscarriage I have Inclosed you all the Acco^{ts} I ever had wth Gen^l Nicholson, by which, with those I formerly sent, You will see how much I than Suffer'd, But must Enlarge on Gen^l Nicholsons behaviour to me, which has not only been unjust, but Extreemly Barbarous: it is now near four years, since I came to this part of the world, and never as yet Rec^d One farthing, either as Lieu^{tt} Gov^r or Cap^t. Since my arrival I have been att prodigious Expences for Contingencies, (Viz^t) Books for keeping of Acco^{ts} paper, pens, keeping of publick days, as also Clerks, wth many other Charges, which for the time I have been here, amounts to a considerable Sum: for which I never as yett Rec^d the Least gratuity. I have to keep the Troops from perishing with Cold, the first winter, And best part of the second Run some hundreds of pounds in Debt with M^r francklyn Serv^t to M^r ffaueil (whom I mentioned in my Last) for shirts &c for the Troops, All which I have paid to the Ball^{ce} you will see in the Inclosed Acco^{ts} having applied whatever I Could gett from the Gen^l to that Use; M^r Shirreff as likewise the papers I last sent you will Informe you how much there is due me by the Crown, not only for my own personall subsistance, or Companys Debts, but likewise the severall Charges I have been att for the preservation of this Garrison, which if neglected would have been of the Last Consequence, which can Easily be proved by most of the Officers belonging to it: in Returne to all which Generall Nicholson att his arrival here, being our Gov^r, and Commissioner of Acco^{ts} I having Tendred my Acco^{ts} before him, Refused to pass them. Tho' he assured me he belived That I had Laid out for the service every penny I there Charged (which as I hope for Salvation I did) but his Spleen to me did not End there, for when he arrived att Boston, he freightned M^r francklyn so much wth the non paym^t of my Bills and Acco^{ts} That he very abruply forsooke me, so that in Case this Garrison should meet with any Distress, for want of provisions, which is not very Unlikely to happen, Especially considering the french Inhabitants are Removing from hence, That worthy Gentleman has not only taken my Credite away, but likewise that, which Till now, I had for the Troops of the Garrison; The only pretence That I can Imagine he has for this severe Usage is this; As I formerly Informed you: we had been Long without Subsistance, That the Subaltern Officers must have perished, if I had not Issued out some Bills of Credite to Support them, as Likewise for the wooding and other necessarys of the Garrison. which Bills amounted to near nine hundred pounds, by a Letter I Rec^d of Gen^l Nicholson from Boston, he sent me six hundred pounds in Massachusets Bills, with possitive Orders to take up mine, which money I applied According to his Orders as farr as it would go; but not having money to Discharge the Rest was obliged to give my notes, which I did; My Acco^{ts} I sent you by Shirreff will fully satisfie you That money was Layed out for the Use of the Service, so that

¹ N.S. A. 6. pp. 60-64. B.T.N.S. Vol. 1. A. 78.

of Consequence I am, or att Least ought to be acquitted of that Debt; Tho' the Gen^r has Threatned M^r ffrancklyn, That my pay shall be stopt till I make up that Acco^{tt}, itt is notoriously known, That Acco^{tt} has already been shewn him, and That above fifty Inhabitants Acknowledged their Receipts which Contained the quantity of wood I Bought of Each Inhabitant, and the severall Sums I paid for itt: But suppose this six hundred pounds was yet unpaid, is itt not a most Barbarous thing, That by the Malice of that Gentlman my Character should be the Least Blamished, for a sum that is not 1/3 of what the Crown owes me: to Conclude my Earnest Request to You is that you will take some pains to Examine into those Acco^{tt}s sent by Shirreff and show them to our Agent M^r Gordon, who I hope has paid the Bill I have already Drawn; I have again by this Opportunity Drawn upon you for £168. 7. 6 1/2 to be paid M^r John Adams, My Duty to &^c

Y^r most sincere friend and affec^{te}

Brother

THO. CAULFIELD

Attested by me

JAMES CAULFIELD

83

BORLAND'S PETITION FOR PAYMENT ¹

1715

To the Right Hon^{ble} The Lords Commissioners of Trade & Plantations.

The Memoriall of John Borland of Boston in New England Merch^t. now Resideing in London.

Humbly Sheweth

That the s^d Borland being appointed Agent Victualer for the Garison of Annapolis Royall in Nova Scotia Did Advance & pay for the use of the severall Detachments as well as to the Officers in the s^d Garison severall Sums of money on account of their subsistance dureing the time Col^l. Samuel Vetch was Govern^r. of the same.

That after Co^{ll} Vetch's Commission was Superceded by Gen^{ll} Nicolson The s^d Borland sent Archibald ferguson a Merch^t. in Boston by the Gen^ls Advice to the s^d Garison & Impowered him to make up & Setle the Acco^{tt}s with the severall officers of the s^d Garison for the Sums of money advanced and paid by the s^d Borland to them for their own & the use of the sever^{ll} detachm^{ts} in the s^d Garison on account of subsistance dureing the s^d time.

That in July last past the s^d ferguson went to the s^d Garison Impowered as afores^d. & accordingly made up & settled the acco^{tt}s with the severall Officers for the severall sums of money Advanced & paid to them as above mentioned which sums with another bill for £50 disbursed by the s^d Borland do's amount in the whole to the summ of £1070 14. 10³ as by the particular Account thereof with their severall receipts & bills drawn for paym^t of the same will appear, whereby they desire the money to be paid out of the first of the subsistance due to them since the Comencement of the Establishment of the s^d Garison which was upon the 24th of August 1712 since which time they have received no money from the Agent & paymaster by Reason—Gen^{ll} Nicolson would not draw for their pay.

That after M^r ferguson had made up & settled acco^{tt}s with the s^d officers & received their Sev^{ll} Receipts & bills above mentioned he Applied himself to the Gen^l then at the s^d Garison for his order to the Agent & paymaster, for

¹ N.S. A. 6. pp. 73-76. B.T.N.S. Vol. 1. A. 47.

85

PRICES AT ANNAPOLIS ROYAL AND AT BOSTON¹

MY LORDS

In obedience to your Lordships commands Intimated to me yesterday at the Board, relating to the victualling of the garrison of Annapolis Royall in Nova Scotia, and the most proper methods and persons for doing of the same. I am most humbly to acquaint your Lordships.

That during the time I had the honour to Command that garrison, which was from its first reduction in October 1710 to November 1713, it was victualled by M^r John Borland of Boston in New England who was by the Councill of Warr (Empowered by her late Majesty to regulate the affairs both relating to the reduction & Settlement of the said garrison) appointed Agent.

With the above named M^r Borland I contracted for victualling the s^d garrison untill her Majesty's pleasure should be known for seven pence half-penny a day, he being obliged to deliver the provisions at the garrison, which were in the following Species.

to each man a day one pound of bread
 one pound of beef & half a
 pint of peas or three
 quarters of a pound of
 pork & half a pint of
 peas.
 one gill of rum or
 Mallosses or halfe a
 gallon of beer.

This being the Establishment of Victualling the Soldiers of New England in their own pay, was what hath been followed in Victualling the garrison of Annapolis Royall all along, and is a very reasonable allowance both with regard to the Crown and the Soldiers.

And as M^r Borland was the only person Employed from the first reduction of the place untill last Spring and to whom there is now a great sum due by the Crown upon that Account, so I believe there is no person whatsoever more capable to undertake the same, having been so long practised in the method of doing it; and as both the provisions themselves may be cheaper now in time of peace at Boston then they were in time of warr, (by reason of the Squadrons of men of warr as well as great numbers of Land forces who were victualled from thence for three severall years that Expeditions were fitted out there,) so the risque & freight being also less in time of peace, I believe there may be an abatement made upon those considerations for the price of Seven pence halfe-penny.

As to the State of the Garrison wth regard to its Cloathing, During all the time I commanded there the troops never had any cloathing whatsoever upon account of their arrears or off reckonings, when M^r Nicholson came from England to supersede me in that command he brought over with him some cloathing which was sent to the garrison from Boston and was delivered out to the Company's when they were formed which was about the begining of November 1713, it being directed to Major Caulfield the Lieut^r Govern^r I did not take any Copy of the prices it was charged at, only I saw it was very bad of the sort altogether unfit for so cold a Climate, being only a sort of frock without any lining and no wastcoats, its true there was some watch gouns sent a long for wearing upon Centry, but as M^r Sheriffe who was Major Caulfields Clark and had the charge of giving out the s^d cloathing to the respective Companys together

¹ N.S. A. 6. pp. 169-172. B.T.N.S. Vol. 1, A. 62. Calendar of State Papers, A. & W.I. 1714-1715. p. 175.

with the particular prices the severall species were charged at is here upon the place so I shall not pretend to give your Lordships the trouble of any Imperfect Account I could make of the same since he can fully satisfy your Lordships in those particulars, or if he cannot M^r Netmaker who was under factor to M^r Nicholson in that Cargo of Cloathing can fully do it, as well as Inform your Lordships what the same sort of cloathes were sold for at Publick vendue in Boston which I have been Informed was for less than halfe the price they were charged at to the Soldiers, notwithstanding that all cloathing sent from England sell at Boston at one hundred & fifty p^r C^t. advance how reasonably this cloathing hath been charged to the Crown I humbly Submit to your Lord^{sh}s. consideration and am with most profound respect

My Lord

Your Lordship's

most obedient humble Serv^t

SAM. VETCH

May 12th. 1715.
LONDON

86

CLOTHING SUPPLIED GARRISON AT ANNAPOLIS ROYAL ¹
1715

Invoice of the Severall Species of Clothing Consigned by Gene^l Nicholson to Lieut^t Govⁿour Caulfield of Annapolis Royall for supplying the Troops there in Garrison Viz^t.

Centinels Coats	£1.	1	
Do. Briches	-	7	
Do. hatts	-	4	
Do. Shoes		4	
Do. Buckles		-	6
Do. Stockins		2-	
Do. Gloves		1-	6
Do. Shirts		4-	
Do. Cravats		1	
Coats Serj ^{ts}	£1-	11	
Ditto Briches		10	
Do. Hatts		10	
Do. Shoes		4-	6
Do. Buckles		-	6
Do. Stockins		4-	6
Do. Gloves		1-	6
Do. Shirts		7-	6
Do. Cravats		1-	6
Watch Coats	£1-	-	
Cent ^r Clothing including Watch Coat	£3-	5-	
Ser ^{ts} Do. including Do.	5-	1	

W. SHIRREFF

87

PETITION FOR PAY PLUS PROVISIONS²
1715

*To the Queen's Most Excellent
Majestie*

The Memoriall of the officers of this Your Majesties Garrison of Annapolis Royall in behalf of the Troops Under Their Command do with most profound Duty Most humbly Represent.

¹ N.S. A. 6. p. 173. B.T.N.S. Vol. 1. A. 63.

² N.S. A. 6. pp. 175-178. B.T.N.S. Vol. 1. A. 65. See document No. 115.

That Whereas we have been Informed by Letters from Great Brittain of the Scruples and Difficultys That have been made Against the allowing the Troops in Garrison here provisions besides their pay we Could not but Judge itt our Duty Out of a True Concerne for the good of your Majesties Service (which we could by no means have Dissappointed) with all possible Submission to lay before Your Majestie how impossible itt Appears to Us that the Troops Can subsist here, Unless they be allowed provisions as well as pay, for the Country here is so farr from being able to furnish them att any Rate, That the greatest part of them who live in the Neighbourhood of the Garrison have their whole dependance Upon the Garrison for provisions as particularly Appeared Last Winter when Severall of the Inhabitants must have starved for hunger had it not been for what they had from the Garrison and as there is no Supply of provisions to be had nearer than Boston in New England which is above One hundred Leagues from hence, att which place they have been for some years, and are so very high That the victualling of your Majesties Ships there Comes to nine pence Sterl P man each Day which is one half more than a Common Soldiers pay comes to, besides the Transportation of the said provisions from thence to this place which will come to one fourth part of the price of the said provisions. We hope it will plainly appear how impossible itt will be for some years to Come for this Garrison to subsist without both pay and provisions: More Especially Since all European Goods even those of Great Brittain cost near four times as much here as in Great Brittain, Ad to this the Dissadvantage our Troops are under in this New Collony, where they can have no Opportunity att all of Gaining any Money by working when not upon Duty (save only when att work Upon the fortifications) whereas the Troops in New England when not upon Duty can allways have Employ and Earn att Least Three Shil^s P Day Notwithstanding of all which they have att Least five shil^s P week pay besides good provisions: Upon all which Considerations we most humbly hope That Your Most Gracious Majestie out of Your Royall Bounty And Native Goodness will be pleased to allow Your Troops here who are so farr from their Native Country posted in a Remote part of the world in a Country not att all Cultivated, such pay and provisions as the above mentioned Troops who are in their own Native Country which is so rich and well improved, Enjoy: All which is with Most profound Respect and Dutyfull alledgiance Most humbly Submitted to Your Royall Majesties Immence Wisdome And Unparalled Goodness by

May it please Your Majestie
Your Majesties Most Dutyfull
and Most Humbly Devoted
Subjects and Ser^{ts}.

SAM^{LL} VETCH GOV^R

Thos Caulfeild Lieu^{tt} Gov^r, Jn^o Williams Capⁿ, Law^r Armstrong Capⁿ, Chris: Aldridge Capⁿ, Joseph Bennet Lieu^{tt}, Edm^d Bradstreet Lieu^{tt}, Jn^o Jephson Lieu^{tt}, Jn^o Jeffreyson Lieu^{tt}, Jn^o Cross Lieu^{tt}, Jn^o Widdows Ensⁿ, Otho Hamilton Ensⁿ, Jn^o Keating Ensⁿ, Tho^s Button Ensⁿ, And^r Simpson Ensⁿ, Ant^v Nell Ensⁿ, Tho^s Prendergast Ensⁿ, Jn^o Livingston Maj^r, Petter Masson Lieu^{tt}, Char: Whitting Eng^r, Petter Capon Lieu^{tt}, East Harbart Eng^r, Fred: Spelman fort Maj^r, Jn^o Pockseidge Eng^r, James Nolan Surgeon, Jn^o Harrison Chaplain, Ja: Erskine Eng^r, Alex^r Gordon Surgeon, Ja: Lindesay Lieu^{tt}, Tho^s Pickstock Eng^r, Hump^{ry} Huchenson, William Skene, Geo: Vane

BOSTON—STERLING EXCHANGE AT 60% ¹

1715

To the Right Hon^{ble} the Lords Commissioners for Trade and Plantations—
May it please your Lordships

In obedience to your Lordships Order, I have endeavored to recollect the most material Transactions, I was ever privy to, in relation to the Clothing Carried to New England by Gen^l Nicholson both as to the issuing it to the Garrisons of Annapolis Royall & Placentia, and the Sale of it in Boston by publick auction; And underwritten is the best Acco^t of that affair I am capable of giving, which I cannot pretend to be free from Errors, the same depending entirely on my memory, without the assistance of any papers.

Soon after Gen^l Nicholson arrived at New England, he sent to Annapolis Royall; in a Sloop called the Peggy, several Bales of Clothing for the use of that Garrison, & with them an acco^t of the particular Species they contained, & of the prices at which they were to be issued to the Non Com^oned Officers, Gunners, & private Soldiers, & also a Blank Rec^t reciting the Quantitys of the several species to be sign'd by the Lieut^t Gov^r, which the said Lieut^t Gov^r did & in a short time returned to Boston, excepting only to some small mistakes in the numbers, & that the Coats and Breeches for the Non Com^oned Officers & Gunners, differed from those for the Centinels, in nothing but Colour, being blew instead of Red; The Prices at which they were directed to be issued to the best of my Remembrance were as follows, Viz^t For a Serj^{ts} Coat & Breeches 40^s or thereabouts, For a hat 10^s, A pair of shoes 4^s 6^d a p^r of Stockings 4^s 6^d a p^r of Buckles 6^d, & a pair of Gloves 1^s 6^d; For a Centinels Coat & Breeches 28^s, A pair of Shoes 4^s, a pair of Stockings 2^s 6^d. A pair of Buckles 3^d, and a pair of Gloves 1^s 6^d the other Species Viz^t Shirts Neckcloths & Centinels Hats I can't remember but think a Serjeants compleat Mounting amounted to four pounds, & a Centinels to Two pounds ten Shill. There were afterwards several parcells of the said Clothing sent to Annapolis Royall & Placentia; at the same Rates as above expressed, but I never knew what Quantity.

Some time after the Dispatch of the beforementioned Sloop, General Nicholson by his Letter, asked the advice of the Gov^r & Council of New England, how he should best dispose of the Remainder of the said Clothing, to her Majesty's Advantage, who answered that the properest Method would be by a publick Auction, pursuant to which advice, several auctions were made, and great Quantity's of Clothing sold, at the Prices following or thereabouts, Viz^t a Centinel's Coat and Breeches from 18^s 6^d to 23^s, A pair of Shoes 4^s a hat 2^s 6^d or 3^s, Gloves from 16^s to 18^s a Dozen, & Buckles at 2^s 6^d or 3^s a Dozen Curr^t Money of New England, (the Exch^h of which is at Sixty p Cent Advance) The Money which arose by these Sales was paid to M^r Netmaker, who I presume has already accompted or is now accomptable for the same—

I am with the utmost
Submission & Respect
My Lords
Your Lordships most
humble Servant.

HENRY NORTON.

¹ N.S. A. 6. pp. 179-181. B.T.N.S. Vol. 1. A. 66.

89

GARRISON IN DEBT FOR NECESSARIES 1715¹

To the Right Hon^{ble} the Lords Commiss^{rs} of Trade & Plantations—

The Humble Representation of John Mulcaster Agent & Paymaster to the Garrison and four Independ^t Companys at Annapolis Royall in Nova Scotia—
Humbly Sheweth

That in Obedience to your Lordships Commands I here lay before you the Sevⁿ Annex papers N^o 1. 2. 3. 4. 5. relating to the State and Condition of the Garrison & four Independ^t Companys at Annapolis Royall in Nova Scotia, the Original of which papers were Delivered to me by Gen^l Nicholson the late Governor. And do also humbly beg leave to observe to your Lordships that the Garrison is very much in Debt upon Account of the Victualling, over & above what the Establishment will bear, Each Soldiers Substantance being but Sixpence a day, whereas the provisions furnished by Coll. Vetch's agreement when Governor amounted to Seven-pence halfpeny Sterling a man P Diem, which rate continued to the 1st May 1714, and from that time by Gen^l Nicholson's Agreement provisions have been furnished at not much above five pence P Diem a man, and by y^e Computation in paper N^o 2 will Serve the said Garrison to the latter end of June next all which provisions have all along been Furnished from New England.

The Garrison is likewise in a very Great want of Cloaths that are both strong & Warm to Defend them from the severity of the Winters in that Country which are Extreem Cold and tedious, Although there has been a Considerable Quantity of Severall Species of Cloathing delivered to them by Gen^l Nicholson's order Amounting to £3030 10^s 6^d (as P the paper N^o 5) which will take up the Off reckonings to the End of the year 1716 and of which great part remain yet unused, but as the same are part of the Stores, that were returned after the Dissapointment of the Canada Expedition, most of which are extreemly Damaged & with all so slight & thinn, The Coats having no linings, Severall of the men must perish, if care is not taken to prevent it, by sending a Compleat Cloathing fitt for so cold & uncomfortable a Climate, and also bedding & other necessarys they Complain a want of in paper N^o 1—

All which is most humbly submitted to Your Lordships Consideration—

90

DEBT OF GARRISON FOR NECESSARIES 1715²

My LORDS

In Obedience to Yo^r Desire I have here Layed before Yo^r Lordships what I know in Relation to the clothing, Victualling and the other Circumstances of the Garrison of Annapolis Royall w^{ch} I Left the 6th of Nov^r 1713; Where having the care of the Clothing Committed to me by the Hon^{ble} Lieut^t Gov^r Caulfield I can Satisfie Yo^r Lordships that there was sent by Gen^l Nicholson the following Species and Quantitys Viz^t

¹ N.S. A. 6. pp. 183-185. B.T.N.S. Vol. 1. A. 69. Calendar of State Papers. A. & W.I. 1714-1715. p. 179.

² N.S. A. 6. pp. 188-191. B.T.N.S. Vol. 1. A. 75. Calendar of State Papers. A. & W.I. 1714-1715. pp. 180-181.

Cent ^{ts} Coats	880	Serj ^{ts} Coats	50
Do. Briches	880	Do. Briches	50
Do. Hatts	536	Do. Hatts	219
Do. Shoes	854	Do. Shoes	218
Do. Buckles	854	Do. Buckles	218
Do. Stockins	596	Do. Stock	160
Do. Gloves	1072	Do. Gloves	267
Do. Shirts	1837	Shirts	513
Do. Cravats	1529	Do. Cravats	515

for the use of both Centinels and Serj^{ts} Watch Coats. 228
 which were to be Issued out, by Genr^l Nicholson's orders, for the Troops at
 the prices wherewith I have already acquainted Yo^r Lordships, of which they
 have had, since about the 9th of Novem^r 1713 Two whole mountings besides
 frequent Supplies, the Clothing being so very bad and indifferent, and the
 winters so Extremely Long and Cold; so that these offreckons will not be
 sufficient to Discharge their Clothing for some years to Come—

When I cam from the Garrison, to the best of my knowledge, there was not
 above six or seven weeks provisions (Bread Excepted) Then in Store; But
 Genr^l Nicholson to make that hold out the Longer Left £239 with Lieut^r Gov^r
 Caulfield to purchess fresh provisions of the Inhabitants, and by his acco^{ts} I
 understand that he Remitted him £277 more and provisions to the value £240
 including Charges from Boston all that Country money, but the french Inhabit-
 ants by the small encouragem^{ts} they had to stay, making all preparations to
 remove with their Effects Early in the Spring for Cape Breton, am affraid that
 what Cash Gen^l Nicholson left with, and afterwards remitted to Gov^r Caulfield
 Cannot be applied as Designed, wherefore if so be, the Garrison is att present
 in a starving and Miserable Condition for want of pay these three years past,
 and now provisions which can be had no nearer than from Boston, in Relation
 to which I have presumed to give yo^r Lordships a Coppie of a Memoriall, that
 was formerly sent home, signed by all the Officers of the Garrison, whereby
 Yo^r Lordships may see the Impossibility of the Troops Subsisting (considering
 their other hardships) if—that they are to pay for the same and they being by
 the deoppling of the Collony, in worse Circumstances than ever—

Moreover all the Officers, as well as the Lieu^{tt} Gov^rnour who has advanced
 for their immediate support Upwards of £1000 Ster^l Money will be Intearly
 Ruined, he being likewise Charged by Genr^l Nicholson with all their provisions
 which wth what was formerly furnished them by M^r Borland will very much
 Exceed their pay; and He having never Rec^d any pay Either as Cap^{tt} or Lieu^{tt}
 Gov^r since the 11th of Sept^r 1711 but Two and Twenty months Subsistance,
 which was but lately paid him, his hardships are Exceeding great, both upon
 these former Acco^{ts} And his having provided the Garrison with firing—

For in Nov^mr 1713 when he Rec^d his Instructions and the Establishm^t of the
 Garrison, the winter being so farr advanced and no other methods to be used,
 than what formerly had been for providing the Garrison with firing (as appears
 by a Memoriall sent Generall Nicholson, and Signed by all the officers of the
 Garrison) he did for its preservation Supply them that winter, which, Though
 managed to the best advantage as may appear by the said Acco^{ts}, with some
 other Contingent Charges Exceeding the Establishm^t £221. 19. 7 Generall
 Nicholson would give him no allowance for the same—

The Unsettled State and the Little Care that has been hitherto taken of
 that Garrison (if I may so adventure to acquaint Yo^r Lordships) has been very
 Detrimental to the Trade in those parts, and will be, its to be feared, the Ruine
 of both Country and Garrison, if not timely prevented, which is most humbly
 offred to Yo^r Lordships by

Yo^r Lordships Most Obed^t and
 Most humbly Devoted Serv^{tt}
 WM SHIRREFF

91

SUPPLIES INADEQUATE AND PRICES EXCESSIVE AT ANNAPOLIS ROYAL¹My Lod^s

Having had the whole Clothing That was Sent by Gener^{ll} Nicholson (with his possitive Orders, that none other should be bought or made use of, Till they were Expended among the Troops &c—of Annapolis Royall) Committed to my Care, I do Assure yo^r Lodships That the said Clothing being so Extreamply Bad, I have heard both Officers and Soldiers Complain of their Insufficiency, particularly of the Serj^{ts} Clothing, and frequently Say that it was a very Great hardship and injustice done them, to be so imposed upon; for the most part of them, Especially the Stockins, were so much Damnified, That none could possibly wear them, but out of Necessity; where upon to my knowledge, not only the private men, but the Serj^{ts} who absolutely refused taking the second Clothing w^{ch} Genr^{ll} Nicholson had ordred to be Issued them, made Genr^{ll} Complaints and presented him with Memorials in Relation to both the Badness and Dearness of the said Clothing; And by way of a minute of Council, he ans^d them that they were part of her Majesties Stores, and y^t they paid no more for the same than what they had Cost her Majestie, wth out any Advance thereon, but whether there was, or was not, This I Certainly know That the Inhabitants because of their Dearness Rather Choised to buy of the March^{ts} who Commonly in those Countrys have att least 300 p^r Ct- Upon all their European Goods, which with all Due Respect and Submission, is most humbly Represented to Y^r Lodships by

Yo^r Lodships most obd^t And
Most hum^{ble} Serv^t

14th May 1715—

WM SHIRREFF

92

METHODS OF SUBSISTING GARRISON²WHITEHAL, Friday, May y^e 13th [1715]At a Meeting of His Majesty's Comm^{rs} for Trade and Plantations.

Present

S^r Jacob Astley
M^r Molesworth
M^r Cokburne

M^r Chetwynd
M^r Cooke
M^r Doeminique

M^r Norton attending, presented to their Lordships a Memorial, which he was desir'd to draw up, of what he knew relating to the Cloathing &c^a for the Garrison of Annapolis Royal in Nova Scotia, which was read.

Col^o Nicholson then likewise attending, he was ask'd several Questions, in relation to the present State of the said Garrison of Annapolis, with Regard, both to provisions & Cloathing; Whereupon he acquainted their Lords^{ps} that he did not apprehend the said Garrison were under any Straits for provisions, he having left sufficient to subsist them till the end of June or middle of July next, which had been bought and sent from New England—That Col^o Vetch having contracted with M^r Borland for 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ ^d each Man p—Diem, Col^o Nicholson computed that by his buying the provision at Boston he had reduc'd that Expence to 5^d each Man p Diem—And as to Cloathing, He said that by Order of the Earl

¹ N.S. A. 6. pp. 186-187. B.T.N.S. Vol. 1. A. 76. Calendar of State Papers. A. & W.I. 1714-1715. p. 181.

² N.S. A. 6. pp. 192-195. B.T. Journals. Vol. 110. p. 77.

of Oxford late Lord High Treasurer, he took a Quantity of Cloathing to be dispos'd of for Her Maj^{ty's} best Advantage, which Cloathing had been sent with the Canada Expedition & design'd to be used there, but return'd to England, where Col^o Nicholson said he saw and took Charge of it, the same being likewise survey'd by the Comptrollers of the Army:—That in His Voyage to New England, he deliver'd out part of the said Cloaths at Kinsale in Ireland, for the use of the Soldiers at Placentia, in Newfoundland under Col^o Moody; And from Boston he sent forward another parcel of the same Cloathing to Annapolis for the use of the Garrison there—Being then ask'd whether he thought the said Cloathing proper for the Climate either of Canada, Newfoundland, or Annapolis Royal. He said the Cloaths had no Lining, And he own'd he did not think them fit for those parts; But that the Soldiers at Annapolis were not charg'd with a whole Cloathing, tho' he further acknowledg'd their Off reckonings were anticipated for a great while—That Brigadier Hunter had refus'd to receive any of the same Cloathing for the forces at New York, but afterwards, by special Order, took some of them—That the said Cloathing cou'd not be sold here, but were some of them dispos'd of in New England, at little more than half the price charg'd to the Soldiers—Col^o Nicholson was then several times press'd by their Lordships to let them know whether he had ever represented the unfitness of the foremention'd Cloathing, as he had own'd he thought them to be, for so cold a Climate as Nova Scotia or Newfoundland &c^a, of which he might, after viewing them, be very well able to judge; Or whether, after the first part of this Cloathing being sent to Annapolis, the Soldiers or others there, did not complain of their Badness, before a Second part of the same arrived; Col^o Nicholson at last own'd that he had made no such Representation himself, but brought One home, from the Officers, which he said was at the Secretary at War's Office, And as to any Complaint by the Soldiers at Annapolis, he cou'd not Charge His Memory with any such.

Col^o Nicholson then communicated to the Board the Establishment for the Garrison at Annapolis, And the Earl of Oxford's Order relating to the said Cloathing, which were directed to be copyed, and the Originals return'd him.

And upon perusing the said Establishment, Col^o Nicholson was ask'd if he thought the same sufficient; He said he thought it might, by having provision answer'd at 5^d P. Day each Man, the Offreckoning 2^d, and the remaining penny for Washing &c^a.

M^r Mulcaster attending, presented to their Lordships a Representation of the State of the Garrison of Annapolis, with five several papers relating thereto, which Representation was read; And their Lordships agreed to take it, with the said papers, into farther Consideration to Morrow Morning.

JACOB ASTLEY

93

COMPLAINTS OF THE GARRISON ABOUT CLOTHING SUPPLIED¹

WHITEHALL, Saturday May 14th 1715

At a Meeting of His Maj^{ty's} Comm^{rs} for Trade & Planta^{cons}—

Present

M^r Molesworth

M^r Chetwynd

M^r Cokburne

M^r Docminique

The Representation from M^r Mulcaster, mention'd in yesterday's Minutes, with the Papers therein referred to, relating to the Garrison of Annapolis Royal in Nova Scotia, were again taken into consideration, and a Progress made therein—

¹ N.S. A. 6. pp. 196-197. B.T. Journals, Vol. 110. p. 78.

M^r Shirreff then attending, two Memorials from him, the one relating to the state of the said Garrison of Annapolis both as to Cloathing and Provisions &c^a, the other particularly concerning Complaints made by the Soldiers there on Acco^t of the Badness of their Cloathing, were read—And M^r Shirreff being ask'd whether Col^o Nicholson was at Annapolis before the Distribution of the 2^d parcel of cloathing to the Soldiers, And whether any Complaints were made by the Soldiers to him, of the Cloathing before such second Distribution—He answered in the Affirmative, and further said, that upon the first Distribution of the said Cloathing, the Soldiers not only complain'd to Major Caulfield the Lieu^t Governor before Col^l Nicholson's Arrival, but returnd several Cloathes to the said Shirreff who had the care of them—And M^r Shirreff call'd in W^m Hawkins formerly a Serjeant of the Garrison of Annapolis, And John Lewis a private Sentinel now discharged from that Service, who affirmed to their Lordships that a Petition from the Serjeants, And the case of the private Soldiers had been delivered in Writing, complaining of the said Cloathing to Col^o Nicholson before the 2^d Distribution thereof, And they promis'd to bring to the Board on Monday next, the person who wrote the said Case of the Soldiers.

R. MOLESWORTH.

94

CONDITIONS AT ANNAPOLIS ROYAL; REMEDIES SUGGESTED¹

To the R^t Hon^{ble} M^r Secretary STANHOPE

S^r

Having had under consideration the State of y^e Garrison at Annapolis Royal, together with the State of their Cloathing & Subsistance, We have examined Colonel Vetch & Colonel Nicholson, & several others who have been in those parts—Upon which according to Colonel Nicholson's Information, We find that care hath been taken to send provisions to Annapolis for the Subsistance of that Garrison, only till about the end of June, or middle of July next; That as yet that Garrison hath been subsisted by provisions sent from Boston, which method We humbly conceive proper to be continued, and Contracts to be made here for their more regular supply—

But We must observe, that Colonel Vetch informs Us, that a Memorial was sign'd by all the Officers of the said Garrison in which they represented the Impossibility of their subsisting for the future, without an Allowance of provisions besides their pay—Most of the Inhabitants of Nova Scotia are so far from being in a condition to assist the Garrison in Winter—with subsistence, that in a great measure they depend themselves on the Garrison, which Inconvenience will be augmented, in case the French Inhabitants should be retir'd with their Cattle and Effects to Cape Breton, as We have been inform'd they were preparing to do; These Difficultys, However We hope may for the future be obviated, in time of Peace, by the punctual compliance of such persons, as shall contract to supply the said Garrison as before propos'd, till that Colony of Nova Scotia shall be so far improv'd as that y^e Garrison may be able to support it self—But whereas the said Soldiers are now in debt, on account of Victualling, over & above what their Establishment will bear, besides the Anticipation for clothing, as hereafter mention'd; We are humbly of Opinion, it would be for his Majesty's Service, that the said Garrison have some further Supply of Provisions for the present—

¹ N.S. A. 7. pp. 1-4. B.T.N.S., Vol. 32. p. 216. Calendar of State Papers A. & W.I. 1714-1715. p. 184.

As to the cloathing of the Garrison of Annapolis, We find they are at present in great want, altho' their Off reckonings stand engag'd till the Year 1717 for two parcels of cloathing, altogether unfit for that cold climate, being very slight & without lining, & damaged, which they were forc'd to take, notwithstanding the Soldiers Complaints thereof to Col- Nicholson, as well as the Lieut-Governor, after the delivery of the first parcel, & before the Distribution of the second.

The better to apprise you of the hardships the said Garrison has undergon, with respect to the said clothing in particular; We take leave to lay before you the Informations We have had relating thereto, viz^t that the said clothing was part of the Stores sent for the use of the Expedition to Canada, return'd to England, & by Warrant from the Earl of Oxford, of the 7th Jany. 171³/₄, directed to be sent with Col^l Nicholson, then going to North America, to be disposed of there for her Majesty's best Advantage,—That tho' this clothing was so extream bad, & as Colonel Nicholson himself has acknowledg'd to Us, unfit for that Expedition & Climate, He sent positive Orders to Annapolis, that no other cloathing should be bought or made use of, for the Troops there, till the said Cloths he had sent, were expended—That some of the same cloathing had been sold by publick Out Cry, at Boston in New England, for less than half the prices they were charged at to y^e Soldiers—And that Brigadier Hunter, Governor of New York, had refused to accept such clothing, for the forces there, tho' upon a special Order he was afterwards obliged to receive a part—

In all which proceedings, there seems to have been so little regard, either to the Good of the Service, or the Conservation of the Troops in that Cold Country; That We submit how far it may be fit to have this whole matter examin'd into, by the proper Officers, & a true State thereof laid before His Majesty, since there are several Bills of Exchange unsatisfy'd on account of the said Garrison; And that the Soldiers Off reckonings are pawn'd till 1717, by which means they must suffer very considerably, if not remedy'd—

Besides the forementio'd hardships, the said Garrison is without bedding, & other conveniences, which the Officers desire may be allow'd as in the Barracks in Great Britain & Ireland; And as their Arms are represented to be in a bad condition; We think it may be necessary, that matter be also examin'd into by the proper Officers; & are,

S^r

Your most obedient &
most humble Servants,

Jacob Astley
Rob^t Molesworth
John Cokburne
Arch^d Hutcheson
John Chetwynd
Charles Cooke
P. Doeminique

WHITEHALL,— }
May 18th 1715 }

95

FOUR HUNDRED PER CENT ADVANCE IN PRICES¹

MY LORDS

By the Memorials already presented to This Hon^{ble} Board, I have in some Measure informed y^r Lordships of the Grivances of the Collony (particularly of the Garrison) of Nova Scotia; But there being yett one Remaining, which if Duly considered is none of the Least, of which both the Officers in Garrison, the

¹ N.S. A. 7. pp. 8-10. B.T.N.S., Vol. 1. A. 83.

Inhabitants, and Savages of The Country do with so much Reason Complain: I do Therefore out of a True Zeall for the Intrest of Great Brittain, The Growth & Prosperity of that new Collony, Most Humbly presume to Lay the same before Yo^r Lordships.

That Collony since itt's Reduction having all 'ts Supplies from Boston in New England, and The Trade being so Managed as to be Ingross'd into the hands of a few men, They have Imposed Extreemly upon That place in making them pay for their goods what prices they pleased; as is to be observed by a Memoriall of the Officers where they say That they have paid 400 p^r. c^t.

This Usage My Lords (altho' perhaps has Enriched one or Two March^{ts}) is not Only a great hardship upon the Officers, but hath Caused y^e Indeans as also Most part of the Inhabitants frequently Complain and Retire from Thence with their furs and other Merchandize to Cape Breton, where all manner of Necessarys are furnished them att Reasonable Rates (if not by the March^{ts}) out of the King's Magazine kept There for Supplying both Officers and Soldiers, and for the Encouragement of the Savages and others to Trade to That Place—

May itt Please Yo^r Lordships
Your Lordships
Most Obd^t. &
Most humbly Devoted
Serv^t.

W^m SHIRREFF.

24th May 1715.

96

EXTREME NEED OF PROVISIONS AT ANNAPOLIS ROYAL¹

To the Right Honorable
M^r Secretary Stanhope.

SIR,

On the 17th of March last, We inclos'd to You a Representation to his Majesty, containing An Acco^t of the State of Nova Scotia, and a proposal how to make it of Use and Advantage to this Kingdom; On the 18th of May, We writ to you concerning the State of the Garrison of Annapolis, as to Cloathing and provisions, &c^a And on the 2^d Inst. we gave you Our Opinion upon two Extracts of a Letter from Mons^r Pontchartrain to Mons^r D'Iberville the french Envoy, relating to the English fishing at St. Peters, and the Inhabitants of Nova Scotia removing from thence; And having now receiv'd a Letter from Major Caulfield Lieut. Gov^r of Annapolis, complaining of the great Hardships the Garrison there, labours under for want of Pay and Provisions; We take leave to observe That by An Account of the Provisions remaining there, sign'd by the Commissary of Provisions, there appears to remain of Wheat and Flower but for ten weeks, reckoning from the 7th of May 1715, of Pease 16 Weeks, of Melosses 12 Weeks, of Pork and Beef at half Allowance (and even that, good and bad to be serv'd out) 3 Weeks; So that the Garrison seems to be in Danger of deserting or starving—

¹ N.S. A. 7. pp. 27-30. B.T.N.S., Vol. 32. p. 239. Calendar of State Papers A. & W.I. 1714-1715. pp. 214-215.

To prevent this, Maj^r Caulfield says, he had sent a Sloop to New England to represent their Circumstances, & hoped for some Supply—But we have been inform'd by persons here, that he had got but very little, the people in New England not being willing to give them any more Credit, by reason that a great part of the Bills drawn from New England by those who had formerly Supply'd that Garrison, remain yet unpaid—

There seems therefore an absolute necessity that some speedy measures be taken to support the Garrison, or else we apprehend that province, which by the fishery on the Coast & Naval Stores to be produc'd there, may be of very great Advantage to this Kingdom, will be abandon'd & fall into the hands of the french or their Indians, & thereby all Our other northern Plantations again exposed to their Excursions—

An We are the rather of this Opinion, for that We find by several Papers transmitted Us by Major Caulfield, that the french will not swear Allegiance to his Maj^{ty}, but intend to remove as soon as they have Conveniencies, & hear how matters go in Europe, However they have sign'd a Paper signifying that they will live peaceably there till such Removal.

As to the Indians, & particularly those of Penobscot or Pentagona or Eastern Indians, they are intirely in the french Interest, having always Missionary Jesuits amongst them, and have done Us the most Mischief, during the late Wars; having now in very insolent Terms absolutely refus'd to swear Allegiance to his Maj^{ty}, to let his Maj^{ty} be proclaim'd in their Territories, or to trade with Annapolis Royal—

In relation to the french removing from Nova Scotia, We gave Our Opinion very fully in Our foremention'd Representation of the 17th of March, to which We take leave to refer. As to the Indians, it will be difficult to gain them to Our Interest while the french Missionaries are allow'd to be amongst them, And how that can be prevented We do not see, until Nova Scotia be peopled and some Settlements made on the Coast; And therefore We humbly offer that his Majesty's Pleasure be declared upon Our foresaid Representation & Letters, with all convenient speed—

We are,

Sir,

Your most Obedient and
most humble Servants,

R. MOLESWORTH

J. COKBURNE

JN^o. CHETWYND

CHA. COOKE

P. DOCMINIQUE

WHITEHALL

June y^e 30th 1715.

97

PROVISION OF FUNDS FOR NOVA SCOTIA¹

To the Right Hon^{ble}
M^r Secretary STANHOPE
SIR,

In Obedience to his Majesty's Commands, signify'd to Us by Your Letter of the 3^d Instant, We have consider'd of the best Methods of supplying the Garrisons of Placentia & Annapolis Royal with provisions and Cloths—We

¹ N.S. A. 7. pp. 36-39. B.T.N.S., Vol. 32. p. 244. Calendar of State Papers A. & W.I. 1714-1715. pp. 221-222.

have also consider'd what you write about the Reduction of those Garrisons; whereupon We take leave to represent as follows,

As to the supplying of Annapolis with Provisions, We inform'd you by Our Letter of the 18th of May, that as yet that Garrison had been subsisted by provisions sent from Boston in New England, which we then believed, & do still to be the most proper, and that Contracts should be made here with some persons of New England, for that purpose. This We conceive, will be the best and easiest Method for the supplying of that Garrison, till Nova Scotia shall be so far improv'd as that the said Garrison may be able to support itself; But We apprehend it will be difficult to find Credit in New England for this purpose, unless the Bills drawn by those who have hitherto supply'd that Garrison be put in a Method of being discharg'd.

As to the Clothing We inform'd you by Our forementioned Letter, that the Garrison was in great want, altho' their Off reckonings stood engaged to the year 1717, for two parcells of Cloathing, part of those sent for the Use of the Expedition to Canada & return'd to England, & again sent to America, altogether unfit for that cold Climate, being very slight, without Lining, & damaged, which they were forced to take at double the price they were sold for by public Outcry in New England. It seems therefore necessary that the Agent for that Garrison or such other person as shall be thought fit, do immediately provide a proper Cloathing to be there before Winter, lest the Men should perish with Cold. But as the Offreckonings are ingaged as aforesaid, We conceive some money must be advanced for that purpose.

As to provisions for the Garrison of Placentia, We take leave to represent, That while there was a Garrison at St. Johns in Newfoundland, during the late Wars, they were always supply'd from the Victualling Office here, and the Cloathing was provided by the Agent: And We are of Opinion, that the same Methods ought to be continued, by Agents better vers'd & instructed in these matters than We find the present Agents are.

As to the reducing of those Garrisons, We cannot give any Opinion thereupon, till We know how his Maj^{ty} may be pleased to settle Nova Scotia as a frontier, for the greater Security & Improvem^t. of the ffishery on that Coast, and the Production of Naval Stores there, as We represented the 17th of March last; For that the Keeping of a Garrison even at Placentia itself, will very much depend upon the settling of Nova Scotia. Besides w^{ch} as the Indians about Penobscot & the rest of the french Indians are not inclin'd to submit themselves to his Majesty, and that there seems to be a General Defection of the s^d Indians from the British Interest on the Continent of America, by the Instigation of the french Missionaries, We apprehend it may not at present be very safe to reduce the said Garrisons.

As these Matters, & several others relating to the Plantations, are of very great Consequence, to this Kingdom, & require some speedy directions, we should be glad of Your Assistance & of that of the Lords of the Committee of Council, so soon as conveniently may be;

We are,

Sir,

Your most Obedient
& most humble Servants,

ROB. MOLESWORTH
JN^o COKBURNE
JN^o CHETWYND
CHA. COOKE
P. DOCMINIQUE

WHITEHALL,
July the 7th 1715.

98

ACCOUNT OF CLOTHING OUT OF CANADA STORES¹

1715

Acco^{tt} of the Sev^l Species of Clothing Rec^d out of her Majesties Stores from M^r John Netmaker by order of his Exclly Generall Nicholson for Supplying the Troops in the Garrison of Annapolis Royall &^c (Viz^t)

910 Cent ^s Coats @ 21 ^s	£955 - 10 -		
850 P ^r of D ^o Briches @ 7 ^s	297 - 10 -		
536 Hatts @ 4 ^s	107 - 4 -		
854 P ^r of Shoes @ 4 ^s	170 - 16 -		
854 P ^r Buckles @ 6 ^d	21 - 7 -		
596 P ^r Stock: @ 2 ^s	59 - 12 -		
1072 P ^r of Gloves @ 18 ^d	80 - 8 -		
1837 Shirts @ 4 ^s	367 - 8 -		
1529 Cravats @ 12 ^s	76 - 9 -	2136	4
<hr/>			
50 Serj ^{ts} Coats @ 31 ^s	£ 77 - 10 -		
50 P ^r of Breches @ 10 ^s	25 - - -		
219 Hatts @ 10 ^s	109 - 10 -		
218 Shoes @ 4 ^s 6 ^d	49 - 1 -		
218 P ^r of Buckles @ 6 ^d	5 - 9 -		
160 P ^r of Stock @ 4. 6.	36 - - -		
267 P ^r of Gloves @ 18 ^d	20 - - -		6
513 Shirts @ 7 ^s 6 ^d	192 - 7 - 6		
515 Cravats @ 18 ^d	38 - 12 -		
288 Watch Coats @ 20 ^s	288 - - -	841	10 6

The whole Clothing Consigned to the Honb^l L^t Gov^r Caulfield by M^r Jn^o Netmaker aforesaid— £2977 14 6

Conforme to his sev^l Invoices and the Acco^{tt} thereof Transmitted home to M^r How Attested by Generall Nicholson y^e 8th of 8^{ber} 1714 amount to the Sum of Two Thousand Nine hundred and Seventy Seven pounds fourteen shil^{ls} and six pence as p^r Margent—

Acco^{tt} of Clothing Delivered to the 4 Independant Companys in Garrison at Annapolis Royall out of the aforesaid Clothing (Viz^t)

565 Cen ^{ts} Coats	£593 - 5		
567 P ^r of Briches	198 - 9		
533 Hatts	106 - 12		
804 P ^r of Shoes	160 - 16		
536 P ^r of Buckles	13 - 8		
450 P ^r of Stock	45 - - -		-
540 P ^r of Gloves	40 - 10		
1189 Shirts	237 - 16		
1069 Cravats	53 - 9	1449	5 -
<hr/>			
34 Serj ^{ts} Coats	£ 52 - 14 -		
34 P ^r of Briches	17 - - -		
68 Hatts	34 - - -		
66 P ^r of Shoes	14. 17		
66 P ^r of Buckles	1. 13		
96 P ^r of Stock	21. 12		
66 P ^r of Gloves	4. 19		
169 Shirts	63 7 6		
134 Cravats	10 1		
288 Watch Coats	288. " "	508	3 6
<hr/>			
		£1957	8 6

¹ N.S. A. 7. pp. 41-46. No date. Laid before Lds of Trade July 15th. 1715. B.T.N.S. A. 107. Vol. 1.

Delivered to the Officers out of the said Clothing the following Species Viz^t.

5 Centinels Coats	20 P ^r of Serj ^{ts} Shoes	
1 P ^r of D ^o Briches	36 of D ^o Stockins	
6 P ^r of D ^o Stockins	72 P ^r of D ^o Gloves	
10 D ^o Shirts	30 Shirts D ^o	
One Serj ^{ts} Hatt	One Cent ^{ts} Cravat	
	One P ^r of D ^o Buckles—	38 - 6
		<hr/>
		£1995 9

The whole sum to be deducted from the Subsistance and Offreckonings of the Troops and Officers in Garrnison at Annapolis Royall for Clothing Amount to one thousand nine hundred and ninety five pounds nine Shill^s

Acco^{tt} of the Sev^l Species of Clothing Delivered to M^r Humpfry Huchenson out of the aforesaid Stores for the Use of the Gunners and Mattrosses &c of that Corps in Garrison att Annapolis Royall by order of Gen^{ll} Nicholson for w^{ch} the Board of Ordnance is to be Accountable (Viz^t)

14 Serj ^{ts} Coats.	£21.	14	
14 P ^r of D ^o Briches.	7.		
25 Serj ^{ts} Hatts.	12.	10	
40 P ^r Shoes.	9.		
27 P ^r Buckles.		13.	6
14 P ^r Stockins.	3.	3.	
27 P ^r of Gloves.	2	-	6
50 Shirts.	18	-	15.
50 Cravats.	3.		15
11 Cent ^s Coats.	11.		11.
11 P ^r of D ^o Briches.	3.	17.	93 19

Delivered to L^t Jn^o Jephson by Order of General Nicholson to be sent to Shecannecto &c the following Species (Viz^t)

99 Cent—Coats.	21 ^s Each	
101 P ^r of D ^o Briches.	7 ^s	
100 P ^r of D ^o Gloves.	18 ^d	
100 Shirts D ^o	4 ^s	
2 Serj ^{ts} Coats.	31 ^s	169 18

Sold to the Inhabitants &c by D^o Orders the foll^s Species, Viz^t—

5 Cent ^s Coats at 21 ^s	17 P ^r of Serj ^{ts} Shoes at	
1 P ^r of D ^o Briches at 7 ^s	4 ^s 6 ^d	
4 P ^r of D ^o Shoes at 4 ^s	2 P ^r of D ^o Buckles at 6 ^d	
12 P ^r of D ^o Stock at 2 ^s	9 P ^r of D ^o Stockins at 4 ^s	
14 D ^o Shirts at 4 ^s	6 ^d	
3 Serj ^{ts} Hatts at 10 ^s	20 P ^r of D ^o Gloves at 18 ^d	
	38 Serj ^{ts} Shirts at 7 ^s 6 ^d	
	1 Cravat at 18 ^d	33 12 6
Brought over from the other side Delivered y ^e Troops &c		1995 9
		<hr/>
		2292 18 6

Acco^{tt} of the Sev^l Species of Clothing that were Lost of the aforesaid stores and became short of the sev^l invoices thereof, as doeth appear by the Acco^{tt} sent M^r How attested by General Nicholson and Adjusted wth Gov^r Caulfeild and the said M^r John Netmaker the then Commissary of said clothing (viz^t)

12½ P ^r of Cent ^s Buckles at 6 ^d	6 p ^r of Serj ^{ts} Buckles at	
One p ^r of Stock D ^o at 2 ^s	6 ^d	
6 p ^r of D ^o Gloves at 18 ^d	3 p ^r of D ^o Stockins at 4.6	
15 Cent ^s Shirts at 4 ^s	5 p ^r of D ^o Gloves at 18 ^d	
One p ^r of Serj ^{ts} Shoes at 4 ^s 6 ^d	One Serj ^{ts} Shirt at 7 ^s 6 ^d	
	One D ^o Cravat at 18 ^d	5 14 9

SCARCITY OF MONEY IN NOVA SCOTIA¹LONDON, Aug^t 16: 1715.

S^r
I writ to you y^e 13th Instant since which I reced a Letter from Capt. Christopher Aldridge at Annapolis Royall dated y^e 4th of May last in which he writes thus—viz^t

.....
"And yesterday a Gentleman gave me a Letter from Joshua Hensha in "Boston Dated July y^e 5th 1715 to John Henshaw in London wherein is written "Thus viz^t Mr. Gould is come home but y^e Indians has Robb'd him, and he "says they have taken away fifty pounds from him. [have reced none of "yo^r Debts as yett People is very Slow of paying by reason of y^e Scarceness "of money] The Indians are very cross and we are affraid they will make Warr. They say ye English cheats them This I desire you will likewise communicate to their Lord^{sh} which will oblige.

Yo^r humble Serv^t
ffr: NICHOLSON

Addressed:

W^m. Popple Esq^r
Sec^{ry} to The Rt. Hon^{ble} y^e
Lords Comison^{rs} of Trade & Plantations
Whitehall

100

NECESSITY FOR ISSUE OF PAPER MONEY IN MASSACHUSETTS²
1715

Aug. 26. 582. Council of Trade and Plantations to Mr. Secretary Stan-Whitehall. hope. *Reply to June 15 and Aug. 6.* We find that there is a great want of money in New England for the carrying on of their trade, and other necessary occasions; But that has been in some measure supplied from time to time by Acts of Assembly for issuing out Bills of Credit for considerable sums. Whether this method, or a private Bank as propos'd, will be of most service is difficult to determine, without first hearing what the Government of the Massachusetts Bay have to offer thereupon; and as the said Govr. and the Agent have both desir'd, that a copy of the proposals shou'd be sent to be laid before the Council and Assembly of that Province for their observations thereupon, we agree with them in opinion, and think the Govmt. there ought to be consulted before such a Charter as the proposers desire, be granted by H.M. However we think it absolutely necessary that something of this kind be set on foot as soon as possible, to furnish a sufficient medium for carrying on of trade in those parts, the want of which is found to be a great obstruction to Navigation and the improvent. of Naval Stores. Upon which we must observe that the Gentlemen who propos'd this private Bank, consented that one half of the net profits arising from the said Bank, shou'd be appropriated to the public service for raising of Naval Stores in New England. *Autograph signatures.* 2 pp. [C.O. 5, 752, No. 9; and 5, 914. pp. 107-109.]

¹ N.S. A. 7. pp. 139-140. B.T.N.S., Vol. 2. B. 11.

² Calendar of State Papers America & West Indies. 1714-1715. p. 273.

SCARCITY OF MONEY: EXCESSIVE PRICES AT ANNAPOLIS ROYAL¹

To the Right Honb^{le} the Lords Commiss^{rs} for Trade and Plantations.
The Representation of Francis Spelman Fort Major & Andrew Simpson
Ens^{ns}.

Humbly Sheweth

That by order of the Honb^{le} Major Tho^s Caulfield Lieu^t Govern^r of Annapolis Royall we were directed to make a representation of the State of that Garrison and Country which to the best of our knowledge is as followeth.

Wee left that Garrison the ninth of June last at which time the Garrison consisted of about 230 men who had not received any Cloathing from the time they came to the Garrison in Octob^r 1711 till November 1713 In which time they endured a great deal of misery by the extream Cold weather in those parts. The cloathing that was sent them was very Insufficient not having any lining, the stockings rotten and every Specie bad and charged extravagantly dear for the same cloathing for which they are charged Twenty Eight Shill^s. Sterl: was at publick vandue sold in Boston by Coll: Nicholsons Secretary for 11^s: 16^s: & 18^s: new England money. Neither have they had any bedding or other necessarys that other Garrisons have, nor have they had any pay since June 1712 and their Officers were forced to take upon their own Credit Shirts, Shoes, Stockins, breeches and other necessarys to support their men and unless the Govern^t. allows them both their provissions and pay the Officers must be ruined and the Garrison dissolved, for it is Impossible to think that any man will stay there when their provissions & ordinary cloathing takes up their whole pay, for they must go two thirds of the year without Shirts, Shoes, Stockings and other necessarys which is absolutely necessary for them to have and serve for nothing. what alone prevailed with them to remain all this time under so many difficulties and hardships was the expectation of receiving all their pay for these 3 yeares past and the publick promis they had from Coll: Nicholson to be relieved this summer.

The hardships of the Officers have been no less being forced for want of their pay to live upon Salt provission and what cloathing and other necessarys they wanted they were forced to take up on Credit which cost them four times more there then it would have done here had they had their ready money.

.....
The provissions furnished by Coll: Nicholson being expended in June last and there being no fund for any further Supply the Garrison would infaliably have been dissolved had not the said L^t. Govern^r. with much difficulty prevailed with one M^r. Clerk at Boston to send them a further supply of provissions for which Lieu^t. Gov^r. Caulfield engaged his own credit.

The Circumstances of the Garrison are such as above related that unless some speedy care is taken that they may have their pay &c in all probability it will be dissolved by the desertion of the Soldiers.

FRA. SPELMAN
ANDREW SIMPSON

LONDON Sep: 2^d 1715

¹ N.S. A. 7. pp. 145-148. B.T.N.S. Vol. 2. B: 14.

102

CONDITION OF GARRISON AND OF TRADE AT ANNAPOLIS ROYAL¹

My LORDS

The true regard I have for the good of his Maj^{ty's} Service and the Intrest of my Country, to-gether with the particular concern I have in the Garrison of Annapolis Royall and Country of Nova Scotia obliges me to give your Lord^{ps} the trouble of this, to lay before your Lord^{ps} once more the deplorable State of that Garrison & Country, of which I have the following account by letters from New England of the 18th July.

The Soldiers desert in great numbers Eighteen having come away to New England at one time in 3 Canoes, and say that most of all the Garrison will do the same, having had no pay for 3 years, never any bedding, and the worst Cloathing ever any men had which does not last 3 months and those charged at excessive rates; They have stay'd hitherto in hopes of their Pay, & that they should be all relieved this Summer which Coll^o Nicholson publicly promissed them when there.

M^r Nicholson's discouraging, or rather discharging all Trade there to the Inhabitants, and causing keep the Gates of the Ffort shutt against them night and day, that they may have no manner of Commerce with the Garrison & having by Proclamation discharged their harbouring or resetting any of the natives, with whom they used to have a considerable Trade for Peltry, hath so discouraged them from Staying that they had built abundance of small vessell to carry themselves and Effects to Cape Britton, which was what the French officers so much solicited and threatned to do. (How M^r Nicholson will answer such orders together with his dismantling the Garrison as he did at his coming away, and deserting his Com^{and}, by coming home without leave, at such an extraordinary Juncture, when ever he heard King George was Proclaimed, is what I leave to your Lord^{ps} to judge of)

The Indians being likewise by y^e afores^d orders debar'd from all commerce and supplys whatsoever (save from Cape Britton) are so Incensed against the English, that they seise and plunder what fishing Vessell they can come at upon the Coast of Cape Sables, and commit the same hostilitys as in open warr, which no doubt they are Instigated to do by the french, in order to ruin that so noble and Valuable fishery upon that Coast, which is of so great Consequence to the Crown, and only able to vie with that of the French at Cape Britton, a present we shall too late repent of making them, and which they are now improving to that degree, that unless some speedy and Effectuall methods are taken for protecting and encouraging the English fishery upon that Coast the french will soon be Masters of the whole, nor do I know any more Effectual or probable way of doing it then by putting in Execution as early as possible next Spring, at least some part of the proposall I had the honour to lay before your Lord^{ps} last year, which if your Lord^{ps} should think fit to lay before his Majesty and Parliament I doubt not upon their being fully Informed of they would be determined to put in execution.

All which is with the most profound regard Intirely submitted to your Lord^{ps} most Consummate Wisdom by him who is

My Lords
Your Lord^{ps} most devoted
humble servant

LONDON Sept: 2^d 1715.

SAM: VETCH

¹N.S. A. 7. pp. 141-144. B.T.N.S., Vol. 2. B: 13.

103

STATE OF GARRISON AT ANNAPOLIS ROYAL¹

The Rolls sent over from Annapolis Royall Dated 1st Nov^r 1715—Consisted of—Viz^t

All the Staff Officers Except the Gov^r

	N ^o
Maj ^r Caulfields Company..	66 Effectives
Respited..	14
Cap ^t Armstrong's Company..	59 Effectives
Respited..	21
Cap ^t Aldridges Company..	70 Effectives
Respited..	10
Cap ^t Williams Company..	60 Effectives
Respited..	20

No Subsistence has been issued further than the Eighth of Aug^t last for want of Regular Muster Rolls.

All bills have been paid by the present Agent to this time that have come to his hands notwithstanding he has not recd the Subsistence.

State of the Garrison in Respect to the Cloathing &c was laid before the Board the 13 May 1715 by the present Agent.

104

NICHOLSON'S ADMINISTRATION OF ANNAPOLIS ROYAL²

ANNAPOLIS ROYALL

Nov^r. y^e 2^d. 1715

S^r.

The arrival of the transport laden with provisions brought me the pleasure of yours; I am but too senceable of Col^l. Nickolson's unrepresented mallice, and had his designes taken their desired effect I am perswaded there had not been att this time an inhabitant of any kind in the countrey, nor indeed a garrison: when I recolect his declaration to the inhabitants and afterwards to the soldiers wherein he told the latter that the french were all rebells and would certainly cut their throats if they went into their houses telling of us that we must have no manner of correspondence with them, and ordered the gates of the Garrison to be shut, tho' att y^e same time he was senceible that we could not persist the ensuing winter but by their mains there being no other prospect left us; for by his stoping our pay att home and ruining our creditt att Boston we were brought to the last extremity; itt would be endless to enter into particulars of a description of his management here but cannot forbare to relate you, that as he was in his house he observed one of the soldiers coming into the Garrison with a rotten pallasado one of those you formerly displaced and renewed, upon which he called for all the officers of the garrison and in a very unbecoming manner, told us we should loose the Garrison if there was not better care taken and ordered the fellow to prison, and in two days afterwards he did not lave one pallasado standing about the fort, which remains so to this day; if the whole scine of his administration here was plainly laid downe itt would be very difficult to find out one instance of all his proceedings whereby the Garrison or Collony could receive the least benefit. Will: Winnett writes you about you horses therefore att present I shall trouble you no farther any more than to assure you that I am with all respect—

Y^r. most obedient Humble Serv^t
THO: CAULFIELD

¹ N.S. A. 7. pp. 178-180. B.T.N.S. Vol. 2. B. 30.

² N.S. A. 7. pp. 181-182. B.T.N.S. Vol. 2. B: 21.

105

IMMEDIATE NEED FOR PROVISIONS AT ANNAPOLIS ROYAL¹

My LORDS

Being bound to Annapolis Royall I thought itt my duty, both in Respect to Yo^r. Lordships and Wellfare of that Garrison to Lay before you the necessitys that place may probably in a short time be Reduced to for want of provisions having neither Money, nor Credit att Boston, nor any other supply sent them, than what y^r Lordships were Graciously pleased to procure in July last, w^{ch} being but for six months att six to four Mens Allowance, will by this time be very nigh expended which I hope yo^r. Lordships will seriously Consider as well as the other hardships of that place, and pardon the presumption of

May itt please Yo^r. Lod^{ps}

Yo^r. Lord^{ps}.

Most obed^t & most humbly

devoted Ser^{tt}

W^m. SHIRREFF

14th Feb' 1715/16

106

CONDITIONS AT ANNAPOLIS ROYAL²

My LORDS,

In obedience to your Lordships Commands, I here lay before you a short state of the Garison of Annapolis Royal and Country of Nova Scotia according to the best Informations I have received from thence either by Letters or Information from the Gentlemen who last came from the place whom I have likewise desiered to waite upon your Lordships as you were pleased to desier they should: As to the fortifications of that place they are butt in a verry sorry condition, the severity of the frosts with the great quantity of snow which every winter falls in that Country when suddenly thawed in the spring affects the sodd work so much that it generally makes some part of the Rampart tumble down every spring; where it is not faced up with small masts of timber as a good part of it hath bein done: besides thiss about eighteen months ago, all its outworks was demolished the palisadoes round it all pulled down and the platforms of the Low battry tore up and the great guns which were the best in the garison (being 56 pounders) thrown into the fossee thiss battry was the principal defence upon the sea part Lying Low and equall almost with the water: by the removal of thiss battry it is now verry weak upon that side what could be the design of thuss dismantling the garison I leave to your Lordships to Judge!

As to the Lodgements in the Garrison for both Officers and souldiers they are but very Indiferent for so cold a Country nor have the souldiers ever had any beding for those 5 years past which I know of; and as for their Cloathing they never had any but what their officers furnished them upon their own Credit: Excepting what M^r Nicolson caryed over with him which being a sort of slight frocks without Lining seemed rather to be Calculated for the Torrid Zone then the Inhabitants of one of the coldest Countrys in the world: a pattern of which Cloathing M^r. Coxsege hath brought over from the garison and will shew it (to-gether with the prices it is Charged att:) to your Lordships if you think fitt to see it:

¹ N.S. A. 8. p. 3. B.T.N.S. Vol. 2. B: 28.

² N.S. A. 8. pp. 5-11. B.T.N.S. Vol. 2. B: 29.

As to the number of the garison att present: the last muster rolls will Inform your Lordships much better then I can pretend to doe, but by what I am told they are about 240; officers Included and Indeed it is nixt to a wonder that there is any face of a garrison remaining there considering the treatment they have mett withal and the pains hath bein taken to ruine the same; not only by its being abandoned and neglected Intirely during the space of three years by the Late Ministry during the Warr; but since the peace by being made all prisoners in the fort the Gates being ordred to be kept shutt all day and they debarred any Correspondence or Communication with the Inhabitants without whom it was hardly possible for them to subsist; so that had not the officers bein both verry vigilant in their severall stations and the Commanding officers of detachments and Companies taken Care to provide their men in necessarys upon their own Credit, they must long ere now all have deserted that place: Nor is it to be supposed a garison will ever remain there without being allowed both pay and provisions when even under that regulation they will hardly be upon the Levell with the slaves in the neighbouring Colony of New England: where 3 shills: p^r day is the days hyre of the Commonest Labourer, nor Inded will the souldiers six pence p^r. day doe more in that Country then buy them tobacco wash their Lining and provide them in shoes stockings etc: extraordinary besides what is Commonly allowed in a Cloathing: every sort of Cloathing being there just four times the price it Cost in Brittan. And as it would be verry hard to Confine a parcell of men to a garison in a colder & less plentiful Country then New England (from whence they are mostly supplied) in worse circumstances then the New England troops in their garisons, where they are allowed besides their provisions seven shill^s that Countrys money p^r week pay so I hope your Lordships will make such a trew representation of the matter to his Majesty as that the Garison may be allowed the Common pay and provisions otherways it will be Impossible that Garison can subsist any thing comfortably att least for some years to come. As to their victualing the best way of doing it is by contracting with some of the Boston Merchts att a certain price, for besides that the provisions are in the time of peace Generally as cheap as here the vast distance it is from Brittan makes the supplying of it from hence verry uncertain as well as the difficulty of the Navigation into that port Insomuch that the ship which went from hence with provisions last summer for that Garison was necessitate to go by way of Boston for a pilot which made it a voyage of severall months. As to the french Inhabitants In that Country by what I Cann Learn there is not many of them removed Notwithstanding the discouragements they mett with—all some time ago and will no doubt gladly remain upon their plantations (some of which are considerable) providing they may be protected and encouraged by the Crown and as no Country is of value without Inhabitants so the removal of them and their Cattle to Cape Brittain would be a great addition to that New Colony so it would wholly ruine Nova Scotia unless supplied by a Brittish Colony which could not be done in severall years, so that the French Inhabitants with their Stocks of Cattle remaining there is verry much for the advantage of the Crown providing it shall be found practicable to keep them faithfull to their Aledgence in Case of a warr with france, which will be hard to doe while the priests remain amongst them to whose dictates they are absolutely devoted: Upon the whole Matter as the fishery upon that Main Coast is without doubt the best and the greatest in the world both with regard to its Earlyness its Constancy and Continuance the wholl season Long, wheres that of Newfoundland is but for a verry short while and uncertain as hath appeared by its failing these Last years, so were it but settled with some forts in proper places and a Brittish Colony (as I formerly proposed to your Lordships) it would soon make one of the most profitable Colonys the Crown hath in America both with regard to Naval stores the Consumption of British Comoditys the vast profits of the

fishery, and the making of saylors to Mann our fleets, besides a Considerable furr trade to be caryed on with the Natives for our English Manufactorys: all which is with most profound regard submitted to your Lordships Consummated wisdom by him who is with much Respect

My Lords
Your Lordships
most devoted humble Serv^t
SAM: VETCH

LOND: Feb: 21, 17¹⁴₅

107

SUGGESTIONS FOR DEVELOPMENT OF ANNAPOLIS ROYAL¹

May it Please Your Lords^{ps}

.....
That for want of a suitable number of English Inhabitants in time of War to supply the Garrison with Provisions, if any accident should happen to the Provisions sent from hence or Boston, either by the Sea or Enemy, the Garison must unavoidably fall into the hands of the French and Indians.

That the Chief of the small Trade there is to New England whose Merchants are so extravagant in their Prices, that the French and Indians choose rather to carry their Furrs and Feathers (a great produce of this Country) to the French of Cape Bretton.

That is is my humble Opinion, That when a Sufficient Number of English are planted there for Supply of the Garison, That Annapolis Royal (for the better Encouragem^t of the Trade and Country) be made a Free Port, some convenient time for those that would Inhabit there which would draw those thither that are oppressed in the Charter Governments; Or to give the Inhabitants such other Encouragem^t suitable to New Settlements as his Majesty in his Great Wisdom shall see meet.

.....
L. ARMSTRONG.

108

METHODS OF ACCOUNTING AND FINANCING AT ANNAPOLIS ROYAL²

To the R^t Hon^{ble} the Lords Commiss^{rs}. for Trade and Plantations &c.

The Case of Cap^t. Armstronge

That he was shipwreck'd in the River of St. Lawrence on the Expedition under Gen^l Hill, and lost not only his cloaths to the value of Eighty Pounds Sterl.;, but also his own and Company's Equipage and Arms—

That he was sent out of his Tour of Duty to the said Garison by Coll Windress, (to whose Regm^t he then belongd) who with M^r Wilkes Agent, hath done him several other wrongs in his Accounts.

¹ N.S. A. S. pp. 15-18. 1716. Feb^r. 28th. B.T.N.S. Vol. 2. B: 22.

² N.S. A. S. pp. 19-21. Read 28th Feb. 17¹⁴₅. B.T.N.S. Vol. 2. B: 23.

That he found the Garrison Labouring under great Difficulties, but not knowing the true Causes thereof, was prevail'd upon by Gov^r Vetch and the rest of the Officers there, to accept their Deputation, and Repair to Great Britain with their Memorials, to sett forth the ill State of the Garrison, which he Deliver'd to the then Ministers, but obtain'd no Relief.

That the soldiers being uneasy for want of Sufficient Cloathing, Bedding and other necessaries, and receiving no other Subsistence than Mouth Provisions, sent them from Boston &c. which Gov^r Vetch, in a formall Speech, told them for their Encouragem^t were her late Maj^{ties} Bounty, over and above their Pay, which they should receive afterwards to a farthing.

That now on his arrival in Great Britain, to his great Concern, finds by the present Agent M^r Mulcaster that the soldiers subsistence is but 6^d a day, and that the Provisions Furnished by Gov^r Vetch, amounted to 7½^d sterl P Diem, making 1^d: ½ P diem more than their Pay, which brings that Garrison into such straits as they can never recover, unless some Method be found out for their Relief.

That altho' Gov^r Vetch charges 7½^d Sterl a man P day, for Provisions he supply'd; Gen^l Nicholson some times furnished the same for 5^d a day, and besides Coll: Vetch, notwithstanding the Extraordinary Price aforesaid, hath Deducted out of the several sorts of Provisions, the one Eighth Part as a Commissarys Perquisite, which with other hardships, and want of Provisions (as he believes) made the Soldiers ready to mutiny, and Coll Vetch to appease them, made the aforesaid Speech to them, (being Drawn out for that Purpose) which was the chief reason that induced the Officers to relieve the necessities of the Men, And your Memoriallist in particular procur'd Credit of the Merch^{ts} of Boston for the sume of £1008-13^s-0 for cloathing and other necessaries, for part of which, he past his Bills of Exchange, and for Part of his Bonds, to M^r Borland, from whom he soon expects trouble, it going on now three years and a half.

Wherefore he most humbly Prays Your Lord^{ps} Favourable Representation thereof to his Most Sacred Majesty: That he will be Graciously pleased to relieve the officers therein.

And is most humbly submitted to Yo^r Lord^{ps} by
May it Please Yo^r Lord^{ps} your most Faithfull Obed^t & devoted humble servant.

L: ARMSTRONG

109

PAYMENT OF BILLS OF EXCHANGE FROM ANNAPOLIS ROYAL¹

To the Right Hon^{ble} M^r Secretary Stanhope—
S^r

According to your Desire signified to us by your Letter of 26 Jan. last, that We should consider the State of the Garrison of Annapolis royal, We have been attended by several of the Officers lately come from thence, and have now received from M^r Pulteney Secretary at War Such Informations as he could give us from his office a Copy whereof is here inclosed—

We are glad to find that y^e present Agent hath paid the Bills that came to his hands which tends so much to the reestablishing the Credit; to w^{ch} End it were to be wished the Bills formerly drawn from New England for Provisions and other Necessaries for the said Garrison, were put in a method of being clear'd—

¹ N.S. A. 8. pp. 28-29. March y^e 28 1716. B.T.N.S. Vol. 32. p. 308.

We have also reconsidered our Letters to you of the 18th May, 30th of June, 7th of July, & the 2^d of Sept. last, which appear to be so full in Relation to the pay, Provisions & Cloathing of the said Garrison, that We shall add nothing further thereupon. We are

S^r

Your most obedient &
most humble Servants—

JAC. ASTLEY
JN^o. COKBURNE
JN^o. CHETWYND
CHA. COOKE
P. DOCMINIQUE
JOS. ADDISON
JA^s. MOLESWORTH.

110

GREAT NEED AT ANNAPOLIS ROYAL FOR CLOTHING¹

ANNAPOLIS ROYALL

May the 16th 1716

MY LORDS

.....

I here Inclose you a Cobby of my Last Letter To The honb^{le} Board of ordinance shewing our necessity for Beding with which this Garrison hath never been supplied since our arrival here neare five years: and as To our Cloathing of which there is no Species butt Coats remaining in Store are Rotten and at such Excessive prizes That the Men refuse them as not fit for service (with which I hope M^r Sherreff fully acquainted y^r Lordships) Soe That at this Time There is butt few Soldiers that mount the Gard that have either Shooes, Stockings or Shirts, To which if some speedy remedy be not applyed, I leave y^r Lordships to Judge of The Consequences, which I have allways to y^e utmost of my ability Laboured to prevent and shall still Continue the same, Upon the request of M^r Skeen Surgeon, I here Transmitt y^r Lordships his Memorial, his deligence and behavior obliges us to recommend his case to y^r Lordships consideration and with all to assure y^r Lordships That I am with all respect

My Lords
Y^r Lordshipp's
Most obed^t most
humble & obliged
servant

THO: CAULFIELD

To the Right Honb^{le}
The Lords Comm^{rs} of
Trade and Plantations.

¹ N.S. A. 8. pp. 31-34. B.T.N.S. Vol. 2. B: 31.

111

SCARCITY OF MONEY IN MASSACHUSETTS 1716¹

WEST INDIES

New-England.

The Government having some Time ago appointed *Samuel Shute*, Esq; to be Governor of *New-England*,

.....
 His Speech to the General Assembly of his Majesty's Province of the *Massachusetts-Bay*, at their Meeting on the 7th of *November* last, at *Boston* in *New-England*, being Matter of History, deserves to be inserted, and is as follows.
 Gentlemen,

.....
 It is my Lot to enter upon the Government at a Time when your Commerce (a very important Article of a People's Happiness) is under a great Discouragement by a universal Want of Money, which is the Medium of Trade.

I must therefore recommend it to you, as a Matter worthy your greatest Application, to find out some effectual Measures to supply this Want, and thereby to restore Trade to a flourishing Condition; in which you shall have my best Endeavours, and hearty Concurrence.

.....
 SAMUEL SHUTE.

112

MAINTENANCE OF GARRISON AT ANNAPOLIS ROYAL²

ANNAPOLIS ROYALL

Dec^r the 14th 1716.Right hon^{ble} Sirs

The Many hardships wee Suffer for want of beding obliges me To represent to y^r Hon^{ble} Board, That if some other method be not Taken it will be empossible The Soldiers Can Support under Soe great a Misfortune, which is very much Augmented by y^e Indifferency of the Barracks.

I have to preserve The Lives of The Men This Winter, Issued out to them what Tents were here in Store and hope the hon^{ble} Board will not Tak itt amiss that I aprize them of y^e difficultys wee Labour under in that respect which to y^e uttmost of my power I have Endeavored to prevent and to assure you that I am with great respect—

Sirs

Y^r most obed^tMost Humb^{le} Servant

THOMAS CAULFIELD

To y^e Right Hon^{ble} The Master
 General of y^e ordinance and
 The principal officers of y^e Same
 a true Coppy
 THO CAULFIELD

¹ The Historical Register, 1717, Vol. IV. pp. 76-78.

² N.S. A. 7. p. 186. B.T.N.S. Vol. 2. B: 32.

113

PLANS FOR SUBSISTING, FINANCING, ETC., ANNAPOLIS ROYAL¹

To the King's most Excellent Majesty
May it please Your Majesty

In obedience to Your Majesty's Comands signify'd by the R^t. Hon^{ble} M^r. Secretary Methuen, We have carefully perus'd and consider'd the several papers which have been transmitted to us from many offices, relating to the Garrison of Annapolis Royal, and by the Examination of Col: Nicholson Col^l. Vetch and divers Officers and others who have been at that place, We have endeavour'd to obtain the best Information we can, in relation to the Matters referr'd to Us, in Order to lay before Your Majesty, not only the present State & Condition of that Garrison and the Country about it, with what appears to Us to be the most likely means to protect & improve the Trade in those parts, but likewise to give your Majesty some Account, how the Disorders & Confusion in the Accounts of the said Garrison have arisen with some proposals for remedying the same, and preventing the like for the future.

And we do thereupon most humbly report to Your Majesty that the Garrison at Port Royal, now call'd Annapolis Royal was taken from the French in the Beginning of Octo^r. 1710, by a Detachment of Marines and Country Troops of New England under the Command of Col^l. Nicholson; And pursuant to Her Majesty's Instructions, Col^l. Vetch was appointed Governor of the place, and by the Approbation and Directions of a Council of War, compos'd of the Officers employ'd in the reduction of the Garrison, a Detachment of 200 Marines, 50 Matrosses, and 250 of the New Engl^d Troops were left there, with all the provisions which could be spared from the Men of War for their maintenance, and the Council of War directed these provisions to be completed to Eight Months Allowance, for the whole Garrison by M^r. Borland Merchant at Boston in New England, whom they appointed to be Her Maj^{ty}s Agent for transacting all Affairs in those parts, relating to the Expences of the Reduction and subsistence of the Garrison; When these provisions were almost spent, Col^o Vetch agreed for Eight Months further provisions with the said M^r. Borland, and gave him Bills for the same upon the Lord High Treasurer of Great Britain, and so continued to do from time to time during his Continuance there, about three years, as Governor: And for this, and several other Expences, relating to the reduction of Annapolis Royal, there is still a Demand upon the public for above 20,000 £, but this being before any Establishment was made for the Garrison, and the said Demand now depending before the Commissioners for stating the Debts of the Army, We do not think it necessary to trouble Your Majesty with the particulars of it, But as the giving provisions to this Garrison was continued after an Establishment was made for them, in which there was no allowance for this extraordinary Expende, and is the rise of their difficulties & Complaints, We are obliged to lay before Your Majesty the Reasons given by Col^o. Vetch for His proceedings in this particular, which are, That the Garrison, being first compos'd of Marines and Country Troops, who were allow'd both pay & provisions when they were upon Service, and this allowance directed to be continued to them by the Council of War, after the taking the place, he durst not make any alteration in an Affair of this Consequence, which might have occasion'd the Loss of it, by the Mutiny of the Garrison, except he had receiv'd express Orders from Great Britain for so doing, But that he did by then Secr^y of State, earnestly desire Directions in this, as well as many other Affairs, relating to the Garrison, and acquainted them with the promise of pay

¹ N. S. A. S. pp. 99-132. B.T.N.S. Vol. 2. B: 59.

& provisions which he had made to the forces there, but affirms (which we do not find any way contradicted) that he never receiv'd One Line from Great Britain, in answer to any of His Letters, And that General Hill, who after the ill Success of the Expedition against Canada in the Year 1711, sent Detachments from the several Regiments under his Command, to relieve the first Garrison of Annapolis Royal, sent him no directions to discontinue the Allowance of provisions to them, which they not only expected as well as the former Garrison but were so very uneasy under the many Hardships they suffer'd in that Service where they were some time almost naked, and afterwards receiv'd such an extreme bad Clothing out of the Canada Stores, that the Men frequently threatened to mutiny & desert the Garrison, So that to pacify them, he was obliged to draw them out, and not only to promise them pay and provisions, but at the Head of the Garrison to direct their officers to supply them with Shoes, Stockings Brandy and other Necessaries, as far as their pay would go, over and above their Provisions, upon such Credit as they wou'd get there, or that otherways he himself wou'd do it: And the officers alledge, that in pursuance of these Orders from the Governor they did take up Money upon their Bills at Boston in New England for this use which still lye out against them, and they are threaten'd to be prosecuted by the Merchants who gave them this Credit: For proof of this, Captain Armstrong, Captain of One of the Companies who came from the Garrison in behalf of himself, and the Captains of the three other independent Companies, has shown us particular Accounts of the several Sums due to them for their non-Commissioned Officers & Private Men, for necessaries they have supply'd them with, between the 25th August 1712, the Commencement of the Establishment & the 28th Oct^r 1715 amounting to the Sev^l Sums following in New Engl^d Money viz^t

	£	"	S	"	d
Major Caulfield..	1473	"	12	"	2
Captain Williams..	806	"	15	"	6
Captain Armstrong..	1062	"	16	"	2
Captain Aldridge..	1059	"	15	"	9
	<hr/>				
	£4402	"	19	"	7

Which in Sterling at the rate of £150 for every 100£ English, amounts to the sum under mention'd Viz^t

Major Caulfield..	982	"	8	"	1½
Captain Williams..	537	"	17	"	
Captain Armstrong..	708	"	11	"	2½
Captain Aldridge..	706	"	10	"	6
	<hr/>				
	£2935	"	6	"	4½

In Confirmation of the Truth of these Demands, Cap^t. Armstrong, who is the only Captain here, hath made Oath before a Master in Chancery, that he did himself supply his Men with the greatest part of the above Credit, and that the remaining Sum is faithfully taken from such Accounts as he has receiv'd from His Serjeant, since he left the Garrison.

He acquaints Us, that he believes the other Captains have, in like manner, advanc'd for the support of their Companies the several Sums demanded by them, And will, upon Notice given them, attest their Accounts in the most satisfactory manner, which the Nature of the Service, and the place where they now are, will admit.

This being the State of the fact and it appearing to Us, that the Garrison for want of any Advice or Assistance from Great Britain for above three Years after it was taken, were under very great necessities, and as they represent did not in the least doubt but they shou'd be repaid this Money out of the pay of

their Companies, upon the Assurance Col^l Vetch had given them, that they wou'd be allow'd both pay and provisions. We do with all due Submission think that upon the Captains attesting their Accounts they shou'd be allow'd the Money which they have, in these Circumstances, borrow'd for the support of their Companies.

But no regard having been had, either in making the Establishment for this Garrison or in the Demands laid before the parliam^t to provide for this Extraordinary Expencc of provisions over and above their pay, We cannot find any other fund for reimbursing the Captains but the Respits upon the Companys which if your Majesty think fit to apply to this use, a Warrant may be immediately ordered for paying to the Agent of the Garrison the Sum of £803, being the respited pay of the said Company from the 25th Oct^r 1714 to the 24th Oct^r 1715, out of which he will be able to satisfy Cap^t Armstrong who is now here and has made Oath to the Truth of His Account, and Directions may be given to the Secretary at War, that when the said Agent shall produce to him attested Accounts from the other three Captains, or in Case of the Death of any of them, such other Attestations as shall be judged satisfactory to prove the truth of their Disbursements for this Service, that he do then lay before your Majesty the necessary Warrant for paying those Sums out of the Respits of the Companys, from the said 24th Oct^r 1715, which by the Accounts we have seen from thence, we believe will by that time be sufficient to answer these Demands.

Besides which the Officers humbly pray, they may be repaid the money they were obliged to expend for Fire & Candle above the Allowance of £127 15S P Annum upon the Establishment, And that the said Allowance may be augmented; As a proof of the reasonableness of this Demand, they have shown us the Accounts of Major Caulfield the Lieu^t Gov^r lately deceas'd, in which he charges to the Accounts of that Garrison as paid out of the Money by him receiv'd for their use the Sum of £320 6S 3D Sterl: between the 7th of Novem^r 1713, and the 1st of May 1714, And Captain Armstrong makes Oath that he has expended the further Sum of £67 13s 8d on this Account, and affirms the other Captains pay at least £15 a year more for this Service than is allow'd by the Establishment, which with their proportion of the Money paid by him and Majour Caulfield, must fall upon their personal pay, except they are reliev'd by your Majesty.

This appearing to us to be a very extraordinary Expencc, we have made the best Examination we cou'd, into the Reasons of it and it appears to Us, that it has been partly owing to the great Allowance made the Garrison at the first taking the place before they were regulated by any Establishment and partly to their very ill payment afterwards; which obliged the officers to continue to their Men some Allowances of this kind to prevent their mutinying or deserting, And for want of the Command over them they otherwise wou'd have had; they durst not send them to the Woods to cut & bring their own Firing to the Garrison which would have cost little or nothing, but were fore'd to employ Labourers with Carts and Oxen to fell Timber & bring it to the Garrison, which for the great Quantity they consumed in the long severe Winters in that Country, was very expensive, in regard to the Necessities they were under; we most humbly propose the allowing £400 to the four Companies out of their Respits for this Expencc, for the time past out of which Captain Armstrong to be paid the particular Demand he has sworn to on this Account. But as we hope the Garrison will be regularly paid for the future, We do not think there is any necessity to encrease the present Allowance upon the Establishment as is desired.

The officers have further represented to us that by reason of the extreme bad clothing which they were obliged to take out of the Canada Stores, their men were quite naked in a much less time than that Clothing should have lasted

them, and they were under a necessity in that place to take some more of the same Clothing, which is charged to their Accounts at above double the Value. And they therefore pray the whole Charge of the said Second Clothing may be remov'd.

We do upon this Head most humbly acquaint Your Majesty that by an Order of the Treasury in her late Majesty's time the Sum of 2141 " 2 " 6 was directed to be placed to the Accounts of the said Companys for the first Clothing delivered them out of the Canada Stores; But the Comptrollers of the Accounts of the Army did by their report some time since represent to Your Majesty that they thought it very reasonable One third of the Charge of the said Clothing shou'd be abated the Companys which Your Majesty was pleas'd to approve, but for want of any Fund the Companies have not yet been allow'd any part of the Sum of 713 " 14 " 2, w^{ch} this Abatement comes to.

We do therefore most humbly propose that Your Majesty will please to direct a Warrant to be prepared by the Secretary at War directing this Second Clothing to be charg'd to the Companies at the price propos'd by the Comptrollers for the first Clothing, and that out of the Sum then remaining they be allow'd £713 " 14 2, which your Majesty was pleased to order to be abated out of the sum of 2141 " 2 " 6 for the first Clothing.

To the foregoing Demands of the Captains, We are obliged to lay before Your Majesty their Complaints of the Exorbitant price of the provisions contracted for by Co^l Vetch & supply'd by M^r Bourland between the 24th of Aug^t 1712 and the last of Octo^r 1713 which is at the rate of 7½^d Sterl: a Day for each Mans provisions, and makes all the provisions to the 24th of Decem^r 1715, together, come very near to 6^d a Day for each Officer and Soldier, altho' Co^l Nicholson afterwards provided the like provisions at a little more than 5^d a day; Co^l Vetch and M^r Borland in excuse of this great difference alledg'd that this Contract, was made in time of War after there had been a great consumption of provisions by the fforces employ'd in the Canada Expedition, and a very bad Harvest, and that the Men of War at New England actually victualled there at the same rate, but that the Contract with Co^l Nicholson was in time of Peace; And M^r Borland further urges, that he supply'd the Garrison with these provisions at a time when by reason of the protesting of Bills drawn upon Great Britain they cou'd have credit from no other person and must otherwise have perish'd, that he has been now kept out of the Sum of 4957 " 6 " 8½ for almost four years besides being unpaid several other great Demands for Expences relating to the Garrison before the Commencement of their Establishment, now lying before the Commiss^{rs} for stating the Debts of the Army, which he represents he was engaged in upon the public Faith, by being appointed Her Majesty's Agent by the Council of War upon taking Annapolis Royal. For these Reasons he humbly hopes, no further Delay will be made to the payment of this Mony which is for the provisions for the Effective Men only, But as the price of them seems to us to be very extraordinary, We most humbly submit it to your Majesty, whether any Deduction shall be made out of the said 7½^d a Day towards the further relief of the Garrison, or that Your Majesty will think fit to order the whole to be charged to them, We do Most humbly acquaint Your Majesty that a Deduction of 1^d a Man a Day out of M^r Borland's Demand for this time comes to 612 " 5 " 8, And a halfpenny a Day will be 306 " 2 " 10, and that it is necessary some Determination shou'd, as soon as possible be made as to this Charge; Since till this is done, their Accounts cannot be settled, which by reason of the change of their Agents, the long Want of Muster Rolls, which have been but very lately supply'd and the above Disputes relating to their provisions are now in very great perplexity and Confusion, and this having given Your Majesty the Trouble of many petitions and Complaints from the Officers, We have neglected no Endeavours during the Course of this Examination to put the Accounts of the

Garrison into a proper Method of settling and adjusting. And we have waited some time in hopes to see them perfected according to the Directions We gave the several Agents so to do. But the two first Agents M^r Lynn and M^r Gordon, having lately declin'd to state the Accounts of the Officers for the respective times they were concern'd, until they receive the clearings of the Garrison, which as we are inform'd cannot be paid them without a particular Warrant, because they are superseded by Your Majesty. We have therefore for the more readier Dispatch of these Accounts, directed M^r Mulcaster the present Agent to make up the Accounts, of all the Officers, from the 25th August 1712, the Commencement of the Establishment of the Garrison, to the time their last Muster Rolls are return'd, which he will be enabled to perfect as soon as Your Majesty will please to give Your Directions in regard to the Allowances to the Captains for the Disbursements made by them, on Account for their Companies and determine the charge upon them for M^r Borlands provisions, and to the end the Officers may be then immediately paid what has been so long due to them, We most humbly propose that all the Clearings due from the Commencement of the Garrison shou'd be paid to the said M^r Mulcaster, who has undertaken to make up their Accounts from that time, And it appearing by the Accounts and Vouchers of the former Agents, M^r Francis Lynn and M^r George Gordon that there remains 497 " 17 " 2 of the Mony of the Garrison in the Hands of the former & 1352 " 9 " 1 in the Hands of the latter, We humbly believe it will be for Your Majesty's Service that they shou'd both be forthwith directed by proper Sign Manuals to deliver over their respective Accounts and Vouchers, together with the Mony of the Garrison remaining in their Hands to the said M^r Mulcaster; And to prevent their making any objections or Delays to their paying over this Mony, it will be necessary that M^r Mulcaster shou'd be authoriz'd by a Clause in the said Sign Manuals to give them sufficient Discharges for their so doing; By this means the Accounts of the Garrison will be brought into One Hand to the great ease of the Officers, as well as Satisfaction & Safety of the public who will hereby be regularly discharg'd of the Mony given for the Garrison, & know where to demand a perfect Account of the Distribution of it.

As we hope the foregoing proposals will greatly conduce towards extricating the Garrison out of the Difficulties they have long suffer'd, and put their Accounts in a way of being fully adjusted to the 24th of Decem^r 1715, so in order to carry them forward from that time We beg leave further to represent to Your Majesty that the Garrison from the said 25th Decem^r have been supply'd with provisions by the Victualling Office and the Commissioners, as they are obliged, having included in their Account of the charge of them, transmitted to the Pay Office, the Expences of packing Shipping &c^a The price of them very much exceeds the Subsistence of the private men, & consequently cannot be all born by them, We therefore most humbly propose that 4^d P Man a Day only may be deducted for their provisions from that time, which is the same price that was always allow'd by the Garrison w^{ch} was formerly at Newfoundland; And we cannot but think the Men in this Service deserve Equal Favour & Encouragement, which if Your Majesty is pleased to approve, it will be necessary, Direct^{ns} shou'd be given to the Paymaster Gen^l to charge 4^d P diem for each Mans provisions only to the Account of the Companies. And it having been usual to pay Six Months Subsistence in Advance to the forces in the Plantations, We humbly propose he shou'd be further directed to issue the subsistence of the Garrison in this manner, provided they do return regular Muster Rolls once in Six Months at least.

As the Gunners and others upon the Establishment of the Ordnance Office have been victualled out of the provisions for the Companies, We believe it will be necessary to continue the same, And that Directions be given to the Commiss^{rs} of victualling to provide for them for the future, and Notice thereof sent

to the Office of Ordnance that the like Deductions of 4^d a Day be made out of their Pay towards reimbursing this Charge.

Next to the Care of supplying the Garrison with provisions, We must earnestly recommend the giving such Directions as Your Majesty shall think fit to the Board of Ordnance forthwith to send the Garrison New Bedding and Blankets, which are extremely wanted And that they will likewise order their Officers there to repair the Barracks, so far as is needfull to protect the Men from the Injuries of the weather, which will be otherwise insupportable, the doing of this we hope will be no great Expence, since as we shall hereafter observe, We do not think it will be necessary to continue near so large a Garrison as is now there, And to prevent those Confusions and Difficulties for the future which We have been very sensible of in Our looking into the present Accounts of this Garrison, as well as to secure to the private men the Benefits Your Majesty is pleased to grant them, We most humbly propose the following Orders and Instructions may be given.

First, That tho' one Agent, is continued to act for the Garrison, yet as the four Companies are independent One of another, Instructions be given that neither the Governor nor Lieu^t Gov^r do draw Bills for any Money on Account of any other than their own Companies except with the Consent of the respective Captains or Commanding Officer present, and that in such case they do sign the said Bills, to-gether with a particular Distribution of the Sums to be charg'd to each Officer & Company, and that the Agent be ordered to pay no Bills but such as are drawn & sign'd in this manner.

That the Governor or Commanding Officer of the Garrison be not allow'd to draw any Bills for any General Expenses of the Companies without the Consent of the Captains or Officers to be signed as abovement^d.

That the Governor or Commanding Officer of the Garrison be strictly requir'd to take Care that just & regular Musters be made of the Garrison every two Months according to the Directions of the Act of Parliament, and that the said Muster Rolls with Duplicates thereof be return'd to Great Britain by more than one Conveyance.

That Orders be given to the Commissary of provisions to deliver provisions for the effective Numbers of the Garrison only according to the Lists which shall be weekly given him by the Governor for this purpose.

That the Commissary do once a Month settle & sign with the officers the Quantities of provisions deliver'd them & their Companies.

That the said Commissary do once a Month at least deliver to the Gov^r or Comanding Officer an exact Account of the Quantities & Species of all provisions remaining in Store.

That the Governor or Commanding Officer so often as he returns the Muster Rolls of the Garrison or Duplicates of them to Great Britain, do at the same time transmit an Account of the Stores then remaining to the Commiss^{rs} of Victualing, the Secretary at War and the Agent of the Garrison.

That the Agent for the Garrison do some time before the usual Season for sending provisions from hence, deliver to the Commiss^{rs} of Victualling an attested Extract of the Effectives of the Garrison from their last Muster Rolls, to the end that by comparing that with the Account of the provisions in store, Your Majesty may not be put to an unnecessary Expence by sending provisions for more than the Effectives of the Garrison.

That the Governor do keep a distinct Acco^t of the provisions deliver'd to the Gunners &c upon the Establishment of the Office of Ordnance, and as often as Opportunities offer transmit the same thither & to the other proper Offices that the same Deduction may be made from them as is from the Companies.

That an Account of the Quantities of each Species of provisions allow'd the men with the Mony which is to be deducted for them out of their Subsistence be fix'd up in the Guard Room of the Garrison.

And for their further Encouragement in this Service, That they be allowed the Benefits of the Exchange upon the Remainder of their Subsistence, which we think, to prevent Disputes, may be fix'd at £150 New England Money, for every £100 Ster.; And Notice of it likewise fix'd in the Guard Room of the Garrison.

That the Captains be commanded on pain of Your Maesty's severest Displeasure, duly and justly to account with their Men for the Remainder of their Subsistence, after the Charges of their provisions are deducted, with this Advantage of the Exchange upon it.

That tho' to prevent any Disputes the same Clothing in every respect be sent for the four Companies at the times appointed by Your Majesty's Regulation for Clothing the forces. Yet the Agent be order'd to keep and deliver each Captain a distinct Account of the off reckonings of His Company.

And that these or any other Directions w^{ch} Your Majesty shall please to give for the better Government of this Garrison may be more effectual, We most humbly recommend that Orders may be given to the Commodore who is sent Yearly to Newfoundland to go to Annapolis Royal also, and that the Commission formerly given, which has been discontinued from the time S^t Johns was taken by the french may be renew'd, by which the said Commodore may be directed and fully empower'd to examine into the State & Condition of the said Garrison with the Stores of all kinds relating thereto, And with the Assistance of the Gov^r and Officers to hear & determine all Complaints between the Officers & their Men, and see all Acco^{ts} relating to the Garrison duly stated and signed, And as Occasion requires to join the Sea Officers to those of the Garrison in Order to hold Court Martials for determining any Disputes & punishing any Crimes Committed in the Garrison. And that the Act for punishing Mutiny & Desertion may be useful in these parts, We believe it wou'd be necessary it shou'd have a longer continuance, in regard to the forces at this Distance, and that by a Clause in the next Act the Court Martials here and in other places where there is not the number of Officers now requir'd shou'd consist of fewer under such other Regulations as shall be judg'd necessary for the Service, without which it is very difficult to keep any forces in Order.

That this Care of the Garrison may the more effectually answer the ends of Your Majesty's Service, We must not omit to lay before Your Majesty the great prejudice which We are inform'd it is expos'd to by the Trading Vessels from New England, encouraging & enticing the Soldiers to desert from the Garrison in order to employ them on Board their Ships; To prevent which, we most humbly offer that Your Majesty will please to send Orders to the Governor of New England that he do by public Notice or proclamation strictly forbid all such practices, and to charge & command the Inhabitants not to give any Countenance or protection to any Deserters from Annapolis Royal, but to discover them to the Governor in order to their being secured & sent back to the Garrison to be try'd and punished according to Law, to deter others from doing the same without which it will be difficult to keep a Garrison in that place.

.....

The Variety of Matters we have upon this Occasion been obliged to lay before Your Majesty will We hope excuse the Length of this Report which makes it necessary We shou'd add to it a short abstract of the several Proposals contained in it. All which is with the greatest Duty submitted to Your Majesty, this 22^d. day of June 1717.

M. RICHARDS	P: MEADOWS
JOHN ARMSTRONG	JA: BRUCE
	J: MERRILL

114

CONDITIONS AT ANNAPOLIS ROYAL¹

ANNAPOLIS ROYAL
Nov^r. y^e 5th 1717

SIR,

I am very glad I can acquaint you that I arrived here on the 28th of the Last month, but concern'd to find a fort almost demolisht, and the men within, continually in mutiny for their Pay, I told them his Majesty had been acquainted with their complaints, and that in the Spring they would be redrest, However the Commanding officer of each Company keeps the mens Arms, and delivers them out as they Mount Guard, and takes them in again at their Dis-mounting, as to their Cloaths they are indifferently well, and only some few Slovens, that wants Coats, but in the Spring wee hope to see you, if not to hear from you, so that the expectation of a new Cloathing then will make these hang on the better, as to Arms, they must have an intire new Sett, these not being fitt for Service, I dont find one bayonett or Sword in the Garrison, and for leather Accoutrements they are in as much want; also a Chyrurgeon's Chest, severall of the men Rotting with a certain Disstemper that requires Phisick, I am Desired by all the Gentlemen of the Garrison to Congratulate y^r Excellency, and recomend to your Care, our Chaplain M^r Harrison, & two Cadetts that have served here some time, viz^t M^r Hugh Campbell & M^r John Broadstreet, I here send you a Paper inclosed, that I summonsed the French inhabitants to signe, when I was inform'd they had never Acknowledge'd his Majesty as Possessor of this Country, with a Copy of their answer, haveing sent two Originals, one to the Secretary of State, and one to the Secretary of War, I also send you a Copy of a Placart I hade put up, Concerning all vessells that sail from hence, which I hope you will approve on, for before they took no more notice of a Governor here; then a Person that was under the Direction of a Collector, here is also a return of the Garrison, which I hope will not be deminisht till I have the honour to see you here, who am

Sir

Your most obedient &
most humble Serv^t.

JOHN DOUCETT

COL^l PHILLIPS

115

PETITION OF MERCHANTS AT ANNAPOLIS ROYAL²

To the Honb^{le} JOHN DOUCETT Esq^r. Liv^{ett} Gov^r of this his Majesties Garrison of Annapolis Royall &^c

The Representation of the Inhabitants and Merchants of Annapolis Royall. Humble Sheweth—

That since the reduction of this please there never hath been any regulation nor notice taken of the Commerce of this Collony which dayly improves and is perhaps (considering the hardships wee have heitherto been under) in as faire a way of flourising as any other of his Majesties plantations in this part of the world, Provided that some Obstickles may if possible be removed

¹ N.S. A. 8. pp. 173-174. B.T.N.S. Vol. 2. Pt. B: 52.

² N.S. A. 9. pp. 11-14. B.T.N.S. Vol. 2. B: 68.

which in noe measure will be in our humble oppinions detremental to his Majesties Intrest but a great Service and encoragement to his Subjects Inhabiting here.

That the trade cheifly consisting in furs, fish, and Grain, there have been butt some small quantitys Lawfully exported, whereas if a proper method could be taken to hinder the clandestine Trade Carried on by some as wee are informed, from New England, Cape Bretton, and Canada, who never come either to enter or cleare at this port; which is not only a Great detrement to us butt to the Collony in General the product of the Contry would not only appear Considerable more, butt encorage those very Smuglars and other English people to settell the please for the benefitt of the trade.

That for the want of English men wee who are the first Inhabitants, have not only already Suffered very much butt must labour under some other Insupportable inconveniences, if our former priveledge of employing the french Inhabitants in our Sloops and other fishing vessells, or to have any commerce with them for the future is to be abridged, which will certainly terminate in our Ruin as you may plainly see, if you will seriously consider the Case which wee here beg leave to lay before you.

That at the end of every fishing Season wee are obliged to be at great expence for the ensuing year which wee had most partly done before your arrival here, besides the Great charge of keeping men on wages for that purpose, which wee were induced to doe by our past libertys and encoragement from the Surveyor General, as appears by the following paragraph extracted from his Letter to the Collector of this place on that head.

“ I think you could not fall upon a better method relating to your fishing “ vessells, and hope the Merchants wont loose there effects, itt would be a pitty “ that the fishery and trade on your side should not meett with all imaginable “ encoragement, and I shall be very glad to assist the merchants and traders “ in any representation they may have to send home for their ease and advance, which can be proper or reasonable for them to ask.

CALEB HEATHCOTE

That to hinder the french fishermen of this Collony from going out in our jottoms and fitted out by us will only affect us and be noe detrement to them; And since itt plainly appears that at this time, there can be noe other Method taken then what allready hath been wee humblie desier you will Continue To us the same privillages wee have hitherto enjoyed in that respect, untill Col^o Phillips who as wee are informed is apointed Governor of this his Majesties Collony shall—thinck fitt to decide, or otherwise be detremind in Great Brittain, and wee are with all due respect.

Sir

Y^r most obed^t and faithfull
humble Servants

ANNAPOLIS ROYALL
Feb: the 5th 1717/8

JOHN DYSON
JOS: JENNINGS
SAM^l. GREEN
JOHN BURGES
SAM^{ll} DUGLAS
T. ADAMS
JOS: COLE

WILL: WRIGHT
PETER BOUDRE
W^m SHERRIFF
W^m GOULD
PETER FEILDING
WILL^m WINNIETT
ANTHO: OLIVER

A True Ccopy.

116

REPAIRS TO FORTS¹

Copy

OFFICE OF ORDNANCE

SIR,

July the 10th 1718.

In Obedience to His Majesty's Comānds signify'd in your Letter of the 8th Instant, that we shou'd take into our Consideration the Extract from a Report from the Lords Comm^{rs} for Trade & Plantations, relating to the Building of fforts &c in Nova Scotia & Placentia, for preventing any further Incroachments of the french & for protecting His Majesty's Subj^{ts}. in their fishing Trade in those Parts, and that we shou'd report Our Opinion thereupon, as also what Directions We conceive might be proper to be given for the effectual putting in Execution what is propos'd by the said Lords Commiss^{rs} in their said Report;

We have accordingly taken the same into Consideration, and as we are of the same Opinion with their Lordships, that no more Expence shou'd be made in the fortifications of Placentia or Annapolis Royal than what shall be thought necessary for covering the Barracks & Magazines, so as to preserve the Men & Provisions from the Severity of the Weather till such time as the Schemes propos'd for building the said small fforts, can be put in Execution, for which an Engineer shou'd be sent to view the Harbours & Coasts in order to report to His Maj^{ty} the most convenient Places & Means; We therefore humbly propose to advance Two Hundred Pounds to Governor Philips, to buy Boards & provide small Timber at both Places, for the Repairs of the said Barracks & Magazines, and to send the Nails & Tools from hence for the same, according to the inclos'd Estimate, which We desire you will be pleas'd to lay before His Majesty, & to let us know His Maj^{ty}s Pleasure therein—

We are,

Sir,

Your most Obedient
humble Servants

Sign'd,

THO. FRANKLAND
JN^o ARMSTRONG
M. RICHARDSM^r Sec^{ry} CRAGGS.

An Estimate of Materials proposed to be sent for the Repair of the Barracks & Magazines at Placentia & Annapolis.

24000 superficial foot of Deal Board at p ft. £200. 0 0

The small Wood in the Country to be used for quartering & rafting—

£	£	d				
3000 of 40 - w ^t .	240	at	4	P ^r C ^t	4	0 0
7000 of 30 - w ^t .	420	at	4	p ^r . C ^t	7	0 0
35,000 of 20		at	8	P Mill.	14	0 0
15,000 of 10		at	5	P Mill.	3	15 0
5000 of 4		at	2½	P.M.	0	10 0
5000 of 6		at	3½	P.M.	0	16 8
10000 of 2		at	14	P.M.	0	11 8
2 Ton of Iron		at	28	£ P. Ton	56	0 0
4 Grind Stones		at	8 ^s	. . . . .	1	12 0
10 Hand Hammers		at	2	a Peice.	1	0 0
6 hand Saws		at	7	a Peice.	2	2 0
lb d						
10000 of 3 Nails		at	1 ^s . 6 ^d .	P.M.	0	15 0

Total. 292 03 2 [?]

It is proposed that a Credit of £200 should be given to Gov^r. Philips, to buy Boards & provide small Timber at both Places, & that the Money so laid out, shall be regularly vouched, the Nails & Tools to be sent from hence.

117

FISHERY AND COMMERCE WITH BOSTON¹

Extract of a Letter from Mr. Hibbert Newton, Coll^r of Annapolis Royal, Dat^d 23^d July 1718.

Here has been a Considerable Fishery carried on this year, and I believe our Colony affords one of the finest in the World out of which New England reaps great Benefit for Returns both to Europe & the West Indies, our Coast has been very plenty of Fish this first Season, so that your Hon^{rs} may Judge what an advantage our Colony is to the Crown of Great Britain, and what makes our Trade the more Valuable is that in Lieu for what our Colony produces, We require in Return, such Commodities as are a great advantage to Great Britain Viz^t Woollen & Linnen Manufactures, Haberdashery, and Cutlery Wares which at p^{re}sent we are supplied with from Boston, and do take all the care imaginable that the European Commodities are Lawfully Imported to Boston from Great Britain by the produce of a Cocq^t. from the Custom h^o in Boston for the want of which I made a small seizure of some European Goods imported from Boston without a Cocq^t the King's third amounts to £24. 18. 10 New England money, and as here are no Courts of Admiralty yet fixed I have taken Security till the Tryall. The vessell had given Bond in Boston to answer any Enumerated Goods, that should be brought hither but the European Goods required a Cocquet besides; the Goods I seized were upon Freight & are appraised at about £7. 0. 0 the rem^r. is for the Sloop that bought them, which the Owners think a very great Hardship, that the Sloop should answer for the Masters Ignorance. I most humbly Request Your Hon^{rs} opinion how I shall Govern myself in this affair.

118

TRADE FROM MINAS TO CAPE BRETON²

May it Please Your Lordships

Since my last I have had nothing worth your Lordship's Notice, till now which is to inform your Lordships—That Vessells from Cape Britton, Spring & Fall come to Minis which is about twenty Leagues higher in the Bay of Fundy then wee are, and the Greatest settlement for the Growth of Corn att Present in this Colony. The French from Cape Britton—Bring Wine Brandy & Linnings which they can afford Four pence & Sixpence in a yard cheaper then our Traders can Possibly doe, And Take from thence nothing but Wheat & Cattle which they kill there & Salt up, and from Chignecto which is twenty leagues Higher in the Bay than Minis. They Drive Cattle over to Bay Vert and from thence Transport them which is not only a Great Detriment to Our Traders who Cant sell their Goods but will raise the Price of Provisions & impoverish the Collony, or att least make it of more benefitt to France, then

¹ N.S. A. 14. pp. 201-202. July 23, 1718. B.T.N.S. Vol. 10. Plant^m Gen^l L 30.

² N.S. A., 9. pp. 142-145. B.T.N.S. Vol. 2. part of B: 87. Also in Vol. 594. A. & W.I., fol. 73.

to Us if not Hinder'd, who Likewise carry all the small Furrs they can out of the Country which they Gett in Great Quantitys. The French Inhabitants who are Settled up & down in the Colony haveing the sole Trade with the Indians, & what our Traders gett is intirely from the French, The Indians now sell dome Comeing near Us, and who have allmost to a man been att Cape Britton this Summer, and as they give out for Presents they Expected there, Now as its my Duty to represent these matters to Your Lordships, I humbly hope your Lordships will forgive me if I offer my Opinion, which is that if your Lordships can't find some method to send Presents to the Indians, they will be intirely estranged to us, and be allways ready to obstruct us in any Undertaking for the Good of this Colony & His Majesty's Subjects, and I think there can be nothing done better then weaning the Indians from the Interest of the French, which can be by nothing, but Greater Advantages and Benefitts reap'd from us, then they can from them, also that there might be a ship or some Sloops on this station to Prevent the French from their Clandestine and unlawfull traffick they now carry on, there being att this time two Sloops sail'd from Minis with severall Hundred Bushells of Wheat, and severall Heads of Cattle to Great Britton, the owners of which were so insolent to tell our Traders that came in there wth their Cargoes that they had nothing to doe there and that they would be both there again in the Spring for more Wheat which is so true that the inhabitants of Minis are Dayly thrashing their Corn to gett their Loading ready at their Return—But if I can Prevent them from carrying it off I will, and hope if I can catch such Vessells it will not be construed that I take upon me to do more then I ought, it being for His Majesty's Service and Good of this Colony, and now beg leave to assure your Lordships, that whilst I have the Honour to serve His Majesty I shall have no other veiw, and as long as I acct in this manner I dont doubt of protection from y^r. Lordships & his Excellency the Governor, I must farther acquaint your Lordships that I have received the Patent to Pardon Pirattes wth y^r Lordships letter on that Head which I shall follow, and observe punctually every thing else Your Lordships shall doe me the Honour to send Hither, who am wth Great Respect.

Your Lordships
most obedient
Humble Servant

JOHN DOUCETT

ANNAPOLIS ROYALL
Novem^r. y^e. 15th 1718.

119

ROBBERY OF TRADER IN NOVA SCOTIA¹

To his Excellency Samuel Shute Esq^r. Captain General and Governour in Chief and the Honb^{le} Council of his Majestyes Province of the Massachusetts Bay in New England.

The Memorial of Cyprian Southack
Humbly Sheweth

.....
That Monsieur Costable Governour of Cape Breton made a present of Two hundred pounds to the Indians to take from your Memo^t what he had, and then to kill him. Whereof your Memol^t had private Intelligence by some of the Indians

¹ N.S. A. 10. pp. 8-12. B.T.N.S. Vol. 2. B. 98. Also in A. & W.I., Vol. 594. p. 69.

that they designed speedily to put in Execution their barbarous Intention. Upon which Advice and the Threats before given by Tarrangeau and Muse your Memos^t look't upon it Necessary for the Security of his life And that part of his Estate he had with him to hasten away there being then in harbour two Vessells—Viz^t one Comanded by Samuel Frost of Piscataqua and the other by Josiah Sykes of Marblehead whom your Memorialist agreed with for the bringing him with his Effects to Boston, Which agreement was if they were taken in your Memost Service he should pay to them Five hundred pounds New England money And for his being safely transported to Boston he was to pay but the Sum of One hundred and Twenty five pounds which upon his Arrival he paid accordingly.

Your Memo^t Three fishing Vessells before mentioned being out a Fishing returned to Port Rosaway after his Departure hence having Green fish on board designed to be made at Port Rosaway but they not finding Your Memorialist there and his housses burnt by the french and Indians made Sale for Boston and by their coming here the whole Ladeing of fish was rotten and Spoiled so that Your Memost loss on this Voyage was Six hundred pounds Including the sum of One hundred and Twenty five pounds paid for bringing him to Boston—And your Memor^t further offers that dureing his stay at Port Rosaway he never Traded with the French or Indians nor offered any thing by way of Traffick to them.

That in the Month of May in this present year 1718 Your Memorialist had a sloop a fishing on the Coast of Nova Scotia and by Mistakeing of the harbour she Grounded on a Sandy beach at a place called Magunshish where she received Little or no damage which the french and Indians discovering they set the Sloop on fire and burnt her up of which Action Your Memost has a Letter of Advice from L^t Governour Doucitt of Annapolis Royal The Loss your Memost has there suffered is the Sum of Three hundred pounds so that in the whole your Memo^t has Suffered the loss of Eleven hundred pounds for which he has nott yett Received One Mite of Restitution Your Memorialist therefore humbly prays the favour of your Excellency and Honours that you will please to take the premisses into your Serious Consideration and Send this Memorial for England to the Agent of this Province to lye it before the King and Council, that he may have some satisfaction from the french for his great Losses he hath Suffered by them.

And your Memorialist
shall ever pray
CYPRIAN SOUTHACK

Copy
in New England
Boston Jan^{ry} 22: 1718/19
Suffolk

Captain Cyprian Southack made Oath to the Truth of this
Memorial before me

Penn Townsend Jus^t Pa^s

120

ROBBERY OF TRADER IN NOVA SCOTIA¹

Boston Jan^r the 27 1718^o

May it please Your Excellency
Sir

.....
The French are very Angry with me in these parts I being on all Expeditions in
doeing my Duty in the Service of the Crowen of Great Brittain against them.

¹ N.S. A 10. pp. 14-16. B.T.N.S. Vol. 2. B: 92.
23320—81

They sett out Privateers against my fishery at several Places where I had Them and took from me ten Saile of Sloops being sole Owner of them to my Lost Six Thousand Pounds this money it was fourteen of war then Sir sence the Suspenson of Armes to this Year 1718 to be served as I am by the french it is very hard. I Humbly pray your Exc^t sence my Misfortuns is in your Government to Do Something for me in Letting my Gracious Sovereign know how I am served by the french.

Yo^r Excellency's
most obed^t Servant
CYPRIAN SOUTHACK

The Honourable
Colonel RICHARD PHILLIPS Esq^r.
Gouverour of his Maj^{ty}s Territories and Dominions of
Nova Scotia &c. In London.

121

DEPLORABLE CONDITION OF GARRISON AT ANNAPOLIS ROYAL¹

True Copy of a Petition presented the 15th of March 1718/1719.
To the Kings Most Excellent Majesty.

The humble Petition of the four Companys belonging to your Majesties Garrison, of Annapolis Royal Nova Scotia in America &ca—

Humbly sheweth unto your Majesties; that your Poore Petitioners being commanded by her late majestie Queen Ann, to goe on the Expedition of Cannady, and being unfortunately cast away, but by the Blessing of God Saved, and afterward detached for this said Garrison in a very miserable Condition, Some for want of Liveing and other necessarys, although given to the Officers for the said Troops, but the said Officers kept the same and made them pay for the said Stoares out of theirs subsistance, which your Poore Petitioners never received, but nine months since they came to this Place, and your Petitioners further beg of your Majesty, to take their deplorable condition into your tender Compassion, they having not received any Subsistance this six years and halfe, nor any account given for itt nor any cloaths but Cannady Cloathes, which were not fit for this country, being so thin and not lined, although charged twenty shillings Sterling for them, except your gracious majestie mounteing, which was two years and upward, Since w^{ch} Said Mounting was sent to the Said Garrison for Seaventy men in a company, and not fifty received them, therre being not so many men in the garrison as Souldiers, and the remainder of the said mounting Sold to the french, and others of the greatest part therreof, for which reason your poore Petitioners, are forced to doe your majesties Commands, as well wishers to Souldiers, haveing neither shoes, stockings, or shirts, to theirs backs, or but few coates, but short allowance of Provisions, which wee shall referr to the Bearer, a Gentleman that can give your Majesty an Acc^t. of the greatest part of it to be true;

Therefore for which reason your majestys poore petitionners and Subjects humbly begs your gracious majesty to grant them Relief that they may once more returne to theirs respective familys they having been here this Seaven

¹ N.S. A. 10. pp. 30-32. B.T.N.S. Vol. 2. B. 112, 113.

years & upwards & barbarously used (otherwise your Majesty would not have had one of your Subjects deserted) all which yours poors Subjects and petitionners is ready to prove when called for before your Majesty and further your poor petitionners will declare upon oath that they never received any candle light or anything thereunto belonging nor any bedding for the terme aforesaid; although charged to the Nations Accounts as your poor petitionners are Informed, nor any Straw for the Space of four years and upwards;

All which your poor Petitioners humbly beg your gracious majesty to take in yours Consideration and to grant them Relief—

And your poor Petitioners Shall be ever bound in Duty to pray for your Majesty Royal Person and Successors health and prosperity over all your Enemyes &c—

ANNAPOLIS ROYAL
December the 19th 1718—

122

REQUEST THAT GARRISON BE PAID IN MONEY, NOT IN LIQUOR¹

My LORDS

With a humble Submission to your Lordships;
I beg the Favour that you be please to let me know;

1. Whether his most Excellent Majesty has give any orders concerning the Petition presented to his said Majesty the 15th of March last, from the Garrison of Annapolis Royal Nova Scotia;
.....
9. To give orders that all the Garrison's Accounts be settled, & the Liberty to everyone to make their Justs complaints;
10. To not oblige them to signe, nor make any Oaths against theirs Inclinations, for which reasons it should be very proper to have one of the honest Gentlemen of the State to be a Justice of Peace, and to allow him a Clerck that every Bodys may have Justice made to them;
N.B. Most all the Garrison are willing, to loose most part of their Pay due to them for theirs Discharges;)
11. That severals of them have serve the Nation this fourteen years which they believe deserve some considerations;
12. That they should be payd in money, or Bills, & not in Rum or other Liquors, that cause them to be Drunk every days, and Blaspheme the name of God, Demn their Bloods, Bodys, & Souls;
.....

Remaineing with a profound Respect, and Submission.

Your Lordships Most humble &
most obedient servant

R. TANTHAL
July the 22th 1719.

To
The Right Honourables
the Lords for Trade
and for Plantations.

¹N.S. A. 10. pp. 147-154. B.T.N.S. Vol. 2. B. 112. B. 113.

123

STERLING AT 100%, PROBABLY 125% IN BOSTON MONEY¹

To the Hon^{ble} the Princip^l Officers of His Maj^{ties} Ordnance—

An Explanation of the Plan of Part of the Harbour of Placentia

Hon^{ble} Gent^m

.....

I inclose an Estimate of the Hire & Charge of a Vessell for that & any other Use it may be thought proper Employ her to; which in the main will prove a Cheaper way than to depend on having things carried on freight from hence thither, there being little or no trade from this place to Newfoundland & hardly any at all directly to Placentia. These vessels will not lett unless Two or Three Months certain and the passage thither being not generally above a fortnight or three weeks in Sum^{er} it would be a great deal of loss except she could be employ'd in Transporting towards Nova Scotia, some of the Superfluous Stores of Placentia, in which case if there was no loss of time the freight would be reasonable enough, for suppose the Sloop here propos'd could in Two Months (as it is more than Probable) Carry Sixty Tunns to Placentia, and the same freight back to Boston, Annapolis Royal or any other Port of Nova Scotia it would amount to not much above Eight Shilling Sterling P Tunn, for tho' in this Estimate of a Sloop of Sixty Tunns I have allowed but hundred P Cent discount between Boston & Sterling Money which indeed is the Current Exchange, yett some merchants on good Bills will advance One hundred and five & twenty, which would bring the hire of the said Sloop for two Months at about forty Eight Pounds ten Shillings Sterling, with Manning & Victualling Included and will bring also the Prices of Timber Cheaper, provided the Exchange continues so much in our favour.

.....

This is most humbly Submitted to the Honourable Board by

Your Honours
Most humble Most Obed^t
& Most faithfull Servant.

BOSTON Decemb^r 10th 1719.

[Enclosure]

Materials requisite for the Foundation of the Projected Dike or Stone Wall.²

The foundation of the Stone Wall being 5 foot broad, will contain a plain of 3385 Square feet, the length of the several sides added together in the whole 677 feet—

Two rows of Piles of 10 foot in length & One in Diameter Shod with an Iron Socket drove at 10 foot distance from each other in a line & angular wise between 6 & 7 will amount to 135, Square ones 50, in all 185 Piles—

Squar'd Timbers or Madriers of 6 Inches Square for the binding of the Piles and Flowring 778 $\frac{1}{2}$ feet, Spare 1000 in all 8785 feet running measure.

Five hundred Spikes.

¹ N.S. A. 10. pp. 187-194. B.M. add. 19070. 1719. Dec. 10. fo. 36b.

² N.S. A. 10. pp. 195-197. B.M. add. 19070. fo. 38b.

An Upright Rammer or Bell Beetle.

Prices of some of these Materials in New England:—

	Boston Money	Sterlg at 100 P Cent discount
Piles of Oak, Firr or White Pine at 10 ^a P. hundr'd foot running measure 1850..	£ 9 5	£ 4 2 6
Squar'd Timber of 6 or 7 or 8 Inches Square one with an other 12 ^a P hund ^a 8785 foot..	54 14	26 7 -
Spikes & Iron Work very dear here		
	Boston Money	P ^r Sterling
Plank 2 Inch Oak Sells here at..	£ 6 10	£ 3 5
Do White Pine..	5	2 10
		} P. 1000
Deal Inch Boards..	2 15	1 7 6
Large Juices..	3 10	1 15
Lime ready Slack'd at 14 ^a P. Bushell		

Estimate of the Hire of a Vessell if thought necessary for His Majesties Service in the Surveying of the Coast and Transporting Materials & Stores for the Building of Forts on the Coast of Nova Scotia and Placentia—

A Vessell fitted with Tackling Rigging &c may be Hired in Boston at the rate of Tenn Shillings P Tunn by the month exclusive Manning & Victualling—

	Boston Money	Ster ^a at 100 P Cent discount
Thus a Sloop of 60 Tunns will lett for..	£30 - -	15 - -
The Master's Wages..	5 - -	2 10 -
Mate..	3 - -	1 10 -
Four Sailors at £2 10 ^a each..	10 - -	5 - -
Provisions for 6 men at y ^a rate of 8 ^a for each man } P diem, for 30 days.. }	6 - -	3 - -

If a Brigantine Two Sailors more must be allow'd

If a Shipp two more & provisions proportionably—

Note that no Vessell will lett att that rate except for two or three Months certain, att least—

PRICE OF MATERIALS

			Memorandums
Inch Boards @	£ 2-15 -	} P. thousand	the difference great on Accot of these being most in demand for building of shipping.
2 Inch White Oak plank	8 - -		
3 Inch Do -	13 - -		
Juice of Oak pieces wh. } Oak 12 Inch square }	- 1 -	P. foot running measure	
Sleepers Do— 6 Inch } & 5 }	- - 3½ ^d		
Spikes £5 P hund ^r . or Bricks	- 1 ^s -	P. P ^d P. thousand	
Lime Stone ready ready slack'd	- 1 2	P. Bushell	
Lime of Newburg not slack & yielding about 20 Bush. p. hh ^d	1 - -	P. Hogs ^d	

WORKMANSHIP

For laying of Bricks £— 14^a P thousand
for Stone work 5^a 6^a p perch, each perch cont^a 16½ foot in length one in height, 21 inches wide—
Carpenters & Masons the Masters at 6^a & the Journeymen at 5^a p Diem—
DURHAM MASON

124

BOSTON BILLS OF CREDIT THE ONLY CIRCULATING MONEY¹BOSTON Feby 17th 17 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{0}{0}$ Hon^{ble} Gentlemen

.....

7. The Pay of the Workmen will meet with some difficulty there being no Currant Coin in Nova Scotia; butt the Bills of Cred^t of this Country which have a Currency there by reason of the Trade being carried as yett from these Governm^{ts} thither, these Bills may be procur'd here for Bills of Exchange butt the getting the same thither will admitt of a risque, how the same may be remedy'd & how the Bills of Exchange must be drawn I humble desire to be further Instructed.

.....

I am with a profound respect
Hon^{ble} Gentlemen
Yours &c.

To the Board of Ordnance.

125

NEW ENGLAND MONEY BASIS OF VALUE²

At a Council held at the Hon^{ble} Lieu^t Governors house in his Majestys Garrison of Annapolis Royal upon Wednesday the 27th Aprill 1720—

Present

His Excellency the General

The Hon ^{ble} Lieu ^t Governor	Arthur Savage Esq ^r
Maj ^r Law ⁿ ce Armstrong	Hibbert Newton Esq ^r
Maj ^r Paul Mascarene	William Skene Esq ^r
The Rev ^d John Harrison Esq ^r	William Shirreff Esq ^r
Cyprian Southack Esq ^r	Peter Boudre Esq ^r

.....

Resolved & Order'd—

That a letter and Order be sent to Meniss & Shignecto relating to the grain of this Province, and that every Vessel permitted to depart this place bound to any place in this Government, Do give security to the Governor or Coñander in chief, in the value of one hundred pounds New England Money, that all the grain taken on board any such Vessel at any Port or place of this Government shall be brought here directly for the use and on the risque of the government, and delivered here at the coñon price if required, paying four pence p bushell freight.

R. PHILIPPS.

¹ N.S. A. 11. pp. 15-21. B.M. Add. 19070. f. 39b.

² N.S. B. 1. pp. 5-7.

126

PAYMENTS IN NEW ENGLAND MONEY ¹

We the underwritten do Covenant & agree to furnish His Majesty's Garrison of Annapolis Royal with Three hundred pieces of round Timbers of Six and Eight Inches Diameter & Twenty foot long, with three hundred Freezes of nine foot long & three or four inches Diameter which said Timbers & freezes to be brought by us to High Water mark on the Beach in the lower Town as Speedily as Wind & Weather will allow of.

The Condition of this obligation is such that for every round Timber so brought for the use of the said Garrison, Maj^r Paul Mascarene Engineer obliges himself to pay or cause to be paid to us or to our Order, Twenty pence New England Money, & for every small Timber fitt for freezes Three pence of said Money—Given under our hands & Seals att this His Maj^{ties} Fort of Annapolis Royal this seventh day of May 1720

JOSEPH JENNINGS ::
SAM^l GREEN ::

Attested by me
R. PHILIPPS Govern^r &c

127

NO CURRENT COIN IN NOVA SCOTIA; BOSTON MONEY AT 100% EXCHANGE²

ANNAPOLIS ROYAL
May 28 1720

Honourable Gent^m

Att my arrival here which was on the 17th April last I apply'd to Lieut Washington for a general View of the affaires of this Garrison which have relation to the Post your Honours have conferr'd upon me, & found that whatever Expences he had made during his being here was most on acct. of pay for some Artificers Employ'd in the repairs of which he told me he had transmitted an Acco^t to Your Hon^{ble} Board to Decem^r 31st 1719; and had then drawn for the pay of himself and Gunners here from 1st of May 1719 to 31st Decem^r following, and had also added a Bill of Fifty Pounds Sterling to answer what Contingencies might happen. Those Summs were drawn on Your Hon^{ble} Board in favour of M^r W^m Winnett a Merchant here to be paid in Boston Money att One hundred P Cent advance. The s^d M^r Winnett Sent for Money & Effects from Boston which as he tells were Shipt on Board of a Sloop I mention'd in my Letter to Your Honours dated Feb^{ry} 17th 17¹/₂%. Article 9 and was according to my Conjecture blown off the Coast & taken by Pirates in the West Indies. These news which we brought (being the first Sloops from Boston) caus'd a Contest between Lieut Washington & s^d Winnett who should be at the Loss of the s^d Money & Effects sent for to answer the above Bills—It appear'd however that the Merchant was in all likelihood to bear the Risque and he having advanc'd to the Lieut before the Bad news came, Some part of the money, I prevailed with the Governour to deny leave to the said Merchant to go to Boston till he had given a Bond for the rest of the money being one hundred Thirty nine pounds Boston Money. This misfortune has putt M^r Washington Something behind hand as he is Oblig'd

¹ N.S. A. 11. p. 77. B; M. add 19071. fo: 3^b.

² N.S. A. 11. pp. 118-128. B.M. Add. 19070. f. 41.

to take up Cred^t to answer the Gunners pay drawn for by him as also the Fifty pounds Sterling which have gone to pay the Artificers and Workmen who have been Employ'd. I hope however that as Lieu^t Washington shall recover the remainder of the s^d money from M^r Winnett he'll be able to retrieve what he may have gone in advance, in which as he has had all the assistance I could give him I shall continue to Assist him further. Your Honours will see in my letter of the 17th feb^{ry} last Art 7. that I was there providing directions for the avoiding the Risque M^r Washington is now in—

4. I find here in general the same Licentiousness amongst the people of the Train, as I complain'd of att Placentia they have minded Trading more than the doing of their Duty, and the want of Currency of Coin in this Country being the Occasion of most of the trade going on upon trust & by truck makes them lay under great difficulties, Some of them owing no less than Two or Three hundred Pounds for goods they have been Intrusted with & they having the same Sums or more Owen them by the Inhabitants or people of the Garrison whom they Sold the Goods to. I shall use all the methods I can to retrieve this & to bring this People to their Duty, who by having dealt in so many hundreds seem to be above it, and if I can not prevail of my Self shall further lay it before your Honours.

6. I found not One Artificer here with Warrant from your Hon^{ble} Board which however is very much to our advantage Since those we gett from amongst the troops do as well for the repairs and are a less charge. the 15^d. Ster^s. P. Diem each att which I found their pay Stated being butt about One third of what the Artificers with Your Honours Warrant have p Diem, and that by this we have three times the Work done with the same or less money. I send your Honours a Return of what Artificers are here amongst the troops in my Extract of Journal page 1st. April 20, (there are hardly any att Placentia) One commonly employ'd as Smith and Armourer was only att 9^d. Ster^s. p. Diem, butt on his reasonable Complaint of the same I advanc'd his pay when employ'd to the same Standard with the rest. The Labourers I keep att 6^d. p Diem & employ no more of any kind than is absolutely necessary. To help me to oversee these people when putt to Work, I have appointed Rich^d. Richardson whom I had taken the Liberty to recommend to your Honours as worthy of Encourag^t. in my letter dated Decem^r. 10th-1719. I have allow'd him only 15^o Ster^s. p Diem to beginn with, hoping Your Honours will not find amiss if on Acco^t. of his faithfulness & diligence already shewn in his trust, & for his further Encouragement I advance his pay to Two Shillings a day when his charge becomes a little more considerable. I dare Conjecture from his readiness & deportment in his Duty that he will in time approve himself worthy of Your Honours further favour.

8. My Memorial to his Excellency will shew the bad Condition of the Garrison and the way I propose to repair the Breaches for the psent Emergency. I have not as yet calculated the Expencc of it, the procuring of the round Timbers and Pallsadoes requisite being the most material point, & they being easier procur'd & att cheaper rates if the French Inhabitants can be sooth'd into a better temper, and after that expence is once stated the labour will be easily computed, my next letter which will soon follow this, will Inform your Honours further on this Head. The Extract of Journal shews (pag. 3 Apr. 28) a publick notice given for the furnishing of these round Timbers and (pag. 4 May 7) a Contract I made for 300 of the same in which none of the French being willing to help us, I was forc'd to make with Two English Inhabitants who ventur'd on it & whom I am not sure will perform their part. I therein agreed to give 20^d. this money or 10^d. Ster^s. P piece, butt if some of the

French can be brought to undertake it I don't despair to gett them att 15^d. and so considerably lessen the expence.

.....
 13. Lieu^t-Washington has not as yett laid before the Governour or before me the acc.^t of the Expences of Stores or Cash for examination and Vouchure, so that to this day in which I am oblig'd to hasten the Conclusion of this letter, for fear of missing the Oppertunity of the Sloop sailing for Boston, I can say no more on his Acco^t. than what I have said above. I shall not ommit any Occasion of shewing my faithfullness, diligence & exactness, & I hope the Character I may procure myself by it from my Superiors will make me not be thought unworthy by Your Honourable Board of the trust repos'd in me.

I am with a most profound respect.

Honourable Gentlemen

Your most humble

Most Obed^t. &
 most faithful Servant

[P. MASCARENE]

(in pencil)

[To the Board
 of Ordnance.]

128

STERLING BOSTON EXCHANGE¹

ANNAPOLIS ROYALL

June 13th 1720

Hon^{ble} Gentⁿ

1. The Preceding pages are a Duplicate of my Last from this Place and having since made an Estimate of the Repairs which I was order'd to go upon I enclose it here N^o. 5. Your Honours will see that tho' I made an agreement for Timbers at 1/8 Boston money, p peice yet I sett the Estimate of the whole @ 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ ^d Sterl^s. or 1/3 Boston Money, Some of the French having since undertaken this Supply, and the Two English I contracted with, not being able to procure above 105 which were paid according to Contract. My several orders to Lieu^t. Washington for pay of s^d. Timbers which he remitts by this Oppertunity will shew that I lower the price as much as I can, and in the end I hope to demonstrate that One half or less expence will do dubble of the Work than was done heretofore in this Garrison. My desire would have been not to touch to the Works att all 'till I had your Honours further directions on what I writt from Boston in my Letter Dated 17th feb^{ry} last Art. 6. if Goven^r. Philipps's written Order from the Necessity & Circumstances of time, had not Oblig'd me to it which, I hope will be a sufficient Plea for me with your Honours and my Exactness and faithfullness in the Acco^{ts} as well as my thriftness in the Managing the Money requisite, will shew my hearty desire of discharging my Duty to you Hon^{rs} approbation.

2. Lieu^t Washington has stated his Acco^{ts} & divided them in three parts, the first containg the Expense from Novem^r 1st to Decm^r. 31st the Second from Jan^{ry} 1st to Ap^l. 21st these Two Attested by the Lieut. Govern^r. who Comanded in that time, & the third from Ap^l. 22^d. to June 13th which last is Vouch'd by my Weekly Acco^{ts} & orders for paym^t of Timbers &c^a and Receipts of the proper persons. from these Acco^{ts} I have drawn the State of Cash in his

¹ N.S. A. 11. pp. 143-146. B.M. Add. 19070. f. 43.

hands hereunto Annex'd N^o 6 by which he is in advance £35. 18. 6 Sterl. or £71. 17 Boston money, to answer which & help to defray the future expence of the Estimate of Repairs, he now draws for one hundred Pounds Sterling on Your Hon^{ble} Board in a Sett of Bills of Exchange in favour of John Crowley Esq^r of London, the money being paid here by Mess^{rs} Philips & Savage which Bills I hope will meet with favourable Acceptance, and thereby raise the Exchange to the advantage of the future Service.

I am with a most profound Respect
Hon^{ble} Gentⁿ
Yours &c.
[P. MASCARENE]

129

ESTIMATE OF MATERIALS IN STERLING¹

Estimate of Expence for the Repairs of the Practicable Breaches of His Maj^{ties} Fort of Annapolis Royall to putt it in a posture of Deffence according to Order, till a new Project for Rebuilding be agreed on.

The Practicable Breaches to be repair'd Contain in breadth 907 feet.

	Sterling		
	£	S	D
For which are requisite 1555 Round Timbers of 7 Inches Diameter one with another & 20 feet long, whereof 290 Serviceable are in Store & 1265 Round Timbers to be procur'd at 7½ ^s P piece Deliver'd att High Water mark	39	"	7½
D ^o for Landtyes, Tennants & Ribbons 240 D ^o ye piece.	7	10	
Drawing of the Timbers @ 1 ^d P piece.	9	8	1½
3 Carpenters for fitting the Timbers Raising & fixing them for 90 days at 3/9 the three P Diem.	16	17	6
1 Smith for making long Spikes & Iron fasts to strengthen the landtyes & fasten the Ribbons @ 1/3 P Diem for 40 days.	2	10	"
1 Sodd Cutter @ 1/3 P Diem for 30 days.	1	17	6
1 Sodd Layer for 60 days @ 1/3 P Diem.	3	15	"
Carriage of Sodds.	8	"	"
1000 Pallisadoes to be planted in guise of a Berme @ 3 ^d P piece.	12	10	"
1500 Pallisadoes Round the edge of the Counters carps.	18	15	"
1800 Frezes @ 1½ ^d per piece	11	5	"
Labourers to be employ'd in the Scarping of the Breaches, throwing the earth again between the Timbers when up, removing the superfluous Earth & attending the several Artificiers employed on Occasion.	50	"	"
1 Overseer of the Workmen for 90 days @ 2/ P diem.	9	"	"
	£190	8	9

Iron Requisite to Carry on the Works—

old Iron { 450^{lb} for 280 Spikes One foot ½ long &
150 one foot long.
3000 for Iron fasts to Strengthen the Landtyes
1250 Short spikes—the old drawn spikes in Store fitt for use here.
400 Twenty penny Nails

P. MASCARENE

Attested by me
R. PHILIPPS

130

ORDNANCE ACCOUNT IN STERLING AND BOSTON¹

Account of Money Rec^d and Expended by L^t Jn^o Washington for the Contingencies of His Majesty's Garrison of Annapolis Royall from Nov^r 1st to June 13th 1720.

Debt ^r	Sterling			Boston		
To Rec ^d . of Rob ^t . Chappell Mas ^r , of the Dorothy of Dartmouth.	11	10	"	23	—	—
To a Sett of Bills drawn in favour of W ^m Winnett on the R ^t . Honb ^{ts} the Mas ^{rs} . Generall & the other Princip ^l Officers of His Majesty's Ordinance.	50	—	—	100	—	—
	61	10	"	123	—	—
Due to Ballance.	35	18	6	71	17	—
	97	8	6	194	17	—
Debt ^r					Boston	
By the Expence on contingencies for Pay of Artificiers and Labourers & Procuring Necessaries for the Garrison from Nov ^r 1 st to Dec ^r . 31 st 1719 at P Acco ^t				68	2	5
By D ^o from Jan ^r . 1 st to Ap ^l 21 st 1720 as P Acco ^t				35	2	11
By D ^o from April 22 ^d . to June 13 th 1720 as p ^r Acco ^t & Vouchers..				91	11	8
				194	17	—

ANNAPOLIS ROYALL

June 21st 1720

Errors Excepted

P

JOHN WASHINGTON

131

TRADING BY BARTER; TAX DIFFICULTIES; HIGH PRICES²

ANNAPOLIS ROYAL

My LORDS

A As there are not frequent opportunity's of Correspondence between this place and Great Brittain, I am carefull to make use of such as offer to acquaint your Lordships with the posture of affaires of this Province:

I have the Honour to assure your Lordships that nothing shall be wanting on my part towards doeing my duty, but whilst I am shut up within this Garrison, without the necessary conveniency of lookeing abroad, the People of Minas and Chignecto know very well they are out of my Power and in spite of any thing I can doe to obstruct carry on a Clandestine Trade withe Cape Breton which they supply yearly with corn and Cattle in exchange for the Woollen and Linnen manufactures of France.

H As to the Trade of this Country (to which I have not yett had time to speake) it is intirely hitherto in favour of Boston, consisting in Fish, Furrs,

¹ N.S. A. 11. p. 151. B.M. Add. 19071. fo: 5b.

² N.S. A. 11. pp. 186-194. Undated B.N.S. Vol. 3. C. 21. [July 1720.]

Feathers and Oyle; Of the first there is not less than Eighty or one hundred Quintalls caught in a Season by the Vessells of New England, which they carry to all the markets of Portugal the Mediterranean and West Indies; the Furr Trade is carried on by four or five Sloops who make three Voyages in the Yeare, bringing with mostly West India Commodities, and Provisions of New England with some European goods, all which they put off here sometimes at Four or Five hundred p Cent and carry away by computation, nine, or ten thousand Pounds worth of Furrs yearly, without paying the least duty or import towards the support of this Government, which is without any Settled Fund, to bear the necessary Contingencies thereof, which must fall a charge upon the Government at home, while those People reap all the profit; there is likewise in the upper part of the Bay a very good Coal mine, which the People of Boston fetch at their pleasure not only without paying any acknowledgment to the Lord of the Mannor (His Majesty) but without the good manners to ask his leave.

I am

With great Respect
My Lords
Your Lordships
Most Obedient and
Most humble Servant
R. PHILLIPS.

132

TRADE BETWEEN MINAS AND CAPE BRETON¹

Mr. John Broadstreet, a young gentleman volunteer, who had been sent to Mines to prevent the trade in cattle they carried on with Louisbourg, . . . returned early in September to Annapolis, with information that Mr. John Alden had been robbed of his goods at Mines by a party of Indians, . . . It appeared that the order in council respecting grain, requiring it to be brought to Annapolis, had created discontent among the masters of vessels; and the governor having no funds for carrying on the magazine for grain, the regulation seems to have been abandoned. An order passed to regulate parties for hunting across the bay of Fundy. Chiefs of parties or gangs were to give the governor security to carry away no passengers or effects, nor more provisions than would serve them for the trip, nor to outstay the time limited in their pass. . . .

133

PRICES OF MATERIALS IN STERLING²

Annapolis' Repairs. Materials Nat.¹ History—
1720. Mr. Belknap's papers.

Materials to be procur'd in the Govern^t of Nova Scotia the particular Places where and their common and as yet Stated prices in Sterling Money—Ruff Stone and Slate, att the Entry of Jenny's Streights & other parts of this River.

¹ History of Nova Scotia, Beamish Murdoch. Vol. I. pp. 377-378. 1720.

² Brown Collection N.S.M. 651A. pp. 115-116. B.M. Add. MSS. 19071 fo. 103. No. 13.

Smooth Stone out of the Quarry att Chignicto may be brought here att the rate of Lime Stone, from Musquash Cove or St Johns River att the Rate of Ten Shillings for 20 Cubical feet deliver'd here on the Beach—Brick may be made near this Fort and other Places of this River and is commonly Sold att the Rate of Nine Shillings P Thousand—

2 Inch Plank, are Saw'd att three Several Mills, two up the Brittish River and one on Jenny's River and are Sold att the Mills att the rate of Forty five Shillings P thousand feet—Inch Boards att 25 Shillings P thousand feet att the Mills 12 Inch Squar'd Timber att 1 1/2d a foot Running Measure 6 & 8 att 1^d Round Timber, White and other pine 10 & 12 Inch diameter for piles and other Uses att 1^d a foot—

All these materials are good in their quality butt will require Seasoning—The Quarry Stone att Chignicto is soft and will want time and care to harden it, nor can I till better acquainted with it Warrant its being good or thick enough for Coins and facings, tho' it is undoubtedly for Platforms and Hearths—The Lime Stone is a Ruff Marble and is commonly burnt with green Spruce or Pine Wood and Coal mixt amongst the Stone, the fire being continued 20 days and our kiln which contains about 35 Tunns consumes 18 Cord of Wood. The Lime is Strong and good and will allow of above two thirds of good Sand, (whereof enough is to be had here) to temper it into good Mortar. There is good Clay or *Terrass near this Fort* and other Parts of this River and *when dug in time and season'd, makes very good Brick*—There is required a good strong open Boat for the fetching these Several Materials, the same may be procur'd and brought here from Boston for about five and Twenty pounds Sterl, by which may be sav'd in the Main, the Carriage by Water along this River being in Canoes or Small Boats amounts to double the trouble and charges—

Attested by me

RICHARD PHILIPPS

Copie

134

EXCHANGE RATE ON BILLS¹

ANNAPOLIS ROYALL

Aug^t. 1st 1720.

Hon^{ble} S^{rs}.

I did myself the Hon^r. to send to the Hon^{ble} Board the 20th of June past at which time I transmitted to you an Acco^{tt} of Contingent Expences to the 21st of Aprill and Copies of all Orders since my Arrival to the 28 of May last with a Journall of the Expence of Ordnance Stores as by the Vouchers and Artificers monthly Acco^{tt}s from the 1st Jan^{ry} to May y^e 31st with a weekly Acco^t of Contingent Expences for the paym^t of Artificers, Labourers &c comencing Aprill 22^d as also what Timbers and other Necessaries have been received by me with their respective Receipts pursuant to the Engineers Orders to the 13th of June as also a Bill drawn in favour of M^r. Savage for One hundred pounds Sterlin to defray Contingent Charges at Cent p Cent, and now I herewith send you inclosed Vouchers for the Timbers, Freizes, Artificers, Labourers &c for the Repairs of the Fortifications of this Garrison with an Acco^t. of the Expenditure of the 100£ drawn in favour of s^d Savage with duplicates of Muster Rolls and Indents for Expence of Stores to the 1st Ins^t I am now to inform your Hon^{rs} that I have drawn three Setts of Bills of Exchange on you One for 100£ to defray Contingences, One for Subsistance of 131: 17: 4 and y^e third for Arrears 89: 7: 1^d

¹N.S. A. 13. pp. 201-204. B.T.N.S. Vol. 4. p^t of C. 49.

the whole amounting to 321: 5: 1 in favour of Mr. W^m. Winnett he having advanced on s^d. Bill 120 P Cent, w^{ch} is more then what has hitherto been given for the Ordnance Bills and because I would not draw them in favour of Mr. Savage at 100 p Cent, the sole Reason why his Excell^{cy} Coll^o Philipps and the Engineer would not attest the same I hope your hon^{rs} will not impute it being their neglect to me as a breach of Orders seeng y^t I might justly be accused of some false Ends not only by your Hono^{rs} but by all the people here under your Care in not accepting the highest Excha when offered w^{ch} in my humble opinion would be a plain Demonstration of the Breach of the trust you have been pleased to repose in me as to that respect of paying the Train, Moreover the Bombardeers and Gunners have all of them declared ag^t Savage and have in conjunction with myself certiyed to your Hono^{rs} in favour of M^r. W^m. Winnett who hath not only raised the value of our Bills from 90 & 95 P Cent to what they now are but hath been a very great Sufferer likewise by us, his Sloop last Winter being taken by y^e Spaniards on board of which there was a considerable Value for the Ordnance people w^{ch} he hath since made good and paid us our respective Suñes very honestly whereas there is not one in the place but exclaims against the other as the Rev^d Doctor Jn^o Harrison Chaplain to this Garrison can inform you as well as the particulars of other Transactions in the Governm^t w^{ch} Motives may it please your Hono^{rs} I hope will plead my Excuse in a great Measure for my contradicting his Excell^{cy} Coll^o Philipps at this time in favour of s^d Savage and prevaile with your Hono^{rs} not only to pay them without his attestation his reason being as afores^d but nominate the s^d M^r. Winnett to be the person to have the preference for the future to avoid all differences that may happen on that head he allways allowing the highest Exch^a w^{ch} I am sure will give satisfaction to the People here and prove to the good of His Majesties Service in these parts: I do not doubt but the Engineer hath wrote to the Hono^{ble} Board on this Subject and in Opposition to what I now lay before you, tho' I am convinced he hath heard every one of our people say that s^d M^r. Savage had cheated them and I do assure your Hono^{rs} that I have good grounds to assert the truth thereof by his very unjust dealings with me—I shall not enlarge farther on this subject at present but inform your Hon^{rs} that I conform to my Instructions I have made demand of his Excell^{cy} in relation to the 200^{lb} but can get no Account thereof.

J.W.

To the R^t Hon^{ble} the Mas^r. Gen^l.
and the principall Officers
of the Board of Ordnance &c.

135

PLUNDERING OF TRADERS AT CANSO¹

.....

It appears by the letters of governor Philipps to the secretary of State, that on the 7-18 August, 1720, the Indians surprized the fishermen at Canso in the dead of night, and drove them off their stages into their boats. Their fish and merchandize were left to the pillage of the French, who lay ready for that end. Mascarene says the Indians took the goods and the French took the fish. This, the Indians stated, was done in reprisal for what was taken from the French by captain Smart. The fishermen held a council the next morning, and concluded to

¹ History of Nova Scotia, Beamish Murdoch. Vol. I. pp. 375-378.

send a sloop (with Henshaw) to cape Breton, to seek for redress, but not finding it to their satisfaction, they sent to governor Philipps in a vessel for relief. The governor supplied and despatched him with arms, ammunition and provisions, and would have given him an officer with a detachment of the garrison, but Henshaw thought there would be no occasion.

Mr. Henshaw, of Boston, a principal merchant of Canso, went to Louisbourg with a complaint to the French governor, who excused himself from intermeddling, the Indians not being French subjects, nor under his control. The French prisoners were sent to Annapolis Royal. The loss sustained by the English was estimated at £20,000 currency. [2 Hutch., Mass., 240.]

The prisoners were brought to Annapolis by captain John Henshaw, of Cansoe, who, on 29 August, o.s., was made a justice of peace and captain of militia at that place.

136

EXCHANGE AT 120%¹

ANNAPOLIS ROYALL

Aug^t 17th 1720.Most Honrd S^{rs}.

I humbly beg your pardon that hitherto according to your Order I have not sent you an Acco^{tt} of the Tranactions of this place, what was transacted before the Arrivall of the Govern^r. You have had in regard to the Gunners Confinement being put in Irons and the designs of some persons to have the affaires of the Hono^{ble} Board at their own disposall &c w^{ch} I had hopes would have had a period when he came hither, but contrary to Expectation fear the Reverse for Merchandising as it took its Originall from the first Reduction of this place still continues and as it grows in years Encreases in Strength w^{ch} causes our greatest fewds and strife and by all Appearance by the Council of his Secretary of Warr and State M^r. Arthur Savage will strive to monopolize everything in this Colony insomuch that not only the Graine but even the fire Wood (by a late Edict) must be bought of their Magazines no Englishman being allowed to cutt one stick for his own proper Use or any Inhabitant to sell either except to themselves alone. I am afraid Major Mascareen leans a little too much to that Interest, but as persons of his Excellcys Character are Rever'd as Gods, and he having double Duty to perform may play a double Card, I humbly ask yo^r Hono^{rs} pardon for explaining myself so openly, but humbly assure you tis matter of fact, and believe Major Armstrongs Letters will evince the Truth. I have strugled and with no little difficulty gott myself clear of Savage who by his wiles had brought your Hono^{rs}. Bills to stand at Cent P Cent by my Oversight w^{ch} I have now brought to 120 P Cent upon M^r. W. Winnett Merch^t of this place who had the Misfortune of loosing his Sloop last Winter by the Spaniards. I have drawn in his Favour three setts of Bills w^{ch} I humbly beg you'll please to make punctual payment of the whole, Amounting to £321: 5: 1^d and because I would not comply with their demands of letting Savage have them at Cent P Cent they would not sign them. I have sent to the hono^{ble} Board Muster Rolls of the Months of Feb^{ry}, March, April, May, June & July last with eight Indents

¹ N.S. A. 13. pp. 205-207. B.T.N.S. Vol. 4. p^t of C. 49.

of the Expence of the Stores to the first of June nothing intervening from that time to the first of Aug^t with twenty four Receipts of what Timber and Friezes have been received upon the Contingent Acco^{tt} and Maj^r Mascareens Orders as also M^r. Biggs Certificate and L^t. Gov^r. Doucett's Order for payment of the Labourers and M^r. Biggs and all the weekly payments in Major Mascareens time being fourteen in all for the paym^t of the Artificers Labourers & Overseers all signed and paid by me to the first of Aug^t last with an Acco^t of what Money received and Expended upon the contingencies of the Garrison as by the respective papers may appear.

J. WASHINGTON

To Brigad^r MICH: RICHARDS
Surveyor Generall

137

EXCHANGE AT 120%; GOVERNMENT CREDIT IMPROVING¹

ANNAPOLIS ROYAL

Aug^t 18th 1720

Hon^{ble} Gent^a

1st After having press'd Lieut^t Washington for a considerable time, for an Acc^t of his disbursements since June 13th and the State of Cash in his hands, I obtain'd it some days ago by which it appear'd the £100 Sterling drawn for, by him, were Spent and it was necessary to draw for more money for the defraying the remaining charge of Repairs, according to the Estimate transmitted to your Honb^{le} Board. The public Credit of the Board is so well re-established from what it was sunk to on my arrival here, that two Merchants fairly strove for the bills to be drawn, and bid beyond whatever has been given hitherto (viz^t) 120 P C^t Exchange the two Merchants are the same which alternately and the two last Draughts, Philipps & Savage on the one part, & W^m. Winnett & Clark on the other. Some Substantial reasons, all founded on the Publick good have made me incline for preference to the first: 1st because they may exhibit their payments in the Specie till now, most currant in this Country (viz^t) Boston Bills of Credit which they have kept to in the last Draught of £100 Sterling, having honour'd M^r. Washingtons Notes wth punctuall payment, and always with ready money when required, tho' the Ballance M^r. Washington was and still is Indebted for, to them did not seem to expect such payments. 2^{dly} they are ready to lay down the paym^t for the said Bills, which I am certain the other cant but in part, and the same accident in the risque from Boston may happen, which I found had happen'd at my first coming here, and had a great deal of trouble to extricate M^r. Washington out of.

3^{dly} Lieut^t Washington drawing in favour of Philipps & Savage, a Considerable Ballance owen them by Lieut^t Washington, might be partly, if not wholly discharg'd to their Satisfaction, the Honour of the publick Credit of the Board, and of M^r. Washington's advantage. The Latter however has been inveighed so much on the other side, as to give the full promise of the Bills and to have the same ready drawn, sign'd and deliver'd in favour of the said Winnett, without the Govern^rs participation or attestation, or any from me, and contrary to a promise made by the Governour, that whenever Philipps & Savage should offer equally with any body else, they should have the preference, which from y^e reasons above mention'd they in my humble opinion Justly ought. Whatever the consequence of this proceeding of M^r. Washingtons may be, I can

¹N.S. A. 11. pp. 202-205. B.M. add. 19070. fo. 44. Unsigned but evidently from Mascarene.

positively assure your Hon^{rs} that I have & shall continue to Act for the publick good, and not for any private view or Interest of my own, in which I dare flatter myself I shall have the testimony of every one who sees how far matters relating to the hon^{ble} Board of Ordnance have been retriev'd since my being here, I mean how the price of the Materials have been lowered. Artificers and Labourers, who formerly were rather kept at play than at work, strictly watched & kept to their several taks and in a word how much work has been done for a very small expense.

.....

3. I could not take a Copie of this Article, being hurried to send it, for fear the Sloop should sail without it, I remember I mention'd in it Lieu^t Washington's having borrow'd money to pay Philips & Savage. 145 which the latter took very unwillingly expecting the benefit of remitting their money home in Sterling when they had been so long in advance for it & offer'd the same exchange as Winnett did.

138

ACADIANS RECKONING IN FRENCH MONEY¹

Prudent Robicheau Jun^r aged Twenty four yeares a French Inhabitant of Annapolis Royal being examined upon Oath before His Excellency Richard Philips Esq^r Captain General &c; & his Majesty's Council at His Garrison of Annapolis Royal afores^d. the 24th August 1720.

Declares. That this sumer being at St. Peters on Cape Breton, he heard several times among the french there, that the Indians intended some time this summer to fall upon Cansoe and Plunder it

.....

That this Depon^t. sett out from St. Peters on the 9th Instant in a Shallop haveing Michael richards, Father Vincent a Popish Priest of Shignecto & several French passengers on board bound there, the next day being off the gutt of Cansoe. Several Indian Squawes came on board & informed them that the Indians had taken Cansoe, at the same time they heard several gunns which they Judged to be there. Sometime after on the same day being in the gutt aforesaid they saw a Shallop following them; which in a little time came up haveing about fourteen or fifteen Indians on board more or less who informed them that they with fifty five or sixty five Indians had taken Cansoe and plunder'd it and forc't all the English People to retire on board their Vessels, that several of the Indians were for burning two ships rideing there but that the chief of the Indians from Cape Breton were against it. That they had killed one English man & wounded four. This Depon^t. saith he was on board the Indian Shallop & knew several of the Indians on board, who belonged to Menis the others to Cape Breton & thereabouts. That he saw on board a considerable value of English goods, as near as he could Judge was to the Value of Two hundred pistoles & about twenty English Crownes this Depon^t. saw in money: all which the Indians said they had taken from the English at Cansoe That this Depon^t. as well as most of the French on board with him bought of the Indians several Parcells of s^d. plunder. That several Presents were made out of it, by the Indians to Father Vincent, that he had publicly approved of what they had done to the English. That further the Indians told them in a short time they intended to make a visit to Annapolis Royall. This Depon^t saith the two shallops kept comp^a. about two houres then parted the Indians

¹ N.S. A. 12. pp. 1-3. B.T.N.S. Vol. 3. C. 27.

for Cobequet & so for Menis while they made the best of their way for Chignecto. This Depon^t. further declares that he being at Cansoe about two months since one Jinkings master of a New England Sloop burthen about twenty five Tonns Rhoad Island built belonging to Martins vineyard, who with one George Mobbs Super Cargoe sold her to Mons^r. Dernie from thence they carried her to Louisbourg.

marke of
PRUDENT × ROBICHEAU.

139

CREDIT NOTES TO BE ISSUED ON RECEIPT OF MONEY FROM
BOSTON¹

ANNAPOLIS ROYAL,
Aug^t 27th 1720.

The above is a Copie of my last to your Honours wherein I had no time to say, that on the 18th past, in the morning Just before my Letter was Seal'd I was at the Governours, when M^r Washington brought the Gunners to be muster'd, which accordingly were muster'd and the Muster Rolls Sign'd by Govern^r Philipps. M^r Washington produced a Sett of Bills, for Six Months of the Gunners Pay for attestation, the Governour asked him a sight of some paragraph of his Instructions relating to the said Pay, which he having produc'd he was ask again, why he did not produce the Pay Lists att the same time with the Muster Rolls & new bills on which the Govern^r added that when he should conform to his Instructions he should attest his Bills. I heard there also that M^r Washington was drawing for the full of the Arrears of the Gunners, without taking notice of the twelve months provisions, they had in Burges's time which as I understand has never been dis-counted for yet, I had caution'd him of it long before, but his Answer was this was not in his time. I have heard since that Lieu^t Washington without taking any further notice of what was told him by the Governour, or me, has given the Bills to M^r Winnett, and that Your Honours may see that I had stipulated for M^r Washington, without hurt to the publick Credit, I inclose the paper N^o 1. M^r Savage lays his own plea before your Hon^{rs} which may I hope be a proof that I had reason to prefer him for the Bills to Winnett. I writt the next day to Lieu^t Washington, of which the Paper N^o 2 is a Copie, that he might not transact on Acco^t of the Contingencies, as he had done on the Gunners pay Bills, butt hitherto have had nothing of what I therein mention, tho' he had this the same day of its Date.

I also inclose N^o 3 an Acco^t of some Debts contracted by the Gunners, for which application has been made to M^r Washington and he answers that he'll pay the Gun^{rs} notes when the Money comes from Boston, att whose risque it is to come from thence I dont know but if Winnett should chance to miscarrie, M^r Washington should be in a ten times worse condition than when I arriv'd here.

I am with great Respect
Hon^l Gen^l &c.

¹ N.S. A. 12. pp. 10-11. B.M. add: 19070. fo: 44b. Unsigned but evidently from Mascarene.

140

PLUNDERING OF TRADERS AT CANSO¹

To Richard Philipps Esq^r Captain General and Commander in Chief in and over His Majestyes Province of Nova Scotia Governor of Placentia in new foundland &c—

The Memorial of John Henshaw, William Taylor and Richard Picke of Cansoe in behalf of the rest of the Inhabitants. Most humbly sheweth—

1st That on the 8th August 1720 We were surpris'd in the night by the French & Indians; who stript and robb'd us of all to the value of eighteen thousand pounds more or less.

2^{dly} Not being contented with that fired several small arms upon us and killed two of us, as we were getting of in our boates and drove several of us into the Sea so that one of us were drown'd in hast of getting off—

3^{dly} At two o Clock in the afternoon M^r John Henshaw M^r W^m Taylor M^r Jethro Furber and M^r Nath^l Shannon sailed in a small Vessell to Louisbourg on the Island of Cape Breton and presented our grievances & abuses to the Governor of the said place as p our Memorial to your Excellency will appear the s^d Governor made light of it & answer'd if any french men were taken in the fact they should make satisfaction but as for the Indians he had nothing to do with them—

4— That Capt. Thomas Richards master of a ship rideing in the harbour of Cansoe fitted out two small Vessels in pursuit of those robbers, and took six chalopps with part of the plunder on board viz^t European goods & fish, which they brought into s^d harbour; with fifteen french men on board, w^{ch} s^d french men had taken off from s^d place in their boates—

5th That at our arrival in s^d Harbour with the challops aforesaid, some of our men had taken two of the Indians robbers, prisoners, which said Indians confessed they were encouraged & had Orders to robb us from the Governor of Cape Britton viz^t Monsieur St. Ovid Brouillon.

Now Your Memoriallists most humbly pray Your Excellency would supply us with some men & arms, and Ammunition, whereby we may be inabled to defend the rights of the Crowne of England, or otherwise as Your Excellency in your great wisdom shall see meet And Your Memoriallists as in duty bound shall ever Pray.

JOHN HENSHAW
WILLIAM TAYLER
RICHARD PICKE

read in Council
the 29th August 1720
attested A^r SAVAGE Seery.

141

TRADING LICENCES FROM INDIANS²

Captaine John Alden Master or Command^r of the Sloop Two Brothers at Annapolis Royal the 14th September 1720 personally appeared before his Excellency Richard Philipps Esq^r Captain General and Governor in Chief in and over his Majesty's Province of Nova Scotia &cⁿ and made Oath on the Holy Evangelist That on the 22nd of the last month he being at Menis (a French

¹ N.S. A. 12. pp. 25-27. B.T.N.S. Vol. 3. C. 27.

² N.S. A. 12. pp. 77-78. Mines B.T.N.S. Vol. 3. C. 30.

Towne in this Province) with his Sloop aforesaid—Eleven Indians with one Peter Nunquadden their Chief, came to him and demanded fifty livers for liberty to trade, saying this Countrey was theirs, and every English Trader should pay Tribute to them, to which payment the Deponent agreed being under necessity a few dayes after the said Chief told the s^d Deponent that if any person came there with any Orders from General Philipps that he would make him Prissoner and distroy what he had, neither should any Orders of that Government be observed or minded there.

That on the 27th of the said month the Depon^t. and his Crew being on board his Sloop aforesaid there. The same before mentioned Indians & two more from Cobequet came on board in a Hostile manner and drove him & his crew on shoare, Plunderd his Sloops Cargoe to the value of Two hundred and Sixty pounds at least, without any provocation, or difference between them in the least. Jurat coram me

R. PHILLIPS

JN^o. ALDEN.

142

GOODS TO BE PROCURED FROM LOCAL MERCHANTS¹

ANNAPOLIS ROYAL
Sept: 16th 1720

S^r.

By your Return of Mus-quetts Flints in Store it appearing there are butt Twenty, it is my opinion you ought to procure from some of the merchants or Traders here, about one thousand, which may I hope be sufficient till some supply comes from the Hon^{ble} the Board of Ordnance.

I am

S^r.

your most humble Serv^t.
P. MASCARENE

To Lieu^t. JOHN WASHINGTON
Mas^r. Gun^r. & Storekeeper of
Annapolis Royal.

143

PAYMENTS IN BOSTON BILLS; MEANS OF ASSURING PUBLIC CREDIT²

ANNAPOLIS ROYALL
21st Nov^r 1720.

Hon^{ble} Gentlemen

.....
9. As for Payments they have been made in Boston Bills of Credit and the same may be continued so, which with good management will turn to advantage and lessen the Expense if the Exchange continues high. The Paymasters notes might have the same effect if his Credit was once thoroughly warranted by your Honours so as he might be obliged to change the Notes into Bills on your Hon^{ble} Board, and those Bills punctually paid and not lyable to a Protest, and

¹ N.S. A. 12. p. 88. B.M. Add. 19071. fo: 7b.

² N.S. A. 12. pp. 172-178. B.M. Add. 19070. fo: 45b.

the Merchant or the Owner of the Bills not suffer but the Paymaster or any other Officer guilty of mismanagem^t ought to be punish'd if going contrary to his orders, directions or Instructions. In this last proposal three things are to be provided—1st the stating the value of the said Notes either on the foot of sterling or on that of Boston Bills of Credit, if on the latter the Paymaster to draw in Exchange for his Notes on a Marchand in Boston with whom the Exchange between Boston money and Sterling may be contracted for such a space of time, and that Merch^t. only to have the Sterling Bills on your Honb^{le} Board, Or otherwise the said Notes to be exchang'd directly for Sterling Bills not under the summ of ten pounds Sterling to avoid confusion and trouble—2^{dly}. The Paymaster must be oblig'd to exchange the said Notes when presented to him to the said Value of ten pounds sterling which otherwise would stopp the Credit att once and 3^{dly} the greatest Care must be taken to avoid counterfeiting of these notes by Indenting, Numbring, Sealing and Signing with different hands.

All which is most humbly submitted

by

Your Most Humble
most obedient and
most faithful Ser^t.

P. MASCARENE

144

FINANCE, EXCHANGE AND CURRENCY AT ANNAPOLIS ROYAL¹

ANNAPOLIS ROYALL

Nov^r 26th 1720

Hon^{ble} Sirs,

I hope you have Reced my dispatches of the 1st of Aug^t last, wherein I sent you an Acco^t of Contingent Expences to the 21st of Aprill & Copies of all Orders since my Arrivall to the 28th of May last with a Journal of the Expence of Ordnance Stores as by the Vouchers & Artificers monthly Acco^{ts} from the first of Jan^{ry} to May 31st with a weekly Acco^t of Contingent Expences for the paym^t of Artificers Labourers &c Comencing Aprill the 22^d. as also what Timbers, and other Necessaries have been reced by me with their respective Receipts pursuant to the Engineers Orders to the 13th of June as also a Bill drawn in favour of M^r. Savage for £100 Sterlin to defray Contingent Charges at Cent P Cent with inclosed Vouchers for the Timbers Freizes, Artificers, Labourers &c for the Repaires of the Fortifications of this Garrison with an Acco^t of the Expenditure of the 100£ Duplicates of Muster Rolls and Indents for Expence of Stores & three Setts of Bills in favour of M^r Winnett who did advance 120 P Cent I now herein transmit your Hono^{rs} an Acco^t of the Contingent Expences from Aug^t the first 1720 to the 5th of Nov^r Ins^t with 14 weekly Acco^{ts} signed by the Engineer and Certified by the Overseer to that Time also a Journal of the Expence of Ordnance Stores and Certificates monthly Expence from June y^e 1st to the 31st of Oct^r 1720 both days included with three Indents and Copies of Orders to the 1st of Nov^r instant with Copyes of Muster Rolls from June y^e 1st to Nov^r 1st I have drawn two setts of Bills viz^t One on the Contingent Acco^t for 127: 11: 7 farthing Sterlin, the 27£ odd money advanced upon my own Acco^t as by the Acco^{tt} will appear and the other for six Months Subsistance for my self, Two Bombardeers, and seven Gunners from Jan^r. 1st 1721 to the last of June following amounting to £132: 7^s. 1^d Sterlin both in favour

¹ N.S. A. 13. pp. 208-212. B.T.N.S. Vol. 4. p^t of C: 49.

of M^r W^m Winnet Merch^t or his Order, I shall by the next send the whole years Expenditure with the Remains, I had not drawn for the Six Months S^{ubs}. but the Continuance of the Winter Season that no vessell can arrive here before May and it may be reasonably imagined y^t provisions will be very scarce by reason no Store Ship is arrived hitherto nor can be expected this Season, besides the French Inhabitants are severall of them gone to Cape Breton with their Effects by the severall Exactions and Oppressions of the Gen^l^{ls} Secretary M^r Savage, and the Gen^l has secured the greatest part of the Cattle from the rest, as also what wheat comes into Harbour into his own Stores by the Advice of his great Secretary, so we shall be obliged to buy every thing we have Occasion for of them at their own price, which if we had ready mony we could get of the French for half the price, The Indians by the Instigation of some of the French Malecontents have plundered severall Vessells in the Bay and the Fishery at Cancoe, insomuch that the Loss is computed to £10,000. Whereupon Maj^r Armstrong with his Comp^a are going to Cancoe by his Excell^{ys} Order, In regard to the 200£ lodged in his Excell^y Gen^l Philipps hands I can give your Hon^{rs} no farther Acco^t then that there has been bought as I imagine 3540 foot of Board at a penny P foot 300 foot of plank at two pence P foot and three Chaldron and fourteen Bushels of Coal at three pound P Chaldron as also Lime Stone 22 Tun at Twenty shillings P Tun, and Ten Tun at fifteen shillings New England mony, this is what at present I can find out relating to any Expence upon that Acco^t all the Nailes and other Materials have been issued out of their own Stores, I have spoke to Maj^r Mascareen to inspect as nigh as possible into that affair, but he shewed some unwillingness for fear of offending His Excell^y who bears an absolute sway in this place: The Officers are all Merch^{ts} here from the highest to the Lowest and pay their people in Rum Molassis, Tobacco and such like Traffick at their own prices, and I believe not one private man has had a tenn shilling Bill at Comand, since Gov^r Nicholson's Time to my Arrivall here, for Major Mascareen obliged me to pay all the Contingencies in Boston Mony, yet his Serg^t the Overseer by whose order I know not, has kept the Bills in his own hands, and paid the Labourers in Rum Molassis &c so that the Bills were all sunk as heretofore; if any Occurrences happen, I shall transmit them to your Hon^{rs} who am.

Honord Sirs
 your most devoted and
 obed^t humble serv^t
 J.W.

To the Board of Ordnance.

145

TRADE BETWEEN BOSTON AND ANNAPOLIS ROYAL¹

.....

The Trade of Annapolis Royal at this time was carried on by four or five sloops from Boston, who commonly made three voyages in the season, bringing some woollen manufactures of Great Britain, but mostly West Indian products. These they exchanged for furs and feathers, to the value of £10,000 yearly, without paying duties outward or inward. The collector was a diligent officer, but his salary was small, and he had not a shallop at his command, or any allowance for extraordinary disbursements. The expence of fortifications required was estimated at £3,000. [*Philips to sec'y of State, 24 Nov., 1720.*]

.....

¹ History of Nova Scotia. Beamish Murdoch. Vol. I. p. 380.

146

PAYMENT OF WAGES IN BOSTON BILLS¹

ANNAPOLIS ROYAL,
14th Jan^r 1720/1.

Hon^{ble} Gentⁿ

.....

I flatter myself that from the Letters, Papers & Acco^{ts} I have transmitted from hence to yo^r Hon^{ble} Board, it will (in my humble opinion) appear that I have not gone beyond what your Honours prescribe me for my direction, the repairing the Breaches of the Fort being grounded on Govern^r Philipps's written Order, and within the Compass of the Paragraph of the Report made by the L^{ds} Com^{rs} of Trade wherein regard is had to protect the Garrison & Inhabitants from Surprize, the Breaches were so Wide & so practicable & the Inhabitants about us so numerous & so unruly that it would have been impossible for me to have Vouch'd for the Safety of the Garrison without those Repairs, but what I most rely on, & by which I hope to obtain a favourable construction, on what I have done, is the small Expen^{ce} laid out on so much work, which cannot but clear me of having had a View to any Self or private Interest—I must own that the ready help I met with by Govern^r Philipps's directions, from the Troops here, (who not being over fatigu'd in their Duty, and Methods, being us'd to have them paid duely every Week, in ready money or Boston Bills which hitherto is the most acceptable paym^t here) wrought diligently & chearfully and the Diligence of the Overseer Employ'd, Contributed very much to the Smallness of the Expen^{ce}: I keep as few people employ'd as possibly I can, tho' the craziness of most of the houses and Barracks, makes them perpetually be in want of some Repair or other to keep them Standing and Tight. The inclos'd N^o 1 will shew your Hon^{rs} the Expen^{ce} for the two last months.

.....

I am Inform'd by the Govern^r that the Sloop intended for the Survey of this Coast is to be built at Boston, and will be ready by the middle of next April. I shall continue by all Opportunitys to give your Hon^{rs} the State of Affairs in these parts & to approve myself with great respect—

R^t Honourable
& Hon^{ble} Gentⁿ.

147

DISCOUNTING OF ORDNANCE BILLS LOCALLY²

ANNAPOLIS ROYALL
Jan^r 16th 1721.

Most Honrd Sirs

In my last of Nov^r 26th I sent you an Acco^{tt} of the Contingent Expences from Aug^t 1st 1720 to Nov^r 5th with a Journall of the Expen^{ce} of Ordnance Stores and Artificers Monthly Expen^{ce} from June y^e 1st to Nov^r 1st 1720. I have now sent you the whole years Expen^{ce} with the Remains—Also the Timbers and Friezes reced in, with Copyes of Orders and two Indents, and

¹ N.S. A. 13. pp. 12-15. B.M. Add. 19070 fo: 48b. Unsigned but evidently from Mascarene.

² N.S. A. 13. pp. 16-17. B.T.N.S. Vol. 4. p^t. of C: 49.

Artificers monthly Expençe for the months of Nov^r and Dec^r there was a Bill drawn in favour of M^r W^m Winnett Aug^t 10 1720 & because both the Gen^l and Maj^r Mascareen would not sign it, I signed myself being there was then an absolute Necessity for mony at that time, and they continually drawing mony for the Works &c from me either with a design to gett all entirely under their own directions or what I do not know w^{ch} I leave to your better Judgm^t w^{ch} £100 tho' paid and discounted by Maj^r Mascareen's Acco^t was never Incerted tho' discharged by the said Acco^{tt} of w^{ch} I hope your Hon^{rs} will make punctuall payment, I have in my hands £95 Eleven shillings & six pence Sterlin on the Contingent Acco^{tt}, I intend to make a Generall Survey of the Stores as soon as the Season will admitt. In regard of the £200 in the Gen^{ls} hands I am in the dark otherwise then I have writt in my last for they keep what Stores they buy and Convert to publick uses under their own Custody and Issue them out without my knowledge.

I am

most Honord Sirs
your Hono^{rs}
most Obed^t and
Devoted humble Serv^{tt}

J. WASHINGTON.

To his Grace JN^o DUKE OF MARLBOROUGH
Mas^r Gen^l of the Ordnance & the
principall officers of the same
at the office of Ordnance
London

148

PAYMENT OF WAGES IN READY MONEY¹

ANNAPOLIS ROYALL
April 7th 1721

S^r

I rēced yours by M^r Boudre and am very glad to hear you past away the Winter in perfect health. There has been a party cause carryed on with all the violence imaginable since your departure but they can do me no hurt, for I still keep my ground, The Generall will not let you have the Bell, The Savage King still reigns absolute en Covert, for I believe the Gen^l and he are so linked together in point of Trade that it is impossible to part them and they want to Engross every thing with the Assistance of M^r Daniell who has brought Goods from Great Brittain and sells cheaper then any of the Boston Merch^{ts} can: Whereupon they have utterly declined coming here, so you may expect to have no Communication from me unless you send Vessells. I have had a very severe check for Clark's furloe from his Excell^{cy} by some of the parties Insinuation and likewise to have a severer for his discharge but I hope it will all blow over; for he did not blame me. I therefore desire you will write to His Excell^{cy} that Clark is a crazy and infirm man not fit for his Maj^{ties} Service so send him his discharge by M^r Boudre: I have sent you one Bombardeer with Stores and I hope you will use him civilly being entirely employed in the Hono^{ble} Office of Ordnance Service, Maj^r Mascareen contends for the absolute Comānd of the Stores Gunners &c as also would Engross the whole pay into his own hands w^{ch} I imagine is by the Gen^{ls} Instigation And whereas he has obliged me to pay the

¹ N.S. A. 13. pp. 60-62. B.T.N.S. Vol. 4. p^t. of C. 49.

workmen in ready mony purposely to carry on a Sutling Trade for his Excell^{ty} as supposed (his Clark paying most of them in Rum as many Officers of that party do) I hope you will remonstrate Maj^r Mascareens proceedings to the Honb^{le} Maj^r Gen^l Armstrong in Order to acquaint the Hono^{ble} Board of Ordnance

.....

and am with all due Respects desiring you would write by all Opportunities to him who is.

S^r

Your most humble S^t

J. W.

To Maj^r LAWR: ARMSTRONG
At Cancoe

149

EXCHANGE AT 100%¹

ANNAPOLIS ROYALL

April 22^d 1721.

Hono^{ble} Gent^l

After many pressing Instances which are enter'd in the Extract of Journal, I have att last obtain'd of Ltⁿ Washington to draw up a State of his Acco^t of Stores which on my Examination having found faulty in a great many Articles, He promis'd to amend, butt is always so us'd to delay the finishing & closing any of his Papers till the Vessells are Just upon going that I have not the time thereby requisite to write as plainly or as fully as I could wish on the heads wherein he is any ways concern'd. I have prepar'd however a Copie of the State or Abstract of His Acco^{ts} and of my remarks thereon which I transmitt to your Hon^{rs} and if L^t Washington will amend the Errors which I made him sensible of by the said Remarks and comparing the same with his leidger, and draw up a new Extract more correct, I shall according to my Instructions sign to the same.

I have thought it vain to ask for any other Acc^t of Cash than what was sign'd and stated by him &c in the Book remitted to your Honb^{le} Board last fall and Entitled, Extract of Weekly Acc^{ts} by way of Gen^l Acc^{ts} &c Wherein he Remain'd Deb^r to Balance £25 10 Boston Money which was gain'd by the Advantage of the Exchange on the Bill of £127 Sterl^s drawn in fav^r of M^r Will^m Winnet and which £127 sterl. L^t Washington then claim'd as Ballance due to Him, tho' I have heard since he had drawn on your Honb^{le} Board for £100 Sterl^s more than he did then charge himself with. The above £25 10 have been sufficient to answer the Expense of this Winter in paying the Artificers when Employ'd on necessary work. I having drawn on M^r Washington only £9 2 3 or £18 4 6 Boston money (payments of that kind being att a hundred p^r C^t) this month's Expen^d Included.

.....

I am with most prof^d Respect &c.

¹ N.S. A. 13. pp. 72-75. B.M. Add. 19070 fo: 47b. Unsigned but evidently from Mascarene.

150

PRICES IN NEW ENGLAND MONEY¹

ANNAPOLIS ROYALL

May y^e 8th 1721Hono^{ble} Sr^s

I sent you Jan^{ry} 16th last the whole years Expençe with Remains also Timber and Freizes Reced with Copyes of Orders and two Indents and Artificers monthly Expençe for Nov^r and Dec^r. I have now sent you a quarterly Expençe of the Stores with Copyes of Orders, and two Receipts of M^r Skene Surgeon as also Muster Rolls to the 1st of May Ins^t with a true Copy of a Receipt under the Bombardeers and Gunners hands that they have reced their Subsistance to the first of Janu^{ry} last, I find by Setling my Books to the 1st of Aprill with the Engineer that the Gen^l has bought into the Stores as near as I can conjecture upon his Acco^{tt}

	N. England Money
Board 5296 foot at 1 ^d P foot.	£ 5 18 0
plank 500 foot at 2 ^d P foot.	4 3 4
Coal 104 Bushells.	9 15 0
Lime Stone 22 Tun at 20 ^s P Tun.	22 0 0
D ^o . . . 10 Tun at 15 ^s P Tun.	7 10 0
	49 6 4

As to what Stores he has bought I am still in the dark they keeping such Stores in their own Custody and Issue them without my knowledge to what Uses they please, I shall by the next send you an Acco^t of the Expençe on the Contingencies from the 6th of Nov^r last with proper Vouchers, I writt in my last that there was a Bill drawn in Favour of M^r W^m Winnett Aug^t 10th 1720, and because both the Gen^l and Maj^r Mascareen would not sign it, I signed myself being there was then an absolute Necessity for mony at that Time and they continually drawing mony for the Works &c from me either with a design to gett all entirely under their directions or what I do not know w^{ch} 100£ tho' paid and dis-counted by Maj^r Mascareen Acco^t was never Inserted tho' discharged by the s^d Acco^{tt} I am oblidge to take the Artificers Returns to know what Stores they expend having no other Rule to walk by—

I am

Hono^{ble} Sr^s
Your Hon^{rs} most Obed^t
and Devoted humble
Serv^{tt}

JN^o WASHINGTON.

To his Grace The Duke of Marlborough Mas^r Gen^l of the Ordnance and the principall Officers of the same at the Office of Ordnance.

London
Great Britain

¹ N.S. A. 13. pp. 86-88. B.T.N.S. Vol. 4. p^t. of C: 49.

151

ORDINANCE OF SECURITY OF CREDITORS¹

9 May, 1721. An order of governor and council passed, requiring any person leaving the province to report his name ten days previously in the Secretary's office, that creditors might have notice and get security. This regulation is borrowed from the act of Virginia, 1662, c. 127, which was afterwards in substance re-enacted by the general Assembly at Halifax, and remained in force until a recent period, making masters of vessels liable for the debts of those they took away without passes.

.....

152

DEFENCE TO CHARGES AGAINST ADMINISTRATION IN
ANNAPOLIS ROYAL²

Answers to Leiv^t Washington's Malicious Scandalous and vile Underhand Unjust and Unwarrantable Representations to Great Britain and Elsewhere, against His Excell^{cy} Govern^r. Philipps and y^e whole Garrison, By the L^t Govern^r Cap^{ts} & Subalterne Officers &c belonging to His Maj^{ties} Garrison of Annapolis Royall in Nova Scotia.

.....

No. 9. As to L^t. Washington's Letter Aug^t 17th 1720, To The Hon^{ble} Brigad^r Richards beginning Most Honrd S^r I humbly beg your pardon that hitherto according to your order I have not sent you an Account of the transactions of this place, what was transacted before the Arrivall of the Govern^r. you have had, in regard to the two Gunners Confinem^t being put in Irons and the designes of some persons to have the affaires of the Hono^{ble} Board at their own disposall &c - - Wee doe declare that the papers sent home last fall by the L^t. Govern^r. concerneing the two Gunners were taken Impartially and justly in Leiv^t Washington's presence who signed the same, and must take notice that those sent home by L^t. Washington to the Hono^{ble} Board, the L^t Gov^r declares were never compared before him and wee doe declare that wee never could imagine or conceive to have any affaires of the Hono^{ble} Board of Ordnance at our disposal therefore such Insinuation is false vile and Incoherent. As to what he mentions that he had hopes they would have had a period when he came hither (meaning His Excell^{cy} the Govern^r) but contrary to Expectation fear the Reverse.

Wee doe declare that upon the Arrivall of His Excell^{cy} which was in April 1720 That there was a period put to the confinement of the Two Gunners and His Excell^{cy} continually after was heaping of favours on the persons belonging to the Train by giving them Houses & Gardens with other Indulgencies,—But farther to shew what a vile Insinuation he would prepossess The Hon^{ble} Board with which if they please to take notice of they will find that the Gunners were released in Aprill yet in the August after he maliciously fears the Reverse in Contradiction to himself. - - As to what he says y^t merchandizing as it took its Originall from the first Reduction of this place still continues and as it grows in Years increases in strength which causes our greatest fewds and strife

¹ History of Nova Scotia, Beamish Murdoch. Vol. I. pp. 396-397.

² N.S. A. 13. pp. 105-142. B.T.N.S. Vol. 4. C. 51.

and by all appearance by the Council of his Secretary of Warr & State M^r Arthur Savage will strive to monopolize everything in this Colony Inasmuch that not only all the Grain but even the firewood (by a late Edict) must be brought out of their Magazines no English man being allowed to cut one stick for his own proper use or any Inhabitant to sell either Except to themselves alone.

Wee doe declare that his assertion & Insinuation is Villanous and Scandalous and highly tending to defame His Excellencies Character, and that the wheat being bought and put into a Magazine for the use of the Garrison and Countrey which he termes Merchandizing & Monopolizing was long before His Excellencies Arrivall requested by Memoriall to the L^t Govern^r both by the English & french Inhabitants of this Town as likewise by the Officers of the Garrison and people belonging to the Hon^{ble} Board of Ordnance to which Memoriall he the s^d Washington signed himself, which Memorialls the L^t Govern^r declares to us that he delivered into His Excellency & His Maj^{ties} Council at the Board who were of opinion that a Magazine of wheat Erected by the Govern^t. was not only for the good of this Garrison and Town but the only means for bringing the remote Settlem^{ts} of french Inhabitants & Indians to depend more immediately upon the Govern^t which the Reverend M^r Jun^o Harrison Chaplain being one of His Maj^{ties} Council can aver he being then present at the Council Board and is now in Great Britain and wee can farther say if it had not been for such wheat not a quarter of the Timbers or other Materials could have been furnished towards the repairing of the ffort as His Excellency and Ingineer can Affirme, And as what he says concerning the cutting of Wood &c wee doe declare it is Villainous & most notoriously false & untrue in every particular. As to what he mentions in the same letter that he is afraid Major Mascareen leans a little too much to that Interest but as persons of His Excell^{cs} character are revered here as Gods and he having a double Duty to performe may play a double Card and Humbly aske your Hon^{rs} pardon for Explaining himself so openly, but humbly assure you it is matter of fact - - Wee doe very beleive his Suggestion and Assertion concerning Major Mascareen's playing a double card is as vile & scandalous as the rest, he being a person always Esteem'd a Just and upright man as well as of worth and Honour. And wee farther declare that His Excell^{cy} is no more rever'd by us then as Officers Obedient to his Com^{ds} & as he represents His Majesty's most sacred person in this Govern^t. & who has hitherto acted as a person worthy of the Honour His Maj^{tye} has been gratuitously pleased to confer on him Therefore it is villainous Traitorous & unwarrantable in the said L^t. Washingtons underhand proceedings & misrepresentations to defame His Excell^{cy} & to diminish his Character in his Govern^t and in a Countrey where it certainly must be detrimental to his Maj^{ties} Service, as to the Bills in the said Letter mentioned by Leiv^t Washington that they did not signe them (meaning as wee suppose His Excell^{cy} & y^e Ingineer) Wee beleive his reasons will be found to be all of a peice with the rest of his base Insinuations to The Hon^{ble} Board - Wee haveing heard that His Excell^{cy} recom^{nded} M^r Phillips of Boston to M^r Washington for the Bills, provided he gave for them as much as any body else.

No. 10. As to L^t Washington's Letter Aug^t 18th 1720 To the Right Hon^{ble} the Ma^r Gen^l & the principall officers of y^e Board of Ordnance & concerning the Bills not being signed by His Excellency and the Ingineer - - - Wee beleive The Hon^{ble} Board will find his reasons to be false having heard that His Excell^{cy} recom^{nded} M^r. Phillips of Boston to L^t Washington for the Bills provided he gave for them as much as another, neither did wee ever hear that M^r Savage had cheated any body belonging to this Garrison & beleive he would not be guilty of so base an action and leave him to Justifye himself as to what L^t Washington accuses him with.

No. 11. As to L^t Washington's Letter Nov^r 26th 1720 To the Hon^{ble} the Board of Ordnance &c wherein he says the french Inhabitants are severall of them gone to Cape Breton wth their Effects by the severall Exactions and Oppressions of the Gen^{ls} Secretary M^r Savage. - - - Wee declare wee doe not know of any one family that went at the time he mentions or any this Spring but two or three poor people that could not maintain their families here, and as to the Exactions and Oppressions of His Excell^{ys} Secretary Wee believe he durst not be guilty of any such thing for upon any such Complaint to His Excell^y wee know very well he would see Justice done to any person agreived and there is nothing so certain that where no body makes complaint to the proper person for redress no body can be agreived. - - - As to the Secretaryes taking of fees for writing & Sealing of passports & other papers &c Wee believe in all govern^{ts} there is reasonable fees allowed and as this Government has never been put into any sort of forme till now, the french Inhabitants who were Libertines before must certainly find a difference to be brought into any regular forme of Govern^t and Wee believe L^t Washington's vile suggestion of Exactions and Oppressions are founded on the fees taken by His Excell^{ys} Secretary, the reasonableness of such wee believe His Excell^y will remitt home himself. As to what he alledges that the Gen^l has secured the greatest part of the Cattle from the rest, as also what wheat comes into the Harbour into his own Stores by the Advice of his great Secretary so that wee shall be oblig'd to buy every thing wee have occasion for of them at their own price which if wee had ready money wee could for half the price &c - - Wee doe declare that he is vilely unjust in his Insinuations and assertions for as it was mentioned before that none of the Inhabitants had left their plantations His Excell^y must then have secured the greatest part of the Cattle from the whole (and not from the rest as he would insinuate) It is true His Excell^y fearing that he should not have provisions come before the Spring if a Vessell did not arrive here in the fall & knowing that there was not provisions enough in the Stores to pass the Winter, who notwithstanding drove it of till Novemb^r Expecting a Vessell but none arriving was at length obliged to send to the Inhabitants of the River to know if they had any Cattle that was in Case which they would dispose of to serve the Garrison, Upon which severall sold what they could so spare which was accordingly made use of for the Service of the Troops & were justly paid for the same as may appear by their severall Receipts, also believe L^t Washington was under no great apprehension of wanting by his not acquainting His Excell^{ys} of the same, as His Excell^y declared he never did and as to the wheat the Magazine was open to all that wanted and L^t Washington had recourse to the same paying no more then was usual to the Boston Traders viz^t fifty pence P Bushell the french of this River never selling it for less then forty five pence P Bushell ready Money & the Buyer to send for the same which charges if computed is more then the price of the Magazine notwithstanding the said Washington would vilely alledge it could be bought for halfe the price— — — As to what L^t Washington says in the same Letter Viz^t That the Indians by y^e Instigation of some of the french Malecontents have plundered severall Vessells in the Bay and the ffishery at Cancoe. Inso-much as the loss is computed to 10000£ — — — Wee doe with horroure see from s^d Washingtons former Suggestions that he would villainously Insinuate That such Malecontents as he says went to Cape Breton by their Instigation sett the Indians on to plunder Cancoe & the ffishery by which he would make His Excell^y the Author & Source of the said Robbery which villainy of s^d Washington in this particular sure the like was never heard on— — as to what he mentions of His Excell^y who he says bears an absolute sway in this place And that the Officers are all Merchants here from the highest to the lowest & pay their people in Rum, Melasses and Tobacco and such like Traffick and also

believes not one private man has had a Tenn Shilling Bill at Comand since Generall Nicholsons time to his Arrivall here. — — — We doe declare that His Excellcy bears no other deportment but as a Govern^r ought, His administration being hitherto mild & Just but as there are Malecontents in all Governm^{ts} and often such without reason or colour, being only moved by their own Spleen and malice to Misconstrue every thing that may tend to the Honour of the Govern^r or Administration Soe wee may and doe justly accuse the said Washington of being a malicious false and vile defamour of His Excellcy Gen^l Philipps and the officers of this Garrison without Colour or pertence and (what of all is most villainous) by such Underhand proceedings with the face of Innocence and Contentedness with His Excellcy and Officers of the Garrison, who have often Entertain'd him freeindly and Civilly and could never imagine that he was at the same time acting so vilely against them as by the greatest accident is brought to light — — — As to the Officers finding their men Rum Melasses & Tobacco &c he might have said they merchandise also for them in Shoes Stockings Linning &c which they furnish them out of the two pence P day above what is stopt by y^e Government for their provision, and such things one third cheaper then they could get from any Sutler — — — And as to what he says concerning the men that they have not had Tenn Shill^s at Comand &c Wee declare it false and can prove by multitudes of Receipts to the contrary of his malicious credulity and wee can averr that one third of y^e Garrison has more or less from Tenn Shill to Tenn pound in Money or Bills by them and had long before the Arrivall of L^t Washington. But supposing the said Washington's suggestions to be true that the men received their whole two pence P day in Rum Melasses Tobacco Stockings Shoes Linning or other Necessaryes, they could not be supplied cheaper and it is certain that such payment is more for the good of the Service and Security of the Garrison, for there has never happen'd any desertion but by the means of some one or more that had hoarded Money or Bills to carry them of which His Excellcy wee believe is very sensible of — — — As to what he says to Major Mascareens Obleiging him to pay the men in Boston Money yet his Serj^t the Overseer (by whose order he knows not) has kept the Bills in his own hands and paid the Labourers in Rum Melasses &c so that the Bills were all sunk as hertofore — — — We know not anything of the Majors obleiging him to pay the men in Boston Money but it plainly shews if the Major did obleige him the said Washington would never have done it otherwise but the Major will best Answer the malicious Assertion (as wee beleive it to be such) by his Insinuating that his Serj^t the Overseer, making the said Overseer to appear to the Hono^{ble} Board as the Majors Serj^t to his Company which wee declare is not true neither is he a Serj^t in this Garrison.

No. 12. As to L^t Washington's Letter of the 16th Jan^{ry} 1721. To His Grace John Duke of Marlborough Ma^r Gen^l of the Ordnance &c It being cheifly a Repatition concerning the Bills not being signed by His Excellcy & Ingineer &c. Wee must referr to our answers before and don't doubt but His Excellcy & the Ingineer will confute these and his other Malitious Assertions.

No. 13. As to Leiv^t Washigtons Letter of April 7th 1721 To Maj^r Lawrence Armstrong at Cancoe Wherein he says there has been a party Cause carryed on with all y^e violence Imaginable since your departure but they can doe him no hurt for he still keeps his Ground — — Wee doe declare there never was any party Cause carryed on by His Excellcy or any of us, and that the said Washingtons vile and Scandalous Assertion is Untrue in every particular saving that what is now come to light of his the s^d Washingtons Underhand Villanous proceedings may be called a party Cause carryed on Violently and basely against His Excellcy and Officers of this Garrison without any Colour or pretence but from his own malicious & unjust conceptions &c

And as to what he mentions that the Savage King reigns absolute en Covert for that he believes the Gen^l and he (meaning the said Savage) are so linked to-gether in point of Trade that it is Impossible to part them and they want to Ingross every thing with the Assistance of M^r Daniell who has brought Goods from Great Brittain and sells cheaper then any of the Boston merch^{ts} can — — — Wee declare that from his Malitious credulity it is only to slander His Excellcy and as to the Goods brought by M^r Daniell from Great Brittain wee cannot say to whom they belong but this wee are certain they were sold so cheap that it was and is a great benefit to this Colony & must beg leave to say could this Colony once be supply'd directly from Great Brittain with Goods and Merchandize it would be of the greatest consequence in regard to the Inhabitants & us, who are oblig'd to buy our necessaries from Boston at Excessive high rates and those generally old Shop Goods and not of halfe the durance of fresh Goods directly from Great Brittain likewise will be a great benefit to the Colony when our Traders who are settled there could then undersell the Comodities sent from France to their Settlem^{ts} of Cape Breton and Isle St. Johns and so Great Brittain not only be a gainer by the Consumption of their woollens &c but would keep the peltrey in the Colony that is now daily & clandestinely carried to such french Settlements by our french Inhabitants and Indians in Order to buy Goods and Merchandize cheaper then the Comodities from Boston can be sold for here, by reason of the high advance on their Goods from Great Brittain which is alsoe daily advancing on the same. Also Goods from Great Brittain would in time put a stop to the Boston Traders who have by their Excessive Rates on their Goods advanced the price of the peltrey so high that the Indians who sold a Martins Skin at the Reduction of this place for Eighteen pence now sell them for three Shillings & four pence and three Shillings and nine pence a skin & so in proportion the rest which no doubt is a great detriment, for certainly it would be a greater benefit to the British Merchants and Traders to make their returns in peltrey bought from the Savages at a low price which might answer the Dutyes trouble and risque when exported and they themselves be moderate Gainers thereby which certainly if y^e prices of peltrey and furr's rise much higher will never answer.

As to what he says of the Boston Traders that they have utterly declined coming here — — — We declare it notoriously false for the Traders from Boston that use this place have been here most of the Spring and some are now at this Moment in the River and the others only gone back with Returnes to Boston and are daily expected here again.

As to what the s^d Washington says of Maj^r Mascareen's contending for the absolute Comand of the Stores Gunners &c as also would ingross the whole pay into his owne hands which he imagines is by the Gen^l's Instigation. — — — Wee declare (as to a former Letter) that Major Mascareen has been always reputed a just and upright man and a person of worth and Honour and believe he would not contend for anything that he had not authority for, who no doubt will himself give sufficient proof of the contrary to what said Washington accuses him with — — — Wee also declare that it is a Villainous Suggestion in s^d Washington to imagine His Excellcy to instigate the Engineer to doe anything that was not just, — — — As to the said Washington's saying in said Letter That whereas he has (meaning the Engineer) Obleig'd him to pay y^e Workmen in ready money purposely to carry on a Sutling Trade for His Excellcy (as is supposed) Sure nothing but the Malice of s^d Washington or the Devill could ever forme such Villanous Suppositions and after such a manner who first asserts that the ready Money was paid the Workemen purposely to carry on a Sutling Trade for His Excellcy and afterwards concludes such assertion with a Supposition, but farther to show his Inveterate Malice to His Excellcy he would not suppose that the Inginer could carry on a Sutling Trade (as he calls it) for

himself but it must be for His Excellency which is Scandalous Villanous and base to cast such Odious reflections on His Excellency or the Engineer. — — — As to what he mentions that he is still struggling against the Stream for want of your presence (meaning Major Armstrong) but hope with Clarks Assistance he shall surmount all difficultyes, till news from The hon^{ble} Board of Ordnance or his Wifes arrivall. Wee doe not know what he means by struggling against the stream without it is farther to confirme his false Assertion of a party cause so violently carried on as in the first part of his Letter, and wishing for Major Armstrong's presence wherein we can't but think he would Insinuate that Major Armstrong would support him against His Excellency and the Garrison in those his Underhand proceedings and represent such his vile suggestions to The Hon^{ble} Board for truth, which wee look upon as a great affront to Major Armstrongs Character and Villanous in s^d Washington to represent such Notorious and vile Untruths to Major Armstrong in his Letter. — — — And as to what he says with Clark's Assistance that he shall surmount all difficultyes &c — — — Wee cannot be otherwise persuaded but with the Assistance of the forementioned Clark who is a Soldier in Major Armstrong's Company who was bred up an Attorney and when all Vagabonds were press't into the Service he was sent for a Soldier & who wee beleive was not sent away for his honesty or good behaviour, and who has often proved himself a scandalous Villain by his Underhand contrivances in this Garrison and in whose hand writing are most of the Letters Entred in the said Washington's Book, and indeed if this Villanous underhand dealing is the way by Clarks Assistance to Surmount Honour & honesty the Attempt would be no great difficulty to the said Washington as plainly appears by such his wicked and vile proceedings in transmitting such notorious Untruths to Great Brittain & elsewhere.

No. 14. As to L^t Washington's Letter of 10th May 1721 To Major Armstrong wherein he says there is a new court of Judicature but without Justice or Gospell in it, for the Justice is in the hands of those formerly his Council himself Judge (meaning His Excellency the Govern^r) so that the Law entirely settles in that body. It is very certain His Excellency the Govern^r for the good and Honour of y^e Govern^t and Colony in order to redress His Maj^{ties} Subjects who were at any time agreived or that could not come by their own in Case of debts due to them in this province there being no Court of Judicature Establish't, and considering that upon any Complaint to His Excellency he was the sole person to decide the difference, His Excellency (as wee have heard) declared to His Maj^{ties} Council that he should be glad some method for a Court might be found out that Justice might be done to the Subject and that such differences between party and party might not be decided by himself alone, being of Opinion that a number of persons hearing such complaints and decideing the same would give greater content to the Subject then from a single person (meaning himself) upon which a Court of Justice was erected by His Excellency and Council to be held four times in the year His Excellency The Govern^r and His Maj^{ties} Council sitting as Judges in the said Court. Sure this assertion of s^d Washington carries with it a face of the most unheard of Villany that ever was transacted in a Govern^t wherein he villanously Arraignes His Excellency The Govern^r and His Maj^{ties} Council with breach of Honour Justice and Integrity also to be persons void of faith or Religion who have no regard to their Oaths taken on the Holy Evangelist in the said Court to doe Justice as well to the poor as to the Rich &c. How mean & contemptable must this Govern^t seem not only to the french Inhabitants of this Colony but to the neighbouring Settlem^{ts} of English and french, when these Scandalls appear in publick talk, that the s^d Washington is not put to Death who has been so great a Villain to affirme and represent His Excellency The Govern^r and His Maj^{ties} Council persons not fitt for humane Society, and wee doe declare that these the s^d Washingtons Villanous Assertions are false in every particular.

As to what he says in said Letter That the Severity used, makes them all uneasy (meaning y^e french Inhabitants) and Consequently to quitt the Countrey - - - Wee declare it false in every particuler and a vile & Scandalous assertion in y^e said Washington which will farther appear by the Transactions of His Excellency and Council in regard to the french Inhabitants which Minutes & Orders & Orders of Council wee hear His Excellency has transmitted home.

As to what he says that Savage is now Achitophell in reverse and that he fears instead of hanging himself will hang his Master (meaning His Excellency) Wee think his Witt surmounts his manners and that he is an impudent villain for such his Expression. . As to what he says that Trade goes gloriously on, supported by the high & mighty &c intending to slurr His Excellency's Character by his Ambiguous words of high & mighty yet the Colony may be glad Trade flourishes so well which no doubt would be a great blemish in His Excellency's Administration if he did not all he could to support it, Especially at a time (as it was mentioned before) that the Trade from Boston is every day so detrimentall to it - - - As to his wishing himself a good delivery - - - Wee think he has a great reason for certainly no man ever drew himself into such a scene of Underhand Villany but stood in need of a good deliverance when his vile actions came to light.

As to what he says of Maj^r Mascareen that he would Introduce the new faculty of pragmatics for there is nothing tho' out of his Sphere but what he will be meddling with & causes all manner of distractions &c - - - Wee beleive Major Mascareen will himself prove that he never tried to introduce anything but what he has Orders & Instructions for, and much less s^d Washington's scandalous terme of Pragmatics, and wee farther declare that he never did cause any distractions or disturbance and beleive him a man of more probity.

No. 15. As to L^t Washington's Letter of May 8th 1721 to His Grace John Duke of Marlborough Ma^r Gen^l of the Ordnance &c Wee dont doubt but His Excellency & Engineer will answer themselves.

No. 16. As to Leiv^t Washington's Letter of May 9th 1721 Supposed to be To The Hono^{ble} Brigad^r Richards by the Letters remaining on the said paper - - - Wee doe think that the s^d Letter contains severall repetitions of former Letters with something more malicious & villanous then the rest or otherwise upon His Excellency's sending said Washington to fetch his Letter Book he never would have turned it over and tear out this Letter in particuler and try to destroy it as appears by what is missing in the said Copy, also by the Affidavits of Cap^t Blower & Serj^t Watts N^o 3 which farther shews the guilt of his Villanous Underhand transactions, and wee doe farther produce the annexed Affidavit of the L^t Govern^r Cap^t Aldridge and Cap^t Blower to shew the vileness of said Washington who no doubt had His Excellency took his Recantation tho' under his hand he would have been villain enough to have said such was forced from him. To all which wee Subscribe our names at His Majestyes Garrison of Annapolis Royall this Thirteenth day of June 1721.

JOHN DOUCETT
CHRIS: ALDRIDGE
JOS: BENNETT
JOHN BLOWER
JAMES ERSKINE
JN^o HANDFIELD
WILLIAM SKENE
REG: NUGENT
HEN: DANIELL
OTTO HAMILTON
MARTIN GROUNDMAN

GOVERNOR'S DEFENCE TO CHARGES OF MALADMINISTRATION¹Honrd. S^{rs}.

Since I had the last Honour of writing to the Hono^{ble} Board it has been my good fortune to discover the blackest Scene of Villainy (for such it will be found) that hardly ever has been known in any Age or Countrey, undertaken and carried on by your Leiv^t Washington against me and the Officers of this Garrison, and been made the Entertainment of the Board of Ordnance as often as that Gentleman has had Opportunitys of writing for this twelve Months past, without the Colour of truth or temptation but a wicked Spiritt as (I hope) will unquestionably appeare by y^e Examination of this Bearer Capt^t. Aldridge and the papers he carries with him Attested by every Gentleman here both of His Majestyes Councill and Garrison.

The next thing that he tells you is that Merchandize which took its rise from the Reduction of this place Encreases in strength as it grows in years supported by the high and mighty &c This (I hope) is no bad Account of a young Colony, and I wish it to flourish more dayly for the advantage of Great Brittain under the support of its Governours who will thereby deserve His Majestyes and the Nations thanks. But what he Intimates is that it is engross'd into my hands by advice and assistance of the Secretary: I have no need here to enter into the question whether it is criminall in a Governour to be concern'd any wise in Trade but that I am so directly or indirectly is what I defye him to make good, much less a Monopoliser. And for contradiction to this I appeale to my Correspondent and Agent in London (who has ever been the manager of my little fortune) whether he has ever converted any money of mine into Trade or had any returnes of Merchandise or Bills upon the Account of traffick since my being here, or if I have not wrote to him, particularly in May last, was twelve Months or beginning of June declaring my resolution against being concerned in Trade and forbidding that anything of that kind be sent me, As to the Magazine of wheat which he makes a grievance it is an Act of Councill upon mature deliberation grounded upon several petitions and Memorialls to the L^t Govern^r before my Arrivall, in order to prevent Boston Traders of exporting our Grain out of the Province as usuall which has often endanger'd the loss of this Garrison and reduced the Inhabitants of this River to great want: to one of which papers (tis remarkable) that Washington himself is a subscriber. There were other considerations not of the least weight which promoted this Act, hoping it might contribute towards making both french Inhabitants and Indians more dependant on the Government. The good effects of this magazine has been experienced by the Garrison who have had all their subsistance of bread from thence for a whole year past, none having been sent from Brittain since August 1718, but his saying that any parte thereof was issued out at more then the current and common price of this River, is a most confounded falsehood, disprov'd by the testimony of all people who have had recourse thereto, for farther proof of this Article I refer to the Minutes of Councill which have been transmitted last fall.

What he asserts of the firewood being made a monopoly has filled every Mortal with horror and amazement at wickedness which has no bounds. The Wood (during my time) has been cutt by Detachments of the Garrison, without interfering with any Inhabitant and the Soldiers paid for their labour at so much a cord. The Boats and Carts for bringing it home doe likewise belong

¹ N.S. A. 13. pp. 164-185. B.T.N.S. Vol. 4. C: 50.

to the Garrison, which I provided at my first coming in Expectation of the french Inhabitants going off: so that all this is done within our selves, and therefore to assert that a stick of Wood has been sold out, or any Inhabitant debarr'd the priviledge of provideing Wood for themselves is the most execrable and villainous falsehood that ever was utter'd by the Devill himself who is the father of Lies.

What follows next in the same Letter is his vile treatment of Major Mascaren who is as faithfull a Servant as ever was employ'd by the Board of Ordnance and (I presume) esteem'd such by them, at least if I have the Honour of any Credit there, having twice taken upon me to deliver my thoughts of that Gentleman with no other views then the good of the Service, and 'tis plain your Liv^{ts} mallice to him proceeds from no other cause but the power you have given as Engineer to call him to Account, and as he is an Officer in the Troops.

The next thing he informs you is in relation to the Bills of Exchange where he endeavours to perswade you that I strove to lessen the Credit of the Board of Ordnance in favour of M^r Savage &c. To this I answer and declare solemnly before God that I never spoake to him in behalfe of any other person but M^r Phillips of Boston whom I once recommended on express'd condition that he gave as much for them as anybody would, beleiveing it no injury to the Hon^{ble} Board to putt M^r Washington into the hands of an honest man, after this I never spoake with him upon that subject, and therefore he could not meet with any difficulty from me in changing hands to M^r Clarke—This he had grace to owne before many witnesses, and to the truth thereof I am ready to take my Oath: But the reall difficulty this Gentleman had, and the only one, upon this Occasion, was how to cleare of M^r Phillips of whom he had taken up £150 in advance upon the Credit of those Bills. Here Major Mascaren acted the part of a friend by becoming surety for the money and to him only the meritt is due of advanceing the Credit of the Board.

Thus having answer'd to the several Articles contain'd in his first letter which is one intire composition of the blackest villainy and falshood, (his other Letters being partly repetitions) I shall (for brevity's sake) take notice of such things only as have not yet been spoake to.

The first of this kind is a heavy charge viz^t that I have Oppress't the Inhabitants, whereby many of them have been obliged to leave the Province, That I have seized the Cattle of the rest in order to sell them again at double y^e price they might be bought of the Inhabitants, that the Secretary has been guilty of Exactions, and (in fine) insinuates (most wickedly) that the malecontents (thus made) incited the Indians to the plunder at Cancee &c.

To this I answer that (I thank God) it has been my happiness to transact nothing in respect to the Inhabitants but with the advice of His Majesty's Council and principall officers here, whose ample Testimonyes in every circumstance accompanyes this: for farther proof referring to the Council Booke and all the papers formerly transmitted, to M^r Secretary Craggs and Board of Trade, by which it will appear with how much lenity and Caution I have proceeded towards those Inhabitants, for whom, if I have taken the value of sixpence, or had a morsell of meat at my table which I have not paid them for to the height of the market, then I will desire no mercy to be shew'd me; nor was there one Inhabitant gone of at the time that Information beares date or several months afterward, and none till this Spring that foure or five of the poorest sort are retired who lived by their daily labour, two of them were Superannuated and had my leave to withdraw to Cape Breton to be supported by their Children who live there, two others being concern'd in a small Sloop with which they drove a clandestine Trade to the french Settlements, hapned to fall under cognizance of the Collector who seiz'd the Vessel, but not securing the Sayles they stole off in the night. As to the rest of the Inhabitants I doe not find there is either

intention or inclination among them to quitt the Province, if they may continue upon the present footing, and it is also selfe evident that there has been more Corn sown in the Ground this yeare then in any former tho' this Gentleman would impose on you the quite contrary. To say no more it is sufficiently knowne here, and (I hope) attested, that I have acted in all Respects for the good of His Majesty's Service and this province with as clean hands as any Governor that ever came abroad, and as much moderation and prudence as I am endow'd with, It has been my care and Study night and day, and if I am blameable at all in respect to the Inhabitants 'tis for haveing exceeded my Instructions in their favour. As to what he calls forceing their Cattle from them, it stands thus, Viz^t in November last there having been no Store Ship with provisions Arriv'd for two years before, and the Season of the yeare soe farr advanc'd that little hopes remain'd of any that fall, the Magazines Empty, and the thoughts of starveing visible in every fface, I assembled the Inhabitants and acquainting them with the circumstances of the Garrison desired them to furnish what fatt Cattle they could spare, which they comply'd with and I bargain'd with them for about forty Head which were every one paid for to the full vallue as they were deliver'd, to every Man's content, as one Winnett, Merchant of this place and now at Boston will testifye: upon whom I drew the Bills for that purpose. but that any part of it was Sold or intended to be sold, or that it was bought for other purpose then the Support of the Garrison, no one but the most abandon'd wretch by all remorse of conscience will have the wickedness to assert. As to the Exactions of the Secretary it consists wholly in takeing halfe Crown P Boat of the french Inhabitants for passports I granted them to fish, which in the whole has amounted to about fifty shillings Sterling, and is all the fees or taxes of any kind that has been paid by them, which if it can be an Oppression of people under their Circumstances, who (according to my Instructions) should be depriv'd of the liberty of fishing, till they shall qualifye themselves as Subjects, then I must owne myself soe farr guilty.

The next thing he tells you is that M^r Daniell was sent over by me (as he supposes) to bring over Merchandize to be sold here one halfe cheaper then by the Boston Traders, in order to Monopolise &c. so that here I am once again accused upon supposition: as to the Proprietors of those Goods, (they haveing done nothing to be asham'd of) I presume you will heare of them soon if you have not already. but haveing in the beginning of this Letter made answer as to my being concern'd in Trade I quitt that subject to expose the weakness of this Gentleman's politicks and show you that he is here (if I may be permitted to use the expression) both foole and knave: first as they were sold exceedingly cheap (in comparison of the like Goods from Boston which is the only resemblance of truth in all that he has asserted) consequently being the manufactures of Great Britain lawfully imported, were of great reliefe and benefitt to every person here (Excepting the Boston Traders who for feare of being disobleig'd must (according to this worthy Gentleman's politicks) be the sole masters of the Trade of this Province, exclusive of the Subjects of Great Brittain, This would be a monopoly with a vengeance, and how well they deserve this favour will appeare in many Instances, first their extortion in the price of their Commodities, next the treatment which a Gentleman of the Garrison receiv'd from one of them who having a Hatt bought for him by his friend at Boston, this Trader refused to carry it upon freight in hopes to oblige this person to buy of him. In the next place it is evident that they have ruined in a manner the Trade of this Countrey and forc'd it to be carried to Cape Breton, where our Inhabitants and Indians now send great part of the peltrey and buy french Manufactures cheaper then these Traders sell or can afford to doe to the detriment of the Trade of Great Brittain in its most considerable branch; Wherefore it were to be wished that instead of disencouraging such undertakers as your Leiv^t here complains

of, that they might have the encouragement of the Government to proceed, which ('tis to be hoped) may in a little time turn the Channell and remedy the Evills I have mentioned.

The next thing he has taken into his head to tell you is that one Monsieur Petipas a Ruler of the Indians has been brought here (pretendedly) to bring them over to the Interest of King George, but in reality, and by the combination afores^d (meaning I suppose M^r Daniell and the Secretary) to engross all the peltry &c for which he is allowed a Sallary.

This will appeare as false and villainous as any thing he has said, in regard the sending for this Monsieur Petipas was by the proposall and advice of His Majesty's Councill at the time when the Indians seem'd inclinable to give some disturbance in favour of the french Inhabitants who were required to swear allegiance or depart the province; he being look'd on as a person who bore a great comãnd over those people, and most in the Brittish Interest of any french man, likewise to be an Interpreter of their language for which I have occasion almost dayly, (tho' not upon Account of Trade) for testimony whereof I refer to the aforesaid Minutes of Councill transmitted. If my treating with those people for His Majestyes Service can be called Tradeing I am sure 'tis the worst that ever I took up, for what with the maintenance of this Mounseieur Petipas and the dayly guifts and presents I make to the Indians, (for those sent from His Majesty are not yet arriv'd) I am out of pocket above £250 as can be demonstrated by the Merchants Books where I have Order'd them Credit, and the provisions sent dayly from my owne house and the Stores. And as to their peltrey I shall give my Oath that I have never directly or indirectly received to the Vallue of Twenty Shillings, therefore if it were not for the sake of His Majestyes Service I would never desire to see one of them as long as I lived, they are too constant visitors and never faile to begg: or to borrow as they call it, and if refus'd are disoblig'd, which has been my care not to give them a handle for in the present circumstances of Affaires.

Thus you see how this Gentleman has raked into every Kennell to find dirt to fling at me and the Officers of this Garrison, but (we thank God) none of it can stick, Even the very Acts of Councill and whatever has been undertaken for His Maj^{ties} Service are most scandalously and impudently traduced not only in contempt of all Governm^t. but likewise all honesty, truth and good Conscience, in which he flatters himself to be supported by the Board of Ordnance, which is the greatest affront and indignity he can possibly offer to that Honob^{le} Board, who are too just to condemn any person unheard, and before Coppys of the Accusation be given.

I have now gone through this Gentleman's charge, to which he has certainly been tempted by the mallice of the Devill, and exposed the unaccountable Villainy and falsehood thereof in every Article, (which I have no reason to doubt) will be sufficiently confirm'd by Cap^t Aldridge (a Gentleman of worth and Honour) and the Vouchers he carries with him—and I beg that all prejudice and prepossession to his disadvantage may be laid aside, and be heard with that Candor and impartiality which is naturall to the Honob^{le} Board.

What I have farther to offer is to Assure you that the whole Corp of Officers (who notwithstanding anything your Leivetenant has told you to the contrary) are a sett of as worthy Gentlemen as ever I had the Honour to serve with are under a sensible concerne to find themselves so unjustly represented and their characters blackned to the Honb^{le} Board; a misfortune they have never suffer'd in the whole course of their Service. And for my part if defaming the Governour and the Government in its administration, and by the most impudent and scandalous assertions to deprive it of all Love and Respect in the minds of the people and consequently of all power of doing good, has allways

been reputed a crime of the highest nature. Then I hope this Gentleman will have his Reward, which is a Justice we demand of the Hon^{ble} Board to whose punishment he is reserved, being not so much as put into Confinement by me in regard to the Stores of Ordnance which he has the charge of. Tho' it seems very strange to all people here, that a person who has taken the liberty to treat the Government and every Gentleman in it, in such a Scandalous and villainous manner, is suffered to walke at liberty.

If I would trouble you with a History of the wretches life in this Garrison (which I have had the good nature hitherto to conceale) It would astonish you beyond measure, but as he is truly sett forth by other Gentlemen, particularly by those of His Maj^{ties} Council, I choose to refer to that which is an imperfect draft of the Originall.

As to your £200 (as I had the Honour to acquaint you in my last) it shall be included in the first Accounts I transmitt to the Government. In which and all other Respects I shall discharge myself as an honest man, and not unworthy to subscribe myself.

Hon^{ble} Gentlemen
Your most Humble &
most obed^t. Servant

R. Philipps.

As to the plunder of Cansoe (to which I had almost forgott to speake) to, I presume it has Sufficiently appear'd (by the Papers I formerly transmitted) that that affaire was concerted at Cape Breton in reprisal of the Seizure made by Cap^t Smart, and not from the Cause this Gentleman has wickedly insinuated.

Annapolis Royall

18th June 1721

Hon^{ble} Board of Ordnance.

154

REASONS FOR PAYING WAGES IN READY MONEY¹

Boston July 18th 1721

R^t Honourable
& Hon^{ble} Gentlemen

.....

4. M^r. Washington takes as a grievance my obliging him to pay the Artificiers & Labourers in ready money or Boston Bills, the only ready money with us. I could easily prove he did not always do so. I found by experience that the expectation of ready money made the workmen more diligent, more subject to command, and readier to go to Work, and I always humbly refer for a proof of this to the quantity of work done last Summer, and the small Expence, compar'd with the former times. Butt M^r. Washingtons insinuating that the Money came into the Overseer's hands and from thence to mine, requires the following Explanations. I own that some of the men belonging to my Company who by reason of the hardships they endur'd the Winter before, att Placentia, came considerably in my debt, not being able to repay the same out of their Subs^{ce} did att their own desire & very chearfully take this method of clearing themselves; butt besides M^r. Washington was so irregular in hours of paying the Workmen or so dilatory that the men often impatient to stay, after having sign'd their name desir'd the Overseer to take their money, they reposing an

¹ N.S. A. 14. pp. 5-12. B.M. Add. 19070. fo: 49b. Unsigned but evidently from Mascarene.

entire Confidence in him from his Just way of dealing with them, & having a liking and Value for him, as indeed the whole garrison has except M^r. Washington, who has however more than once been oblig'd to claim his Assistance in Setting his Acco^{ts} to rights. Two other reasons which may have prompted sometimes M^r. Washington to putt part of the Artificiers and Labourers pay into the Overseer's hands, was his own impatience of being so long confined, and likely that he might find an Occasion from this to Insinuate it as a charge against me. The men have never complain'd to their Officers of the Overseer's using them ill, which they certainly would have done, if they had been forc'd to leave their ready money, or had been shoffed off of their pay as M^r. Washington Insinuates, and the two Officers above nam'd will I dont doubt, testifie, they never heard of any Complaints of that kind, And if the Overseer att any time had by him such things, as the men would voluntarily truck for their paper money, I humbly presume, no crime can be made of it, provided the Work did not suffer by it, as I never could perceive it did, nor I am sure any body else.

5. As for M^r. Washington insinuating that I was a factor of some people in Boston I am sorry he obliges me to open some points, which I have hitherto avoided to do as much as possibly I could— The Inclosed N^o 1 will shew your Hono^{rs} what kind of a factor I am, and how much to my advantage and as M^r. Washington is deeply concerned in the Debts mentioned therein, and that I have a note of his for upwards of fifty pounds payable in Novemb^r next, to discharge the Acco^t N^o 2 which belongs to a Suttler, who being to remove from Annapolis to Canso could obtain no other paym^t which he left in my hands for the poor man who left me his Attorney and to whom the Exhibitor of the said Acco^t Dan^l Quinton was Indebted the like Summ I say as M^r. Washington is deeply concern'd in those Debts, he is very uneasy att my having a power to receive the same which I indeed accepted of by near Compassion for the Man's Circumstances, and that the Credit of your Honb^{le} Board, might not suffer from such Incumbrances upon it.

7. Tis further urged by M^r. Washington, that in the Contest that happen'd last Summer for the Bills between Philipps & Savage on one side and Winnett on the other, that the former offer'd butt one hundred P Cent advance. This is directly false, and I hope your Hono^{rs} are sensible of it from what I writt on the 18th & 28th of Aug^t last, and from the representation of Savage himself, and that from thence it plainly appears that M^r. Washington preferr'd Winnett because he acted with less Caution than M^r. Savage who would always be sure in everything he did, and had learn'd to know from a dispute which happen'd on the first Bills M^r. Washington drew in his favour, that all the Bills he might draw might not meet with a favourable acceptance. Whereas M^r. Winnett Ventur'd at any thing, and to gain M^r. Washington Supply'd him with every thing he desir'd, and found means to discharge his Debt to M^r. Savage to rise by these means his own Credit with M^r. Clark his Correspondant att Boston, by procuring the Bills on the Hon^{ble} Board of Ordnance as I have since been made more particularly sensible of, and has been the Occasion of M^r. Washington's drawing so much in haste and so often without any attestation to his Bills, his Acct^{ts} and Vouchures especially for the Gunners Pay being never in a Condition to be produc'd, so as to deserve a Vouchure for a further Supply. I am sorry to be obliged to entertain your Honours on so tiresome a subject but I should be wanting to myself and to my Duty, should I suffer yo^r Hon^{ble} Board to be impos'd on by false notions & representations.

I am with most profound
respect &c
R^t Hon^{ble}
& Honourable Gentleman &c

155

EXCHANGE AT 120%¹

Sir,

Since Lieu^t Washington's Acc^t of Contingencies from 6th Nov^r 1720 to the 31st December last, was putt by your Order into my hands, I deffer'd till now the Examination of it being employ'd in sorting and Viewing my papers and transcribing the several Letters and Papers I remitted this fall to the Honb^{le} Board of Ordnance.

In the Acco^{ts} settled heretofore and transmitted home Joyntly by Lieu^t Washington and myself there was always a Column both on the Debt^r and cred^r side divided into Pounds Shill^{ss} & pence for Boston Money, for as all payments have hitherto been made att one hundred and twenty per Cent adv^a on the sterling, the Ballance will appear by that method far different from what it doth, when the Acco^t is only kept in sterling which may be easily seen by the Paper annex'd.

I submit the whole to your Consideration and am

Sir
your most obedient
Humble Servant
P. Mascarene

Annapolis Royall
13th March 1721/2
To The Honb^{le}
Lieu^t Gov^r Doucett.
1722

				Sterling			Boston Money att 120 per Cent advance upon the Sterling		
Contingent Acc ^t Deb ^r				£	S	D	£	S	D
1720									
Nov ^r									
To a Sett of Bills of Exchange drawn by Lieu ^t Washington on the Honb ^{le} Board of Ordnance in favour of M ^r Will ^m Winnett att 120 p ^r C ^t advance upon the Sterling..				127	11	7½	280	13	2½

				Sterling			Boston Money att 12 per Cent ad- vance the Ster- ling.		
D ^r				£	S	D	£	S	D
1721/2									
Jan. 1 st									
To Ballance of the foregoing Acc ^t and difference of the Exchange between Receipts & payments reduc'd to Sterling..				48	3	½	105	18	7
Note that Lieu ^t Washington is Debtor to the difference of Exchange arising from a Bill of £100 ster ^l drawn for in Aug ^t 1720..				9	1	9½	20		
				57	4	10	125	18	7

¹ N.S. A. 15. pp. 7-10. B.M.Add. 19071 fo: 25.

Per Contra Cred ^r	Sterling			Boston Money att Cent p ^r Cent advance upon y ^e Sterling		
	£	S	D	£	S	D
1721 Dec ^r 31 st						
By the Articles on the Contingent Accompt ^t exhibited by Lieu ^t Washington to the 1 st of January 1721/2 when the same are duely Vouch'd and Discharg'd: Excluding that which relates to M ^r Skeen for which Separate Bills in Sterling were drawn and not being charg'd on the Deb ^r side ought not to be on the Cred ^r	87	7	3½	174	14	7½
Ballance	40	4	3½	80	8	7½
Profitt arrising from the Difference in the Exchange between Receipts & paym ^{ts} which is to be added	—	—	—	25	9	11½
C ^r	127	11	7½	280	13	2½

156

COST OF GARRISONS ¹

Douglass, in his Summary, p. 330, says: "In time of peace, the Garrisons in "Nova Scotia and Newfoundland, with a reduced regiment of foot and detach-
ments of the Train, cost Great Britain about £15,000 per annum."

Boston at this time contained near 12,000 inhabitants, of whom 844 died^r
in 1722, of small pox. Massachusetts then contained 94,000 inhabitants
[Douglass' Summary, p. 531.]

157

USE OF NEW ENGLAND MONEY ²

6 November, 1724. Complaints against lieut. John Washington, for not
paying his debts. Major Mascarene, as engineer, was ordered by the Board of
Ordnance to send lieut. Washington home. Lieut. Millidge, belonging to the
Board of Ordnance, was sent for in Council. Mr. Daniel Quinton, a creditor,
took lieut. Washington's bill for £68. 18s. 11d. N.E. on Daniel Johonnett, mer-
chant, Boston.

158

PRICES OF PROVISIONS IN STERLING ³

By the Hon^{ble} Law: Armstrong Esq^r Liev^t. Governor of His Majesty's Province
of Nova Scotia &c &c

Whereas there has been Received into His Majestys Stores from Thomas
Missing Esq^r. Contractor for Victualing this Garrison (by Cap^t. Michall
Franklin Commander of the Stanhope Galley and Matthew Mauger Commander
of y^e Southampton Briganteen) Severall Species of Provisions (Viz^t.) Bread,

¹ History of Nova Scotia, Beamish Murdoch. Vol. I. p. 405.

² History of Nova Scotia, Beamish Murdoch. Vol. I. p. 421.

³ N.S. A. 16 pp. 122-123. B.T.N.S. Vol. 4 p^t of C: 106. also in A. & W.I. Vol. 29. fo. 63.

fflower & Pease and there being sev^{ll} Species wanting which should have been Delivered According to Contract (Viz^t.) Beef, Pork, Butter & Cheese, which has Laid me under y^e necessitie of Supplying this Garrison in y^e said Species (Since y^e. first of June Last) at my owne Expençe they being both Extravigantly dear & difficult to be had beef being now sould in this Harbour at thirteen Shillings and four pence Sterling P hundred weight and Pork at one pound one Shill^{rs}. and Eight pence Sterling P hundred Weight. Butter at seven pence Sterling P pound and Cheese at fivepence P pound Ster^{rs}., and I not knowing Either y^e. Quantitie or Quality of what provisions is now in Store.

I doe therefore hereby in his Majestys name, Order and Require Liev^t. Henrey Daniell Cap^t. Mich^{ll}. Franklin M^r. James Gileson & M^r. Rich^d. Richardson; to examine into and Survey the Sev^{ll} Quantitys & Quallitys and Species of Provisions above Mentioned and to make their Report to me, both of the Quantity & Qualities of y^e said provissions with what Condition they are now in and how long y^e s^d provisions will serve His Majesty's Troops here according to y^e. Returne of Victualing.

Given under my hand at Canso this 14th
Day of July 1725.

L: ARMSTRONG

159

EXPORT TRADE IN FISH¹

At a Council held at the Honourable L^t. Colonel Law^r Armstrongs house Lieu^t. Gov^r. of his Majestys Province of Nova Scotia at Canso on Wednesday the 11th. of Aug^t. 1725.

Present.

The Hon. the L^t. Gov^r. of the Province
Maj^r Paul Mascarene.
Hibbert Newton Esq^r.
William Shirreff Esq^r.

The Honourable L^t. Gov^r. Administred to the members of the Council y^t. were present y^e. oaths appointed to be taken by Act of Parliament.

And having also laid before the said Members a List of all the ships & other fishing Vessells y^t. had been here to this day & had this year Loaded wth fish for foreign Marketts amounting as P said List to the Number of 197.
.....

All which Unanimously agreed

L. ARMSTRONG.

By order of his Hon^r.
the L^t. Gov^r. by and
with the advice of the
Council.

W^m. Shirreff
Acting as Sec^{ry}

¹ N.S. B. 1. pp. 35-38. B.T.N.S. Vol: 42, p. 1. A. & W.I. Vol. 29.

160

VALUE OF PROVISIONS IN NEW ENGLAND MONEY¹

CANSO August 13th 1725.

In obedience to the Order of the Hon^{ble} Law: Armstrong Esq^r. hereunto Annexed We the Subscribers have veiwed the Different Species of provisions now in his Majestys Stores and Adjudge and Value the same to be worth as foll & no more—(Viz^t.)

NEW ENGLAND MONEY

The Bread very coarse at.	25 ^s p ^r l.
Flower.	30
Pease P Bushell.	8

Other Provisions now going in this Harbour as foll Viz^t.

Pork @.	8½ ^d P lb.
Beef none to be had.	
Butter.	18 ^d
Ordinary Cheese.	15 ^d

Wittness our hands.

JOHN CALLEY
 THOMAS WENMOTH
 THO^s. WROE
 HUNK: WENTWORTH
 JOSH^t. PEIRCE
 ELLIAS DAVIS

161

INSTRUCTIONS TO OBTAIN INFORMATION OF CLANDESTINE TRADE²

At a Council held at the Place aforesaid on Saturday the 4th of Sep^r. 1725. The Hon^{ble} Lt. Gov^r. of the Province and same Gentlemen present.

Instructions for Hibbert Newton Esq^r. And Cap^t John Bradstreet how to proceed at Lewisburg.

Gentlemen

You are to Informe your selves as much as is possible of the Clandestine Trade Carried on by British Subjects at Lewisburg contrary to the Laws of Commerce, And to bring an Account of the Vessels & Masters as also to whom they belong, that y^e. same may be prosecuted according to Law in order to prevent y^t. Trade for the future.

Given under my hand and Seal at Canso this 12th Day of Aug^t. 1725 And am Gentlemen

By order of his Hon^r. the Lt. Gov^r. By & with the Advice of y^e. Council

Yo^r. most Hum. Serv^t.
 L. ARMSTRONG.

W^m. SHIRREFF
 Acting as Sec^{ry}.

¹ N.S. A. 16. p. 127. B.T.N.S. Vol. 4. p^t. of C: 106.

² N.S. B. 1. pp. 43-50.

P.S. Whereas there was one Peter Allan an Inhabitant of Mines in this Province Lately at Lewisburg and there sold a Vessell piratically taken from the subjects of Great Britain by the Indians.

You are therefore if said Allan or said Vessell is there to demand both or either of them, it being Illegall & Contrary to the Law of Nations for any to Detain the same, without her first being Legally condemned, and if neither of them are there at present you are to Desire Gov^r. S^t. Ovid to Seize & Secure them when the said vessell or Allan comes into any part of his Government. Given under my hand & seal at Canso this 12th Day of Aug^t. 1725.

L: ARMSTRONG.

By order of His Hon^r. the
L^d. Gov^r. by & with the
Advice of the Council

W^m. Shirreff
acting as Sec^{ry}.

162

REPORT ON CLANDESTINE TRADE WITH LOUISBOURG ¹

The proceedings of Hibbert Newton Esq^r. and Cap: John Bradstreet with Mons^r. S^t. Ovide Govern^r. of Cape Breton, conformable to Instructions given us by the Hon^{ble} Lawrence Armstrong Esq^r. L^t. Governour and Command^r. in Chief of the province of Nova Scotia: at Canso August the 12th. 1725 —

.....
An Account of English Vessells that are and have been to trade at Lewisbourg—Viz^t.

Will^m. Blin in a ship from Boston laden with Boards, Cattle, Sheep and Bricks—

Barber of Boston sold Sloop and Cargoe.

Sam^l. Butler of Martins Vinyard sold Sloop and Cargoe.

Jenkins of Martins Vinyard sold salt and gone to load coals.

Breed of Boston in a sloop sold his Cargoe, laded with molasses for Boston.

Low of Cape Ann in a Sloop sold his Cargoe loaded with riging, Anchors and Cables for Cape Ann.

Turner in a Sloop called here and went to Newfoundland.

Clarke of New Yorke in a Sloop sold his cargoe, gone laden with Clarret and Brandy for New Yorke.

Aubin of Boston in a sloop laden with Creatures sold them.

Green of New London laden with Cattle and Sheep called here and gone for Newfoundland.

Dyke of Salem sold his Sloop and 400 Fish—

Three Sconers from Nova Scotia laden with Cattle and sheep, two from Bay of Verte and one from Chebucto.

Aug^t. 23^d.

M^r. S^t. Ovide detained us till tenn a clock this morning before we could get his answer to gov^r. Armstrongs Letter and tooke our leave of him.

HIBBERT NEWTON
JOHN BRADSTREET.

Canso Aug^t. 30th. 1725
A Duplicate

W^m. Shirreff
Acting as Sec^{ry}.

¹ N.S. B. 1. pp. 61-71.

163

TRADING OPPORTUNITIES IN NOVA SCOTIA¹

Observations made by Lawrence Armstrong Esq^r. Lieu^t. Governour of His Majesty's Province of Nova Scotia, during his Service in the s^d Province, Relating to the Advantage, this Country might prove to Great Britain by the happiness of its Situation for Trade, were it thoroughly peopled, & places built for security of the Inhabitants.

3^{dly} From the Coast of Nova Scotia, the people of New England trade in Cod fishing, One year with another upwards of One hundred & fifty thousand pounds that Country Money (P Ann^m) which has been credibly Attested by the most Eminent Merch^{ts} of that Trade in those parts, which plainly Demonstrates, that if Inhabitants were settled along the Coast in the most convenient Harbours from Canso to Cape Sables, they would augm^t the Trade Six fold, by Reason the people of New England who now Trade there, have a hundred & fifty Leagues or more, to carry their fish home to be cur'd, when those that live on the Coast, have a Harbour every Two or Three Leagues to Cure their fish upon. As appears by the uncorrect Maps that hitherto has been made of it, which fact is humbly observ'd, worthy the great Consideration of the Crown of Great Britain, that so much Wealth shou'd be yearly gain'd by One sort of fish with little or no Expence.

4^{thly} A great many other valuable Branches in Trade of great Consequence in Settling this Collony with Brittish Subjects, may be added as the Vast plenty of Herrings, Mackrell, Bass, Sturgeon & the greatest Salmon fishery in the World; besides an abundance of Whales in the Season of y^e year, almost on all the Coast with great quantitys of Seail, which if Industrious Improv'd would Employ Thousands of people, & bring in greater Revenues to His Majesty's Customs, than any other Trade, by Reason the Returns of the fish from the Streights & other parts of Europe wou'd arise to a Vast Sum, as well as y^e Consumption of our home Wollen Manufacturers & other Comodity's, that must be Exported hither, & which at present is Impossible to be Judg'd how great the advantage would be to His Majesty and the Nation in General.

5^{thly} As to the Inland Commodities that may be drawn from this large province, there is not anything which our East and Northerly Countrys of Europe produces, but the like also may be made in this Province, both as to the Quantity and Quality (wth time) Namely, Rosin, Pitch Tarr, Deal Boards and Planks of all sorts of Timber, either for build^g ships or houses; the whole Country from one End to the other, producing Trees of all kinds for that purpose, with the largest masts in the World, for the Royal Navy, & enough to serve the Nation for ever, provided they Employ honest men for Surveyors of the Woods wth proper Instructions to suffer none to be Cutt down, but such as are purely for that Service.

6^{thly} The Soil in those parts, where it is clear'd from the Woods, is as fertile and Rich, as in any part of the World, & bears good wheat Barley, Rice, pease, Beans, & all other grain that Europe affords, with Hemp, flax &^{ca} which at present for want of hands, little or no progress is made in those Manufactures; there is likewise all manner of garden Roots & Herbs, full as good as in any other part, and Cattle of all kinds. Therefore if most part of our Idle hands in the Three Kingdoms, were to be sent, and Employ'd in the populating & Settling this large province His Majesty wou'd have such a Nursery of Seamen, as

¹N.S. A. 16. pp. 156-161. [Enclosed in letter from Armstrong to Newcastle Sept. 5th 1725.] A^{ma} & W. Indies. Vol. 29. f. 62.

would upon all occasions serve to man the greatest fleet wⁿ Required besides the Benefit arising from the Trade thereof— This is humbly observ'd that the Settling our own Collonys abroad Pticularly this of Nova Scotia, wou'd provide Sufficient of all Naval Stores, and not be oblig'd to purchase from our neighbours (at a vast Expence to y^e publick) who upon y^e least difference or Warr, will not supply Us, and in time of peace make their advantage, by fixing great & Extravagant prices on those Commoditys—

.....
 There are a great many other advantages that must accrew to the subjects of Great Brittain from this Collony being regularly peopled with proper Securitys, both as to their protection from their Enemys, & according to the Laws of Great Brittain &^{ca} which would take up much more than can be here expressed.

L. Armstrong.

164

FINANCING AT CANSO ¹

Canso, 5th Sep^r. 1725.

S^r

I Recommend my self & Transactions herewith sent to yo^r Office, to yo^r friendship and protection, and hope after you have perused, with the great Advantage this port is to the Revenue of the Crown, you will Induce their Lordships to lay them before his most Sacred Majesty, y^t something may be done by Parliament to fortify and protect this Port Trade and fishery, and also that I may have directions to Remove the Council from Annapolis to Canso, as well as an Order to Appoint a General Assembly Composed of twenty four of the principall Inhabitants to make Laws for the Good Govern^{mt} of the Province, otherways the best man on Earth cannot manage and Govrⁿ them, and tho' I have not Rec^d to the Value of one Shillg. from any of them yet I believe there may be some Complaints sent home against me by some of the most villainous principled amongst them, which are without any foundation, yet however they may do an honest man hurt at this Distance from home.

By the Packett you see what misfortune I Labour under, in being obliged to find wett provis^{ns} for a hundrd and fifty two men since the first of June Computed at 3^d. P man p^r. diem to the Last of May next. Amt. to £693. 10/ Sterlg. without any manner of Credit for the same unless my Attorney Recovers it from M^r. Missing the Contractor in London, which I presume he will not without an Order from their Lord^{shps} and the Sec^{ry} of State, to Receive the same. In this D^r S^r I beg yo^r assistance to my Attorney M^r. Panford Mercht. in London for without it be Received my Credit will be utterly Ruined, and the Troops under my Comm^d Reduced to a Starving Condition, and no Mercht^t for the future will give us any Credit.

I shall trouble you no further about these affairs Referring you to the Packett sent to yo^r Office for all particulars being with all Esteem—

D^r S^r

Yo^r Most Obliged and
 Most Obed^t hum^l Serv^t

L. Armstrong.

Alured Popple Esq.

P.S.

I beg yo^r Acceptance of half a Dozⁿ Sable Skins for a Tippet to y^r Lady & a Loucervie Skin for y^r self being all I could gett Since my Arrivall. Hoping for a speedy answer I am most sincerely Yours—

¹ N.S. A. 16. pp. 162-163. B.T.N.S. Vol. 5. C. 149.

165

SPECIE, CODFISH OR BILLS IN PAYMENT ¹Canso October 8th 1725.

In obedience to your Honours Orders we have Examined into the merits of the within petition And on hearing the pleas and Alleg^ons of both partys & Inspecting into all the Accompts produced to us as well by y^e said Cap^t Elliott as M^r Thomas Cox & Company we find there is justly due and owing to the said Thomas Cox & Company the several respective sums following (Viz^t.)

To the said Thomas Cox	31	:	06	:	8
To Lenard Slue	25	:	15	:	—
To John Cressy	26	:	4	:	10
To John Stevens	19	:	19	:	6
To John Patch	31	:	6	:	10½
To Andrew Ellenwood	28	:	6	:	8
Amounting in y ^e whole to	162	:	19	:	6½

as by y^e Acc^t hereunto Annex And the said Thomas Cox being Lawfull Attorney to the other Compl^{ts} we are humbly of Opinion that the said John Elliott be obliged to pay to the said Thomas Cox the said sum of One hundred Sixty two pounds 19^s. 6½^d in Spetie or good Marchantable Cod fish at the now Current price of this Harbour, or by good bills of Exchange drawn on such persons as by the said Thomas Cox shall be approved of & Accepted or Otherwise that the said John Elliott make over the Schooner Sea Nymph now in y^e s^d Thomas Cox's possession by order of this Governm^t with all her masts Sails Cables Anchors Boats Rigging & Appurtenances unto the s^d Tho^s Cox or his Assignes for Security of payment of the Same with full cost of Suit and that said Elliott stand Comitted till the s^d Sum of one hundred & sixty two pounds nineteen Shill^l & 6½^d with full Cost of suit be Satisfied & paid or secured to be paid to the said Tho^s Cox by some or one of the ways & means above specified.

To the Honourable
Law^r. Armstrong Esq^r.
L^t. Gov^r. of Nova Scotia &
Canso 10 Oct. 1725.

James Mitford
John Calley
Thos Barton

Concured and approve the above Determination,
and Order it also to be Complied with—

Law: Armstrong L^t. Gov^r.

166

NEW ENGLAND MONEY BASIS OF VALUE AT CANSO²

By Vertue of an Order Received from the Honb^{le} Governour Armstrong and in obedience to His Commands we the Subscribers, have been on board the Schooner Mary Madlin within Mentioned and according to the best of our Knowledge and Understanding finds her as she is found at this time, (after a strict and careful Survey) to be worth ninty pounds New England money and no more. And it is further our oppinion that the Master of the said Schooner shall Receive for the Vessells Run from hence to the Isle of Sables, at her Arrivell here the sum of Six pounds New England money in Case she finishes

¹ N.S. A. 16. pp. 173-174. B.T.N.S. Vol. 5.

² N.S. A. 16. pp. 194-195. B.T.N.S. Vol. 4. P^t. of C: 119.

the Voyage within the space of Six days but if she cannot Returne here in less then ten Days then the said Master is to Receive ten pounds New England money but not to exceed that Sum though she should not Returne in fifteen Days.

Given under our hands at Canso the 24th Novem^r 1725

True Coppy
L: Armstrong

Phi: Bumarisq
William Blyn
William Ellerey
George Green

167

ESTIMATES IN BOSTON & STERLING ¹

Office of Ordnance
25 February 1725/6

Sir,

I herewith send you three plans of the Fort of Annapolis Royal with Major Mascarene's Explanation of them, as also his Description of Nova Scotia, he being the Engineer appointed there by this Office, I cant find but one Estimate sent, the rest being only Acco^{ts} of Materials w^{ch} might be procured in that Country, the places where, with their prices in Sterling & Boston Money, as appears by the inclos'd papers w^{ch} is the best information I can give, the Board Directed me to desire you to acquaint their Lordships that they having no Copy of the Draughts in the Office, request they may be return'd when their Lordships have done with them

I am Sir
your most humble Servant
Edw^d Short

Alured Pople Esq^r

.....
Estimate of Expençe in Materials to be procured in Nova Scotia, & in pay of Artificers & Labourers, for the erecting of the Fort in N^o (5) if the same is agreed to.

	£	S	
9000 of 2 Inch Plank @ 45 Shill p ^r Tho ^d	38	" 5	" -
35000 of Inch Boards @ 25 shill. p ^r tho ^d	43	" 15	" -
5000 of 10 & 12 Inch Squared timber @ 1½ ^d p ^r foot	31	" 5	" -
12000 of 6 & 8 @ 1 ^d p foot	50	" -	" -
2000 .. Pallisadoes for the Berme & Covered way ea 3 ^d a piece	25	" -	" -
1000 .. Frezes ea 8 shill p hundred	4	" -	" -

Pay of Artificers & Labourers

		pr diem		
1 Master Carpenter at		2 ^s	-	
5 More at 1 ^s 3 ^d ea		6	" 3	
1 Mason at		2	" -	
3 More at 1 ^s 3 ^d ea		3	" 9	
1 Smith		1	" 3	
150 Labourers at 6 ^d ea	3	" 15	" -	
1 Master Overseer at		4	" -	
1 under him		2	" -	
p ^r diem	£ 4	" 16	" 3	for 70 } 336 - 17 " 6
				days }

£ 529 " 02 " 6

Attested by me
R: Philipps

Mascarene

¹N.S. A. 17. pp. 12-18. B.T.N.S. Vol. 4. C: 125.

PRICES OF MATERIALS IN BOSTON AND STERLING ¹

Materials requisite for the Foundation of the Projected Dike or Stone Wall. The foundation of the Stone Wall being 5 foot broad will contain a plain of 3385 Square feet, the length of the several sides added to-gether in the whole 677 feet—Two Rows of Piles 10 foot in length, — one in Diameter shod with an Iron Sockett, drove at Tenn foot distance from each other in a line, — angular wise between 6 & 7 will amount to 135, spare ones 50, in all 185 Piles. Squar'd Timbers or Madriers of 6 Inches Square for the binding of the Piles, & Cross flowring 7785½ feet, Spare 1000 in all 8785 foot running measure. Five hundred Spikes

An upright Rañer or Bell Beetle

Prices of some of these Materials in New England

	Boston Money.	Sterl. at 100 p c. disc't
Piles of Oak, Firr or White Pine at 10/ P 100 foot running measure } 1850 ft. }	£ 9 : 5 : 0	£ 4 : 2 : 6
Squar'd Timber of 6. 7 or 8 Ins. Sq ^r one with another at 12 ^s P hundred 8785 ft. }	52 : 14 : 0	26 : 7 : 0

Spikes & Iron Work very dear here.

	Boston Money	Sterl.
Plank 2 Inch Oak sells here	at £ 6 : 10 : 0	£ 3 : 5 : 0 } P
D ^o White Pine	5 : - : -	2 : 10 : - } P
Deal Inch Boards	2 : 15 : -	1 : 7 : 6 } 1000
Large Pieces	3 : 10 : -	1 : 15 : - } 100

Lime ready slacked at 14^s P Bushel

Estimate of the hire of a Vessel if thought necessary for His Majesty's Service, in the surveying of the Coast, & Transporting Materials & Stores for the Building of Forts on the Coast of Nova Scotia, and Placentia.

A vessel fitted with Tackling Rigging &c may be Hired in Boston at the Rate of Ten Shill P Ton by the Month exclusive manning & Victualling.

	Boston Money	Sterling at 100 p c ^t discount
Thus a Sloop of 60 Tons will be let for..	£30 : - : -	£15 : - : -
The Masters Wages	5 : - : -	2 : 10 : -
Mate	3 : - : -	1 : 10 : -
Four Sailors £2. 10s ea.	10 : - : -	5 : - : -
Provisions for 6 men at y ^e rate of 8 ^d ea. } man p ^r diem for 30 days. }	6 : - : -	3 : - : -

If a Brigatine two Sailors more must be allow'd

If a Ship two more & provisions proportionably

Note that no Vessel will let at that rate except for Two or Three Months certain at least.

(copie) [P] Mascarene

¹ N.S. A. 17. [With letter of Feby 25th 1725-6.] pp. 23-24.

CLANDESTINE TRADE¹

To the Right Hon^{ble} The Lords Commiss^{rs} of Trade and Plantations
My Lords

Being acquainted by Governour Phillips that it is Your Lordship's pleasure that I should lay before you what I know in Regard to the Clandestine Trade carried on by the People of New England, and the French Inhabitants of Nova Scotia, with the Settlements of Cape Britton & Canada.

I must first beg leave to inform your Lordships that I have Served Ten Years in that Country, four of which I have had the Honour to Command a Privateer against the Indians, by a Commission from Governour Phillips, and have been dispatched by him Severall times through the Country, where I was obliged to live in the Woods with the Indians for Months together, which Qualifies me to pretend to give your Lordships an Account of the Transactions in that Country.

First, as to the Clandestine Trade carried on between our French Inhabitants and Cape Britton is in this Manner—Viz^t.

The latter as often as they want fresh Provisions or any thing else of the Produce of Nova Scotia, They send their Vessells to two or three convenient Places in the Bay of Verd on the coast of Nova Scotia, there leave them, and go by Land to Our Plantations, where they buy up most of our Cattle, Flower, and Furrs, by which Our Garrisons, and Traders Suffer Considerably, then they Drive them through the Woods to their Vessells, and Carry them to Cape Britton: The Inhabitants of Nova Scotia likewise have sent about Twelve Vessells of their own, with which they follow the same Trade, and Pass and repass within three Leagues of Canso, insult the Government, and laugh't at all Orders to the Contrary.

This I have seen and mett with when I lived in the Woods with the Indians and Cruized on the Coast.

Secondly, as to the People of New England, when I have been Cruizing on the Banks, and sent Express into Louisburg by any Commanding Officers, have seldom failed of meeting their Vessells some Laden with Cattle, some with Boards, Shingles &c and others with Beef, Pork, and other Provisions bound for Cape Britton tho' cleared out for Canso, & particularly last August I saw Ten New England Sloops and Schooners, & one Ship in the Harbour of Louisburg, all to be sold to the French both Vessells and Cargoes, which Occasioned such plenty of fresh Provisions there, that the Price of one Sheep at Canso was Equivalent to that of two at Cape Britton; and at the same time arrived four Vessells from Nova Scotia, which brought Eighty odd Oxen and Cows, great Store of Sheep, and other fresh Provisions, and a great Quantity of Furrs; being thus furnished with Vessells, and with the Timber of Nova Scotia to build others, Cape Britton affording neither Timber nor Provisions they are enabled to vie with us in the Forreign Fish Trade, and reap as much benefit from Nova Scotia as if they were still Proprietors thereof.

The Case being thus, I beg leave humbly to Offer to Your Lordships what in my humble opinion would be the most Effectual means to prevent the afores^d evils, which is a small Vessell of about Sixty Tuns to attend the Service of that Governm^t subjected to the Orders of the Governor or Commander in Chief, which Vessell being kept Cruizing between Cape Sables and Bay Verd, woud soon prevent all this Clandestine Trade, and at the same time keep an open

¹ N.A. A. 17. [Received March 24th 1725-6.] pp. 32-35. B.T.N.S. Vol. 4. C: 118.

Communication between His Majesty's Garrisons which lye at a great Distance from each other, and is not practicable by land; all which is humbly submitted by your Lordships—

Most obed^t. and Most
humble Servant
JOHN BRADSTREET

170

TAXATION AT CANSO¹

.....
Lieutenant governor Armstrong writes from Canso 27 July. He says the fishermen at Canso grumble at having to pay 6s. 8d. to the collector and 3s. 4d. to the naval officer, for each vessel, having never been taxed anything before this year.
.....

171

PROVISIONING GARRISON²

May it please Your Grace.

.....
I must Inform Your Grace that I have been Obliged to Victuall this Garrison, being 200 men with all manner of Provisions, from the first day of Oct^r Last, by the non performance of one M^r Borland March^t in Boston who contract'd with Thomas Missing Esq^r of Portsmouth Contractor with the Treasury for Supplying Gov^r Phillipps's Regim^t with Provisions, May it please Your Grace this Un Expected difficulty has Plunged me under the Greatest Distress Immaginable having a long Severe Winter I have killed about Sixty Oxon & Cows who weighs very Small, and have sent for One hundred & fifty Barrells of Pork from New England, which I faire will missearry by reason so severe a fall was never known in this Country in the memory of the oldest Man, I most humbly begg Your Grace to lay this case before the Treasury, and that M^r. Missing may be Obliged to Ans^r all the Bills I shall be Obliged to draw for the Provisions for said 200 men for which I shall send him Receipts next Su^mer. Signed by all the Officers for the complaint Number above, this with all Submission Concludes. May it please Your Graces

Most Obliged &
Most Obed^t
Humble Serv^t
L. ARMSTRONG

Annapolis Royal
24th Nov^r 1726.

172

EXCHANGE AT CANSO 200%; AT ANNAPOLIS ROYAL 150%³

May it please Yo^r Grace.

.....
Before I left Canso I was Obliged to Draw on Col^l. Gardner for the Sub^o of the Troops there from the 23^d of feby 1725/6 to the 24th of Aug^t last, which

¹ History of Nova Scotia, Beamish Murdoch. Vol. I. p. 435.

² N.S. A. 17. pp. 65-68.

³ N.S. A. 17. pp. 86-89. America & West Indies. Vol. 29. fo. 99.

I divided into two Setts of Bills of Exch^a And the one being in fav^r of one M^r Brabant Master of a Vessell belonging to M^r Couper the Agent Victualler at Plym^o, I have advice that it is protested for non acceptance through pretence of no letter of Advice, which I affirme is Groundless, for I allways gave due Advice & never fail'd Pending at the same time a Distribution of all the Subs^{ce} Bills, which I Have raisd at Canso to the Credite of 200 P^r. C^t. But by such usage as this, its to be fear'd they will be reduced to the Exch^o. that this part of the Exch^o. that this part of the Regim^t. is paid at; which I understand is no more than 150, which in my humble Oppinion is an Imposition upon both Officer and Soldier, whose Subs^{ce} Bills, if Duely paid, might be Disposed of to the Merch^{ts} at the highest Exch^o.

As to my other Bill in part of the said Six Months Subs^{ce} from feb^r to Aug^t. I have as yet no Advice thereof, for which Reason I hope its paid.

In my Last I advised you of the necessity the Garrison was in for provisions, through (as I was Informed at my Arrival here) M^r. Borland of New England's Neglect; which at the Request of the Gentlemen here & their Representations to me thereof I was necessitated to undertake the Victualling, and in Order to Enable me the Cap^ts having lent me their Companys Bills of Sub^{ce} from Aug^t. last to feb^r next, I have drawn for the same, Of which I hope you will forward the Paym^t.

I have nothing further to add, Only to advise you that M^r. Borland having caused the Pork, formerly condemned by Survey here, to be Resurvey'd at Boston, he again return'd the same to the Garrison; But that upon the Advice of all the Gentlemen, And their Observations on said Resurvey (the said M^r. Borland having in other Cases brock his Contract with Thomas Messing Esq^r.) I have therefore Refused Receiving of it, and for my so doing, must further Refer to the Inclos'd Sentiments And Oppinions of the Gentlemen to me thereon being with all Submission.

May it please Yo^r. Grace
Yo^r. Graces
Most Obd^t. humb^{le} Ser^t
L. ARMSTRONG

Annapolis Royall
the 24th X^{ber} 1726.

173

VALUE OF COINS¹

.....
At a council held at the same place, on fryday, the 19th day of May, 1727:—

Present: the hon^{ble}. Law^{ce}. Armstrong, Esq., lieut. gov^r.
John Adams, Esq. Capt. Chris^r. Aldridge.
Wm. Skene Esq. Capt. Jos. Bennett.
Wm. Shirreff, Esq. Capt. Jno. Blower.

(The merchants endeavoring to lower the value of French coin, "the only" currency we have amongst us,")

Resolved that all the afores'd. coins be continued at their former value, especially the new crowns stamp^t with four double LL's, at 12s. 6d.; and that all the different species of French coin, both of silver and gold, be paid and received in all payments within this H.M. Prov. of N.S. at the same rates they have been usually paid and received in said province for these 6 months past, and no otherwise, and that a proclamation be issued accordingly.

Germain Savage and Pierre Godet, who had written to notify their return to be written, to wait on the gov^r. and council.

¹ History of Nova Scotia, Beamish Murdch. Vol. I. p. 448.

174

SPURIOUS OFFER TO SUPPLY PROVISIONS LOCALLY¹

At a Council held at the Hon^{ble} Lieu^t. Gov^{rs}. house on Wednesday the 23th Aug^t. 1727.

Present.

The Honourable Lieu ^t . Gov ^r . of the Province.	
John Adams Esq ^r .	Chr ^r . Aldridge Esq ^r .
Will ^m . Skene Esq ^r	Jos: Bennett Esq ^r .
	John Blower Esq ^r .

His Honour laid before the Board a Letter from three of the Traders of this Place signed W^m. Winnett James Blin & Joseph Bissell, Contⁿ. some proposals about supplying the garrison with P^{ro}visions provided he would give proper Receipts whereby they might apply to M^r. Borland the contractor for payment for the Same Read, as Likewise sev^l. papers Relating to victualling Resolved that the aforesaid Traders proposals to the Lieu^t. Gov^r. are Malicious Insolent and False, M^r. Borland being no longer contractor he having Broke the Same, by his non performance of the obligations thereof of which the aforesaid Winnett & Bissell cannot but be Sensible Since upon the Survey of the Said Borlands Pork last fall made by Order of the Hon^{ble} Lieu^t. Gov^r. Doucett they Reported that the Same was bad not corn fed & very Rusty which is Expressly against the Tenor of his contract and that their Requiring Receipts.

In order to apply to the Said Borland for Payment as an obstacle maliciously Inserted on purpose to put out of the Lieu^t. Gov^{rs}. Power to Accept of the Provisions they offer without Involving himself in disputes and Troubles with Said Borland & doing to himself and to the Garrison in General the Greatest prejudice & Injustice.

.....

A Representation from the Deputees of this River in Behalf of themselves & Inhabitants shewing the Insufficiency of this place to Supply either the Garrison or themselves and Inhabitants with grain &c. Read & Order'd

That the said Representation be Examined by a Committee of the whole Board to Sitt at M^r. Adams's house on Sunday next being the 27th Inst. and that the Deputys have notice to attend.

L: ARMSTRONG
Lt. Gov^r.

Otho Hamilton P Sec^{ry}.

175

EXPORT OF COAL TO BOSTON²

At a Council held at the Hon^{ble} Lieu^t. Gov^{rs}. house on Wednesday the 30th Aug^t. 1727.

Present, The Lieu^t. Gov^r. and same members as on the 23^d. Inst.

.....

A Memorial of Nathaniel Donnell Master of the Sloop Hopewell and another of Nath^l. Donnell Master of the Sloop Endeavour both Rideing at Anchor in this Harbour, Praying his Hon^{rs}. permission to go up the Bay to take in a Load of Coal to carry to Boston, Read.

¹ N.S. B. 1, pp. 139-141.

² N.S. B. 1, pp. 143-145.

Then His Honour desired the opinion of the Board whether the prayer of said Memorial might not be also granted in consideration of the Bennefit that may accrue to this & others of his Majestys Adjacent provinces Thereby and that the two Memorialists had no goods or merchandize aboard,

Agreed and Resol'd

That both the masters aforesaid be permitted to go up the Bay with their Sloops to take in a Load of Coal according to the prayer of the aforesaid Memorials.

L: ARMSTRONG
L^t. Gov^r.

176

RENT OF VESSEL IN STERLING¹

At a Council held at the Same place on Wednesday the 27th Sept^r. 1727.

Present.

The Honourable Lieut. Gov^r. and all the Same Members as yesterday.

His Honour Communicated to the Board Capt^t. Hows proposalls in writing about hiring his Vessel for Proclaiming His Majestys in all the proper parts of the Government either by the month or otherwise by the Lump that in case they thought it was most for His Majestys Service to accept of the Latter that he Required the full Sume of one hundred pound Ster^s., he Binding and obliging himself by Charter party to Receive on Board what officers or Troops His Honour may think necessary & them to Transport to all the different Settlements of this Province there to abide as long as his Majesty's Service shall Require & that His Majesty shall run no Manner of Risque nor be at any further charge.

The Board having consider'd the aforesaid proposalls, agreed that the Said Vessel be hired by the Lump and Employ'd for his Majestys Service upon the Terms and conditions offer'd & that a Charter party be drawn agreeable to Captain Hows proposalls and the Boards Resolve.

L: ARMSTRONG
L^t. Gov^r.

Otho Hamilton P Sec^{ry}.

177

TRADING TO MINAS²

He³ complains of the collector, and says, "on his arrival here with major Cosby, in the fall of the year 1727, notwithstanding the trade to Mines at that time was prohibited, by and with the advice of the Council, he gave permits to several vessels to load and unload there, in defiance of H.M.'s authority vested in the governor and council." He describes several cases in which the collector acted contrary to his views, and he desires to have an Admiralty court established, to try seizures. &c.

¹ N.S. B. 1. pp. 164-166.

² History of Nova Scotia, Beamish Murdoch. Vol. 1. p. 454.

³ Lieutenant-Governor Armstrong.

178

NEW ENGLAND STERLING EXCHANGE¹

(L.S.)

By Francis Cavally Esq^r Commander in Chief for the time being at Canso in Nova Scotia.

M^r Newton his Majesties Collector for this province of Nova Scotia having acquainted me that he hath for His Maj^{ties} Use Seized a Schooner called the Dragon whereof Rich^d Pearse is master for Illegally importing Tobacco &c I do in his Maj^{ties} Name Require you John Ramsey Stephen Perkins & Elias Davis to take an Inventory of the Vessel & Effects as likewise to apraise both the Vessel & Effects to the best of your Judgments here being no Court of Admiralty at present Established and for so doing this shall be your Warrant— Given under my hand & Seal at the Fort in Canso in Nova Scotia June the 23^d 1728.

Francis Cavalley.

To Capt. John Ramsey
Capt. Stephen Perkins
& M^r Elias Davis.

Wee whose Names are underwritten in Compliance with a Warrant from Francis Cavally Esq^{re} of the 3^d Inst. have been on Board the Schooner Dragon & have appraised the Said Schooner, Boat, Tackle & furniture as followeth—

The Schooner Boat & all the appurtenances.	30.	0.	0
2 hhd. Bread q ^t 6 @ 32/ P: hund ^t	9.	12.	0
1 hhd Rum contg. 90 Galls @ 3/6.	15.	15.	0
2 bls of Flower.	3.	10.	—
4 bls of Virginia Pork @ £3.	12.	—	—
421 pounds of Tobacco @ 4 ^d	7	—	4

New Eng^d money. £77— 17. 4

Stephen Perkins
Elias Davis

John Ramsey

(L.S.) By Francis Cavally Commander in Chief for the time being at Canso in Nova Scotia—

Gentlemen,

M^r Newton his Maj^{ties} Collector for the Province of Nova Scotia having acquainted me that he hath this 20th day of August 1728 in the Harbour of Canso seiz'd for His Maj^{ties} Use a Brigantine called the Gardiner Whereof Robert Parramore is Master for Importing Sundry Spanish Wines Oyles &c whereof the Customs & other duties have not been duly paid & hath landed the same in his Maj^{ties} Storehouse I do therefore in his Majesties Name Require you Elias Davis John Ramsey & Mathew Mauer to take an inventory of the said Brigantine with her appurtenances &c^a & Such Effects as are brought into his Majesties Storehouse and appraise both the Vessel & Effects to the best of your Judgments, here being no Court of Admiralty at present established. & for so doing this shall be your Warrant. Given under my hand & Seal at the Fort in Canso in Nova Scotia—
Aug. the 20th 1728—

Francis Cavally

¹ N.S. A. 17. pp. 288-293. B.T.N.S. Vol. 5. C. 202.

179

PAYMENT OF CUSTOMS DUTIES IN CURRENT MONEY OF NEW ENGLAND¹

.....
 Hon^{ble} Sir

According to your directions to us we have waited on the Coll^r. and have seen the Goods Seized by him. We are now to Inform Your Honour to the best of our Judgements takeing One Sort with the Other the Value of them are Eighteen Pence P yard which we humbly Conceive to be Sufficient for the same and are with all Respect.

Your most Obed^t Hum^{ble} Serv^{ts}
 Will^m Winnett
 James Blin
 Jos. Bissell

Annapolis Royall
 18th Nov^r 1728.

.....
 Recd this third day of Feb^r 1728/9 the Sum of Eight pounds Six Shill^s and Eight Pence Curr^t money of New England in part of Eighteen pounds Six Shill^s & Eight pence New England Money which is to be deposited in the hands of Hibert Newton Coll^r of his Majesty's Customs or Order by the first day of May 1728 next Ensueing it being for two hundred & one yards of french Cambrick Seiz'd by Said Coll^r and in Security to Stand tryall at Law, which if Acquitted by Law the Sum of Eighteen pounds Six Shill^s & Eight pence New England Currancy is to be returned to M^r Le fonds Claimer of the same Effects as Witness my hand by me—

H. Newton Coll^r

In presence of
 Willm. Winnett
 W^m Sherriff

180

SUGGESTION FOR ISSUE OF PAPER CURRENCY²

Proposals for Settling a Colony of French Protestants in y^e Province of Nova Scotia.

The underwritten Person knowing how much it may conduce to his Majesties Interest (which he shall always endeavour to promote, & to y^e Good of the Protestant Religion, (which is & always shall be his Chief concern) to have a Considerable Number of Protestant Familys settled in the s^d Province of Nova Scotia is in hopes to be instrumental with y^e help of his Friends in so good a Work, provided they have a suitable encouragement, and 1st That Lands shall be given by his Excellency the Governour of that Province to one hundr'd Families or thereabouts at the Rate of an hundred & twenty Acres to each Family in some of the most Advantageous Places for husbandry and Navigation which place shall be agreed upon with his Excel^{ty} & Council in May next.

.....
¹ N.S. A. 18. pp. 88-102. B.T.N.S. Vol. 5. C. 203.

² N.S. A. 18. pp. 117-121. America & West Indies. Vol. 29. f. 164.

10th The sum of two thousand pounds in paper bills shall be emitted by the Governm^t & lent upon Land Security to y^e said Colony to enable them to buy Cattle & Provisions of their neighbours, for which they shall pay an Interest of two P Cent to y^e Governm^t during ten years, when the said bills shall be sunk & the principal paid by the Debtors to y^e Governm^t in Silver or Gold money the Silver at y^e rate of Eight Shillings an Ounce, & y^e Gold in Proportion, which money shall be distributed among those who at that Time shall be owners of the Paper bills—

.....
Andrew Le Mercier

His Excellency is entreated to give his answer to these Proposals with all Convenient Speed—

Boston in New England
y^e 28th 7^{ber} 1729.

181

INSTRUCTIONS FROM ENGLAND REQUIRED FOR ISSUE OF PAPER CURRENCY¹

Annapolis Royall
the 25th Nov^r 1729.

Sir

I have communicated the projects you did me the favour to Intrust me with about Settling a Collony of French protestants in Nova Scotia to his Excellency Governour Phillips who finds for the most part agreeable to his Instructions, he has from his Majesty upon that head, and has order'd me to acquaint you that he is ready to give all manner of Aid and Encouragement to your proposalls upon which he has made the following remarks

1st Article—Which demands one hundred and twenty Acres to each Familie, his Instructions gives him room to grant to Each Family five hundred Acres which are to be cultivated Agreeable to his Excellencys Instructions of which for your better light I here Inclose you a Cobby of at length;

.....
5. Relates to their being brought over in his Majesty's Ships his Excell^{cy} has no Instruction for it but will write about it and recomend it and Expects an answer in the Spring—

6. Relates to an Allowance of Eighty pounds a year to a minister his Excellency answers as to the 5th Article.

Relating to paper money answered as to the 5th.

.....
I am Sir
Your Most Obedient
humble Servant
Henry Cope

¹ N.S. A. 18. pp. 150-153. America & West Indies. Vol. 29. f. 179.

182

ASSETS OF AN ACADIAN ESTATE¹

A Son Excellence Richard Philipps Ecuier Capitaine General et Gouverneur en Chef de La Nouvelle Ecosse.

La très humble Representation de René Charles de Breslay Pretre Missionnaire Curé de toute la Rivière d'Annapolis Royal.

Qui prend la liberté d'informer Votre Excellence que dans L'année 1724 un peu de temps apres l'insulte des Sauvages contre cette place j'arrivay icy étant envoyé par la Cour de France. J'ay eu l'honneur d'être Reçu avec beaucoup de gracieuseté par Monsieur le Lieutenant Gouverneur Doucet, qui me presenta au Conseil par lequel j'ay été approuvé et enregistré avec plusieurs autres marques de ses bontez jusqu'à sa mort.

Peu apres la mort du dit Lieutenant Gouverneur Doucet Monsieur le Lieutenant Gouverneur Armstrong Commandant en Chef dans cette Province m'a prié à Diner, et étant à sa table m'avoit Demandé une Somme d'argent à emprunter, Sur laquelle je m'excusay de ne l'avoir point. Depuis ce tems-là jl a toujours cherché occasion de me faire de la peine en plusieurs Rencontres.

.....

De plus le D^t Lieutenant Gouverneur a envoyé le dit Sieur Wroth saisir tout ce qui étoit chez la Done Laquelle etoit une de mes Parroissiennes et à l'heure de sa mort en présence de plusieurs Temoins me recommanda d'avoir soin de Tous ses effets, pour acquiter ses Debtes et elever ses Enfans dont Elle m'avoit chargé, et surtout elle envoia dans mon Presbytere une Cassette dans laquelle il y avoit environ six cent francs en Or et en argent blanc, outre des bagues et croix d'or qu'elle avoit donné à L'Eglise. Le D^t S^r Wroth est venu avec des Soldats fouiller dans mon D^r Presbytere après que je Luy ai dit que la ditte Cassette y etoit, & ayant fait inventaire de tout ce qu'il y avoit, il en fit son Rapport au D^t Lieut. Gouverneur, lequel quelques jours après m'envoia le D^t S^r Wroth pour la luy delivrer auquel je fis refus de la luy remettre entre les mains. Aussitôt le dit Lieu^t Gouverneur m'envoia ordre par le D^t S^r Wroth de la Luy livrer et mentionnant dans son d^t ordre que le D^t S^r Wroth m'en donneroit un Reçu, promettant de paier les Dittes Debtes, ce qu'il n'a point fait, Disant pour ses Raisons qu'il n'avoit reçu que Dix Ecus de tous l'argent de la Done, jl n'a pas même voulu qu'on rendit à l'Englise les bagues & Croix.

En outre allant au Fort j'ay rencontré le D^t Lieutenant Gouverneur Armstrong qui m'a fait reproche à l'égard d'un homme Nommé Barnabé habitant, qui s'étoit allé plaindre que je luy avois Refusé les Sacrements, & que j'avois dit que le D^t Barnabé se servoit Du Manteau Du D^t Lieutenant Gouverneur, pour ne point paier ses Debtes, Lequel dernier article j'assuray Le D^t S^r Lieutenant Gouverneur n'avoit point dit; Nonobstant il appella Le D^t Barnabé pour me faire donner un dementi, et apres Le D^t Lieutenant Gouverneur m'a dit d'un ton menaçant de prendre garde de ne pas me meler des Dixmes et des rentes, je luy representay que c'étoit la une affaire de religion & qu'il alloit contre le Traité de Paix dont il s'offensa fort, & me repeta de ne me meler point des Dixmes & des Rentes. Ensuite de cela j'allay chez le Lieu^t Gouverneur Cosby Dont je Luy fis le Recit, & comme je luy marquois que je pensois à passer en Angleterre pour Representier Tous ces Mauvais Traitements à Votre Excellence, & de la à la Cour de France, Le D^t Lieutenant Gouverneur Cosby me dit que ce n'étoit que l'effet de la colere du d^t Lieu^t Gouverneur Armstrong, & que je devois l'éviter tant que je pourrois, & il m'a aussi Conseillé d'attendre l'arrivée de Votre Excellence qui me rendroit bonne justice à moy & à tous les autres.

¹ N.S. A. 18. pp. 167-176. A. & W.I. Vol. 30. fo: 25.

Encore le d^t Gouverneur m'ayant proposé de faire faire un chemin pavé depuis chez Ollivier jusqu'à l'Eglise moiennant six pistoles, les quelles il a reçu de Moy, & comme estorquées, & il n'a point fait faire le chemin n'y rendu l'argent à la réserve d'environ un Ecu qu'il m'a remis.

Aiant commis tous ces desordres par l'ordre du Lieutenant Gouverneur Armstrong pour me combler de miseres le S^r Wroth & François Manican chargés de son ordre ont fait vendre à l'ancan tous mes Bestiaux, Savoir Trois Vaches un Veau et trois cochons—Dont il a pris l'argent sans m'en donner aucune satisfaction.

Il ne me reste plus presentement que de me Soumettre au jugement & à la justice de Votre Excellence Desquels je ne Doute Nullement de recevoir une entière Satisfaction etant avec un profond Respect

A Votre Excellence

Le très humble et très
obéissant Serviteur
De Breslay Pretre
Missionnaire Curé

Ce 23 Decembre 1729

183

FISHERY AT CANSO 1729¹

.....
Scheme of the Fishery at Canso in Nova Scotia for the year 1729.

N° of	{ British Fishing Ships Sack Ships Twelve Scooners from America . . . Two hundred & Twenty Three
Burthen of	{ British Fishing Ships Sack Ships from 20 to 150 Tons Scooners from America D° 6 to 100 Tons
N° of Men belonging to the	{ British Fishing Ships Sack Ships Ninety two Scooners from America Eleven hundred & eighteen
	Number of Passengers carried thither by the British Ships} Two
Number of Boats kept by the	{ British Fishing Ships Scooners from America By-Boat men Inhabitants
Number of the By-Boat men	{ Masters Servants
Quintals of fish made by the	{ British Fishing Ships Scooners from America By-Boats Inhabitants
	{ Fifty one Thousand seven hundred & forty nine

¹ N.S. A. 18. pp. 178-184. B.T.N.S. Vol. 6. p^t. of D: 2. Dec. 25th, 1739.

Quintals of Fish carried to Foreign Markets	} Thirty eight thousand nine hundred & twenty nine.
Tons of Train Oyl made by the	{ British Fishing Ships Schooners from America. Twenty eight Barrels. By-boats Inhabitants
Prices of the	{ Fish... {From eleven shillings & sixpence to seven shillings sterling P Quintal Train Oyle
Value of the	{ Seal Oil made last Winter Firrs taken by the Inhabitants D ^o . bought of the Indians
Number of	{ Stages... Fifty One Freights
	Number of the Inhabitants there} Twenty Exclusive of the Garrison
	Number of the Fishermen who stay'd there} One all the last Winter } Hundred

John Weller

1st There is but 3 Families remain, & what Houses Flakes & Stages they hold them by patent from Govern^r Philipps.

2^d There is no Boats nor Train. fats, the Fish being Taken on the Banks by New England Schooners & the Liver put in Tubbs for that purpose.

3^d The Fishermen come all from New England about March and return about October.

4th Supply'd some from Great Britain, but most from Ireland.

5th They sail by shares, but are often paid in Liquor with some few Cloathes.

6 No Boats, but Schooners of about 40 Tuns and 5 Men. Fitting cost £130 sterling for a Season.

7 They have no other employment then Fishing and Curing of Fish, & are dilligent in it, no Boats nor Ships, but 5 men to a Schooner.

8 All goe home Except some servants to take care of the Stages, and mend them in the Spring.

9 All have Roome & there is Roome for many more.

10 The length allow'd by the Governor is 60 yards up from the Water & 8 foot wide which will spread Twenty Quintals of Fish.

11 None from Britain, some few from Ireland, but mostly from New England.

12 No Fishing Ships. The Schooners people share: The Ships that come are all for Sack.

13 Cannot learne the Number in the whole province, but in Canso Ten Licensed. but all the shore men have stores as they call them; and sell to the Schooners people & then they work with them; allways paying them in Drink or Cloathes, but no money, most store houses keep their Serv^{ts} all winter who do nothing till y^e Spring then repair the Flakes which serv^{ts} are all Irish.

14 No more Families remain then Four as Inhabitants and what come in the summer are paid in Rum, Tobacco, Sugar and Molasses.

15 What people come here for the Season, are from New England at Forty Shillings going or coming paid in Fish or worked out.

16 By this manner of their paying are often Disable and unfit for their business & Labour, to the great Discouragement & Obstruction of the Fishery.

17 None are left at any time but the servants who are to take care of the Stores Houses.

18 The New England people and Traders Entice all they can; both of seamen and Handycrafts from the men of Warr & Merch^t Ships from Europe.

19 They all promise to take more care for the time to come & have this season.

The manner of taking Fish on the Banks is about 16 some 20 to 40 Leagues off where they Split & salt them Ten Hogsheads to one Hund^d Quintall. At their Landing they wash them out in the sea; then spread them on Flakes, but some times are five weeks Out, which I Believe makes them not so good as Catch'd in Boats along Shore, but tel theirs Inhabitants this will not be us'd.

20 At Lewisburgh 1500 souls 7 Companies of Soldiers strongly Fortify'd Ships from Europe there and West Indies, 50 sail carrys away 40000 Quintals of Fish: Places, names Niganist a small Harbour not fortify'd; 3 ships Exports 1000 Quintals hath 10 Stages, Two Boats to a Stage: & three men To each Boate. Scatery a small Harbour not fortify'd Five Ships Exports 15000 Quint^{ls} of Fish, hath 22 Stages Two boats to a stage & three men to each boate? Laballain, One Ship Exports 7000 Quint^{ls} of Fish, hath 7 Stages Two boats to a Stage & three men to each boat. Esprite no ship Harbour Exports 10,000 Quint^{ls} of Fish, hath 20 Stages, Two boats to a Stage & three men to each boat? Petre-de-grote Harbour for smal Ships Exports 5000 Quint^{ls} of Fish hath 7 Stages Two boats to a Stage & three men to each boat? Several Boats came to Fish on the Coast of Nova Scotia, but return when they are forbid; There are several Irish Papists settled at Cape Breton.

21 I never heard that any Officers or Soldiers concern'd themselves directly or indirectly in the Fishing or have any rooms, or Flakes, or hire their men out to Fish.

JOHN WELLER

184

AUTHORIZATION BY ASSEMBLY REQUIRED BEFORE ISSUE OF PAPER MONEY¹

To COLO PHILIPPS

Governor of Nova Scotia

SIR

As to the Request made by the said French Protestants of having £2000 issued in Paper Bills upon Land Security We conceive that no such thing can possibly be done, till you shall have an Assembly, and even then it is a matter not to be enter'd into without very great caution, Bills of this nature having proved of very pernicious consequence in many Provinces.

So We bid you heartily Farewel and are—

Your very loving Friends
and humble Servants

WESTMORLAND
P. DOCMINIQUE
O. BRIDGEMAN
J. BRUDENEL
A. CROFT.

WHITEHALL
May 20th 1730.

¹ NS. A. 19. pp. 37-40. B.T.N.S. Vol. 33. f. 202.

185

COLLECTION OF QUIT RENTS¹

10 Dec'r., 1730. Governor Philipps ordered that all the quitt rents, homages, and other services, formerly paid by the inhabitants at Mines, and other places up the bay of Fundy, to their respective seigniors, should then be paid to his sacred Britannick Majesty, as their only lord Paramount and sole and only seignior of the province. Alexandre Bourg de Bellehumeur was appointed and formally commissioned as *Procureur du Roi* at Mines and Piziquid, Cobequit and Chignecto, to receive all dues and quite rents due to his Majesty, and all confiscations and *aubaines*. He was to account twice a year, and retain 3s. per pistole as his compensation, (the pistole is 10 francs, about 2 dollars). This commission is dated 10 Dec'r., 1730. Signed by Rich'd Philipps, and countersigned by Erasmus James Philipps. secretary.

186

FISHERY AT CANSO 1730²

Scheme of the Fishery at Canço in Nova Scotia for the Year 1730.

		N°
Number of	{ British Fishing Ships	None
	{ Sack Ships, from England	13
	{ Ships from America	5
Burthen of	{ British Fishing Ships	None
	{ Slack Ships	1065 tons
	{ Ships from America	352 tons
Number of men belonging to the	{ British Fishing Ships—	Men
	{ Sack Ships	121
	{ Ships from America	40
	Number of Passengers carried thither by the British Ships	None
Number of Boats kept by the	{ British Fishing Ships }	None for Fishing The New England Men employed this year about 130 Schooners one with another about 5 men in each
	{ Ships from America }	
	{ By Boat men }	
	{ Inhabitants—	
Number of the By—Boat men	{ Masters—	
	{ Servants—	
Quintals of Fish made by the	{ British Fishing Ships }	None None Quint ^{ls} 50000
	{ Ships from America }	
	{ By Boats }	
	{ Inhabitants }	

¹ History of Nova Scotia, Beamish Murdoch. Vol. I. p. 468.

² N.S. A. 20. pp. 19-26. B.T.N.S. Vol. 6. D. 4.

	Quintals of Fish carried to Foreign Markets—31692	
Tons of Train oil made by the	{ British Fishing Ships— Ships from America— By Boats— Inhabitants	very little
Prices of the	{ Fish Merchantable Fish at 40 ^s p ^r Quintal New England money Train oil	None
Value of the	{ Seal Oil made last Winter Furs taken by the Inhabitants Ditto bought of the Indians	} None
Number of	{ Stages Train fats }	None
	Number of Inhabitants there exclusive of the Garrison 40	
	Number of the Fishermen who stayed there all the last Winter } 50	

TH^o: WATERHOUS

Answers to the Queries sent to me from the R^t Hon^{ble} the Lords Com^{rs} of Trade & Plantations Relating to the Fishery at Canço for the year 1730.

Viz ^t Article 1 st & 2 ^d	{ The Inhabitants are possessed of no Stages, Cook-rooms or Train fats, their Business being wholly employed in curing Fish, very little Oil is made at Canço.
3 ^d	{ No Aliens or Strangers do resort to Nova Scotia or Islands adjacent thereunto, to take Bait, trade or fish on any Account whatsoever in those parts.
4 th	{ The Fishermen are wholly supply'd from Great Britain with the Manufactures of the Kingdom, either by British Ships trading to Canço &c or from New England. I cannot find they are supply'd with any thing from foreign Countries, except what the New England men bring for their own Subsistence.
5 th & 6 th	{ The Wages they allow for carrying on the Fishery at Canço alters some going by shares, and others by the Season but mostly by what they catch, so that the industrious man gets most: They are commonly paid by Bill, or take up Necessaries they have an immediate occasion for: but the charge of fitting out and maintaining a Scooner is uncertain, the men having half they catch, and the Owner, who finds Ware, Tare, Salt and Provisions, has the other half.
7 th	{ The Fishermen have no employment for their People, but wholly to catch Fish, the Shoremen curing them. The Fishing Scooners commonly carry five Men each; the Fish they afford at a Settled Price, Viz ^t this Year at 40 ^s P Quintal New England Money. I must observe to you, that no Topmast Vessel does catch Fish in those parts, for its morally impossible any Vessels but Scooners can do on this Coast. There was not one Top mast Vessel there this year.

- 8th { By the latter end of September all the Fishermen go to New England in their Scooners (perhaps two or three men left to look after their Houses and Flakes) to provide for the next Season.
- 9th & 10th { No Houses of the Inhabitants to interfere with the Fishery, but all contiguous to themselves, their Flakes as nigh the Water side as possible and so run up in the Country as far as they have hands to manage them; the Length uncertain; just as the Nature of the Ground will allow, every Man being allotted his proportion of Ground p^r Gov^r Philips. Their Flakes are in very good Order, & Room enough.
- 11th { The British Ships that come from England for a Sack at Canço are victual'd from Britain, and some bring Provisions to sell to the Fishermen.
- 12th { There is no such thing as Ships making their own Cargoes of Fish, as is explained in Article the 8th
- 13th { Taverns or Publick Houses in Canço about 11, which are contiguous to the Garrison for the benefit of the Soldiers. As for running in Debt, the Owners of the Scooners pay it to the Public House Keepers, but most of the New England men are better Husbands, having Families in New England.
- 14th { As to their remaining as Servants to the Inhabitants there is no such thing; for the proprietors and Scooners with their Crews go home about September, that is, to New England as explained in Article 8th
- 15th
16th and
17th { No Servants are brought from England as is practised in New England. As for thefts and Disorders they are very few, at least when I was there, considering 130 Scooners whose Crews make up 650 men. Some debauched People must be expected among such a Number. The People left behind last year were about 50 exclusive of the Garrison, & about the same number this year.
- Article
18th { The New England men do steal away some of the Seamen, but when detected severely suffer for it; but they are now more cautious because I made an Order, and declared I would make Reprisals, which I did on one of them, when one of our Men Deserted.
- 19th { I can answer for this year, what Fish has been ship'd will turn out well (if they have not a bad passage) considering the bad Season not having a Fish-Day above once in three Weeks, that is, a Day for hardning the Fish for Shipping. As for their taking care in well curing the Fish, there is no Industry wanting when opportunities offer; for their whole Dependance is upon their Goodness: and it's my opinion the Masters are more in fault than the Shoremen to take Fish, when they know they are not thoroughly cured, (but I have endeavoured to put things to rights this year) which, in some measure, may have been the occasion of former Complaints from the Merchants. I have made an Enquiry of the manner of curing their Fish, which is as follows,—Viz^t They allow 10 Hogsheads of Salt to 100 Quintals of Fish, which I think

very sufficient; for if they allow'd more in the hot season they would be salt burn'd, which is a great loss: And as to Fish caught in the Spring, they cannot be much prejudic'd, except in Colour which cant be so bright as the Newfoundland Fish that are caught in Boats: for the Scooners are commonly out a fortnight or ten days according as Winds and Weather present: but in hot Weather they run hazard; for them some Fish will be Salt burn'd when they are brought on Shore, and there is no help for it, tho' it is the Occasion of some turning out Refuge Fish, which is a great Loss to them. The whole Fishery is carried on by the New England people in Embarkations called Scooners, which are the only Vessels to fish on this Coast, and indeed its the only way at present, they not employing any Boats, tho' its an excellent place for Boat fishing; but that cant be expected till Settlements are fix'd by People that can remain there Summer and Winter, which for want of proper Fortifications, is at present neglected, their Properties not being secur'd to them, (especially on the main) in case of the Indians breaking with us, which at present we are under no apprehensions of, tho' they are a sullen and treacherous people, and its possible, on their Breaking, they may destroy the whole Fishery. The Garrison being fixed up to defend themselves, the Indians may come with numbers of Canoes to the back of the Fishery, and do the mischief, notwithstanding the Garrison, by reason the Garrison must have boats to transport them from one Island to the other; and their way of attacking is commonly in the night, they knowing every inch of the land.

20th

As to the Number of French Ships at Cape Breton, and on that Coast, there are this year 50 sail; some years they have 70 Sail. I cant find any Irish Papists settled among the French, at least I have not heard of any, they never appearing nigh our Port, and whenever I meet any of their Boats, nigh Canço, they presently go off.

21st

I cant find any of the officers of the Garrison at Canço concerned in the least, either of themselves or others, in the Fishery but the whole carried on by the Proprietors who have Houses and Rooms which they leave with two or three Persons to take care of in the Winter, Neither do they hire out the Soldiers to fish.

Given under my Hand on Board His Maj^{ty} Ship Winchelsea in the Downs—this 22^d of Jan^{ry} 1730/31—

Tho: Waterhous

187

TRADE AND REVENUE OF NOVA SCOTIA¹

An Account of the Scituation Commerce &c of the Province of Nova Scotia in America in Answer to several Queries propos'd by the Lords Commissioners for Trade & Plantations.

¹ N.S. A. 20. [With letter Jan^y 24th 1731/2, from Philipps to Lords of Trade.] pp. 124-133. B.T.N.S. Vol: 6 p^t. of D.: 23.

-
4. What is y^e Trade of y^e Province, y^e Number of Shipping, their Tonnage and the number of Sea-faring men, wth y^e respective Increase or Diminution within Tenn years past?
 4. The Trade of this Province is carry'd on with Shipping from Great Britain & New England which import British Manufactures & export in return Cod fish Furrs and Grain. No shipping properly belong to this Province, the Increase in respect to the Fishery is very considerable, as to y^e other mentioned Commodities no great Augmentation.
 5. What quantity and sorts of British Manufactures do y^e Inhabitants annually take from hence?
 5. The Sorts of British Manufactures which are consumed in this Province are chiefly Red and Blew Strouds, Kerseys & Stufs of several kinds & Linnens Imported from Great Brittain. There may be annually consum'd of all these to y^e Value of about Ten Thousand Pounds Ster. The severall Species and Quantities whereof may best be seen in y^e Custom House Books.
 6. What Trade has y^e Province under your Government with any Foreign Plantations or any part of Europe besides Great Brittain? How is that Trade carried on? What Commodities do the People under your Government send to, or receive from foreign Plantations?
 6. This Province hath no Trade with any foreign Plantations but Cape Breton for a little Corn and a few live Cattle which is paid for by the French there, in their silver Coin, and their Trade to Europe is Dry Cod fish which is Cur'd at Canso, amount^s to y^e quantity of Fifty or Sixty Thousand quintalls annually which is exported to Spain, Portugall & Streights in Ships belonging to Great Britain & New England.
 7. What Methods are there used to prevent Illegal Trade and are y^e same effectuall?
 7. By the Usuall methods of Officers of y^e Customs, which have been found Effectuall for that End.
 8. What is y^e natural produce of the Country, Staple Commodities & Manufactures? And what Value thereof in Sterling Mony may you Annually Export.
 8. No other Produce of Commodities than what hath been mentioned in y^e 4th Article. The Exports communibus Annis, may be computed to about Sixty or Seventy thousand Pounds sterling in Value.
-
18. What is y^e Revenue arising within your Government, & how it is appropriated?
 18. The whole Revenue of this Government in its present Situation, doth not amount to about Thirty Pounds Sterling, which arises from a Quintal of Cod fish or y^e Value thereof paid yearly by every Proprietor of a Fishing Room at Canso.
 19. What are y^e Ordinary & Extraordinary Expenses of your Government?
 19. 1st The Ordinary & Extraordinary expenses of y^e Governm^t are y^e continuall Repairs of y^e Fort of Annapolis Royall & y^e Hutts & Lodgements for y^e Garrison at Canso, which Post hath never yett been taken under y^e Cognizance of y^e Board of Ordnance.
 - 2^{dly} Allowance to Civil Officers as are mentioned in y^e next Article, who have serv'd hitherto without any such Provision.
 - 3^{dly} The maintenance of a Vessell with a Master & Six Sailers for y^e necessary services of y^e Government.

- 4^{thly} Presents & supplying of Indians who never fail twice a year to come to y^e Governor under pretence of renewing y^e Peace, & expect to be dismiss'd with presents.
- 5^{thly} The Expense of Messengers & Interpreters for getting Intelligence &c.
All which expenses are advanc'd by y^e Governour, who hath no other Fund for those purposes, but y^e abovementioned Thirty Pounds.
-

188

USE OF FRENCH MONEY BY ACADIANS, BOSTON MONEY BY GARRISON¹

.....

At this time the people up the bay traded with the French at cape Breton, sending them live cattle, corn and provisions, receiving payment in French silver only, which they hoarded to send to Boston, where it was of more value than here, and they refused to take any other money for their commodities. The garrison could get no other money than Boston paper money, which was refused to be taken in payment. A proclamation was issued by governor Philipps, (11 March), establishing the value of French and other silver money at 8^s. an ounce, New England currency,—and declared the province bills of New England to be current, and a lawful tender for the purchase of goods and payment of debts. In the same proclamation, to prevent scarcity from exports, it was forbidden to merchant vessels to take off more than two month's provisions; and forbids the people of Mines, Chignecto, Piziquid, Cobequid, &c., exporting clandestinely at Chebucto, Tapanagooch, Chignecto, or any other creek or place, as they have used to do, beasts, cattle, or other provisions, except from Annapolis Royal only, under a penalty of fifty pistoles, of New England, to be levied on delinquent's effects, half to go to the accuser. (The resolution of council, 11 Feb., had appointed 12 months imprisonment, confiscation of vessel and cargo, and a fine of £50. N.E. currency.)

.....

189

QUIT CLAIM TO NOVA SCOTIA²

FREDERICKSFORT, Jun^e 4th 1731.

SIR

.....

M^r. Waldo & His party being sensible of the Weakness of their title, have lately purchased an additional one, w^{ch} they imagined one M^r Nelson had to all Nova Scotia, M^r Nelson is an antient Gentleman 80 years of age, was a relation to S^r Thomas Temple who was in these parts near seaventy years agoe, he Confessed to M^r Waldoes fr^{ds} when they offered to treat with him for his title that he had no sort of right, & y^t if any remain'd, derived from his Uncle S^r Thom^s Temple it must be in My Lord Cobham who is Heir to him, but even his Lordship had none, because Sir Thomas's Grant for Nova Scotia was but

¹ History of Nova Scotia, Beamish Murdoch, Vol. I. pp. 470-471. 11 March 1731.

² N.S. A. 20. pp. 71-91. B.T.N.S. Vol. 6. D. 16.

during his own life, if this be true the records in England must prove it, Notwithstanding this Honest declaration from M^r. Nelson, M^r. Waldos friends insisted upon buying his title & offerd One Hundred pounds New England mony, w^{ch} he has wth in this month accepted, & perfected Deeds, w^{ch} no doubt will be trumped up at y^e Council Board in England before this can reach home; this is a cheap purchase for Nova Scotia, which to the Eastward of Kennebeck river will be upwards of fourteen Millions of Acres, & y^e 100^t net worth more than so many Ounces of Silver; 'tis much an Easier purchase than M^r. Waldo would willingly have made ab^t 30 Months ago in England, when one day M^r. Gulston, he and I dined at Pontacks & talking of settling these parts, w^{ch} was then in Agitation, M^r. Waldo sayd he had some pretentions to a neck of Land between St. Georges river & penobscot, & if I could putt him in a way how to get His Claim confirmed by His Majesty he would give a thousand guin^s. to any one about Court who would serve him therein, I answered that I did not know how or where to make any such application of Mony, M^r. Gulston I believe would scorn to lye and I appeal to him for his testimony herein;

I am with much respect,

Sir

Your Most Obed^t & Most
Humble Servant

DAVID DUNBAR

190

COAL MINE, PROVISIONS AND QUIT RENTS¹

24 June, 1731. In council. An application from some merchants, of Boston, for a grant of a coal mine, (coal clift), near Chignecto, was favorably received.

30 Aug^t, 1731. Armstrong requests from Mines a supply for the garrison of Annapolis of 200 quintals of biscuit and 60 hhds. pease. Messrs. Bissell, Donald (Donnell), and Blin, will pay for them. He has ordered Nigan Robicheaux to buy black cattle and sheep at Mines, and bring them to Annapolis.

Lieut. governor Armstrong wrote 22 Jan^{ry}., 1731-2, to Mr. Alexander Bourg, respecting the quit rents which he collected, (probably the seigneurial rents of Mines.) They appear to have been payable in wheat, or, when that was scarce, in capons, in the discretion of the seigneur. "But as I have no need of capons "for H.M. service, I must desire you will collect the whole in wheat and pease." The lieut. governor wishes a rent roll, shewing each tenant's annual rent, and when last paid; also to know what were the fines on alienation.

¹ History of Nova Scotia, Beamish Murdoch. Vol. I. p. 473-478.

191

CLANDESTINE TRADE¹

To the R^t. Honb^{le}. The Lords Commissioners for Trade and Plantations

The Representation of Matthew Maugir, Richard Homens & Bodman for themselves & several other Masters of Ships & the fishing Trade at Cansoe in General.

Humbly Representeth

That there is at present a great trade carried on by the French in the Harbour of Cansoe who come from the Island Gaspye & Cape Breton, & sell great Quantities of Martinico Rum, Melassus, & sundry Commodities from old France, as Brandy, Wine, Linnens, &c^a. to the Fishermen at Cansoe & who come there yearly from other places & barter those Commodities for Fish caught by the English which enhances the price of Fish & also proves a very considerable Detriment to the Ships which yearly come from England in order to purchase their Cargoes of Fish there not only by the French getting part of ye fish for those contraband Commodities but also is a manifest Loss to those British Ships who cannot sell the Lawfull Commodities they bring with them in order to purchase fish y^e People at Cansoe being continually stock^t by the French so y^t the advantage which might accrue from our own & Plantation Commodities is lost thereby as well as y^e French being enabled to purchase the greatest Quantities of Fish & supplying the Marketts in the Mediterranean therewith & more especially Italy which is yearly overstock^d with fish brought thither in French Ships the great part of it is caught by our own people as above. Your Lordships will be pleased to take it into Consideration in order to apply such Remedy as your Lordships shall see proper y^t. a trade so exceeding valuable to Great Britain as y^e Employm^t of Shipping, y^e Encrease of Seamen, & y^e Sale of British Commodities together with y^e Paym^t of our Returns for good Part of our Trade, from the Mediterranean, be preserved as entire as possible.

192

TRADE BETWEEN BOSTON AND NOVA SCOTIA²

Report of a Committee of His Majesty's Council for the Province of Nova Scotia, appointed by the Honourable Lawrence Armstrong Esq^r. Lieu^t. Governor and Commander in Chief of said Province at a Council held at his own House the 11th Day of May 1732, To Consider what laws &c are made in this Province, that Do or may affect the trade and Navigation of Great Britain, In Answer to a letter from The Right Honourable The Lords of trade and Plantations on the same subject.

In obedience to your Honours Command, We Beg leave to say, That as to Manufactorys we have none, nor laws as yet Enacted here. And as to the trade in this part of the Province, But very little, the same Being Carried on by only four or five Coasting Vessells from Boston hither, which supply the french Inhabitants with European and West India Goods, who make two or three trips annually, and Carry from hence some time, Grain, a few fish, But chiefly furs.

¹ N.S. A. 20. [Received Feby 8th 1931/2.] pp. 134-136. B.T.N.S. Vol. 6. D: 24.

² N.S. A. 20. pp. 165-169. B.T.N.S. Vol. 6. D: 35.

As to Canso, the trade there is Cheifly fish, taken for the most part by his Majesty's Subjects from New England and other adjacent Provinces, and By them and other sack ships from Britain, Exported to Market and are there purchased by Bills of Exchange, and such Merchandize as the ships import, for Supplying the fishermen; of which a more particular Account may be had from the Collector of that Port.

.....
 All which being according to the Best advice we Could Receive, We judged Incumbent on us to Represent to your Honour, Being with much Respect

Your Honours
 most obd^t. humb^l. Ser^{ts}
 ADAMS
 WILL: SKENE
 WM. SHIRREFF
 OTHO HAMILTON

ANNAPOLIS ROYAL
 29th May 1732.

193

PATENT FOR COAL MINING TO BOSTON COMPANY¹

Att a Council held by order of the Hon^{ble}. Lieu^t. Governor Armstrong on Munday the 19th of June 1732

Present

The Honourable Lieu^t. Governor of the Province
 Major Paul Mascarene
 John Adams Esq^r.
 William Skene Esq^r.
 William Shirreff Sec^{ry}
 Major Henry Cope
 Otho Hamilton Esq^r.

.....
 Then was Read a Petition from Major Henry Cope and Company of Boston in New England, Praying a grant for the Coaliary near to Chickenectua as it was promised to them in writing by Governor Philipps, He having notwithstanding thereof, Disappointed them therein, altho he had laid the same before the Council for their advice and approbation, who having considered the merit of their Design, Gave their opinion in favour of the Said Petitioners.

Which said Minute of Council bearing date the 24th day of June 1731 was ordered to be Read, & being found as Represented by their Petition, his Hon^r asked the Major what these proposals were, they not being particularly Express'd and Explain'd by S^d Minute.

The Major answer'd that they had proposed to allow for his Majestys use, Eighteen pence sterling for every Chalder, upon condition of a Patent, not only for the Coal in the said Tract of Ground, But for all the Coall in the province, which was promis'd upon that consideration only, and not otherways, and that they were not to be anyways obliged to pay a farther Quitt Rent for the use of the land, or obliged to cultivate or settle any Township thereon, which is such an Expencc that will intirely Disenable them to proceed, the Coall in its own

¹ N.S. B. I. pp. 208-219.

nature being so very chargeable and therefore finding that the condition and promise propos'd by Governor Philipps, cannot be comply'd with, being Judged contrary to the tenor and Intension of His Majestys Instructions, the Major therefore Desir'd that his Honour would consider their case, and Grant them a Patent for that Tract by Chickencetua—according to the tenor of his Majestys Instructions, for which, as he and his partners would Engage to settle and cultivate the same, they would duely pay the Quitt Rent therein Mentioned, But could not accept of it upon the conditions of paying both the Eighteen pence P Chalder for the coal, and the Quitt Rent Requir'd for the land, and a copy of Governor Philipps's permission for the said Company to proceed, with his promise of a grant being laid before the Board, and Read; and the Major having also laid before them a paper Directed to the Governor and Council, Entitul'd an answer to Gov^r Philipps's permission; which being also Read, the Board adjourn'd till 3 o'clock. P.M.

Munday the 19th June 1732 P.M.

Met according to adjournment, the same Members being present, to consider the allegations of Major Henry Cope and Company, advanced as aforesaid against their paying the Eighteen pence P Chalder proposed to Governor Philipps for making this new Settlement: The Major being Desir'd to withdraw, His Honour moved to the Board, that it appear'd by the foregoing Minute, that there were certain proposals made by this Company to Gov^r Philipps, But that there were no originals to apply to, and We know nothing farther of them, than by Major Copes own voluntary Declaration; and then asked the question, whether this Board thought he could Warrantably Recide from and abate any part of their own proposals, and said that for his part, he did not think that he could anyways Remitt the 18^d P Chalder, which they had promised to his Excellency for the Benefite of the Coal, and that as his Majesty had by his Instructions, Required a Quitt Rent for the land, he must in that Respect be Regulated thereby, and so insist upon Both; Whereupon the Board proceeded no farther, But agreed that the Major should be call'd in, that the governors Resolution might be communicated to him.

And being come, and the same Read, the Major Represented the many hardships, that he and his partners lay under, having been put to such insupportable Expences in Carrying on that Coalliary, in order to settle that part of the province; and to show the Sincerity of his and their Designs in prosecuting and Effecting the same, propos'd

That his Honour would commence their paying the Eighteen pence which he and his partners had offer'd to pay for the Coals, and continue it in the same manner, as his Majesty Requires the payment of the Quitt Rent, he would adventure to accept of it in those terms; and Desiring that the said proposal might be taken into consideration, his Honour the Lieut Governor of the Province Refer'd the same to the opinion of the Board.

Agreed that the same be consider'd upon to morrow morning at 10 of the Clock A.M. and then adjourned

Tuesday the 20th of June 1732, having Mett according to yesterdays adjournment, and the same Members all present.

His Honour (Major Cope being ordered to withdraw) Resum'd the affair of the Coalliary, and Recommending the Majors last proposition to the Consideration of the Board; he Desir'd that they might Duely consider upon it, and give him their advice, whether it would be for his Majestys Interest to accept thereof, and to give the Company a Patent for the same.

The Board having considered that none of his Majesty's protestant Subjects had as yet offer'd to Settle themselves in this part of his province, nor to undertake the carrying on of said Coalliary, Except the Major and his Copartners; and

that therefore as it is agreeable to his Majesty's pleasure, that this province should be Settled, unanimously agreed, that as the Rejecting of the Major's proposals might prove prejudicial, and Retard that Design: So the acceptation thereof might promote and forward it, and Render it more Beneficial to his Majesty by Encouraging of other British protestant subjects to follow their Example, and were therefore of opinion that his Honour (in consideration also of the Great Expence that these gentlemen have already been at, and as they are the first adventurers) might very justly and Safely grant them a Patent, according to Major Copes last proposition of paying a farther sum of Eighteen pence for the Coall, as it was offered by the Company to Governor Philipps, upon the same conditions, as is Requir'd for the paying of the Quitt Rent for the land, as nothing appear'd to them by the Instructions to the contrary.

.....
 Wednesday the 21 June 1732, Mett according to adjournment, and the Patent being Read and approved off, His Honour signed the same.

L. ARMSTRONG.

W^m SHIRREFF Sec^{ry}

194

DEPUTIES TO BE PAID BY ELECTORS; HALF BUSHEL MEASURE TO BE STANDARDIZED¹

Some of the Deputy's of the french Inhabitants of this his Majesty's province of Nova Scotia, Complaining of the hardships, Expence and the loss of time that Attends the Execution of their duty and Office, Both in regard to the publick Service of the Government, and the particular affairs of the Inhabitants, by whom they alleage that they are not invested with any power to Represent and Transact any thing in their behalf with the Government, being appointed by his Excellency Governor Philipps to act as such, & noways chosen or impowered so to do by the said Inhabitants And Whereas, for the good of his Majesty's Service, the Ease of the Inhabitants, and the peace and Welfare of the province in general, It hath been judged proper that Deputy's should be appointed to Represent them the said Inhabitants, and for and in their Names, to answer, propose and give an Account of all such Matters & affairs as at any time may Relate to them, & anyways tend to the Interest of the Province, that the Governor and Council may Consider thereon, and also to Communicate to them the said Inhabitants from time to time whatever may be in Relation thereunto agreed upon, as well as the other Necessary orders & Directions of the Government, that the same, without any farther Excuse may be always duely Executed These are therefore, By and with the advice of his Majesty's Council for this his said Province (that all and Every one of the said Inhabitants his Majesty's Subjects, may in their turn have a share & proportion in the service of the Government) to permitt, order and Direct the present Deputy's to assemble the Said Inhabitants on the Second day of September next Ensuing the date hereof, and to Divide the Number of their famly's as Exactly and Commodiously as possible, into Eight Divisions, and them to call by such proper Names as they may be always duely Distinguished, and hereafter known; and after the Divisions are thus adjusted and made; The Inhabitants of Each Division are hereby Authorized, Directed and ordered to Chuse an honest Discreet person, as duely quallify'd as possible, to be their Deputy, to Represent them, and to act and do all things as aforesaid, till the

¹ N.S. A. 21. pp. 132-135.

next Election and to Signify the same to me in writing, Signed by Each Inhabitant in his Respective Division, or at least by a Majority thereof, that it may always appear Whether he is duely Elected for my Approbation And Whereas the Deputys are unavoidably put to a Certain Expence, both of time and Money, in the Execution of their Office. It is therefore hereby Recommended to the Inhabitants of Each Division, to Settle a Certain Sum to be Collected and paid by the Inhabitants Annually or quarterly to their Respective Deputys or Representatives, And that they do settle the same, and agree thereunto, before they proceed to any Such Election, which is intended shall be annually, and that always on such a Day, and in Such a Month as shall be hereafter agreed upon, And Whereas there are General Complaints about the insufficiency of the Measures made use of in this province, and particularly of the french half Bushell, most of them being false and unjust, and not conformable to the standard, These are Therefore, to prevent all such Complaints for the future, By and with the advice aforesaid, to order the Deputys to Search for, and to Bring hither all the Standard half Bushels that are to be found in the province, that they may be Duely compared, and others Carefully made and adjusted, to be for the future only used in this province, under such Restrictions and penaltys as are or may hereafter be agreed upon Given at Annapolis Royall this 26th Day of August, in the Sixth year of his Majesty's Reign Anno Domini 1732.

L. ARMSTRONG.

W^m SHIRREFF Sec^{ry}

a true copy

W^m SHIRREFF Sec^{ry}

195

CLANDESTINE & ILLEGAL TRADE¹

Att a Council held by order of the Honourable Lieu^t Governor Armstrong on Monday the 4th of Septem^r 1732.

Present

His Honour the Lieut. Governor of the Province

Major Paul Mascarene

William Winniet Esq^r

William Skene Esq^r

Otho Hamilton Esq^r

William Shirreff Sec^{ry}

.....

Then was Read a Petition from the traders Complaining of some Interlopers that traded in the Province, and Imported Clandestinely Enumerated goods, without ever entering or clearing at any Custom House, and praying Redress, such practices being to the Detriment of the fair traders.

Agreed that their names and places of abode be Enquired after, and that information thereof be sent to the Governor and Collector of these parts.

L. ARMSTRONG.

W^m. SHIRREFF Sec^{ry}.

¹ N.S. B. I. pp. 234-236.

196

TRUCK HOUSE ON ST. JOHN'S RIVER¹

Att a Council held by order of the Honourable Lieu^t. Gov^r. Armstrong on Munday the 11th. Sept^r. 1732

Present

His Honour the Lieu^t. Governor of the Province.

Major Paul Mascarene
William Skene Esq^r.

William Shirreff Sec^{ry}.
Otho Hamilton Esq^r.

.....

Then his Honour acquainted them that whereas he found the Indians were Kept at a Distance from the English, and on all occasions incited against them, through the Deceitfull Artifices of the french, who do it, no doubt, on purpose to Deter our English traders, with the views of securing to themselves the whole profits of the trade, they being the only persons chiefly Employed by our English Traders to Dispose of their Merchandizes for furs; That he had, upon the consideration thereof, wrote to his Excellency Governor Belcher and proposed to him (in order that the Indians might be better used, and that we thereby might obtain a higher & more immediate Intimacy with them) the Building of a Truck House at the River S^t. Johns, and that he had given the Major Instructions to treat with his Excellency and that Government upon that subject, as also with such of his Majesty's subjects as shall be willing (upon the Advertisement sent by the Major to be published) to come and settle in this province.

And Both the Instructions and Advertisement being Read they were approved of

L. ARMSTRONG.

W^m. SHIRREFF Sec^{ry}.

197

INCREASED PRICE OF PROVISIONS²

At a Council held by the said Authority at y^e. same place on Saturday the 23^d. of Decem^r. 1732.

Present

John Adams Esq^r.
William Skeen Esq^r.
W^m. Shirreff Sec^{ry}.

Henry Cope Esq^r.
Otho Hamilton Esq^r.

The Secretary Acquainted the Board y^t. his Hon^r. had Directed him to signifie to them that he is informed that the Inhabitants by a Mutual Consent are contriving all the ways and means possible to Distress his Majestys Garrison by Raising the price of all Eatables Firewood &c. And Whereas they Daily Act with so much Contempt and Behave themselves in most Respects as Independent of any Government and shew'd so little Respect his Maj^{ty}s. Sovereignty through a spirit of Disobedience & obstinacy and seeing that such Innovations & Proceedings of theirs without any visible Reason for their so doing may not only at this time, but hereafter Prove Detrimentall to the prov-

¹ N.S. B. I. pp. 237-239.

² N.S. B. I. pp. 250-251.

ince in General He had therefore Recommended the same to their consideration for their Advice & opinion Thereon and Desired that they would consult upon such Methods as may be used to keep them to their obedience; and to consider whether for their Disobedience they may not be Debar'd from the Liberty of fishing and navigation till according to their Allegiance they paid actual Obedience to all Legall Orders.

Which being taken into consideration, were of opinion that the Gov^{rs}. Message was of too great a consequence to be precipitately Entered upon & Therefore Desired it might be Defered to a further Day in order for a fuller Information of the Designes and conduct of the french Inhabitants.

Signed

L. ARMSTRONG.

Extracted by

W^m. SHIRREFF Sec^{ry}.

198

FISHERY AT CANSO 1732¹

Scheme of the Fishery 1732 at Canso

Number of	{	British Fishing Ships	1 N°
		Sack Ships	12
		Ships from America	8
		Schooners & Sloops from America	80
Burthen of British Fishing Ships		50 Tons	
	Sack Ships	50 to 150	
	Ships from America	30 to 50	
	Schooners & Sloops from America	15 to 36	
Numbers of British men belonging to	{	Fishings Ships	6 N°
		Sack Ships	105
		Ships from America	41
		Schooners & Sloops from America	450
Number of Passengers carried there by the British Ships		None	
Number of Boats kept by the	{	British Fishing Ships	None
		Ships from America	None
		Schooners & Sloops	4 N°
		By the Inhabitants	
Quintalls of Fish made by	{	British Fishing Ships	None
		Ships from America	None
		Schooners & Sloops from d°	25176
		Inhabitants	1200
Quintalls of Fish carried to	{	Foreign Marketts	26370
		New England	500
Tons of Train Oyl made by	{	British Fishing Ships	None
		Ships from America	None
		Inhabitants	10 Tons

¹ N.S. A. 21. [Received Nov^r 21st, 1732.] pp. 80-83. B.T.N.S. Vol: 6. 1732. D: 41.

Prices of the	{Fish. 12 ^s 6 ^d P. Quint ^l	
	{Train Oyl. 12 pounds P Ton	
Value of the	{Seal Oyl made last Winter.	None
	{Furrs taken by the Inhabitants.	None
	{Ditto Bought of the Indians.	None
Number of	{Stages. }	None
	{Train Fatts. }	
Number of	{Inhabitants there exclusive of the Garrison.	20
	{Fishermen who stay'd there all last Winter.	None

Rob^t fytche.

Scheme of the Whale Fishery 1732 Canso¹

Number of	{Sloops resorting to Canso from New England}	
	{ on Whale Fishery. }	30
	Burthen of the Sloops employ's on the Whale Fishery from 40 to 50 Ton	
Number of Boat	Number of Men belonging to each Sloop.	14 N ^o
	Carried by each Sloop for the said Fishery.	2 N ^o
Number of	{Whale Killed & Brought into Canso between}	
	{ the 1 st Sep. & 8 th Oct: 1732. }	22 N ^o
	Tons of Oyl made.	2000
	Pounds of Bone.	12000
	Oyle. 1½ pound P Ton	
	Value of Whale Bone. 2 ^s 6 ^d P pound	

N.B. Several Sloops I am Informed are returned to New England (besides the abovementioned) which whale on Board not having Cask to preserve their Oyl.

Rob^t fytche.

TRADE OF NOVA SCOTIA¹

At this time the French claimed the islands of Canso, and the province of Massachusetts claimed the part of Nova Scotia from the Kennebec to the St. Croix, which they called Georgia. The British manufactures consumed in the province were chiefly red and blue strouds, Kerseys, stuffs and linens, of the annual value of about £10,000. There was a small trade in corn and cattle sent to cape Breton, and paid for in French silver. There was yearly sent in British and New England vessels, from Canso, about 50 or 60,000 quintals of dry codfish, to Spain, Portugal, and the straits of Gibraltar. The annual exports of the province were valued at 60 or £70,000 sterling. The inhabitants were mostly French, consisting of about 800 families. There were no negroes, and very few English, except the garrisons. The French had increased near one-

¹ History of Nova Scotia, Beamish Murdoch. Vol. I. pp. 480-481.

half within ten years. The small English population had decreased, owing to the want of the power in the governor to grant land. There was no militia force. The only fortress was that of Annapolis. Troops were posted at Canso, without any fort, magazine for provisions, or place of defence against the weather or the enemy. The Indians, altogether, were estimated to have five hundred fighting men. Canada, besides its forts and soldiers, had 10,000 militia. Louisbourg was considered to be almost impregnable, having a strong citadel, several forts and batteries well mounted with cannon, 600 regulars, and 1000 militia. Governor Philipps, who is our authority for these particulars, also stated that the whole revenue of Nova Scotia is £30 sterling, consisting of a tribute of one quintal of codfish yearly, paid by each proprietor of a fishing room at Canso. The nine companies of Philipps' regiment he states at 324 men, exclusive of officers, being but 36 men in each company.

.....

200

SUBSCRIPTIONS IN NEW ENGLAND MONEY¹

For the Glory of Almighty God

The Honour and Intrest of our most Gracious Sovereign Lord King George the Second.

The Propagation of our holy Religious & the Edification of Ourselves and Others that may hereafter come & Inhabit this His Majesty's City of Annapolis Royall, Or Trade here—

We whose names are hereunto subscribed Do Promise (Each for Himself) to pay the Sum, written in words at length against our Names, Towards the Building of a Parish Church, On the Church Land in the lower Town of Annapolis Royall; which paym^t. is to be made in Curr^t money of New England, unto John Adams Esq^r. The Rev^d. M^r. Rich^d. Watts and M^r John Dyson Store-keeper, Or to either of them, whom the Honourable Lawrence Armstrong Esq^r Lieutenant Governor & Commander in Chief of this his Majesty's Province of Nova Scotia has Appointed a Committee to Receive the free will offerings of all such as are Piously disposed to Promote so good a work.

Signed L: Armstrong Lt. Gov^r. for this
divine work £40

April 25th 1733

201

QUIT RENTS OR COMPENSATION TO HEIR OF LA TOUR²

To the Right Honb^{le} the Lords of the Committee of His Majesty's most Honb^{le} Privy Council.

My LORDS

In Pursuance of Your Lordships Order of the 15th Day of August last, We have considered the Petition of Agatha Campbell Widow of Annapolis Royal in the Province of Nova Scotia, wherein she sets forth that she believes herself entitled to certain Demesnes & Quit Rents in the said Province of Nova Scotia, and humbly prays that if her Title to the Premises shall upon Examina-

¹ N.S. A. 24. pp. 143-144. B.T.N.S. Vol. 8. p^t. of E; 56.

² N.S. A. 22. pp. 113-128. B.T.N.S. Vol. 33. p. 273.

tion appear to be just and well grounded, His Majesty will be pleased to order Her to be reinstated in Her Possessions, or grant Her such an Equivalent, for the same as to His Majesty in his Royal Wisdom and Equity shall seem reasonable.

.....

Hereupon soon after the Publication of the foregoing Letter in Nova Scotia, the several Brothers and Sisters of the Petitioners Cohairs of the Lands & Premises in Question retired into the Neighbouring Provinces under the Domination of France and left the Petitioner who would not abandon her Country, sole Proprietor in Possession of all their Lands and Rents, under certain conditions agreed upon amongst Themselves. The Conveyances which were made to the Petitioner upon this Occasion have been produced to Us and bear Date November 9th 1714.

The Petitioner sets forth that notwithstanding the Refusal made by the Inhabitants of Minis to pay her the Rents to which they were engaged by their Articles because She durst not go thither to compel them for fear of the Indian Savages, by whom she was seized about seven years ago and run a very great hazard of being massacred, the Revenue arising to Her from thence amounted to 80 or 90 Pounds Sterling P Annum which she offers to confirm by Oath not being able at present to give better Evidence of the Value of the Income arising from the said Rents; And She likewise further avers that Her Lands are now set for a 20th Part of their real Value.

To prove Her Possession and Enjoyment of the Lands and Premises in Question, the Petitioner produces two Orders under the Hand of the aforesaid Governor Philipps Dated July 5th 1721 and September 19th 1722 by which all the Inhabitants and Land holders are ordered to pay Her the Rents stipulated in their Contracts.

She likewise produces a Certificate subscribed & sworn to by the Reverend M^r Robert Cuthbert sometime Minister of Annapolis Royal where the Petitioner resided as Chaplain to Colonel Philipps's Regiment who deposes that during his Residence at Annapolis He was well acquainted with the Petitioner M^{rs} Agatha Campbell who was seized and possessed of a large Estate of Inheritance lying in and about Annapolis Royal in Nova Scotia and was reputed and esteemed both by English and French & other the Inhabitants thereabouts to be Lady of the Mannor Lands and Premises situated as aforesaid and to be legally intitled thereto, and as such received the Rents and Profits thereof during this Deponent's stay there: And this Deponent saith that He hath been present and several Times seen the Rents and Profits of the Premises aforesaid paid to Her from the French, and believes that in her own Name She gave proper and legal Receipts and Discharges for the same, And that the said Agatha Campbell held and enjoyed the aforesaid Lands and Premises without any Interruption or Molestation & free from any Claim or Demand whatsoever during this Deponents Residence there.

The Petitioner hath likewise produced to Us three Affidavits of Mary Barton, John Welch, and William Tipton, who severally depose that They have lived many Years at Annapolis Royal during which Time they were well acquainted with M^{rs} Agatha Campbell the Petitioner, and that during their abode in Nova Scotia She was acknowledged sole Lady of the Manour Lands & Premises of all the Inhabited Part of that Province and that in her own Right she received the Rents and Acknowledgements thereof from the Inhabitants enjoying the same without molestation, and that she was a Protestant of the Church of England and greatly beloved by the Inhabitants her Tenants, as will appear more largely by the said Affidavits which for your Lordship's satisfaction we have annexed to this Report.

Having heard what the Petitioner had to alledge in support of her claim, We thought it proper upon this Occasion to discourse with Colonel Phillips His Majesty's Governour of Nova Scotia by whom most of the Facts alledged by the Petitioner in support of her Right have been confirmed, particularly as to the value of the Quit Rents, and her Receipt of them, as the Rightful Proprietor thereof, and that she would have continued to do so till this day but that a stop was put thereto in 1730 in Consequence of His Majesty's Orders upon a Representation from the said Colonel Philipps till M^{rs} Campbell's Title should be further enquired into and His Majesty's Pleasure be known thereupon.

.....
 it appears to Us upon the whole that the Petitioner M^{rs} Agatha Campbell is daughter to the last mentioned Monsieur de la Tour and Grand Daughter to Monsieur Charles Saint Estienne, Sieur de la Tour, whose right to Nova Scotia was allowed by Cromwell, and that partly by right of inheritance and partly by Cession from her Relations, She is justly entitled to all the Possessions and Rents, belonging to her said Father and Grandfather not disposed of by them during their respective Lives; but what those Rents and Possessions were does not appear to Us for want of the first Letters Patents to the Sieur de la Tour in 1631, excepting the Quit Rents abovementioned of Eighty or Ninety pounds p^r Annum.

Whereupon we would take Leave to propose that His Majesty should be graciously pleased to order a valuable Consideration to be paid to the Petitioner for her said Quit Rents, and also for the Extinguishment of her Claim, to any other Part of Nova Scotia, And in the mean time to issue his Royal Orders to Coll Philipps the present Governour of Nova Scotia or to the Commander in Chief there for the Time being to give the necessary Directions in that Province, that all Arrears of Rents or Quit Rents due to the Petitioner from the Inhabitants of Minas or others since the year 1730 or from the Time of Her Receiving the last Payments be paid to her the said Agatha Campbell without delay; and that she be reinstated in the possession of such Lands and Quit Rents as she was possessed of before the late Orders for stopping the Payment of her Rents, and to enjoy them without any Let or Molestation, until the aforesaid Consideration shall be paid.

All which is most humbly submitted

P. Doeminique
 M. Bladen
 O. Bridgman

WHITEHALL }
 Oct^r 23^d 1733 }

202

FISHERY AT CANSO, 1733¹

Scheme of the Fishery at Canso in Nova Scotia for the year 1733.

		{ Fishing Ships	None
Number of	{	British Sack Ships	4
		Ships from America	6
		Schooners & Sloops from D ^o	115
Burthen	{	Fishing Ships	
		British Sack Ships from	{ 30 to 150 }
		Ships from America	{ 30 to 50 } tons
		{ Schooners & Sloops from D ^o	{ 15 to 36 }

¹ N.S. A. 22. [With letter of Dec. 14th, 1733.] pp. 167-168. B.T.N.S. Vol: 7. E: 6.

Number of men belonging to	{ Fishing Ships	
	{ British Sack Ships	130
	{ Ships from America	50
	{ Schooners & Sloops from D ^o	690
	Number of Passengers carried thither by the British Ships—	None
Number of Boats kept by	{ British Fishing Ships	None
	{ Ships from America	
	{ Inhabitants	
Quintals of Fish made by	{ British Fishing Ships	None
	{ Ships from America	
	{ Inhabitants	
	Schooners & Sloops from America . . . . .		46000 Qu^{ts}
Quintals of Fish carried to	{ Foreign Marketts	40000
	{ New England	6000
		Quintals
Tons of Train Oyl made by	{ British Fishing Ships	None
	{ Schooners & Sloops from America	20 Tons
	{ Inhabitants	None
Prices of the	{ Fish	11/6 ^d P Quintal
	{ Train Oyl	11. 10. 0 P Ton
Value of the	{ Seal Oyl made last Winter	None
	{ Furs taken by the Inhabitants	
	{ Ditto bought of the Indians	
Number of	{ Stages	None
	{ Train fats	
	Number of Inhabitants there exclusive of the Garrison . . . . .		30
	Number of Fishermen who staid there all the last Winter	None

Rob^t ffytche

203

TRADING BY ACADIANS WITH CAPE BRETON ¹

MANUFACTURES AND TRADE

We come now, pursuant to the Method prescribed in your Lordships Address to his Majesty, to take Notice of the Manufactures set up, and Trade carried on, in any of our Colonies and Plantations in *America*, which may have affected the Trade, Navigation, and Manufactures, of this Kingdom.

The State of our Colonies being naturally subject to frequent Variations in their Trade, Manufactures, and other Particulars: we thought it proper for his Majesty's Service and the Discharge of our Trust, from time to time, to send certain general Queries to the several Governors in *America*, of which there were several relating to Trade and Manufactures: These circular Queries, which

¹ N.S. A. 22. Jan^r. 14th. 1734. pp. 173-174. A. & W.I. Vol. 603. p. 14.

were first sent in the Year 1719, have been repeated as often as Necessity required: and it is from the Answers received, in Return to those Queries, that we are enabled to lay the following accounts before your Lordships.

NOVA SCOTIA

With regard to *Nova Scotia* the most Northern *English* Settlement on the Continent of *America*, Colonel *Vetch*, who was formerly Governor of this Province, in his Answer to the above-mentioned Queries, dated in *August* 1719 informed us, That there were no Manufactures then established in this Country: and that the Trade of the Inhabitants consisted chiefly in Furs, Peltry, and Cod-fishing; in raising small Quantities of Naval Stores; and in Lumber: which still continues to be the state of this Province, with regard to Trade and Manufactures; as appears by the Returns we have received to our Queries from Colonel *Philipps*, the present Governor of *Nova Scotia* dated the 24th January 1731-2, in which he acquaints us, That there are no Manufactures in this Province; and that the Inhabitants trade with no foreign Plantations, except *Cape Breton*, to which Place they send a little Corn, and a few live Cattle, which are paid for by the *French* in Money; and that their Trade to *Europe* consists in dry Cod cured at *Canço*; But, upon this Occasion we think it our Duty to take Notice, That we have received Complaints of the very bad Manner in which the *Canço* Fish is cured by the People of *New England*, which brings *British* Fish into Discredit in foreign Markets.

204

PRICES OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCE ¹

At a Council held at the Hon^{ble} Lieu^t Gov^{rs} Own house in his Majestys Garrison of Annapolis Royall on Munday the 4th Day of March 173 $\frac{1}{2}$ at 3 o' the clock P.M.

Present.

His Honour the Lieu^t Gov^r of the Province.

Major Paul Mascarene

William Shirreff Sec^{ry}.

John Adams Esq^r.

Henry Cope Esq^r.

William Skene Esq^r.

Otho Hamilton Esq^r.

.....
 Prudane Robichaux's Acco^t amounting to forty one Bus^{hls} and seven Eights of Wheat fifty six fowles, four partridges, five Shill^s and Ten pence Cash on acco^t of Rent and two pounds thirteen Shill^s for fines of Alienation, being Read, as also that of John Duons amounting to Eighty $\frac{1}{2}$ Bus^{hls} of Wheat, seventy nine fowles, Thirteen shill^s and four pence On Acco^t of Rent, and Eight pounds seven Shillings and six pence for fines of Alienation.

The Board are of opinion That his Hon^r. should give him Receipt for the sum and quantity of the sev^l. Species he had Received from the Rent gatherers and in y^e. state of acco^{ts}. to be transmitted home to be only charged Accord- ingly; And y^t. such of y^e. Rents as are out-standing may be paid in and placed to Acco^t. as soon as possible and that the said Rents may be Reduced to Money viz^t. by Reckoning the wheat at 50^d. Hens at 18^d. pullets at 5^d. and Partridges at 5^d. the present current prices of these Species Amongst the Inhabitants, And not according to y^e. prices they went at formerly in time of the French Viz^t. Wheat at forty pence and Hens at Tenpence as P Report thereof made by M^r. Duon.

.....
 Extracted by

W^m. SHIRREFF Sec^{ry}.

Signed

L. ARMSTRONG.

¹ N.S. B. 2. pp. 34-37.

205

SEIGNORIAL RIGHTS TO BE PURCHASED¹To John Scrope Esq^r.

Sir,

I have communicated to my Lords Commissioners for Trade and Plantations, your letter to me of the 13th of last Month inclosing several Papers relating to the claim of Agatha Campbell of Annapolis Royal to a Seigniori and certain Quit Rents in Nova Scotia and satisfying the desire of the Lords of the Treasury that my Lords Commissioners would reconsider this affaire and settle and adjust M^{rs} Campell's Right, with the Method of transferring or extinguishing the same and to ascertain at the same time the Sum that may be reasonable for the Crown to pay her in Consideration thereof in Answer where-to I am commanded to acquaint you for the Information of the Lords of the Treasury that before my Lords made their Report upon this matter to the Lords of the Committee of Council They did duly consider the same and see no cause to vary their Opinion it being for His Majesty's Service that the Right of M^{rs} Campbell should be purchased and extinguished for as much as it will remain a doubt whether without this Purchase, His Majesty can grant any Land in Nova Scotia. And this matter having been fully stated to the Lords of the Committee in the Boards Report upon which their Lordships formed that judgement which has since been confirmed by His Majesty in Council My Lords Commissioners imagine their Report will not require any alteration. But however with regard to Coll. Philipps's doubts, I am commanded to acquaint you that before My Lords made their Report, M^{rs} Campbell produced to them, Conveyances from the three Persons who formerly shared this Right with her.

As to what relates to the manner of conveying & extinguishing her Right, as well to Her Quit Rent as to any further Claim she may have upon the Seigniori of this Province, My Lords have taken the opinion of M^r Fane, One of His Majesty's Council at Law thereupon, and he has proposed that the most proper Conveyance for transferring her Right to the Crown will be by Bargain and Sale, Enrolled in some Court of Record. And with regard to the Sum to be given for the said Purchase, My Lords are of Opinion that considering the Annual Quit Rents which amount to about Eighty or Ninety Pounds a Year, and the Right she claims to the Seigniori of this Province Two thousand Pounds may be a reasonable sum—

I am

Sir

Your most humble
Servant

A. POPPLE

WHITEHALL

March 22^d 1733/4.

P.S. I am further commanded to acquaint you that M^{rs} Campbell is in a very weak state of health and that should she Dye, her Right might then devolve on her Children with whom it might not be possible for many years to compleat any Bargain. If therefore the L^{ds} of y^e Trear^y. should think fit to make any Agreem^t wth M^{rs} Campbell the sooner it is executed the better.

A.P.

¹ N.S. A. 22. pp. 190-192. B.T.N.S. Vol. 33. p. 295.

206

CONDITIONS IN GARRISON ¹

.....

It is refreshing to find that, amidst the cares and vexations that attended a government without citizens or subjects to whom it could look for support,—a fortress whose ramparts and lodgings were tumbling down or washed away by the rains of autumn,—a province without any revenue and but little commerce, and a garrison whose supplies of clothing, pay or provision, were scanty and precarious,—a small military community, perched upon a strip of land, environed by races hostile in many respects, and themselves not too friendly or confiding in each other, there should yet exist a spark of healthy, cheerful feeling, and a love of innocent recreation. The decay of barracks and storehouses, the embezzlement of regimental funds, the wrecked conditions of the provincial vessel the *William Augustus*, the jealousies that kept Armstrong unhappy, and made him angry with Cosby and Winniett, the grievance attending the collecting seignorial dues, and the ever recurring discord with the missionaries, become tedious to him who investigates the mss. records of those days; and the reader must understand that many things of this kind have been omitted and abridged in our narrative. I am led to make these remarks by an entry of the proceedings in council at Annapolis, of 10 April, 1734, viz't: "The officers of the garrison prayed that "that small inclosure adjoining to the Governor's Garden and the White House "field, and lying opposite to the Fort gate, known by the name of the Bowling "Green, shall be reserved and set apart for them and their successors, and all "other Gentlemen who may please to contribute towards the expense of making "the said enclosure a Bowling Green, and repairing and fencing the same from "time to time as the same may require, for ever." It was agreed it should be so. The last expression in the officers' petition is "for ever." How short sighted are mortals. The fort which had then subsisted for a century under such varying fortunes, so often besieged, so often changing masters, no longer re-echoes with the signal gun, the sentry's all's well, or *qui va là*, or the sounds of his measured tramp. The contrast between the deserted ramparts and glacis where cattle now unmolested graze, and the condition of the fortress under its many changes, but so long the abode of military energy, affords food for the reflections of the philosopher, and the illustrations of the poet and the novelist.

.....

207

STERLING EXCHANGE AT 260%²

May it please your Grace

As I have hitherto by all Opportunitys Given Your Grace as particular & Exact Account As possible of the state of this Province I shall continue so to do:

.....

I have judged it my Duty thereby to Acquaint Your Grace That the present State of Affairs here, are much as formerly:

.....

¹ History of Nova Scotia, Beamish Murdoch. Vol. I. pp. 497-498.

² N.S. A. 22. pp. 207-211. A. & W.I. Vol. 30. p. 40.

In regard to anything further to be said on the subject of the seigniors of this Province, than what I have already represented, I shall only refer your Grace to the Minutes of Council and my Orders thereon Issued Relating to the Inhabitants of this River & their Seigniorial Rents; which they, with less difficulty Than I at first Imagined, have paid to me for these two Years 1732 and 1733 for and on Acco^t of His Majesty, for which I am Accountable £40. 18. 2⁷/₁₀ New England Money, which at 260 P c^t Dis-compt Amounts to £11. 7. 3¹/₂ Sterlg— As Your Grace will see by the Schedule of said Rents: And the Stopages therein made on Acco^t of M^r Bellisle for the Reason assigned in the Minutes, I recommend to your Consideration.

As to these Rents payable by the Inhabitants in the other Districts of this Province, I can't as yet give any Information, being balk'd in my Intended Expedition, which I still Designe as soon as the Circumstance of time and Opportunity will possibly permit, and shall advise your Grace Accordingly.

I have frequently dis-coursed with the Inhabitants about Renewing their Grants and taking Patents in His Majesty's Name, but as yet to no purpose; Their present Quit Rents being but a mere Trifle in comparison of what is required by His Majesty's Instructions; And as there are almost none of them that possesseth less than a Mile in front and a League Backwards Your Grace may Judge from thence of their obstinacy in this Respect; And with submission, My Opinion is, that if the Upland (which on this River is Rocky and Mountainous and of a Thin Sandy Soil) be so very Barren as by them Represented That one Penny Sterling P Annum without any other Reserved sum is too much for a hundred Acres of such Ground that will never Answer the charge of Inclosing. And as the Terms and Conditions of Grants in our Neighbouring provinces may be not only more fav^rble but the Ground also more fertile, may be assigned as a Reason why we have not British planters amongst us; I am with submission apt to think That y^e Remedying the one by Authority, were it Even to a Pepper Corn P Annum, That the other might Succeed through Industry, would Encourage British and other Protestants Adventurers at least to come and see us, And make trial of the soil, and that through such means His Majesty's Interest and Revenues would sooner Incess and be supported by Trade and Navigation than by their paying Ten shill P Acre.

.....
 May it Please your Grace
 Your Grace's
 Most obed^t. and
 most Humbly Devoted Serv^t
 L: ARMSTRONG.

ANNAPOLIS ROYALL 10th May 1734.

208

THEFT OF £5 BILL¹

.....
 In council, on the 12th August, 1734. Mathew Hurry, convicted of stealing a £5 bill from serjeant James Thompson, was sentenced to fifty lashes, bare back, cat of nine tails, and to return the money.

¹ History of Nova Scotia, Beamish Murdoch. Vol. I. p. 500. 12 Aug. 1734.

209

NEW ENGLAND MONEY AT 260% DISCOUNT ¹

Schedule of the Seigniorial Rents for one Whole Year Payable yearly by the Inhabitants Within the Banlieu of the Fort of Annapolis Royal in His Majesties Province of Nova Scotia on the First day of January for which they stand annually D^r to His Majesties Revenue.

.....
Annapolis Royal in His Majesties Province of Nova Scotia Anno Domini 173 $\frac{3}{4}$

The Honb^{le} Law^r Armstrong Esq^r Lieut Gov^r & Commander in Chief

D^r £ S D

To Prudane Robichaux Rent Gatherer fo: 5 for y ^e Seniorial Rents for the two years 1732 and 1733, Rec ^d of the Inhabitants within the Banlieu for and on acco ^t of His Majesty viz ^t 41 bus ^{11s} $\frac{7}{8}$ of wheat @ 50 ^d	8	14	5 $\frac{3}{4}$
5S fowles at 18 ^d	4	7	-
4 Partridges at 5 ^d	-	1	8
Cash on Acco ^t of Rent and Fines of Alienation.....	2	18	10
	16	1	11 $\frac{3}{4}$
To John Duon fo: 12 Rent Gatherer of the other Inhabitants of this River without the Banlieu for Sundrys Delivered by him on Acco ^t of their Seigniorial Rents for the said two years—Viz ^t 80 Buss ^{11s} $\frac{1}{2}$ of wheat at 50 ^d & 79 fowles @ 18 ^d	22	12	10 $\frac{1}{2}$
Cash Rent		13	4
Fines of alienation as P said Acco ^t fo: 12.....	8	7	6
To John Duon he having paid $\frac{3}{4}$ of a Bus ¹¹ of wheat in order to Ball ^{ce} his Acco ^t		3	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
	47	18	9 $\frac{3}{4}$
	£	S	D
To Prudane Robichaux fo: 5 he having paid in and accounted for two fowles & two pullets.....		3	10
	£ 48	2	7 $\frac{3}{4}$
	£	S	D
By the Acco ^t of His Majesties Revenue fo: 11 for 15 P Cent paid Prudane Robichaux for collecting £16 : 5 : 9 $\frac{3}{4}$	2	8	10 $\frac{31}{80}$
By D ^r he having paid John Duon for his collecting and Delivering of £31 : 16 : 10 at 3/- Pound or 15 P C ^t	4	15	6 $\frac{1}{10}$
	7	4	4 $\frac{61}{80}$
By Ball ^{ce} Remaining of the Seigniorial Rents for the two years 1732 and 1733 for wch he is accountable to His Majesties Revenue....	40	18	27 $\frac{9}{80}$
	48	2	7 $\frac{3}{4}$

£40 : 80 : 27 $\frac{9}{80}$ New England Money at 260 P Cent Discompt Am^o to in Sterl^r for wch Gov^r Armstrong is accountable £11 : 7 : 3 $\frac{1}{2}$

¹ N.S. A. 23. [With letter of 10th May 1734, Armstrong to Sec^y. of State.]. pp. 7-19. A. & W.I. Vol. 30. fo: 69.

210

PURCHASE OF SEIGNORIAL RIGHTS FOR £2000 ¹To Nicholas Paxton Esq^r.

Sir,

M^{rs} Campbell having informed my Lords Commissioners that by the Draught of a Deed of Conveyance by you prepared for her surrendering to the Crown her Right of Seignory in Annapolis Royal, the two Thousand Pounds to be given to her for the absolute Purchase thereof is intended to include all the Arrears of Quit Rent now due to her, I am commanded to acquaint you, that when my Lords made their Report upon her Petition they proposed that exclusive of the £2000, she might be at liberty to receive from her under Tenants in Nova Scotia such arrears of Quit Rent as should appear to be due to her at the Time of her executing the said Deed of Conveyance.

I am, Sir

Your most humble Servant

A. POPPLE

WHITEHALL
Oct^r 2^d 1734.

211

SHAREHOLDERS IN COAL MINES ²

At a Council held at the Hon^{ble} Lieutenant Governor Armstrong's house in his Majestys ffort of Annapolis Royall on Saturday the 30th November 1734 A: M:

Present

The Hon^{ble} the Lieut. Gov^r of y^e Province.Will^m Skene Esq^rEras: Ja^s Philipps Esq^rWill^m Shirreff Sec^{ry}Otho Hamilton Esq^rHenry Cope Esq^r

The above mentioned Members having presented his Hon^r with a memorial in behalf of themselves & others as upon file, to be sharers in some mines Discovered in the Province, as a recompense for their maney years service at this Board, which being read, and the Governor having considered the prayer of the Petition & the merit of the subscribers hath at their Earnest Solicitations consented that they should be named as proprietors in conjunction with those mentioned in the annexed List. And therefore ordered the secretary to prepare a patent in favour of those therein mentioned.

Signd

L: Armstrong

A true Copy

W^m Shirreff Sec^{ry}

¹ N.S. A. 23. p. 60. B.T.N.S. Vol. 33. p. 306.

² N.S. B. 2. pp. 42-45. A. & W.I. Vol. 30. p. 101.

A List of Patentees for mines in Nova Scotia.

The Hon ^{ble} S ^r Rob ^t Walpole		
His Grace the Duke of New Castle		
My Lord Harrington		
His Grace the Duke of Chandois		
The Hon ^{ble} Horatio Walpole		
The Hon ^{ble} Henry Pelham		
S ^r William Strictland		
My Lord Hey		
Col ^l Martin Bladen		
Governor Hart		
Col ^l John Armstrong		
Allured Popple Esq ^r		
King Gould Esq ^r		
Henry Popple Esq ^r		
Captain Andrew Robinson		
His Excell. Gov ^r Rich ^d Philipps		
The Hon ^{ble} L ^t Gov ^r Armstrong		
The Hon ^{ble} L ^t Gov ^r Cosby		
Major Paul Mascarene	}	Councillors for this Province
John Adams		
Will ^m Skene		
Will ^m Shirreff		
Henry Cope		
Erasmus James Philipps	}	Merchants
Otho Hamilton		
M ^r John Handfield		
M ^r Edward Amburst		
Capt ^a Nath ^l Donnell Jun ^r		
Cap ^t Peter Blin	}	Discoverers
M ^r Sam ^l Donnell Jun ^r		
Capt ^a John Jephson		
Rene Le Blanc		
Bernard Le Blanc		
Capt ^a Henry Daniel		
M ^r George Mitchell—		

36

ANNAPOLIS Roy^l the 30th November 1734.

A true Copy

W^m. SHIRREFF Sec^{ry}.

212

EXORBITANT PRICES FOR FIRE WOOD¹

1735. In the beginning of this year the prices of firewood which the French Inhabitants demanded from the garrison, were considered exorbitant, and intended to distress the British. By order of the lieutenant governor, a committee of the council met at major Cope's house, on tuesday, 7 January, 1734-5. Present: Dr. Skene, secretary Shirreff, major Cope, Erasmus James Philipps

¹ History of Nova Scotia, Beamish Murdoch. Vol. I. pp. 505-506.

and Otho Hamilton, who recommended the lieut. governor to discourse with the deputies. The same committee met at the secretary's office in the garrison, monday, 3 Feb., 1734-5, at 3 P.M. The secretary acquainted the Board that his Honour being again informed of the great abuses and exorbitant prices demanded by the French inhabitants for firewood, by which they seemed to have no other views at this time than to distress his majesty's garrison, every officer, and all the English inhabitants in the place, and that his majesty hath an undoubted right to the woods, and they only the herbage and vesturage of the lands, and entituled only to the benefit of such woods as they may have immediate occasion for their own proper use and buildings. He therefore desired that as they, the inhabitants, had obstinately through contempt, refused taking patents for their said lands in his majesty's name, his Honor therefore desired the gentlemen of the Board seriously to consider their insolence and the present circumstances of his majesty's garrison, which could not possibly subsist without wood." The Board considered 6s. 8d. a cord was a reasonable price. Peter Grange and françois Doucett, who had spread a report that major Cope had offered 5 livres a cord, (in order to advance the price of wood), were fined 5s. each for a false report.— It is to be remarked that what was called New England currency appears to have borne such a proportion to sterling, that £360 N.E. was equivalent to £100 sterling. The 6s. 8d. per cord for wood, mentioned above, would thus be nearly 1s. 10d. sterling, or about 2s. 2½d. Halifax currency, or 44 cents; while the 5 livres would be equal to 4s. 2d. sterling, or 5s. 2½d. Halifax currency—say \$1.04, being nearly double the price the committee then deemed reasonable. The prices of this kind of fuel have augmented since by six or eight fold.

.....

213

PENALTIES FOR THEFT¹

In council, monday, 22 Dec., 1735. Present: Adams, Skene, Shirreff, Philipps, Hamilton.

Peter Guon, a Spaniard, convicted of thefts, sentenced to fifty stripes on his bare back, from the mass house to the cape, and to serve Stephen Jones, whom he had stolen from, for three years in recompense, redeemable for £56 N.E. currency by John Stickney, with whom he had shipped.

Germain Doucett, 25 stripes at cart's tail, &c., and fined four fold value of goods stolen found in his possession.

The boy Peter Pino to pay four fold value of what was found with him, and also to whip the other two.

214

SECURITY IN NEW ENGLAND MONEY²

1736

.....

The governor then proposed that they should give security for their good behaviour for the next twelve months, ensuing, under the penalty of one hundred pounds, New England money, for each of them; and captain Blin offering himself to be bound for them, the same was accepted of.

.....

¹ History of Nova Scotia, Beamish Murdoch, Vol. I. p. 511.

² History of Nova Scotia, Beamish Murdoch, p. 515. Vol. I. 1736.

Then the Board desired (as there were two wanting to complete the List to thirty six as they were before) That his Honour would please to accept of two shares for himself in consideration of the pains & trouble he had taken to Encourage all profitable Discoverys in the Province; which he having consented to his name was added to the foregoing list for two shares.

.....

216

FISHERY AT CANSO 1736¹

State of the Cod fishery at Canso for the year 1736

Shore mens Names	Schoners employ'd	Quint ^s . of fish made	Qt ^{rs} . shipt to foreign Markets	Qt ^{rs} . shipt to N. England	Oyle made	Price	Price of fish
					Barl ^s .		
Wm. Symonton.....	1	700	400	300	8		
Wm. Jones.....	3	2000	1300	700	14		
Fr ^s . Cogsdale.....	2	1100	600	500	10		
Wm. Soward.....	2	900	450	450	8		
Eph ^m . Jackson.....	1	700	400	300	5		
Benj ⁿ . Underwood.....	1	550	200	350	8		
Zack. Foss.....	1	700	500	200	4		
Jn ^o . Tuckerman.....	1	750	340	410	8		
Jn ^o . Rush.....	1	500	300	200	7		
Jon ^s . Studly.....	1	750	350	400	8		
Jn ^o . Frost.....	2	800	500	300	5		
Hen ^r . Beck.....	1	700	400	300	10	P	
Sampson Sheffe.....	2	1000	620	380	11	1	Bar ^l 5.0
Tob ^s . Lackeman.....	1	850	400	450	10		0.8*0
Tho ^s . Bell.....	5	3800	2000	1800	50		
Dan ^l . Wise.....	1	520	400	120	6		
Sch ^s . Lackman.....	1	900	500	400	12		
Wm. Young.....	4	1930	1100	830	24		
Jos ^b . Amey.....	1	200	114	86	2		
Abjah Wheeler.....	3	1300	700	600	8		
Pat Kennedy.....	1	200	60	140	2		
Jo. Boyanton.....	2	900	400	500	8		
Jn ^o . Harris.....	1	500	230	270	8		
Ja ^s . Sweet.....	2	350	100	250	3		
Hen ^r . Morris.....	1	410	100	270	8		
Geo. Welsh.....	1	950	700	250	12		
Jn ^o . fflagg.....	2	1200	1000	200	20		
Arelas Lackeman.....	1	500	300	200	6		

217

REWARD IN NEW ENGLAND MONEY²

1737

Jan^r. 1st The Parole.—Hanover.—Lieu^t. Strahorn for guard.

.....

29 The Parole—Thetford—The Adjutant.

The Colours to be hoisted to-morrow half flag staff high—some evil minded persons having burnt the tiller and rudder of Captⁿ. Jephson's boat and endan-

¹N.S. A. 24. pp. 99-100. B.T.N.S. Vol. 7. pt. of E. 42. Nov. 10th, 1736.

²N.S. A. 24. pp. 107-111. B.M. 19069 1737.

ger'd the house call'd Mobb's house Cap^t. Jephson has acquainted me he is willing to give ten pounds New England money to whoever will dis-cover the Authors of that Vilainous fact, and I promise to exempt from punishment any one that has been concern'd therein provided he makes known his accomplices.

30. The Parole — — Cambridge — — Lieut. Strahorn for guard.

.....

218

ESTIMATE IN NEW ENGLAND CURRENCY¹

The Deposition of Stephen Jones Mariner Master of the Sloop Friends Adventure—

Declares, That on the first of June Curr^t. the said Jones, on Board his said Vessel was peaceably trading in the River of Piziquite in this Province That about one a clock next morning whilst the said Jones was asleep & having ordered no Watch, his said sloop was Boarded in an hostile manner by six or seven Indians armed with guns Hatchets & Knives &c.

.....

The said Deponent moreover Declares, that to the best of his Knowledge, The Inventory of his Goods is a just Acco^t. & Amounts to the sum of £846. N: E^d. besides his Books of Acco^{ts}. Wherein he belevies that he may be at the Damage of £700 more.

Sign'd
STEPHEN JONES

Sworn to y^e 18th June 1737
before the Hon^{ble}. The Lieut.
Governor & Council
A true Copy.

OTHO HAMILTON Sec^{ry}

219

FISHERY AT CANSO²

To the King's most Excellent Majesty

The humble Representation of Col^o Armstrong, Lieut. Governor of your Majesty's Province of Nova Scotia, with the Observations made by him, during his Service in those parts for near twenty Years.

May it please your Majesty;

.....

The great number of Harbours on this Coast, and its easy navigation, (the Bay of Fundy excepted) makes it the most Commodious Colony of any of your Majesty's Provinces in America, for the Fishing Trade, were it well peopled, which at present is much wanting, no Place being yet settled but Cape Canço, whose Inhabitants are only four Companies which belong to Col^o Philipp's Regim^t notwithstanding which, between two or three hundred Sail of Vessells have annually been employed in the Service of the Fishery there since the year 1720.

¹ N.S. B. 2. pp. 141-146.

² N.S. A. 24 [With letter of July 8th, 1737, from Armstrong to Newcastle.] pp. 151-160. A. & W.I. Vol. 30. fo: 129. Cf. Document No. 163 also from Armstrong in 1725.

From the Coast of Nova Scotia the People of New England Trade Cod Fishing one year with another to the value of upwards of One Hundred and Fifty Thousand Pounds that Country Money P Ann as has been credibly attested by the most Eminent Merchants of that Trade in those Parts, which plainly demonstrates, that if Inhabitants were settled along the Coast in the most convenient Harbours from Cango to Cape Sables, they would Augment the Trade six fold, by reason the People of New England who now Trade there, have a Hundred and fifty leagues or more to carry their Fish home to be cured, when those that live on the Coast, have a Harbour every two or three Leagues to cure their Fish upon, as appears by the Mapps that hitherto have been made of it; This Fact is humbly conceived to be worthy the consideration of the Crown of Great Britain, when so much wealth may be yearly gained by one sort of Fish with little or no Expence.

Many other valuable Branches in Trade, of great Consequence in settling this Colony with British Subjects, may be added, such as the vast Plenty of Herrings, Mackerell, Bass, Sturgeon, & the greatest Salmon Fishery in the World, besides an Abundance of Whales in the Season of the Year, almost on all the Coast, with great Quantities of Seale, which is industriously improved, would Employ Thousands of People, and bring in greater Revenues to Your Majesty's Customs than any other Trade: By reason the Returns of Fish from the Streights and other Parts of Europe would arise to a vast Sum, as well as the Consumption of our Home Woollen Manufactures and other Commodities that must be exported thither: at present it is impossible to judge how great the Advantage would be to your Majesty and the Nation in general.

As to the Inland Commodities that may be drawn from this large Province, there is not anything which our East or Northerly Countries of Europe produces, but the like also may be made in this Province, both as to Quantity and Quality (with time) namely Rozin, Pitch, Tarr, Deal Boards, and Planks of all sorts of Timber, either for building Ships or Houses, the whole Country from one End to the other producing Trees of all kinds for that purpose, with the largest Masts in the World for the Royal Navy, and enough to serve the Nation for ever, provided Honest men are employed for Surveyors of the Woods, with Instructions to suffer none to be cutt down but such as are purely for that Service.

PAPER MONEY AND EXCHANGE IN NEW ENGLAND¹

[4] In all the *American Colonies* at their first Settling and from some Years thereafter, their *Currency* was the same, with that of their Mother-Country: But by the *Iniquity* of some Administrations, all of them have *cheated* their Creditors at Home, in lessening the Value of their *nummary Denominations*: Thus the *Dutch Colonies* have cheated 20 per Cent a *Holland Guilder* passes

¹An Essay concerning Silver and Paper Currencies, more especially with regard to the British Colonies in New England [By D^r William Douglass] Boston, Kneeland and Green, [1738]. Reprinted in Colonial Currency Reprints, 1682-1751. With an Introduction and Notes by Andrew McFarland Davis. The Prince Society, Boston. Vol. III. pp. 218-249. Cf. An Enquiry into the State of the Bills of Credit of the Province of Massachusetts Bay in New England: in a Letter from a Gentleman in Boston to a Merchant in London, 1743. Reprinted in the Colonial Currency Reprints. With an Introduction and Notes by Andrew McFarland Davis. The Prince Society, Boston, 1911. Vol. IV. pp. 150-215.

with them for 24 *Stivers*: The *French Settlements*, have defrauded their Principles at Home 50 *per Cent*.

In the *British Plantations* originally an *English Crown* was 5 *s*. Denomination; in Process of Time, they remitted to their Creditors at Home a *Piece of Eight*, which is only 4 *s*. 4 *d*. Sterling, at the Rate of 5 *s*.; some Time after that in most of our Colonies this *Piece of Eight* was paid away to their Creditors at 6 *s*. and would have gone further, by *Persons in Debt* getting into the Administration or Power of defrauding their Creditors; if the Merchants at Home had not procured an Act of Parliament called the *Plantation Act*, whereby a *Piece of Eight* in all our Colonies was fixed at 6 *s*. for 6 *s*. 10 *d*., *per Oz. Silver*: In these Colonies, who upon this Act passed their Silver by Weight only as Currency (*Barbados, Bermudas, &c.*) it continues so to this Day, being 33 *per Cent. Exchange*: But in some of the Colonies (*Leeward West India Islands, New-York, New-England*) not using Weight, they continue to carry on the Cheat by passing a light clipt *Piece of Eight* for 6 *s*. which is about 8 *s*. *per Oz Silver*; there being no Bounds to their Clipping, they were obliged to come into the Use of Weights, but continued the Ounce of Silver at 8 *s*. Denomination, is 50 *per Cent. Exchange*. In many of our Colonies they have gone greater Lengths, and by Floods of *provincial Paper Credit* or Money, they have made vile Work of it; so that *Exchange with Sterling* is at present in *Jersies and Pensilvania* 60 or 70 *per Cent. Advance*; *Maryland* 100 *per Cent.*; the *New England Colonies and Nova Scotia* 400 *per Cent*; *South-Carolina*, 700 *per Cent*; and *North Carolina* still worse. (*Virginia* have gone astray the least, being at present only 25 *per Cent.* worse than Sterling) thus that salutary *Proclamation Act* was frustrated: seeing the late Instruction relating to this Affair, to his Governours is not regarded, we could not complain if the *British Parliament* should take Cognizance of the same.....

221

ACCOUNTS OF RENT GATHERERS¹

At a Council Held by Order of the Honourable President John Adams Esq^r at his own house in the Lower Town of Annapolis Royal On Saturday the 19th Jan^{ry} 1739/40.

Present

His Honour The President

W^m Skene Esq^r.

W^m Shirreff Sec^{ry}.

Otho Hamilton Esq^r.

John Slater Esq^r.

.....
Then was read John Duon's (one of the Rent gatherers) account which was Ordered to be Entered and is as follows.

Compte des Rentes et Lots et Vente que Jais Reçu Pour le Roy Sçavoir.
Pour L'annee 1732 et L'Annee 1733.

81: Boisseau de Bled

79: Pouillettes

13: Chelins 4 Sols pour Rente

8: Pistolles Angloise 7 Chell & 6 Sols Lots et Vente.

¹ N.S. B. 2. pp. 161-164.

Pour l'annee 1734 et L'annee 1735.

- 81: Boisseau de Bled
- 84: Chapons
- 13: Chellⁿ. 4 Sols pour Rente
- 3: Pistolls 11: chellins et 8 Sols
Pour lotts et vente.

Pour L'annee 1736.

- 40: Boisseau et Demi De Bled
- 42: Chapons
- 6: Chellins et 8 Sols Pour Rente
- 1: Pistoll et Ol Sols pour Lots et vente.

Pour L'annee 1737.

- 40: Boisseau et Demi De Bled
- 42: Chapons
- 6: Chellins et 8 Sols pour Rente.

Pour L'annee 1738.

- 40: Boisseau et Demi de Bled
- 42: Chapons 6 Chellins et 8 Sols pour Rente .
- 5: Pistolles et 10 Shill. Pour Lots et Vente.

Pour L'annee 1739.

- 40: Boisseau de Bled
- 42: Chapons
- 6: Chellins et 8 Sols Pour Rente
- 3: Chellins 4 Sols Pour lotts et vente.

Veritable Compte Des Rentes Lots et Vente que Jais Reçu pour le Roy que Je certifie Juste et veritable, En foy de quoi Je signé a Annapolis Royal Ce Dix neuf Janvier Mille Sept Cent trente neuf ou Quarante,

J Duon Ayant Delivere le même a L'Honorable feu Gouverneur Armstrong.

J. DUON

222

ACCOUNT OF RENT GATHERERS¹

Saturday 26th Jan^y. 1739/40.

Mett according to Adjournment the Same Members being Present And Prudent Robichaux Being also Present, he laid Before The Board an acco^t. of The Rents he had Received of The Inhabitants within The Banlieu, which being as follows.

Etat de ce que moy Prudent Robichaux ay Livré au Dufunt honorable Laurent Armstrong &^{ca}. Pour les Rentes De Banlieu durant les huit annees que Jay été chargé de les Recevoir.

Chaque Annee Jay Remis au sus nommé Gouverneur Pour Rente scavoir.

- 1^o. . . . 20 Boisseu et trois quart
de Bled froment
- 2^o. . . . 30 Chapons
- 3^o. . . . 1 Poulett
- 4^o. . . . 2 Pardrix
- 5^o. . . . 2 Livers et 5 Sols en Argent.

Totall

En Bled	166	Boisseau
Chapons	240	
Pardrix	16	
Pouletts	8	
Argent	18	Livres

¹ N.S. B. 2. pp. 165-167.

Pour Lots et Vents	lb
De Major Philipps	6
De Eason	25
De Charles Martin	25
De francois Miraut	6

Total de lots et Vente en
Argent

lb
62 vers

Outre cela Alexis Doucett, Hargrave et Saunders Doivent les lots et ventes des Achapts quil ont fait.

PRUDENT ROBICHAUX

Sworn To in Council The

26th. Jan^r. 1739/40

Copy

W^m. SHIRREFF Sec^{ry}.

He Thereunto made oath That it was Just and true to The Best of his Knowledge.

Then was Agreed That they the Said Robichaux and John Duon The Rent Gatherers ought To be Paid for Every Days attendance at the Council for his Majestys Service, five shill per Diem out of the Kings Quit Rents.

Then it was moved That the Constable for attending The Council Purely conveen'd for his Majestys Service Ought to be Paid for the future, The same allowance as granted to the Rent Gatherers out of his Majestys Quit Rents which was agreed To.

Copy as P Record

W^m. SHIRREFF Sec^{ry}.

223

VALUE OF COLONIAL PAPER MONEYS¹

From the Gentleman's Magazine for March, 1740:—

Value of Paper Money, or Bills of Credit in the Plantations.

New England	} 525	} for 100l. Sterl.
Connecticut		
Rhode Island		
New Hampshire		
New York	160	
The Jerseys	160	
Pennsylvania	170	
Maryland	200	
North Carolina	1400	
South Carolina	800	

¹History of Nova Scotia, Beamish Murdoch. Vol. II. p. 7.

224

PAPER CURRENCY IN BRITISH COLONIES¹

.....

It is not easily to be accounted for, how *England, France and Holland*, have tacitly allowed their several *American Colonies*; by *Laws* of their several Provinces, by *Chancerys* in their Courts of Judicature, and by *Custom* to depreciate from Time to Time, the Value of their original Denominations, to defraud their Principals and Creditors in *Europe*. The *British Plantations* have not only varied from Sterling, but have also very much varied from one another; to the great Confusion of Business, and Damage of the Merchant. This will appear plain by inserting at one View the State of the Currencies in the several British Plantations; whereof some are per *Exchange*, some in *Spanish Silver Coin*, and some in *Paper Money* called Colony or Province Bills of publick Credit.

Originally and for some Years following in all the *English American Colonies*, 5s. Denomination was equal to an English Crown Sterl. after some Time *Pieces of Eight*, being the general Currency of all foreign American Colonies, became also their Currency; and they remitted or gave Credit to the Merchants at Home (by Home is meant *Great Britain*) a Piece of Eight (value 4s. 6d. Sterl.) for a Crown or 5s. Sterl. *this was a fraud of 11 per Cent.* In sundry of our Colonies were enacted Laws against passing of light Pieces of Eight; these Laws not being put in Execution, *heavy and light Pieces of Eight passed promiscuously*; and as it always happens, [8] a bad Currency drove away the good Currency; heavy Pieces of Eight were ship'd off. This current Money growing daily lighter, a Difference was made between heavy Money which became Merchandize, and light Money in which they paid their Debts gradually from 10, 15, 20, to 25 per Cent. as at present in *Jamaica*: *this was another and continued Course of cheating their Creditors and Employers at Home.* From a Complaint of Merchants and others dealing to the Plantations; Q. Anne by Proclamation,² and the Parliament of Great Britain afterwards by the *Proclamation Act*,³ ordered, that after A. 1709, *A heavy Piece of Eight and other Pieces in Proportion to their Weight, in all our Colonies should pass not exceeding 6s. Denomination.* This Act continues to be observed in none of our Colonies, excepting in *Barbados*, and *Bermudas*. *Virginia* Currency was formerly, and continues still better than what the Act directs.

In NEWFOUNDLAND, all large Sums are transacted in *Sterling Bills of Exchange*; small Dealings are in *English Coin* Sterling Value, and in *Pieces of Eight* at 4s. 6d. being the Sterling Value.

In NOVA SCOTIA: The *Sterling Bills of Exchange* on the pay of the Troops, Garrison, and Train, Supply there with what they may have occasion for from *New England*: Small Dealings are in *New England publick Bills*, and in *French Coin* from *Cape Breton*; one *Livre* equal to 4s. *New England Currency*: at *Canso* Fish and Oil are purchased by *Bills of Exchange* *New England Money* upon *Boston*.

In the four Colonies of *New England*, viz. *New Hampshire, Massachusetts Bay, Rhode Island* and *Connecticut*, their Currency being Paper, is promiscuously the same.

¹ A Discourse concerning the Currencies of the British Plantations in *America* [By Dr. William Douglass] Boston, Kneeland & Green, 1740. Reprinted in Colonial Currency Reprints 1682-1751. With an Introduction and Notes by Andrew McFarland Davis. The Prince Society, Boston, 1911. Vol. III. pp. 308-356.

² See Document No. 7.

³ See Document No. 15.

[9] NEW HAMPSHIRE (too diminutive for a separate Province, of small Trade and Credit) their *Publick Bills* are so much counterfeited they scarce obtain a Currency; hence it is (the Governour's Instruction is also a Bar) that at present, their outstanding Bills of publick Credit, some on Funds of Taxes, some on Loan, do not exceed *l.* 12;000, gradually to be cancelled by *December* 1742. Their ordinary Charge of Government is about *l.* 1500 *New England* Currency per Annum.

MASSACHUSETTS-BAY: This being more especially the scene of our Discourse, we shall be more particular. At the first settling of the *New England* Colonies; their Medium was Sterling Coin at Sterling Value, and Barter; some Part of their Taxes was paid in Provisions and other Produce, called *Stock in the Treasury*. When they got into Trade a heavy Piece of Eight passed at 5*s.* A.1652, They proceeded to coin Silver Shillings, six Pences, and three Pences, at the Rate of 6*s.* to a heavy Piece of Eight; Silver continued current at this Rate by sundry subsequent Acts of Assembly till A. 1705, by a Resolve of the General Court Silver was to pass at 7*s.* per Oz. A. 1706 the Courts of Judicature chanced Silver to 8*s.* per Oz. in satisfying of Debts, being nearly after the Rate of 6*s.* a light Piece of Eight as then current. At this Rate Silver and Province Bills continued upon *Par* until A. 1714, the Assembly or Legislature fell into the Error of making from Time to Time large superfluous Sums of *Paper Money upon Loans*, and the Emissions for Charges of Government not cancellable for many Years, so that these *Publick Bills* have been continually depreciating for these last 26 Years, and are now arrived to 29*s.* per Oz. Silver.

Massachusetts-Bay was the Leader of *Paper Currencies in our Colonies*. Their first Emission was of 40,000*l.* A. 1690 & 1691, to pay off the publick [10] Debts incurr'd by that expensive, tho' unsuccessful, Expedition against *Canada*; of this sum 10,000*l.* was cancelled and burnt in October A. 1691: In the following Years no more new Emissions, but some Re-emissions of the remainder, and that only for the necessary Charges of Government, called in by Rates or Taxes within the Year; the last Remission of these Bills was A. 1701, of 9,000*l.* Bills all this Period continued at the Rate of 6*s.* a heavy Piece of Eight, and were called *Old Charter Bills*. A. 1702 began new Emissions of Province Bills; but, as it ought to be in all wise Administrations, cancelled by Taxes of the same and next following Year, until A. 1704, the Rates for calling them in, were in Part postponed two Years; they began A. 1707 to postpone them in Part for three Years; A. 1709 for 4 Years; A. 1710 for 5 Years; A. 1711 for 6 Years; 1. 1715 for 7 Years; A. 1721 for 12 Years; A. 1722 for 13 Years: Thus unnaturally instead of providing for Posterity, they proceeded to involve them in Debt. This long publick Credit and the enormous publick Loans, have depreciated our Province Bills to the small Value they bear at present; the Issues and Cancellings of their Bills being for a long Series of Years too tedious to be particularly and minutely inserted.

The Province of the *Massachusetts-Bay* besides the Emission & Re-emissions of the 40,000*l.* old Charter Bills, have since A. 1702 emitted and re-emitted Bills of publick Credit, 1,132,500*l.* upon Funds of Taxes, and 310,000*l.* upon Loans, being in all near one and a half Million; whereof about 230,000*l.* still outstanding, and if publick Faith be better kept will be gradually cancelled by A. 1742. The ordinary Charges of Government may be about 40,000*l.* *New England* Currency per Ann. Exchange with Great Britain 4.50 Per Cent. Advance, or five and a half *New England* for one Sterl.

[11] RHODE-ISLAND, their first Emissions were A. 1710, towards paying more readily their Quota of Charges on the Expedition against *Port Royal* (now *Annapolis Royal*) in *Nova Scotia*, and have emitted from Time to Time, in all 399,300*l.* whereof only 19,300*l.* upon Funds of Taxes for Government Charges, and 360,000*l.* upon Loans, whereof there is at present outstanding (all

upon Loans) 330,000*l.* circiter; which, if their publick Faith should chance to be kept in Time coming, will not be finished cancelling until A. 1759. The Interest of those publick Loans defreys the Charges of Government, and of their Towns.

I shall embrace this Opportunity of exemplifying the Iniquity of Colony publick Bills of Credit by the Instance of Rhode-Island, a small Colony containing about 18,000 Souls, under an old Charter very lax and general; they admit of no Instructions from the *King*, Council, or Board of Trade and Plantations; the *King* having no Representative or *Commissioned Governour* in their Legislature. This handful of People have lately made a *very profitable Branch of Trade and Commerce by negotiating their own Paper Money in various Shapes*; their Money being Loans of Paper Credit called Bills, from their Government to private Persons upon Lands Security; to be repaid not in the same real Value, but in the same depreciating fallacious Denominations.

1. Their first Loan was A. 1715 for 10 Years, but have by subsequent Acts postponed and prolonged the Payments, so that the last Payment was A. 1738, Thus A. 1715 Exchange was at 65 *Per Cent.* with *England*, A. 1738 Exchange was at 400 *per Cent.* Advance; that is for 100*l.* Sterl. Value received, they pay only after the Rate of 33*l.* Sterl. Suppose further, that the same Person upon the same Land Security, borrows again of the new Emission A. 1738, this 33*l.* Sterl. value; and, as formerly by repeated large Emissions, Exchange becomes as at present in [12] *North-Carolina* 10 for 1 Sterl. by A. 1758 the Period of this Loan, *the original 100*l.* Sterl. Value will be redeemed with 16*l.* Sterl. Value.* And if this Paper Money Loan Trade, could be supposed to continue, the Land Security would gradually vanish, *the Land redeem'd and the Debt paid with nothing.*

2. They who take up this Loan Money are called *Sharers*; and for the first ten Years pay into the Treasury 5 *per Cent.* per Annum Interest; and for the other ten Years pay 10 *per Cent.* per Annum of the Principal, without Interest. The *Sharers* let out this Money, in their own & neighbouring Colonies at 10 *per Cent.* for the said twenty Years (some let it at a higher Interest) is at the Expiration of the twenty Years 300*l.* for every 100*l.* Loan, Principal and simple Interest; for which only 150*l.* is paid into the Colony Treasury, & 150*l.* is clear Gain: *So that in this Shape for every 100,000*l.* Emission, their People in the space of twenty Years, have after the Rate of 150,000*l.* clear Profits.*

3. In another Shape; upon a new Emission, Interest is made with the *Managers*, to obtain Shares in the Loan: the *Sharers* immediately sell (or may sell) their *Privilege*, as it is called, for *ready Money Præmium*; at the Emission A. 1738 the Præmium was 35 *per Cent.*: that is, *the Emission of 100,000*l.* does immediately produce after the Rate of 35,000*l.* ready Money profit.*

4. *Rhode-Island* purchases from their neighbouring large Province of the *Massachusetts-Bay* all Sorts of British and Foreign Goods with this Paper Manufacture which costs nothing, which enables them to rival us in Trade, particularly in that valuable Branch of it to the West India Islands, and to which by some unaccountable Infatuation we give a Currency; while at the same Time our Merchants cannot make Returns by any Colony Paper Money, for these Goods; it is true, sometimes they bring us Molasses from the Sugar Islands. We have a late [13] good Law against the Currency of such Bills, but not being put in Execution, is of no Effect. *The only Reason that can be assigned for giving the Rhode-Island Bills a Currency*, is, that they are received in all Payments by Consent: The same Reason may hold good for passing of any Bills, even the 500,000*l.* lately proposed without Fund or Period; and of counterfeit Bills, as in Fact some Bills of *Connecticut* of small Denominations, tho' known to be Counterfeit, have a currency.

CONNECTICUTT, a Charter Colony of Industrious Husbandmen, having, with much Prudence emitted only small Quantities of Bills; Silver would have continued with them at 8 s. per Oz. as it did in *New York* their neighbouring Government westward, if their People had not given a Currency to the publick Bills of their Brethren, in the neighbouring Colonies of *New England*. *Connecticut* emitted Bills only for the present necessary Charges of Government upon Funds of *Taxes*, until A. 1733, having granted a Charter for Trade and Commerce to a Society in *New-London*, this Society manufactured some Bills of their own, but their Currency being soon at a Stand; the Government were obliged in Justice to the Possessors, to emit 50,000*l.* upon *Loan* to enable those concerned in the Society to pay off their Society Bills in Colony Bills; their Charter was vacated, and a wholesome Law enacted, *That for any single Person, or Society of Persons to emit and pass Bills for Commerce or in imitation of Colony Bills, Penalty should be as in Case of Forgery, or of counterfeiting Colony Bills.* Their first Emission of Colony Bills was in A. 1709, and may have emitted in all 155,000*l.* whereof only the above 50,000*l.* upon *Loan*. There are at present outstanding about 60,000*l.* which will be gradually cancelled by A. 1742, if the present good Assistants (Council) continue to be annually elected. They have at Times been [14] guilty of emitting small Sums for the present Supply of Government (by oversight and not with any sinister Design) without annexing a Fund or Period; but have soon after been cancelled by *Taxes*. Their ordinary Charge of Government does not exceed 3,000*l.* *New England* Currency per Annum.

N.B. This promiscuous Currency in the four Governments of *New England*, that is, one Colony giving a Currency to the enormous Paper Credit Emissions of one of the other Colonies, has the same Effect as if that Colony did emit Bills of its own: thus the *King's Instructions to the commissioned Governments are evaded*, by the popular Charter Governments, rendering them of no Effect, having as it were no Dependence on the Crown. *A Parliamentary Regulation is the only adequate Remedy.*

NEW-YORK chanced Proclamation Money to 8s. per Oz. of Silver, at the same Time and for the same Reasons, as has been said of *Massachusetts-Bay Government*: A. 1709 towards the Charge of an intended Expedition against *Canada* (upon this same Occasion, began the first Paper Money Emissions of *New Jerseys & Connecticut*) they issued 13,000*l.* publick Bills of Credit bearing Interest: A. 1710 the Interest was taken off upon pretence, that it occasion'd them to be hoarded up as Bonds, and did frustrate their Currency; and 10,000*l.* more Bills without Interest were issued. All these Bills being small Sums and faithfully paid off & sunk in *Taxes*, *did not affect* Exchange with England.

A. 1714. By collusion of the Governour, Council and Representatives, a large Sum of 27,680*l.* in Bills, was issued, to pay off Government Debts, whereoff some Part consisted of *their own ill founded Claims*; gradually to be cancelled by *Excise* on Liquors to A. 1734: these were issued with the *Royal Assent*.—A. 1717 for paying of Government Charges & Debts were issued 16,607*l.* without waiting for the *Royal* [15] *Approbation*, gradually to be cancelled by a *Duty* upon Wines and Rum for 17 Years and *Excise* continued from A. 1734 to A. 1739: this Emission was connived at by the *Boards* of Council, Trade and Plantations at Home; lest many Persons who had *bona fide* received them for valuable Considerations, might suffer by their being suppressed. Which Indulgence this Government have abused, by never waiting for the *Royal Assent* in their future Emissions.

In the intermediate Years were some small Emissions for Charges of Government, and regularly cancelled.—A. 1734 issued 12,000*l.* in Bills for *Fortifications* to be gradually sunk before A. 1746 by *Imposts*—A. 1738 issued 48,300*l.* Bills, whereof 40,000*l.* upon *Loan*; all to be sunk and paid in by A. 1750: this

rais'd Exchange to 70 per Cent and Silver to 9s. 3 d. per Oz. *The Lieut. Governour to obtain of the People a Governour's Allowance consented to humour them in this Emission,*

A. 1739, the Funds being otherways applied, it was found that *contrary to publick Faith*, 15,000*l.* of the Emissions A. 1714 & 1717 were still current, and fifteen Years more upon *Excise* were enacted to cancel them. So that now there is about 70,000*l.* in Bills of *New-York* current.

.....
 Thus we see, that particularly in our Paper Money Colonies, the Currencies have incredibly depreciated from Sterling, and from one another. Exchange with Great Britain being at this Time (Febr. 1739) in *New England* 450 per Cent. in *New-York, Jerseys, & Pensylvania* 70 to [20] 75 per Cent. in *Maryland* 100 per Cent. in *North Carolina* 900 per Cent. in *South Carolina* 700 per Cent. worse than Sterling.

.....
 II. *The repeated large Emissions of Paper Money are the Cause of the frequent rise of the Price of Silver and Exchange;* that is, of the publick Bill of Currency depreciating in all the Paper Money Colonies; which do as regularly follow the same, as the Tides do the Phases or course of the Moon. When no larger Sums are emitted for some Time, than what are cancelled of former Emissions; Silver and Exchange are at a Stand; when less is emitted than cancelled (which seldom happens) Silver and Exchange do fall. This is plain to a kind of Demonstration, from the Instance in the History of our Paper Money Emissions in *New England*.

After Silver had rose A. 1706 to 8s. per Oz. by light Pieces of Eight superseding the heavy Pieces; it continued at that rate, while Paper Emissions did not exceed a due Proportion to the current Silver. A. 1714 we emitted 50,000*l.* upon Loan, and A. 1715 in *Rhode Island* 40,000*l.* besides Emissions on distant Funds for Charges of Government; in the Autumn A. 1715 Silver became 15 per Cent. Advance above 8s. that is about 9s. 2d. per Oz. *Massachusetts-Bay* A. 1717 emitted 100,000*l.* upon Loan and a very long Period; Silver rose to 12s. per Oz. A. 1721 *Massachusetts-Bay* emitted 50,000*l.* and *Rhode-Island* 40,000*l.* upon Loan, Silver A. 1722 became 14s. per Oz. From that Time a chargeable Indian War, required large Emissions, and Silver rose to 16s. per Oz it continued at this Rate till A. 1728, Emissions not being larger than Cancellings. A. 1727 *Massachusetts-Bay* emitted 60,000*l.* and A. 1728 *Rhode-[25]Island* emitted 40,000*l.* upon Loans; Silver became 18s. per Oz. A. 1731 *Rhode Island* emitted 60,000*l.* upon Loan. (N.B. Besides the several Loans in the course of this History, all the Charges of the four Governments, were defrayed by Paper Emissions) and Silver became A. 1732, 21s. per Oz. A. 1733 *Massachusetts-Bay* emitted 76,000*l.* upon Funds of Taxes, *Rhode-Island* 104,000*l.* upon Loan and Taxes, *Connecticut* 50,000*l.* upon Loan, and A. 1734 Silver became 27s. per Ounce. From A. 1734 to A. 1738 more Bills were cancelled than emitted, Exchange fell from 440 to 400 per Cent. Advance. A. 1738 *Rhode Island* emitted 100,000*l.* upon Loan, Silver rose from 27s. to 29s. per Oz.

In *New England*, as in all other trading Countries, from some particular Accident and Circumstances, there happened at Times, some small fluctuations in Exchange, without any Regard to Emissions of Paper Money. At all Times, when Returns in Ship Building, Whale Oil and Fins, Naval stores &c. turn out well at Home; Silver Exchange here suffer a small fall: at other Times when these prove bad Returns, Silver and Exchange rise a small Matter; the most noted Instance was A. 1729, when the usual Returns to *Great Britain* turned to bad Account; the Merchants from Home, directed their Factors here, to make Remittances in Silver or Exchange only, and at any Rate; together with an

Agency from this Province and that of Connecticut, fitted out with a Silver Supply; Silver rose very considerably, but after a few Months fell again to the former Price.

.....

225

TRADE AND FISHERY OF NOVA SCOTIA¹

To the Kings most Excellent Majesty in Council

The humble Petition of several Merchants in behalf of themselves and others Trading to and Interested in His Majesty's Colony of New England and the Fishery carried on from thence and Nova Scotia—

SHEWETH

That your Petitioners constantly send very large Quantities of Woollen and other Manufactures of this Kingdom to New England and depend in great Measure upon the Cod & whale Fishery for their Returns for such Manufactures. The Cod being cured and carried to Portugal Spain and Italy and the Oyl and Whale-bone directly to Great Britain whereby great numbers of Ships and Vessels are employed and many Seamen bred and maintained.

And Your Pet^{rs} beg leave to represent to your Majesty that this Fishery is carried on by several Hundreds of Vessels belonging to Your Majesty's Subjects in New England who Fish upon the Banks and Sholes on the North East Coasts of New England and Nova Scotia as far as Canso which is the Outermost Point of Nova Scotia and very near the French Settlement of Cape Breton.

And Your Pet^{rs}. beg leave further to represent to Your Majesty that it would be utterly impossible to carry on this Fishery were it not for the many good and Commodious Harbours that are all along the North East Coast of New England and Nova Scotia which are not only a Security for those Vessels in Stormy weather but also are made use of for curing and Drying the Fish on the Shore of these Harbours and particularly Canso as it Stretches farthest into the Ocean and lies the nearest to the Sholes of Sable which are esteemed the best fishing Ground in those Parts of America insomuch that for several years past great part of those Fishing Vessels continued there the whole Season for Fishing and their Owners built Stages and other Conveniencies for Salting and Drying their Fish and saving their Oyl and great numbers of British Ships and Vessels have every year gone thither to purchase their Loading of Fish for Portugal Spain and Italy and the Produce of this New England and Nova Scotia Fishery returns to Great Britain for the aforesaid Goods and Manufactures much more than One hundred Thousand pounds Sterling P Annum.

And your Petitioners beg leave to represent to your Majesty that Your Majesty's Subjects of New England Owners of those Fishing Vessels having been apprehensive of a War with Spain and that the French might take part therein had great reason to fear that an early attempt would be made upon Canso whereby their Lives and Property must become an easy Prey to them from the naked & Defenceless Condition of that and the other Harbours on that Coast and from the great Strength and Power of the French in that Neighbourhood— Under these apprehensions they have this last Season in a great measure deserted this Important Place whereby this most considerable Branch of Trade will be in Danger of being lost to the French to the great Hurt and Damage of the Trade and Navigation of this Kingdom.

¹ N.S. A. 25. pp. 19-23. 6 May 1740. B.T.N.S. Vol. 8. pt. of E. 67.

And your Pet^{rs}. further beg leave to represent to Your Majesty that we are well informed that in November last One Captain Maurpen had actually fitted a ship with Twenty Guns at Cape Breton to be mann'd with Spaniards and was ready to put to Sea to act against the English, waiting only the Arrival of a Spanish Commission and further that a Considerable Fishery is carried on by the Spaniards in those Seas.

And your Pet^{rs}. would with great Submission further represent to your Majesty as Our humble Opinion that Canso is so advantageously scituated for Trade or War that if a Fortification was erected and kept up there it would not only regain but also Secure to Us that great and valuable Branch of the British Fishery and encourage the Settlement of that Country which would Rival and Curb the growing Power of the French in their Neighbouring Settlement of Cape Breton and be the best means of Securing the whole Province of Nova Scotia in case of a Rupture with the French. Wherefore your Petitioners humbly pray that your Most Sacred Majesty will be graciously pleased to take the premises into Consideration and give such Relief therein as to Your Majesty in your great Wisdom shall seem meet—And your Petitioners as in Duty bound shall ever pray, &c.....

226

POSTAGE IN NEW ENGLAND MONEY¹

ANNAPOLIS ROYAL May the 12th 1740.

.....
 Tuesday 13th May 1740.

Being Mett according to Adjournment The Same Members Present—

Then was also Read an Order from the R^t. Hon^{ble}. The Lords of his Majestys Privy Council Dated at the Council Chamber Whitehall 26th Nov^r. 1739 In Relation To Letters of Mark and Reprizals The Postage of Both Packetts amounting to £11. 16. 3 New England Money.

P. Mascarene.

Extract as P Record of Minutes

W^m. SHIRREFF, Sec^{ry}.

227

TRADE AND FISHERY OF NOVA SCOTIA²

To the Right Honb^{le} the Lords of the Committee of His Majesty's most Honb^{le} Privy Council.

My LORDS,

Pursuant to your Lordships Order of the 6th of May last, we have taken into our consideration, the humble Petition of several Merchants in behalf of themselves and others Trading to and interested in His Majesty's Colony of New England & the Fishery carried on from thence & Nova Scotia; whereupon we take Leave to represent to your Lordships.

¹ N.S. B. 2 pp. 183-184.

² N.S.A. 25. pp. 29-32. B.T.N.S. Vol. 33. p. 348.

That we have on this Occasion been attended by several of the Merchants in support of their Petition who have informed Us.

That there is a considerable Fishery carried on by his Majesty's Subjects of New England who fish for Cod & Whale upon the Banks & Shoales on the North East Coasts of New England & Nova Scotia as far as Canço.

That their Fish is cured upon the said Coasts, but chiefly at Canço where great Number of Sack Ships from Great Britain and New England come for their Loading of Fish, which they carry to Spain, Portugal & Italy, and of Oyl & Whale Bones which they bring directly to Great Britain.

That the said Fish, Oyle & Whale Bone are purchased with the Woollen and other Manufactures of these Kingdoms sent to New England to a very considerable annual Value.

That altho' there are a great many very good & commodious Harbours along the Coast of Nova Scotia, yet for want of Fortifications they serve only as a Security for the Ships employed in this Trade in stormy Weather—

That Canço which stretches farthest into the Ocean, and is nearest to the Shoales of Sables, which are esteem'd the best fishing Ground in those Parts of America, lyes within two leagues off the Island of Cape Breton, where the French have not only very strong Fortifications, but a large Body of regular Forces.

That his Majesty's Subjects have a very considerable Property upon these Coasts during the fishing Seasons, But the Fishery for want of security has greatly diminished the last year.

The said Merchants therefore are desirous that some Fortifications may be erected upon the said Coasts for their Protection, but more particularly at Canço, which is a place of great consequence to them.

We have also on this Occasion been attended by Maj^r Gen^l Philipps Governour of Nova Scotia, who has confirmed to Us what the Merchants said in relation to the naked & defenceless state of the North East Coast of Nova Scotia, and added further, that there is but one Fortification in the whole Province which is at Annapolis Royal 130 Leagues distant from Canço, and can be of no Protection to the Fishery carried on in these Parts.

Upon the whole, We are of opinion that this Branch of Trade is a very considerable and beneficial one to Great Britain, as well on Account of the Number of Hands & Shipping it Employs, as of the large Quantities of Woollen & other Manufactures it takes from hence, and of the Returns it sends hither, either directly or by Exchange from foreign Countrys, & therefore deserves to be well protected, and as Canço by its Scituation seems most convenient for that purpose, we would humbly propose that a Fortification may be erected there.

We are,

My Lords,

Your Lordships

most obed^t and most humble

Serv^{ts}

MONSON

R. PLUMER

AR. CROFT

M. BLADEN

WHITEHALL
June 18th 1740

228

40 SH. POSTAGE FROM GREAT BRITAIN TO NOVA SCOTIA VIA VIRGINIA¹

Right Honourable

.....

6. I found att my arrival, the Councill had taken some steps in inspecting the receipts of the King's annual rents, and by proceeding to attach the Effects of the Late Lieutenant Governour, had caused some uneasiness here. I have annexed to N^o 3 p. 11 the Account or produce of these rents for one year from the several Settlements, except Chignicto not yet brought in, by which it will appear how inconsiderable a summ arrises yearly, it being not above twelve or fifteen pounds sterling in the whole. The Secretary complains of being att a great expence for Stationary ware, that is, Books to record Minutes, orders & letters & paper for Extracts. The Members of the Councill have never received any allowance for their attendance, and think themselves not impower'd to lay any taxes on the Inhabitants. There is no other fund here than the foresaid summ to answer the foregoing or any other contingency, as sending expresses to any of the Settlements, paying the Messenger attending the Councill, and other of the like nature, besides paying postage of letters, the two Packets received of late from the Secretary of State's Office by way of Virginia, amounting to above fourty shillings sterling, as your Lordships will see vouched in the Minute N^o 1 p. 6. As this Settlement, tho' of thirty yeares standing is still in its state of Infancy if compar'd with the other on the Continent, 'tis humbly hoped your Lordships will give it some part of your care and regard, and by procuring suitable instructions and encouragement, render it more vigorous & more able to act its part in the advantage arrising to the British Interest from His Majesty's Plantations in America—

I remain with great respect & submission

Right Honourable, Your Lordships
most humble & obed^t Servant

P. MASCARENE.

Right Hon^{ble}

Lords Commissioners of

Trade & Plantations. Annapolis Royall 16th Aug^t. 1740.

229

BILL OF EXCHANGE FOR £144/4 STERLING²

BOSTON, New England
Sept^r 22^d 1740.

Exch^a P £144. 4. Sterl.

At Thirty days sight of this my first P Exchange my Second and third of the same Tenor and date not being paid pay or cause to be paid to Cap^t Nathaniel Donnell or order the Sum of one hundred and forty four pounds and four shillings sterling money of Great Britain being so much due to me for serving his Majesty as president of the Councill and Commander in Chief of his Majesty's Province of Nova Scotia from the sixth day of December 1739 to the twentieth day of March then next following being Fifteen weeks at Five hundred pounds P Annum According to his Majesty's Royal Directions to your Excellency that the late Lieutenant Governour should receive out of your salary

¹ N.S.A. 25. pp. 47-54. B.T.N.S. Vol. 8. S: 70.

² N.S.A. 25. pp. 62-64. B.T.N.S. Vol. 8. p^s of E: S2.

from his Majesty as Governour of said province Five Hundred pounds Sterling while he presided in your absence and by his death devolved on & became due to me pray make good payment being for value received of said Donnell and place it to Accompt (as P advice from) S^r your most obedient humble Serv^t John Adams to His Excellency Richard Phillips Esq^r Cap^t General and Governour in Chief of His Majesty's Province of Nova Scotia & Major General in His Majesty's Army London pay the contents of within Bill of Exch^a to Will^m Downe or his Order Nath^l Donnell Pay the contents of the within Bill Exch^s to M^r Sam^l Arnold Merch^t in London or his order Will^m Downe.

On the Eleventh day of December Anno Dom 1740 at the request of M^r Samuel Arnold of London Merchant I Samuel Martyn Notary and Tabellion publick dwelling in London by Royal Authority duly admitted and sworn Exhibited the Original Bill of Exchange whereof the Copy is above to His Excellency Richard Phillips Esq^r to whom the same is directed and Demanded Acceptance thereof Whereupon he Answer'd that he would neither Accept nor pay the said Bill Upon which Answer I the said Notary At the request aforesaid did and do Solemnly protest against the Drawer of the said Bill and all others concern'd for change Rechange & all costs Damages and Interests suffer'd and to be suffer'd for want of Acceptance and payment of the said Bill Thus done and protested in London aforesaid in the presence of Edward Faulkner and Daniel Smith Witnesses hereunto required.

In veritatis Testimonium

SAM^l MARTYN Not: Pub: 1740

L.S.

230

ESTIMATE OF QUIT RENTS IN STERLING & NEW ENGLAND MONEY¹

Estimate of his Majesty's Quit Rents Paid By the French Inhabitants of Annapolis Royal Mines Pisaquett & Cobeguit And the places Thereunto Adjacent for one year.

The Banlieu of Annapolis Royal Pays yearly as p^r Prudent Robechaux the Receivers Acco^t Viz^t.

20 Bus ^{ls} $\frac{3}{4}$ of Wheat.....	@ 50 ^d	£ 4.	6.	5 $\frac{1}{2}$
30 Capons }	@ 15	1.	18.	9
1 Pullet }				
2 Partridges	@ 5			10
and cash			3.	9

The other part of Annapolis Royal pays yearly as By the Receiver John Duons Acco^t Viz^t

40 Bus ^{ls} $4\frac{1}{2}$ of wheat.....	@ 50 ^d	8.	8.	9
42 Capons	@ 15	2.	12.	6
And Cash			6.	8
Total for the River of Annapolis Royal.....		17.	17.	8 $\frac{1}{2}$

¹ N.S.B. 2 [1740]. pp. 249-251.

The Grand préé of Mines & the places Adjacent Viz^t the Districts of Cobequitt & Pisaquitt and the places Thereunto Adjacent Pay annually as P M^r Alex^r Bourg & M^r Francis Maugeants Acco^{ts}. To Witt.

65 Bus ^{is} $\frac{3}{4}$ of Wheat.....	50 ^d	13.	13.	11 $\frac{1}{2}$
43 Capons	15	2.	13.	9
And Cash 26 Liv ^r 15 S. which is.....		2.	4.	7
Total paid By the French Inhabitants of said places annually Being.....		36.	10,	"

N.B. That the above Sum of Thirty Six pounds Ten Shillings is the french currency here which in this case is computed at 112 $\frac{1}{2}$ P C^t worse then Sterling that is to Say as £312: 10: is no more then £100 Ste^{rs}. So 50^d the price of Wheat is but 16^d which fluctuates according to the course of Exchange and that being at present 400 P c^t Upon the Sterl. is worth 6/8^d New England Money, the Real Value thereof Being always thereby Regulated.

And It is here also to be observ'd that as the Rent Gatherers of Chickanecto and the places Thereunto Adjacent have not given in their accounts since the Death of Gov^r Armstrong the Estim^t Thereof is for that Reason here omitted as also the fines of Alienation as they only happen Casually.

Extracted & Stated from the Rent Gatherers Acco^t. By order of his Honour the President Paul Mascarene Esq^r.

W^m SHIRREFF Sec^{ry}.

231

STERLING NEW ENGLAND EXCHANGE, 1740¹

Two pacquets from the Secretary of State's office, received at Annapolis by the government by way of Virginia, cost in postage £11 16s. 3d. New England currency. At 525 to the 100 Sterling, this was about £2 5s. Sterling. There was no fund or allowance for stationary, postages, messengers or expenses, nor any pay to councillors for attendance. The seigneurial rents (Chignecto excepted) are not above £12 or £15 sterling in the whole.

232

RECEIPT FOR DUES TO THE CROWN²

MONSIEUR,

I receiv'd of M^r Winniett on acco^t The Value of Three Hundred Livres Remitted By you of The Dues Accruing to the King, But I had no Letter By him or bill of Lading from you for that Summ. As I am afraid your Acco^{ts} will be confus'd, I send you a Model that you may fill up one in the same manner and that for the future you Continue to keep them fair and in good Order. I made some Remarks at the Bottom of This Model to help you to keep it.

I am

Monsieur

Your friend & Servant

P. MASCARENE.

To Monsieur Bergeau

7th Jan^r. 1740/1

Receiver of the King of Great Brittans

Dues at Chignigto.

¹ History of Nova Scotia, Beamish Murdoch. Vol. II, p. 8.

² N.S.A. 25. pp. 89-91. B.T.N.S. Vol. 8. p^t. of E: 76.

233

LIVRES AT 450% DISCOUNT IN STERLING¹

NOVA SCOTIA

Copy Minute of Council

Tuesday The 16th March 1741/2

His Honour the President Laid before the Board an Account Dated the first of March 1741/2 of his Majest^s Seigniorial Rents with that of Fines of Alienation and some arrearages of Rent Receiv'd By his Honour from y^e 20th March One Thousand seven hundred Thirty nine forty To the 31st of Dec^r. 1741 Amounting to one thous^d four hundred & ninety one Livres and Nineteen Sous which Reduc'd to Sterling According to the Exchange at four hundred & fifty Discount Amounts to the Sum of Thirty Eight pounds fifteen Shillings and eight pence Sterling—which being Examined agreed with the Vouchers—

By his Honour the Presidents
Command

P MASCARENE

W^m. SHIRREFF Sec^{ry}.

Nova Scotia Acc^t. of his Majesty's Quitt Rents and Fines of alienation from 20th March 1739/40 to 31st Dec^r 1741.

		French Money	
		S	D
1740	April Received of Francis Mangeant for Acc ^t . of Rents and fines of Alienation due from the Settlements att Manis for the year 1739, in wheat 62 Bushells french measure, whereof the usual allowance of 2½ p ^r c ^t for Storage being deducted remains nett 60¼ bush ^{ls} att fifty sols french money p ^r bush ^l	150	12 6
May	Receiv'd of Ens ^m Walter Ross for fines of alienation of a piece of land scituated att Annapolis Royall, whereof the Receivers usual allowance of 15 p ^r c ^t being deducted remains nett	9	10 -
July	Receiv'd by means of Alex ^r Bourg Receiver att Manis, the Rent of the Marsh scituated on the point of the Island of the grand Pré, in the tenure of John and Jaques Teriot, & since granted to W ^m Winniett.....	40	- -
October	Receiv'd by means of John Dugan acting as Scrivener for the River of Annapolis Royall for fines of Alienation, the usual allowance being deducted as appears by his acco ^t	41	3 -
November	Receiv'd of the Inhabitants of the River Annapolis Royall for the Annual Rents of the Seigneurie due to His Majesty for the year 1740, the usual allowance for Receiver, Storage and Wastage being deducted, in wheat att 50 Sols per Bushel french measure, as p ^r . Acc ^t	161	7 -
Novem ^r	Receiv'd from Alex ^r Bourg Receiver att Manis and parts adjacent for part of the Rents due in 1739 of the Settlements of Manis and Cobequid and for Rents due of all the Parishes in that district with the fines of Alienation for the year 1740—five hundred twenty five livres 17 Sols 6 deniers whereof his allowance of 15 p ^r c ^t being deducted the nett remaining as p ^r his Acc ^t	449	5 6
D ^o	Received of the Inhabitants of the River of Annapolis Royall for the Annual Rents of the Seigneurie due to His Majesty for the year 1741 the usual allowance for the		

¹ N.S.A. 25. pp. 179-182. B.T.N.S. Vol. 8. p^t. of E 89.

	Receiver, storage & wastage being deducted as p ^r Acc ^t in wheat the value of.....	176	16	-
December	Receiv'd of Peter Bergereau Receiver of the King's Rents att the Settlements of Chignecto att several times as p ^r Acc ^t	463	15	-
	Annapolis Royall 1 st March.....	1491	19	-
	1741/2			

The Silver Money current here being computed by two Livres and a half pieces, the price of a bushell of wheat, each of them being equal in Value to Sixteen pence sterling the above summ of fourteen hundred livres nineteen sols amounts to Thirty eight Pounds fifteen shillings and eight pence sterling

P. MASCARENE.

234

CLANDESTINE TRADE¹

CANSO y^e 1st. of Sept^r. 1743.

SIR,

As you have desired my Opinion what will be the most Effectual Method for the future to suppress the illegal Trade carried on by the smugglers on the Coast of Nova Scotia, with my thoughts concerning the N^o. of Vessels which use that Trade & what they load with at Lewisburg & carry from thence to His Maj^{ty}s. Northern Plantations whereby you think His Maj^{ty}s Customs suffer &c.

In Answer thereto I am to acquaint you that 'tis my Opinion the leaving a Vessel here wth an Officer & some men to Cruize off Lewisburg this Fall, is & would be the most Effectual Method to put a stop to it, & I think the Sloop you have kept Cruizing since you have been here that was taken in the same Clandestine Trade, is the properest Vessel for that purpose, her Wintering here would be a cheque on them after you are gone, and they would be ready Early in the Spring to prevent the fraudulent Practices of the French carried on thro' the Gut of Canso before the Men of War arrive in these parts, and the Reasons why I think so are, after your Departure the Sloops, Schooners & other Vessels, some now at this Place & others going daily from some Part or other of His Majesty's Plantations, besides 18 sail We know to be at Lewisburg at this time, will without any Restraint Load & carry from thence to several Ports in His Majesty's Plantations, Brandy, Wine, Iron, Sail Cloth, Rum, Molasses and several other French Commodities with which there is from 80 to 90 sail generally load with in a Year, these Vessels generally carry Lumber Bricks and live stock there, they commonly clear out for Newfoundland, tho never design to go farther than Lewisburg, often they sell their Vessels as well as Cargoes there, and are paid for all they sell in the abovemention'd Goods, nay many of them carry considerable sums of Money likewise to purchase them therewith, the Fish caught last Year, & this, & cured at Canso, were intirely sold, or however the most Part of them to the French, for which they have little or no money for, but the abovesaid Goods, so that at a moderate Computation they yearly carry from Lewisburg 6,000 Hh^{ds} of Rum & Molasses, besides the Brandy &c. few or more paying any Duty, even for the Rum & Molasses, but run their Cargoes in some Port or other of His Majesty's Plantations.

Thro' the Gut of Canso the French have for many years traded unmolested with His Maj^{ty}s. subjects of Nova Scotia in French bottoms, without any regard to the Treatys of Peace subsisting between the Crowns of Great Britain & France, they have not only introduced amongst them large Quantities of various

¹ N.S. A. 26. pp. 29-33. A. & W.I. Vol. 594. fo: 167.

sorts of French Goods, but also have with great Art and subtilty endeavoured to alienate them from His Majesty's Allegiance, and to draw them over to the subjection of his most Christian Majesty's Governors in this Neighbourhood.

The Natives of Accadie as they call themselves are now above 5000 Men fit to bear Arms, and they have great Numbers of Children growing up, some amongst them have Sloops and other small Vessels in the Bay of Vert, these when in a French Port wear French Colours, you know some of them when here said they thought they were under the French Jurisdiction, because there had been no Commissaries appointed to settle the Limits according to the Treaty of Utrecht, they say for that Reason they are ignorant whose subjects they are unless French. The French have lately settled on an Island called St. Johns w^{ch} we always apprehended belong'd to Nova Scotia, tho' now they have Erected it into a Government, built a Fortification, and put a Governor & Garrison therein, this Island does not lye but a few Leagues from the Inhabitants of Beaubason, Cubbigat, Pissigat & Minis. The Places where the 5000 men above-mention'd dwell, I presume this is with no good Intention either to our Trade or our Govern^{mt}, which I am afraid when they have Opportunity We shall find greatly to our Prejudice, but I submit this to my Superiors, and shall only mention they in a Clandestine manner supply the French at Lewisburg and St. Johns with 6 or 700 Head of Cattle, and about 2000 sheep in a Year, in short Lewisburg in my Opinion would starve if it was not for them, tho' at the same time they do this Our Garrison at Annapolis Royal and Canso, which is in their Neighbourhood are in great want, and can gett neither Beef nor Mutton, but at great Expences from New England, the Accadians before mentioned have their Woollen & Linnens and most of the Necessarys they want from Lewisburg, and are in a manner dependent on the Frinch tho' they live in Nova Scotia, for these Reasons I think it necessary and for the good of His Majesty's Service, as well as for the Interest of Great Britain that you leave the Sloop here, and hope you'll be of the same opinion:—

I am truly Sir,

your most Humble Serv^t.

signed HIBBERT NEWTON COLL^r.

235

CLANDESTINE TRADE¹

KINSDALE, in HAMOZE

6th. Dec^r. 1743

HONB^{le}. SIRs,

By the Lords Com^{rs}. of the Adm^{ty} I am directed to give Answers to the sev^l Heads of Enquiry relating to the Trade & Fishery at Canso & Parts adjacent in Nova Scotia, which are here inclos'd.

I have pursuant to those Directions given all the Encouragement & Protection to the legal Trade & Fishery at Canso as was possible, tho' there is many abuses which was not in my Power to prevent, the Particulars are hereafter mentioned, the Fish taken during the Time of my being there was well cured, Husbanded and dried, but all sold to y^e French, there was but little or no Trade carried on at Canso, but in a smuggling Way from Lewisburg, which I endeavoured to prevent all that was in my Power, the French I understand have

¹ N.S. A. 26. pp. 50-54. A. & W.I. Vol. 594. fo: 172.

for many years carried on an illicit Trade with his Brittanick Maj^{ty's} Subjects of Nova Scotia unmolested, soon after I came to Canso being informed of this I sent out Vessels & took one of them, they Supply the Nova Scotians from Lewisburg with Spanish Iron, French Linnens, Sail Cloth, Woollen cloths, & almost all sorts of Goods with Rum, Molasses, Wine & Brandy & this in considerable Quantities, the Inhabitants being computed to be 20,000 great & small, besides this there is so great an illicit Trade carried on by the People of Massachusetts Bay & New Hampshire as you'll see by the Copies of the two Letters herewith inclosed, that in my humble Opinion should be suppressed if possible it being greatly detrimental to Our Plantation Trade & to all fair Traders in general; That nothing should be wanting, that was in my Power, to prevent it during my being there, I always kept several Vessels cruising to intercept them, both from Lewisburg & thro' the Gut of Canso, & have left one to Winter there with an Officer & Men to hinder both the smuggling and the Destruction the French make of Our Naval Stores growing in the Province of Nova Scotia—

To the Hon^{ble} the Com^{rs}.
for Trade & Plantat^{ns}.

Honble Sirs
your most hum^{ble} Serv^t
Signed—ROBT. YOUNG.

236

INVENTORY OF ESTATE IN NEW ENGLAND OLD TENOR¹

ANNAPOLIS ROYAL March 20th 1743/4

Appraisment of the Personal Estate of The Deceas'd Sam^l. Douglass Bombardier conformable to the Minute of Council Dated on Wednesday the 7th. of March 1743/4.

N ^o .	New England old Tenor		
	£	s.	d.
1. An old Chest of Drawers.	3	"	"
2. A Maple Table.	2	"	"
3. Six chairs with Carv'd Tops and an Arm'd Chair..	1	16	—
4. An old Two arm'd chair.	"	3	"
5. A Looking Glass.	1	"	"
A p ^t . of andirons.	"	10	—
7. A fire shovell & Tongs.	"	3	—
8. A Ticken Featherbed.	4	"	—
9. Three Pillows & one Bolster.	1	"	—
10. An old sett of Bed Curtains.	—	10	—
11. Ten pewter plates & Three Dishes W ^t . 14 ^{lb}	2	14	—
12. A Silver Porringer & Spoon w ^t . 9 oz 19 ^{dt} . at 30/.	14	12	6
13. A small Iron Pot. . . . .	.	3	"
14. A Small Brass Kettle.	2	10	—
15. Three Gold Rings On M ^{rs} . Douglass's fingers W ^t . 3: 16	3	17	—

£ 37 : 18 : 6

N.B. The Above Fifteen Articles claim'd by The Widow as her Properties before Marriage-

¹ N.S. B. 3. pp. 49-55.

No.	New England old Tenor		
	£	s.	d.
16. An Old Anchor and a good Cable for a flatt.. . . .	6	15	—
17. A Sail.. . . .	2	—	—
18. A Bedstead & a Sett of China Curtains &c.. . . .	12	—	—
19. A Good Ticking feather bed Bolster & two Pillows..	13	—	—
20. An old Ticking Feather Bed Bolster & three Pillows.	13	—	—
21. A Bedstead without Curtains.. . . .	2	—	—
22. A Hoop Petticoat.. . . .	1	—	—
23. A good chest of Drawers.. . . .	15	—	—
24. A Large Looking Glass.. . . .	12	—	—
25. A smaller Looking Glass.. . . .	2	10	—
26. Six Earthen plates.. . . .	—	12	—
27. A Large Maple Table & Tea Board.. . . .	4	—	—
28. A small ordinary Table.. . . .	—	5	—
29. Six Black Rush bottom chairs.. . . .	1	16	—
30. Six old chairs & Two Arm'd D ^o	—	15	—
31. A case of canteens 4 wanting.. . . .	1	10	—
32. A good close Stool.. . . .	3	—	—
33. A Large p ^r . of Iron Dogs D ^o . small ones.. . . .	2	—	—
34. Seven Pewter Dishes W ^t . 25 ^{lbs} @ 4/.. . . .	5	—	—
35. One Doz ⁿ . Pewter plates W ^t . 13 ^{lbs} @ 5/.. . . .	3	5	—
36. Six old plates Bason & old Pewter W ^t . 12.. . . .	2	—	—
37. Six soop Plates W ^t . 6 ¹ ^{lbs} @ 6/.. . . .	1	19	—
38. An Iron Pot.. . . .	—	10	—
39. A Large Iron Kettle.. . . .	1	5	—
40. An Iron pot.. . . .	—	15	—
41. A Small Iron Kettle.. . . .	—	5	—
42. A Large Brass pot & Cover.. . . .	2	—	—
43. A Tea Kettle.. . . .	1	—	—
44. A Small Brass pot W ^t . 6 ¹ ^{lbs}	—	14	—
45. Six case Knifs & Forks.. . . .	2	—	—
46. A warming pan.. . . .	1	10	—
47. A pair of Brass Candle Sticks Snuffers &c.. . . .	1	—	—
48. A pair of Iron D ^o	—	2	6
49. A Box Iron & Heaters.. . . .	1	—	—
50. A Brass Mortar.. . . .	—	8	—
51. A Three pint Bell mettle Skellett.. . . .	1	5	—
52. A Tin Cullender & Brass Skimmer.. . . .	—	10	—
53. A Brass Drudging Box & a Tin One.. . . .	—	—	6
54. Iron Tongs pincers shovel & Two Trammells.. . . .	1	15	—
55. A Tin Coffee Pot.. . . .	—	5	—
56. Two Stone Muggs @ 3/ each.. . . .	—	6	—
57. Two Large hair Brushes two small 2 coat Brushes	1	5	—
58. A Cross cut Saw.. . . .	2	10	—
59. A Saddle & Bridle.. . . .	—	12	—
60. A frying pan.. . . .	—	10	—
61. A Lignun Vitae Mortar.. . . .	—	10	—
62. Two Roleing pins & Six pence Each.. . . .	—	1	—
63. Two new spades.. . . .	3	—	—
64. A p ^r . of useless Stylliards.. . . .	—	5	—
65. Two p ^r . of New Shoes.. . . .	2	—	—
66. A p ^r . of old Brass Scales & weights.. . . .	1	—	—
67. Some old pewter Poringers.. . . .	—	10	—
68. Two old coarse shirts.. . . .	1	—	—
69. Seven good, fine shirts.. . . .	20	—	—
70. Two Cambrick Stocks & two muslain D ^o	1	—	—
71. A p ^r . of good Womens Stays.. . . .	5	—	—
72. Two Large Diaper Table cloths at 30/.. . . .	3	—	—
73. Two cotton shirts.. . . .	5	—	—
74. A Blue surtout.. . . .	—	15	—
75. An old Callemanco night gown.. . . .	—	15	—
76. A good wigg @ 60/ 1 D ^o . @ 40/ 1 D ^o . @ 20/.. . . .	6	—	—
77. A gold Lac'd Hat.. . . .	3	—	—
78. A Barrell of Pitch.. . . .	3	6	—
79. A Large chest with an Iron Lock & Hinges.. . . .	1	10	—
80. Three p ^r . of Sheets at 100/ p ^r . pair.. . . .	15	—	—
81. Two P ^r . of fine Pillowbeers.. . . .	1	—	—
82. Two pair of Linnin Window curtains &ca.. . . .	4	—	—
83. Five Linnin Napkins @ 5/.. . . .	1	5	—

No.	New England old Tenor		
	£	s.	d.
84. Four Hunabag Towells at 2/..	"	8	—
85. A Body of a New Shift..	2	"	—
86. Two Muslain Aprons & a Cambrick Hankerchief.	2	"	—
87. A pair of Spatterdashes..	"	10	—
88. A p ^r . of small Pillow beers..	"	10	—
89. Two striped Linnin Wastcoats at 5/..	"	10	—
90. A Long fine Scarlet Womans cloth Cloak & hood.	20	"	—
91. An old Callico Gown..	"	10	—
92. A Birdey'd Callemanco Gown..	6	"	—
93. A full suit of Crimson Grizzet..	10	"	—
93. A full suit of Green & white strip'd Lutstring..	15	"	—
94. A Green Stuff Quilted Petticoat..	6	"	—
95. A cherry couler'd Lutestring Short Apron..	1	"	"
96. A pair of New Callemanco Shoes..	1	"	—
97. A pair of Silk & Cloggs somewhat wore..	1	15	—
98. A Mourning Cypruss Scarf & hood..	1	10	—
99. Two yr ^{ds} . Allemode..	1	"	—
100. Five yards & half of Serarlet Callemanco..	2	4	—
101. A Bundle of child bed Linnen..	5	"	—
102. A small parcell of Gold Lace..	4	"	—
103. A Blew cloth coat new..	10	"	—
104. A new pair of Blew Breeches..	2	10	—
105. A new Blew Cloth Wastcoat..	2	"	—
106. An old Blew Coat 40/ Two D ^o . 80/ Each..	10	"	—
107. An old pair of Breeches..	"	10	—
108. A Brown old Lac'd Wascoat & Breeches..	2	10	—
109. A New chest..	"	15	—
110. Glasses Tumblers Decanters Punch Bowls & ^{ca}	2	"	—
111. A flatt Bottom Boat..	17	"	—
112. Eight Large Silver Spoons & one small one Wgt. 17 ^{ozs} . 6 ds. @ 30/ p ^r . oze..	26	"	"
113. Six silver Tea Spoons tongs & Strainer Wt. 3 ^{ozs} . 2 ^{ds} . @ 30/..	4	13	—
114. A Silver Porringer Wt. 17 ^{ozs} . 5 ^{ds} . @ 30/..	10	17	6
115. A Large pair of Shoe Buckells Knee Buckells & Stock Buckell Wt. 4 ^{ozs} . 2 ^{ds} . @ 30/..	6	3	—
116. A small pair of Shoe Buckells Wt. 15 ^{dt} . at 30/..	1	2	6
117. A Silver Tea pot Wt. 21 ^{ozs} . 10 at 30/..	32	5	—
118. A guineas..	5	15	—
119. Two Ounces & Three Quarters of Silver in a Box @ 30/..	4	2	6
120. Five Gold Rings, Three & half setts of Gold Buttons a french peice of gold coin all in a Japan Iron Box Wt. 16 ^{dt} . 8 ^{grns} . at 4 £ Sterg. p ^r . oz. Exchg in New England old Tennor at 55£ p ^r . Ct.	17	19	4
121. A Gold chain & Lockett Wt. 1 ^{oz} . $\frac{1}{4}$ less 19 grns..	26	12	7
122. One hundred & Thirty french pennys at 3 ^d Each..	1	12	6
123. Twenty Six English Half pence..	"	6	6
124. A Silver Hilted Sword..	10	"	"
125. A note of hand from Lewis Robecheaux for seven Pistoles @ 33/ Each..	11	11	—
126. Six Sheep @ 33/ Each..	9	18	—
	£540	9	11

237

SUBSISTENCE OF TROOPS AT ANNAPOLIS ROYAL¹

BOSTON, NEW ENGLAND,

Oct: 4th. 1744

MY LORDS,

.....
 I have also to inform your Lordships, that nineteen days ago, I sent the third Company of Soldiers rais'd here for the Reinforcement of the Garrison

¹ N.S. A. 26. pp. 178-185. A. & W.I. Vol: 594. fo: 189.

at Annapolis Royal, under convoy of an arm'd Brigantine in the Service of this Province, which is returned from thence, and brings the following Account of the Circumstances of the Garrison.

.....

One more Difficulty still remains to be surmounted in order to save the Garrison from falling into the Enemy's Hands, which is the subsisting & cloathing the New England Auxiliaries, whilst they are in this Service in the Garrison: Upon my Representation to M^r. Mas-carene, that for the doing of this, it was of absolute Necessity that he should draw Bills upon the Treasury for that purpose, on which I undertook to procure him the Subsistence & cloathing from hence, he has called a Council of Officers who have given him their Advice, that it is necessary for preventing the falling of the Garrison into the Enemies hands, by withdrawing from thence the New England Troops for want of Subsistence & Cloathing, that he should draw Bills on the Treasury for that purpose, but have in a subsequent vote advised him not to draw in such a manner as to affect his own Person, Pay or Estate by the Bills, in case of Payments being postpon'd, or the Bills protested, & he thereupon insists to me, that I should procure for him an Indemnification from the Merchants who are to negociate this affair, which the Merchants absolutely refuse to give; But I shall endeavour to work through this Difficulty, & as I have hitherto used my best Endeavours to be instrumental in preserving the garrison from falling into the hands of the French I shall leave nothing in my Power unattempted for it's further preservation till Spring, by which time it will be necessary to send more effectual assistance to it, than this Province can afford.

I am, &c

signed, WILLIAM SHIRLEY

Right Hon^{ble} the Lords
Commiss^{rs} of Trade &c^{ca}.

238

STERLING NEW ENGLAND EXCHANGE¹

.....

On the 20 October, 1744, the governor of Massachusetts, with advice of his council, publicly declared war against the several Indian tribes Eastward of those on the Passamaquoddy. They offered premiums for the scalps of Indians, viz't.: £100 for that of a male Indian of 12 years or upwards; £50 for the scalp of a Woman or child; and for a captive, £5 higher than for a scalp. These sums were of what was then termed the New Tenor paper currency, which was of much less value than sterling. Douglass says at one time the pound currency was only 1s. 10d. or 1s. 11d. sterling value. The scale of this new tenor currency was 20s. for three ounces of silver. [2 *Williamson, Maine*, 208, 217, 218.]

.....

¹ History of Nova Scotia. Beamish Murdoch. Vol. II. p. 40.

239

SUBSISTENCE OF TROOPS AT ANNAPOLIS ROYAL¹

Boston N. Engl^d
Nov^r 9th 1744

My LORDS,

I have now to acquaint your Lordships that by an Express Pacquet Boat, which arriv'd two days ago from Annapolis Royal I have an Account from Colonel Mascarene that the three Arm'd Vessells which I sent from hence upon the small Expedition mention'd in my Last to your Lordships were arriv'd at Annapolis,

I come now to inform your Lordships that finding the Difficulty of supplying the New England Auxiliaries with provisions and cloaths, which I have mention'd in my former Letters, grow insurmountable in any other way, I have given Orders to the Agent Victualler for His Majesty's Ship here, to buy up the Garrison proportion of provisions for six months for 180 men, and the usual cloaths for 170, which I shall in a few days send to the Garrison in a Vessell chartered for that purpose, and draw Bills for the payment of all upon the Treasury; which proceedings I hope will be Approv'd of, as it was absolutely necessary to be done to prevent my withdrawing the New England Forces from the Garrison, which would have immediately occasioned the Loss of it, together with the Province of Nova Scotia to the Enemy—

I am wth the greatest respect

My Lords

your most humble and most obedient Servant

W. SHIRLEY.

Rt. Honb^{le} Lords Comm^{rs} of Trade

240

VALUE OF HOUSES IN STERLING²

ANNAPOLIS ROYAL
May 13th 1745.

SIR

In consequence of Two results in Council Dated May 10th & 13th 1745 and of the chief Engineers letters to Governour Mascarene, and his order thereupon of this date We the Subscribers Two of the Members of his Majesty's said Council with the assistance of Thomas Hide and John Easson Master Carpenters Having to the best of our Judgement appraised the several Houses hereafter mentioned are unanimously of opinion that

	£ Sterl ^g .
John Davis's House is worth.....	20 —
M ^r . Olivers House “	40 —
M ^r . Huchinsons “ “	20 —
M ^r . Rosse's “ “	30 —
M ^r . Adam's “ “	250 —

¹ N.S. A. 26. pp. 214-222. B.T. Mass. Vol. 72. ff: 50.

² N.S. B. 3. pp. 178-179.

And as it is near night and it being thought requisite to pull down the said Houses immediately we have not time to examine into or appraise the Effects there may be in Each House being with due Respect

Your Honours
Most Obedient and
Most Humble Servants
ERAS. JA^s. PHILIPPS
E^d. HOWE
THOMAS HIDE
JOHN EASSON

To The Hon^{ble}.
Paul Mascarene Esq^r.
Commander in Chief of
his Majesty's province of
Nova Scotia and Lieut
Gov^r. and Commander in Chief of
His Majesty's Garrison of
Annapolis Royal &c.

241

ESTIMATED VALUE OF FRENCH FISHERY¹

A Computation of the French fishery as it was managed before the present warr—Viz: from the Gut of Canso down along Shoar to Louisbourg and from thence to the North East part of Cape Breton was yearly employed at least 500 Shallops which required at Sea and Shoar

5 men each, is.	2500 Men
& 60 Brig ^s - Scooners, Sloops &c each 15 men is..	900 —

in the whole.	3400 Men
-----------------------	----------

These 500 Shallops must be allowed to catch at least one with the other 300 Quintals of fish in the Summer Season,

w ^{ch} makes.	150,000 Q ^s
and the 60 Brig ^s Scooners 600 qn ^s each, makes..	36,000

which is in the whole at

Cape Breton ——— quint ^s - fish.	186,000
--	---------

to carry the above quantity of fish to Europe there must be employed in the whole 93 Ships of the Burthen of 2000 Quin^s each, one with the other, and those ships have at least 20 men each to navigate them with which

is.	1860 Seamen
added to the fishermen employed to catch the fish as above.	3400

makes y ^e Number of Men in the Cape Breton fishery.	5260 Men
---	----------

¹ N.S.A. 27. pp. 93-100. [With letter of July 10th, 1745, Shirley to Lords of Trade.]
B.T. Mass.: Vol. 72. Ff: 83.

At Gaspay at the entrance of Canada or St. Lawrence River are employed Six Ships, which come out manned to catch their Cargo, with Shallops, left there during the winter and have at least 60 Men each, these are 360 Men which added to those on the north West side of Newfoundland in the undermention'd harbours, ports, Gulph &c^a- amount to as follows, and may be allow'd with the other 3000 Quint^s- of Fish each Viz^t-

At Gaspay.	6 Ships.	360 Men.	18,000 Quint ^s
At Quadre.	6 d ^o	360 d ^o	18,000 D ^o
Port au Basques.	6 d ^o	360 d ^o	18,000 D ^o
at les trois Isles.	3 d ^o	180 d ^o	9,000 D ^o
at Cape Breton	93 d ^o	5260 d ^o	186,000 D ^o
& add.	300 d ^o	18000 d ^o	900,000 D ^o
<hr/>		<hr/>	
makes	414 Ships.	24520 Men &	1149,000 Qn ^s

The last mention'd 300 Sail of Ships have allways been allowed and boasted of by the St- Malo's Men to be fitted out from thence and Granville on the fishing voyage, which they carry on at Fich-ante, Petit Nord &c to the Northw^d of Newfoundland, the Straits of Belle isle, and through there into the Gulph of St. Laurence round on the main to Cape Gaspay abovemention'd, and although it is true that of these Ships it may be objected some of them are of those at Gaspay, others at Port au Basque, &c in the above calculation, yet in Lieu thereof knowing it to be so no regard is had to the Ships there employed fitted out at St. John de Laz. Bayoune, Nants, Havre de Grace &c which go into those Seas and are more than the 21 Ships above mention'd.

The mudfishery so called by the English (that of Moruce Vert by the french) is carried on by a Number of Ships fitted out from france for their Voyages on the Banks, where they are to catch their lading & return home, without going into any Port, unless in case of Extremity and then their resort is to Cape Breton, & in this fishery are employed from the River.

Sendre.	40 Sail of Ships
from OLune & Poiteux.	60 D ^o
Havre de Grace.	10 D ^o
St. Malo.	20
& from other ports.	20 "

is in all 150 sail of ships,

these are manned with Seamen and fishermen from 16 to 24 each, and catch one with another from 22,000 to 30,000 Fish by Tale which on a medium is each 20 Men, & each 26 Thousand of Fishes, and are in the whole of Men 3000, & of Fish to be counted out by the hundred 3900,000 but some say this Fishery consists of 200, or more sail of ships, so that this may be lookt on rather as under valuation, than over.

In regard to the value of this Branch of Trade it may not be amiss to add the large Quantity of Train Oyl hereby produced which France cannot do without either at home for their Woollen manufactory, Lights &c. or in their sugar Islands which are Supplied from this fishery, & now Let this Mud Fishery at this Estimation (which is short)

of 150 Ships & 3000 Men be added to that of the other

of 414 Ships and 24500 Men and then

there will appear

to be 564 ships in all & 275000 Men yearly employed from france on the Banks of Newfoundland and the adjacent Shoars; and no less quantity than 1149,000 Quintals of Baccalean, & of Mud fish 3900,000 in Number, caught there and transported in their own Bottoms by the french to North and South France as

much as they can consume, and the surplusage to Spain, Italy &c^a; and as to the Quantity of Oyl it may be relyed on that to every hundred Quintals of Fish they actually do, (or with care may) make one hogshhead of Oyl, clear drawn of from the Blubber, and this will produce 11,490 hh^{ds} Oyl, (i.e. hh^{ds} of 60 Gallons each) and allowing 4000 fish in Number equal to one hundred Quintals when cured and then the 3900,000 mud fish by the same Rule will produce 975 hh^{ds} of Oyl and these added to the other 11490 hh^{ds} make in the whole 12465 hh^s of Oyl which is Equal to 3116 Tonns & 1/4

Which 1149,000 Quintals of fish at 10/ Sterling per Quintal	
only is worth	£574,500 —
and the 3116¼ Tons Oyl @ £18 sterling p. Ton	56,092.10

is the produce of one Summers Fishing -St^s. £630,592.10

Exclusive of the value of the 3900,000 Mud fish which produces in France its proportion—being sold there according to the best french accounts (the English in these parts not being acquainted with the value of this sort of Fish) by Tale at a Livre a piece but supposing 'em sold at Nine pence Sterg. a piece their Value then will be £146250

To which add the Freight of 1114,000 Q ^{ts} of dry fish at 3/ St ^s P Qu ^l this fish in the above computation being Estimated according to its Value at the Places where Cur'd & first ship ^d	172350
with the Value of the dry fish as above.	£574,500
and the Value of the Oyle.	56.092.10
	<u>630.592.10</u>

Making in the whole St^s. £949.192.10

Which will agree with the most Moderate Calculations made by those who are acquainted with this Fishery who generally suppose it to be worth a million Ster^l a year at least besides its being so large a Nursery of able Seamen.

242

FINANCING OF LOUISBOURG

WHITEHALL, Aug^t. 10th 1745.

SIR WILLIAM PEPPERRELL.

SIR,

As to the manner, in which the Expencc, that may be necessary to be immediately made, is to be answered, The Lords Justices have thought proper to direct, That for the present, and till a regular Establishment shall be made, Bills should be drawn upon the Pay Master General of His Majesty's Forces; The Treasurer of the Navy; or the Treasurer of the Ordnance, for such Sums, as shall be expended (relative to those several Offices) by you & M^r. Warren, for the necessary Services; which Method you will accordingly observe: Transmitting constant, and particular Accounts of the Services, on which the several Expences shall have been made.

I am, &c.

HOLLES NEWCASTLE

243

REQUEST FOR CASH FOR BUILDING PURPOSES¹

Report from the Earl of Sandwich, the Earl of Stair and Colonel Lascelles to their Excellencies the Lords Justices, relating to the affairs of Louisbourg &c.

Your Excell^{ys} having been pleased by your Resolution of the 8th of Aug^t, to refer certain Papers relating to Louisbourg to our Consideration, and to desire that we should give our Opinion with relation to the demands contained therein, we have met accordingly and have unanimously agreed upon the following Report.

1^{mo}

We think that for the Defence of Louisbourg, it will be expedient forthwith to raise two Battalions of Americans, because we are apprehensive, that the two Batt^{es} from Gibraltar may not arrive in time,.....

4^{to}

We think that Cloathing for these American Regiments proper for that Climate, should be got ready and sent over as soon as possible to Louisbourg, this Article to be under the Inspection of two Gen^l Officers.

5^{to}

That compleat setts of Arms and Accoutrements should be sent over for the new American Regiments.
.....

8^{to}

We are of opinion that an Hospital should instantly be erected at Louisbourg, and that Surgeons and all other Officers necessary for that service should be named with a sufficient provision of Druggs &c.

9^{to}

We are of opinion, that for answering such Expences as have been already incurred, and for providing for such Exigenys as must necessarily happen, a sufficient sum of Money in Specie, should be sent over forth with.
.....

LONDON Aug^t 13th 1745

STAIR
SANDWICH
THO. LASCELLES

244

RETENTION OF DOLLARS AT LOUISBOURG, BILL DRAWN THEREFOR²

LOUISBOURG Oct^r 3^d 1745

MY LORD DUKE

Nothing can give me greater pleasure, than being in any shape Instrumental in making an acquisition, which Your Grace is pleas'd to inform me has given his Majesty, the Regency, and the Nation in general, so much satisfaction, indeed to do it Justice, it is a Conquest worthy the attention of His Majesty,

¹ N.S. A. 27. pp. 178-181. A. & W.I. Vol. 530. p. 13.

² N.S. A. 27. pp. 200-207. A. & W.I. Vol. 65. p. 63.

your Grace, and the Legislature, as the consequences of it, if properly encouraged in the manner represented in our former letters, will be that of securing His Majesty's Subjects in their possessions on the Continent, by giving them the best Opportunity of extirpating the French out of North America, and by that means putting into their hands the whole Fish and Furr Trade, which would then be more valuable to His Majesty's Servants alone, by infinite degrees, then it is at present to us, and the French, because the continual Animositys Politically fomented between the several Nations of Indians, by the French, prevents their Industry in procuring those valuable Furr, which the Continent affords:

But I beg leave to tell you, if it is not establish'd as a Civil Government, a Free port, and such other Encouragement as shall be thought proper given to people to settle it, it will never answer those ends, but on the Contrary will be a most expensive Garrison, which may be annually lessened as it fills with Inhabitants.

During my stay here, the General, and myself, will draw Bills for all the necessarys to support this Garrison, and to enable us to supply it. I have kept one hundred thousand Dollars out of the South sea Ship, for which (to shew the justice of my intention) I shall draw for them in the same denomination, and their value may be justly known by those which (by virtue or my being appointed Agent for the Captors,) I have consign'd to the Bank: As this is a part of my own private fortune, which I thank God is such, as puts me above temptation, I flatter myself your Grace will give directions that my bill for that Sum may be honour'd, and you may be fully satisfy'd, that all the disbursements that shall be made for the service of this Garrison, shall be with the strictest justice, and frugality.

I am with the greatest respect

My Lord Duke
Y^r Graces
most obedient
humble Servant
P. WARREN

To his Grace the Duke of Newcastle—

245

MEASURES TO PREVENT ACADIANS TRADING WITH THE ENEMY¹

At a Council Held at The place aforesaid the same Members Present

On Fryday Octo^r 25th 1745—

His honour Proposed that it would be Advantageous to This Government If Means could be found to suppress The Inhabitants from Haveing any Inter-course with the Enemy, by supplying them with goods or Provisions in Lieu of their furs. In order to Effect which, Proposed that it might in some measure be done by restricting the Inhabitants from Purchasing more goods than is Requisite for their own Proper & Immediate use; And also Prohibit the buying & selling of all Furrs or Skins, but such as have Either been Purchas'd, Before

¹ NS.B. 3. pp. 209-210.

The War or are Kill'd by the Inhabitants, which they should be Obliged to Declare Upon Oath before the Deputy collector Before they should Dispose of the Furrs in way of Truck or otherways, and that these two clauses should be Inserted in the intended Proclamations; which, upon Debate was found for several Reasons not necessary at this Time, but Endeavour to Prevent as much as Possible, that no Powder, Ball, Strouds or Blancoating be Disposed of to the French Inhabitants and to Enforce former Orders Prohibiting All Trade with the Enemy.

P. MASCARENE.

246

ACADIAN ASSISTANCE OF FRENCH AND INDIAN ENEMIES¹

Representation of the State of His Majesty's Province of Nova Scotia and Fort and Garrison of Annapolis Royal, Drawn up by a Committee of Council and approve'd in Council.

Annapolis Royal 8th Nov^r 1745

.....

That since the year 1730 they have look'd on and Suffer'd at Sundry times about a dozen vagabond Indians to Seize and plunder the English traders who ventured amongst them to supply them with necessarys and this in the midst of their most populous Villages, buying and shareing with them these unlawfull Spoils even in the time of profound Peace between Britain and France.

That in the month of June 1744 after the War with France was proclaim'd the Fort of Annapolis was attack'd by Surprise by a Party of about 3 or 4 hundred Indians headed by a French Officer & a Priest, and altho' the Enemy had march'd thro' the heart of the Province amongst the thickest of our Inhabitants we had not Intelligence of them 'till two days before they murder'd two of our Men in the Gardens within a few yards of the Fort Gate and during their Stay were furnish'd plentifully with provisions, Messengers and other Necessarys even Fire arrows while we were entirely deserted by them. So soon as the Enemy left us, the Inhabitants sparingly brought us fresh Provisions at higher prices than usual, furnish'd us with Timber and Stones for the Repairs of the Fort with several Labourers for the same purpose.

That in the Month of August following the Fort was again attack'd by a more powerful Body of the Enemy, consisting of 6 or 700 regular Troops and Indians, not without some of our French Inhabitants amongst them; they march'd thro' the Province Bag and Baggage assisted by His Majesties French Subjects with Guides, Cattle and Horses for draft to the number of near two hundred and the first and only intelligence we had a few hours before we saw them, was, that Strangers were seen and French Officers and many others come out of the Woods towards the Mass-house altho' their whole Body and Train was at this instant arriv'd within 4 or 5 miles of us and was soon after drawn up Colours flying within Cannon Shot of the Fort.

During the Ennemies Stay here they were plentifully Supply'd with Provisions, several hundred scaling Ladders, boats, Canoes and in short every other necessary the Country could afford; but as to the English we could not get the least knowledge of the strength of our Enemy, 'tis true two of the Inhabitants threw themselves in the Way to be taken by us, but it afterwards appear'd by the false accounts they gave us that they are sent by the Enemy to intimidate

¹ N.S. A. 27. pp. 211-222. A. & W.I. Vol. 30. p. 21S.

and deceive us by multiplying the Enemy's Numbers. One of the principal Inhabitants being sent by their Commanding Officer to Lewisburgh was on his Voyage taken by an English Privateer, but after having sunk his Packetts pretended he was going on his lawful Occasions and so was dismiss'd and arriv'd safe there, where, from the Advices he carried, Shipping was immediately ordered to reinforce the Enemy, but arriving after the land Forces were drawn off they stay'd but a few days in our Bason.

During all which Transactions His Majesties Government could not procure the least account of the Enemy tho' we frequently sent out Partys in the night for that purpose, but the Inhabitants who were most liable to be met with left their houses and would never suffer themselves to be surpris'd, nevertheless both men, Women and children frequented the Enemies Quarters at their Mass, prayers, dancing and all other ordinary Occasions: After the Enemy was retired we were again Supply'd with Building materials and fresh provisions with more cheerfulness than formerly but as some of themselves acknowledg'd the Enemy advis'd them to it telling them that whatever we might be able to do towards putting the Fort in Repair we should certainly fall into their hands the following Spring (which seems agreeable to the Instructions given by the Bishop of Quebec to the Missionarys here to keep themselves and the people from giving any occasion of being expell'd the Province, that as the French were in hopes to reduce it they might find it Inhabited) and the Inhabitants even concealed the Ammunition and Arms left them by the Enemy.

Accordingly a fresh Body of French Canadians and chosen Indians enter'd the Province in February following at Chignicto, carried on a Correspondence with the Inhabitants of Menis immediately on their Arrival and afterwards with the Inhabitants of this River and were within twelve hours march of the Fort without our having any certain Intelligence 'till the 1st of May, when by chance we discover'd that some of our people who liv'd within a mile of the Fort held a Correspondance with them who suffer'd themselves to be severely treated by us before they could be made to own they had the least knowledge of the Enemy, who on the 4th of May was with us, and by the good accounts receiv'd from the Inhabitants were enabled to surprise Seven of our Rangers who were out on Party, which design was the only reason that encourag'd the Enemy to come to Annapolis as we have since been well inform'd: The Enemy after having lain three weeks before the Fort was called away to the relief of Lewisburgh, during which time as formerly the Enemy was plentifully supply'd with Cattle for Draft Provisions Messengers and even the Arms and Ammunition left at Mines in the possession of the Inhabitants by the Officer who commanded the former Detachment.

That after the War broke out and was proclaim'd in form, the Inhabitants, by their own Confession continued to transport numbers of Bullocks and Sheep out of the Province to Lewisburgh whils't in the hands of the French contrary to all Orders given to prevent it.

By all which it appears that their Actions in favour of the Enemy notwithstanding all their Excuses comprehended in a Representation from the Inhabitants of this River, herewith transmitted, proceeded rather from a natural disposition than force and that these terrifying Orders of Duviviers and Marin were purposely contriv'd to impose upon our Senses; and farther by their pointing out and delivering the English Cattle to the Enemy their adjusting and Settling Acco^{ts} with them and accepting their promissory notes or Bills, payable at Lewisburgh for their Provisions, labour and other Services doth likeways convince us that the whole was trans-acted by a mutual Contract more thro' pure inclination than any real Fear.

That His Majesties said French Subjects are esteem'd to be no less than 5000 fighting Men all Roman Catholicks and from the circumstances before

mention'd may be said to be intirely devoted to the Interest of France: The Province is full of Corn and Cattle which is of little use to the English, but rather a Support to the Enemy and themselves should they again attempt to revolt which we may reasonably expect they may do should they be encourag'd by an Expedition of any consequence from France or Canada.

That the said Inhabitants pay no taxes towards the Support of His Majesties Government, only a small Quit-Rent for their Lands in Fowles and Wheat amounting in the whole to about £15 Sterling excepting what they voluntarily allow to their Priests, who, as they are Subjects of France and receive a yearly Sallary from that King must be accounted as Spies on the English.

Upon consideration of the above Several Indisputable Facts, if they are not absolutely to be regarded as utter Enemies to His Majesties Government they cannot be accounted less than unprofitable Inhabitants for their conditional Oaths of Allegiance will not entitle them to the confidence and Privileges of Natural British Subjects nor can it even be expected in several Generations especially whilst they have French Priests among them.

The Fort of Annapolis Royal is the only one in the Province (excepting what may have been lately erected by the New England Forces at Canso) which at the first attack by the Indians last Summer was little better than a heap of rubbish, at the next attempt by the French and Indians from Lewisburgh, several Breaches had been repaired and by the Spring following the rest of them were finish'd and considerable amendments made to the Covert-Way, but at best it may at this time be reckon'd a patch'd up unfinished Place, and not able to hold out long against any vigorous regular attack.

The Garrison is very inconsiderable, not having as yet had any reinforcement from Europe, that which we had from New England eighteen months ago being greatly diminish'd, and the men discontented, uneasy and desirous to be dismiss'd: neither have we any Vessels for the defence of the Harbour or the least Bark for the Conveyance of packetts upon any extraordinary occasion, by which the Kings Provisions and other Necessaries for the Support of the Garrison is greatly expos'd even in the Harbour and the Garrison itself, liable to be block'd up by a very insignificant force by Sea, several Vessels having been taken in the Bason among which two Board of Ordnance Vessels with Stores for the Fort and two others with Necessaries for the Officers and Troops.

Tis true the Reduction of the City of Lewisburgh lying above 100 Leagues from us is of some advantage towards the safety of Annapolis provided a Squadron of Ships of War is constantly kept Cruising in those Seas when the Season permitts, but 'tis well known how much we are expos'd in the naked Condition we now are in to a Surprise by Sea should the French be so lucky as to make use of this favourable Opportunity.

Upon the whole it is most humbly Submitted whether the said French Inhabitants may not be transported out of the Province of Nova Scotia and be replac'd by good Protestant Subjects—

P. MASCARENE

By His Honour the President's Command by & with the advice & consent of the Council—

W^m SHIRREFF Sec^{ry}

IMPORTATION OF SUPPLIES FROM BOSTON¹

At a Council held by order of the Hon^{ble}. Paul Mascarene Esq^r. President & Command^r. in Chief &^{ca} at his Own House in the Fort of Annapolis Royal on Thursday Jan^{ry} 9th. 1745/6.

Present

His Hon^r. the President

W ^m . Skeene	}		}	
W ^m Shirreff		Esq ^{rs} .		Esq ^{rs} .
Era ^s . Ja ^s . Philipps				
		Edw ^d . How		
		Edw ^d . Amhurst		

His Hon^r. Communicated to the Board a Joint Letter from Admiral Warren & General Pepperell brought by Cap^t. Giddings of the Ordnance Packett in the Service of the Hon^{ble}. the Board of Ordnance arriv'd here the 6th Ins^t. in w^{ch} amongst other things was mentioned the necessity there was of a small Tender of some Force to attend on this Place & to carry Intelligence between the Two garrisons of Lewisburg and this Place and New England & that if this Vessel was thought of Present service for that End or any other Publick service this garrison might stand in need of, the Master had orders as soon as he was discharg'd the service of the Office of Ordnance to receive Gov^r. Mascarenes orders and from the Date thereof of the Admiral would ans^wr. for her being paid and Insur'd by his Majesty.

His Hon^r. further acquainted the Board that he had often represented the necessity of such a vessel, as well as of a small man of War to guard the Entry of the Bason and convey the Stores and Provisions w^{ch}. this garrison received from Boston for its support, and that he thought what was now Offerd would be of actual service if the Vessel could be sent immediately back to Lewisburg, but that the Master had told that tho' he was very willing himself to undertake the Voyage his Sailors was so discouraged from the Hazards and the Difficulty of that Voyage in this Season that it was impossible for him to depend on their Assistance from w^{ch}. his Hon^r. Judg'd that as the vessel would be of no service here for these Six weeks or two months when she would be surrounded with Ice at the Key she might proceed her Voyage to Boston and from thence be engaged to return as soon as the winter broke up and to take under her Convoy the Provisions to be sent by the Contractor. The Master of the Ordnance Packett having been called in & Examin'd on y^e Possibility of his Returning at this Time, answer'd to the same Purpose as before and Added that there would be no Difficulty as to the vessel being detain'd here and being sent where he should be directed as soon as the weather should break up.

Which being consider'd and Debated it was Judg'd that the Admirals Proposals was not to be postpon'd, that if the Vessel was allowed to go to Boston without being taken in the service her Owners might employ her another way before Spring, that if she should be obliged to be some time here without being Employ'd she would be ready however upon any Emergency to send either to Lewisburg or to Boston, and as some gentlemen said who had made the Observation, the Place she would lay up at the Key could not be so incumbered with Ice, but that as she would float at every high- water and could sail down the River, w^{ch} generally clear'd itself of Ice every Ebb, and therefore the Board was of opinion that his Hon^r. should keep the said Ordnance Packett on the Offer and Terms propos'd by Admiral Warren, and that the Representation of the necessity of such a Vessel for Intelligence as well as a

¹ N.S. B. 3. pp. 218-22. B.M. Add. 19070.

man of War from 20 to 24 Guns for the Guard of the Entry of the Bason and the Conveying of the Stores and Provisions from Boston should be renewed to the Secretary of State, Board of Trade and Admiral Warren.

248

SUBSISTENCE FOR LOUISBOURG GARRISON¹

To Brig^{re}. General Waldo, Colonels Moor, Broadstreet, Lothrop, Goreham, Williams and Goodrich.

Gentlemen

We desire you (being the Members of the Council of war upon the spott) to consider and give us your opinion, what Provision, Spirituous Liquors, Fuel, and Cloathing, you judge (from the experience of the winter past) will be necessary to be allow'd annually besides their pay, to the Troops that shall be posted here by his Majesty—

We are
y^r. Humble Servants
P. WARREN
W. PEPPERRELL

LOUISBOURG, April 1st 1746.

Pursuant to the within Order, we have considered what Provisions, Liquors, & Cloathing, are absolutely necessary for His Majesty's Troops that may be posted in this Garrison, and are humbly of opinion that the following allowances be given them, until an Establishment be made—Viz^t.

6 ^{lbs} . of Bread & 1 ^{lb} . Flour	} p ^r week.
7 ^{lb} . Beef or 4 ^{lb} . Pork	
3 Pints Pease	
1 ^{lb} . Cheese or 6 ^{ozs} . Butter	
7 Jills of Molasses or Beer	
proportionable during the Summer, and 7 Jills of Rum in lieu thereof in winter—	

And for Cloathing a Coarse Thick Flannel or Bags under waist coat to each man annually, in addition to their usual Cloathing is necessary, and may be sufficient.

In the affair of Fuel your honours, from your own knowledge of the climate, the difficulty of procuring and the great expence necessarily arising on this Article (since the Capitulation) are best able to determine—

We are
y^r. Most Obed^t. Servants
S: WALDO
SAM: MOOR
Simⁿ LOLTROP
W^m. WILLIAMS
ELIZIER GOODRICH

LOUISBOURG April 2^d 1746.

¹ N.S. A. 28. pp. 46-48. A. & W.I. Vol. 65. p. 12.

249

PRICES DEPENDENT ON PRICES IN NEW ENGLAND.¹

Whereas by the immoderate Profit made by some People upon selling of Rum great quantities are Imported and that Numbers of people contrary to repeated Prohibitions and the Well being of this Place presume without any Licence obtain'd from me to retail strong Liquor whence arises the Drunkenness & Disorders so frequent in this Garrison and which has so particularly appeared since the Vessels came this Spring from New England: I do again strictly forbid any person to retail any spirituous liquors without first having my Licence for it and subjecting himself to the Rules prescrib'd to those who are licenced to retail any strong Drink on pain of having their Liquor seized or Stav'd if the Case requires and if belonging to the Garrison of being further punish'd for breach of Orders. This not being however intended to prevent the Captains or Commanders of Companies to distribute such daily allowance to their Men as their Pay or necessity may require; And to the End that the immoderate Profit made on selling of strong liquor may not be a Temptation for importing more of that Commodity than is necessary for the well being of this Place. I order, that those who shall be licenced to retail strong Drink demand nor take no more than at the rate of eight pence per Gill unless by an alteration of the price of Rum in New England orders shall be given to the contrary: and I exhort all persons who have the Well being and safety of this Garrison at heart to assist in seeing these Orders to be duly Complied with and to acquaint me with the Names of the Persons whether licens'd or unlicenced to retail Strong drink who shall contravene hereunto and all persons thus acquainting me will meet with due Encouragement from me.

Given under my Hand at His Majesty's Fort of Annapolis Royal the 11th of April 1746.

P. MASCARENE

250

PROVISIONS AT ANNAPOLIS ROYAL²

April 17th 1746.

Sir,

As the Provisions sent by Mess^{rs}. Gerrish & Barrell in the Sloop Adventure Edward Grow Master, taken by them out of the Diamond Transport where they were shipt by M^r. Chauncey Townsend in London who has Contracted for Victualling the Augmentation of Lieu^t. General Philipps's Regiment by being long shipt have considerably wasted and damaged as appears by Survey: It is necessary to prevent their further decaying that you issue them every other week alternately with the Provisions in store laid in by Francis Borland Esq^r. in behalf of Matthew Woodford Esq^r. the other Contractor, and as that part of the cheese which by being entirely rotten and decay'd and condemned by Survey as not fit for use may from its stench be nauseous, you are to have it carried to the water side & thrown into the River.

The Acc^t. of issues of Provisions to the New England Auxiliarys must be made up to the 16th. Instant April Inclusive the day to which they received Provisions in this Garrison and so much must be added to their Acc^{ts} as on the

¹ N.S. A. series. Vol. 28. pp. 67-68. B.M. Add. 19069 fo: 24 1746, April 11th.

² N.S. A. series. Vol. 28. pp. 71-72. B.M. Add. 19069 fo: 246.

returns of the Vessels from Boston it shall appear they have used of the three weeks provisions laid in for them to serve in their passage if as I have directed the Commanding officers they have return'd the remainder to M^r. Borland in Boston to be returned here to the Stores—and you are to begin a new Acco^t of Issues for the 21 men of the Company of Rangers who have voluntarily inlisted to remain longer in His Majesty's Service in this Garrison.

P. M.

To Eras. Ja^s. Philipps Esq^r.
Commissary of Provisions

251

COST OF FUEL AT LOUISBOURG¹

LOUISBURG June 2^d 1746

Sir,

.....
You will find the Article of Fuel without a quantity of which the Garrison cant subsist, very expensive: and it is my opinion that Coals might be procur'd at an easier rate if the King wou'd purchase Vessells for that purpose, than by hiring especially 'till the Inhabitants of the Town have Vessels of their own to hire, for that service. You will never be able to get wood into this Garrison under 20/. a chord, the French themselves paid 15/- tho' the Peasants in the Country had nothing else to do, but to cutt it all the winter, allowing a chord and a half to a man, which the French did, and is as little as can be allow'd in so cold a clymate, it will amount to £6000 for 4000 private men, exclusive of the Officers, who must of Course have a greater allowance.
.....

Sir
Y^r Most Obed^t humble Serv^t
P. WARREN

To His Excell^{cy} Cha^s. Knowles Esq^r

252

CONDITIONS OF LOUISBOURG²

LOUISBURG July 8th 1746.

May it please your Grace

.....
In Order to lessen the Expensive Article of Fireing I have purchas'd some Vessels to fetch it from the Places where it is cut (which are from 10 to 25 Leagues from hence) as hireing them was both Extravagantly dear and uncertain, and hope by this Method to save at least one half the Sum it cost last Year, which Your Grace will observe was £6000 notwithstanding the Number of Houses that was pull'd down and burnt beside which has ruin'd the Town and lays us under such great Difficultys of lodging the Men now till the Barracks are Built.
.....

¹ Nova Scotia, A. 28. 1746. pp. 114-125. A. & W. I. Vol. 65. p. 15.

² N.S.A. Series. Vol. 2. pp. 181-188. A. & W. I. Vol. 65. p. 80.

As the Commerce of this Place was changed from Fish to Rum, and the loss of so many of the New England Troops last year was principally occasion'd by that Destructive Liquor, I found myself obliged for the preservation of His Majestys Forces to Endeavour to put a stop to the Vending it in such unlimited quantities, and as Admiral Warren just before his Departure had publish'd an Order for every Suttler to lodge what spirituou Liqueurs they were possessed of in the Citadell Case-mates, I carried that Order into Execution, and though I had an Account render'd me of 64,000 Gall^s yet from the Quantity that was secreted, there were seldom less than 1000 Men Drunk a Day for some time but that being now pretty well expended I have the pleasure to tell Your Grace the Good Effects are already Visible but I am sorry to observe at the same time that Notwithstanding all the Encouragement promised by Admiral Warren to Fishermen to come here to settle and my offering them Houses, Boats, lines, Hooks and Netts, Gratis there is but two settled here yet and those rather out of restraint than Choice, I having forbid them to sell Rum so that this Place is not likely to be Inhabited soon by any other than the King's Troops (unless Rum sellers) indeed the Land can never be an Encouragement it is so miserably Barren and that the French Poor (who are generally more Industrious than ours) complained greatly of for in the Space of many Leagues there is not ten Yards square of Firm Ground the whole Island being Rocks, Swamps, Morrass or Lakes so that it never can produce Herbage for the Support of Cattle much less Grain and necessarys for the Subsistence of a Number of Inhabitants.

Your Grace will please to Observe in M^r Warren's Letter he recommends it to me to continue to victual the Soldiers wives as he had done, which as it is a considerable Expence I pray your Graces Instructions on that Head, and in what manner the men are to be paid—and whither the allowance of Rum in the winter and Spruce Beer in the Summer is to be continued to them as the Water in General is very bad; and M^r. Warren experienced without it was made into Beer or mixt with some Spirit it was apt to throw the Men into Fluxes.

In pursuance of your Grace's Instructions to Admiral Warren and S^r William Pepperrell to draw on the Ordnance and Pay Master General I have drawn on them for what there has already been Occasion for, but hope as there is an Engineer here, your Grace will be pleased to direct the Board of Ordnance that he may have the application of all the mony which relates to the Branch of their Office in the manner the Engineer has at Gibraltar.

I am ever with the greatest
Gratitude and respect
My Lord Duke
Your Graces
most obedient and
Devoted humble Servant
CHA^s KNOWLES.

253

PAYMENT OF TROOPS IN SPECIE.¹

Sir

We the Commanding Officers of the following Regiments in the Garrison of Louisbourg

Viz:

Major General Francis Fullers
 Three Companys of Major General Framptons
 Colonel Warburtons Regiment
 Colonel Shirley's Regiment
 S^r William Pepperrells Regiment

Having us'd our Endeavours to get Money to subsist the Troops under our several Commands and not being able in this Place to procure a Sufficient Sum for that use on our Bills of Exchange or those of the several Pay Masters, and what has hitherto subsisted them having been procured on personal Credit.

We are now Oblig'd to Apply to You desiring You will take such methods as shall seem to You best for Supplying Specie for the Payment of those Troops either by Your Bills on the Pay Master General or otherways to prevent any Consequence that may arise from the Troops in your Garrison wanting their proper pay — We are

Sir,

Your most obed^t Hble. Servant

P. T. HOPSON
 EDW^d STILLINGFLEET
 HEN^y WARBURTON
 ROB^t ELLISON
 JAMES F. MERCER

LOUISBOURG Aug: 6th 1746.

254

IMPORTATION OF SUPPLIES FROM BOSTON²

At a Council held by Ord^r. afores^d. at Annapolis Royal on Saturday the 9th. Aug^t. 1746 at 11 Clock A.M.

The same Members Present.

.....
 His Hon^r. also communicated the copy of a Letter from M^r. Corbett Secretary to the Lords of the Admiralty to Admiral Warren, recommend^d. him to keep a Tender & a small Frigate for the service of his Majesty's Province of Nova Scotia upon w^{ch}. the Advice of the Council being asked they were unanimously of Opinion that notwithstanding the Report of the French fleet being on the Eastern Coast may have prov'd false yet as an Express had been since from England of the Brest fleet being got out & uncertain w^{ch}. way Bound, & the Proceedings of the French & Indians up the Bay being still kept with Impenetrable Secresy & this garrison which is the only Footing we have in this Province & serves to keep the numerous French Inhabitants from Joining with the Enemy

¹ N.S.A. series. Vol. 29. pp. 25-26. A. & W.I. Vol. 65. p. 109.

² N.S. B. series. Vol. 3. pp. 225-227.

having not yet been compleat'd to above half its intended Strength, It is therefore their opinion till some knowledge can be had of what the Enemy are doing up the Bay & what is become of the Brest Squadron the Continuance of his Majesties Ship the Dover will be a very great Security to this garrison & Province & as to the shortness of Provisions mention'd by Cap^t. Collins, the Gov^r. acquainted the Board the stores could supply him with Bread, Pork, Pease & Rice, for a Month or Two on the like Quantity being return'd into his Majesty's Stores here by the Navy Contractor at Boston.

255

SPECIE FOR LOUISBOURG FROM BOSTON & NEW YORK¹LOUISBOURG Sept^r 18th 1746.

May it please Your Grace.

.....

Inclosed your Grace has an Account of all the monys I have drawn for and how they have been Expended, which I hope will meet Your Grace's Approbation, as I may with Justice Boast of my Oeconomy in the Frugal Management thereof.

There are several Contingent Articles which are unavoidable Expences & absolutely necessary; and I fear will Encrease if we dont keep the Neutral French in His Majesty's Interest, as there is no Marching Troops to the several Parts of this Island for Lakes, Rivers, and Morasses; nor can we have any Intelligence or Communication with the Island St. John or the other Parts of this Government but by Sea, without the help of the Neutral French or Indians.

The Article of Fuel I observed to your Grace in my last I apprehended would be Expensive Notwithstanding the best Oeconomy, not only from the great distance we send for it, but the difficulty of getting it on board the Vessels, the Sea frequently running high and oversetting the Boats, and losing both Wood and Coals: besides endangering the lives of the Men and loss of the Vessels; as they lay in an open Road and are obliged to put to Sea the moment the Wind Shifts to the Eastward; however with all Accidents and Disappointments, I hope it will fall vastly Short of the Expence it was last Year.

.....

A few days ago dyed M^r. Kilby the Commissary of Provisions & Stores of War which place for the present I have appointed one M^r. Green (who formerly assisted as Secretary to Admiral Warren and S^r William Pepperell) to Act in and take care of the remaining Stores and Provisions and Issue them untill they are Expended — when the Victualling the Garrison as I am given to understand by M^r Bennet (Agent to Alderman Baker) falls under his Contract, which I beg leave to observe to Your Grace I had no other ways signified to me; he also Informed me he was to pay the Troops but as yet wants both money and Instructions about it.

The Commanding Officers of the several Regiments having acquainted me by Letter (a Copy of which I here Enclose your Grace) that they wanted money to subsist the Soldiers under their several Commands, I was necessitated to draw Bills on the Paymaster General for £10,000 and sent both to New England and New York to get the money for them, and the Ship was gone upwards of a Month and could not get £2,000 though Governour Shirley interested himself all in his Power: the Bills for the rest of the Money he has forwarded to New

¹ N.S.A. series. Vol. 29. pp. 29-34. A. & W.I. Vol. 65. p. 102.

York, the return of which is uncertain, and as it may be of bad consequence to have the Garrison without money for the regular payment of the Troops, I hope your Grace will direct that some method may be taken to have it fully supplied; for it will happen during the Winter Months that no Ships can pass between here and the Continent so that it will be requisite to have a Sufficient Sum laid in before that Season.

Alderman Bakers Agent likewise acquaints me that by his Contract with the Government there is to be a Stoppage from the Soldiers on Account of their Victualling I beg leave to take Notice to your Grace that I apprehend from the Articles of War I dare not Order any Stoppage to be made out their Pay till you are pleased to Signifye His Majesty's Pleasure for my so doing. Nothing Else Occurs worthy your Graces Notice
I am with great Duty and Respect

My Lord Duke
Your Graces
most obedient & Devoted
Humble Servant
CHA^s KNOWLES

256

FINANCING OF LOUISBOURG¹

Enclosure in Letter of 18th Sept^r. 1746 Knowles to Sec^r. of State

[1746]

Expences of the Garrison of Louisbourg relating to the Pay Master Generals Branch

June 12 th	To Cash paid M ^r Jeremiah Sayward for the Purchase of the Sloop Newcasco to fetch fireing for the use of the Garrison as P receipt.	280	-	-
	To the Masters Pay from the 12 th of June 1746 to the 31 st August following at £4 P month.	11	11	6
	To Six Mens pay from the 12 th June 1746 to the 31 st August following at 40 ^s P Man a Month.	34	14	6
June 13 th	To Cash paid M ^r . John Carruthers for the Purchase of the Sloop Prince William to fetch fireing for the use of the Garrison as P rec ^t .	319	6	-
	To the Masters Pay from the 13 th June 1746 to the 31 st August following at £4 P Month.	11	8	6
	To Six Mens Pay from the 13 th June 1746 to the 31 st August following at 40 ^s a man P Month.	34	5	6
June 14 th	To Cash paid M ^r . Thomas Rhodes for the Purchase of the Schooner Success to fetch fireing for the use of the Garrison as P rec ^t .	450	-	-
	To the Masters Pay from the 14 th June 1746 to the 31 st August following at £4 a month.	11	5	8
	To six mens pay from the 13 th June 1746 to the 31 st August following at 40 ^s P man a Month.	33	17	-
June 24 th	To Cash paid M ^r . Thomas Stamford for the Purchase of the Schooner Fishawk to fetch fireing for the use of the Garrison as P rec ^t .	250	-	-
	To the Masters Pay from the 24 th June 1746 to the 31 st August following at £4 P Month.	9	17	2
	To Six Men's Pay from the 24 th June 1746 to the 31 st August following at 40 ^s P man a Month.	29	11	6
	By hire of Eight Shallops to bring the wood and Coals down the Lakes and load the Vessels at 10/- P day each Shallop from the 1 st May 1746 to the 31 st Aug ^r following.	492	-	-
	By three Months hire of three Sloops to fetch Coals and Wood at £45 P Month each.	405	-	-
	By Contingent Bill annex.	1087	2	9
		£3460	-	-

¹ N.S.A. Series, Vol. 29. pp. 35-39. A. & W.I. Vol: 65, p. 105.

Contingent Expences Attending several Services for the Garrison of Louisbourg.

	£	S	D
To Water Casks for the Island Battery and Cags for the several Barracks and } Guard Rooms }	23	5	-
To Brewing Vessels for the several Regiments }	45	-	-
To a Boat for the use of the Light House }	8	-	-
To French Pilots for Conducting the Scouts in the Woods at several times..	36	-	-
To hire of a Vessel to send to the Island of St. Johns with the Man of War..	35	-	-
To Expences Attending settling the Capitulation with the Inhabitants of St. Johns	84	-	-
To Candle for the Coal Mines }	13	10	6
To removing Sorting and Storeing the old Provisions to be Surveyed and to make } Room in the Magazine for the Contractors }	41	10	6
To French Prisoners for Intelligence & Translating Papers & 50 Pistoles }	40	-	-
To Hire of an arm'd Schooner to send up the Lakes on Intelligence of the Indians being upon the Island }	60	-	-
To a Boat for the use of the Island Battery }	24	-	-
To a Pulpit Cloath and Cushion, Desk Cloath Books Matts &c &c for the Chapple	50	-	-
For repairing the Magazine for Lodging the Provisions in for the Contractor..	103	5	-
To Tonges Pokers and Shovells for the Guard Room }	12	7	6
To 3 Months Wages to the keeper of the light House as established by Admiral } Warren }	15	-	-
To Repairs and Caulking of Wood and Coal Vessels and mending Sails Pur- } chasing Anchors Cordage &c }	175	4	3
For Intelligence and keeping the French Inhabitants in His Majesty's Interest..	150	-	-
To Hire of Vessels for sending to different Parts of the Island to procure Pylots } for the Intended Expedition and Sundry Services }	88	10	-
To a sett of Oars for the Boats Attending the light House and Island Battery..	10	10	-
To Cart hire for sending Provisions weekly to the Grand Battery }	12	-	-
To Cash paid the Master of a Schooner for bringing a Frenchman who was Cast } away upon the Island of Sable who gave us an Account of the Arrival of } the French Fleet and Forces }	60	-	-
	£1087	2	9

1746

	£	S.	D.
June 11 th By a Sett of Bills drawn in favor of M ^r Jer ^h Sayward for	280	-	-
13 th By D ^o in favour of M ^r John Carruthers for	319	6	-
14 th By D ^o in favour of Mess ^{rs} . Edgecomb Paramour and Kimber for	450	-	-
July 4 th By D ^o in favour of M ^r . W ^m . Winslow for	150	-	-
14 By D ^o in favour of M ^r . Robert Wakely for	290	-	-
21 By D ^o in favour of M ^r . Thos Staniford for	250	-	-
Aug ^t . 9 By D ^o in favour of Mr. George Maxwell for	1000	-	-
15 th By D ^o in favour of M ^r . Jn ^o Breynton for	160	74	-
17 By D ^o in favour of	300	-	-
30 By D ^o in favour of M ^r . Cha ^s . Apthorp for	500	-	-
By D ^o in favour not yet returned from New York	500	-	-
	£4200	-	-
By Expences and Contingencies of the Garrison of Louisbourg as P particular Account	3460	0	1
By Ball, remaining in my hands	739	19	11
	£4200	0	0

257

PRICES HIGH; PROMISE TO PAY FOR SUPPLIES IN SILVER MONEY¹

At a Council held by Ord^r afores^d at Annapolis Royal on Monday y^e 22^d Sept^r 1746 at 11 Clock A:M.

The same Members Present.

Captⁿ Spry Command^r of his Majesty's Ship Chester and Captⁿ Rous Command^r of his Majesty's Ship Shirley being also Present.

.....
 as gov^r Shirley had acquainted him that he was sending here a Reinforcement of 300 Men, he had given Direction to prepare Lodging for them w^{ch} as it would Occasion a further Expence of Firewood, and as the Inhabitants on Acco^t of their Harvest, had not as yet bro^t Home the necessary Quantity for the Present Garrison, he had therefore sent for the Deputies to speak to them upon that Head and for further supply for the Reinforcem^t as also for some things necessary in regard to Capt^{ns} Spry & Rouse & as there was no preventing their Hearing of these News, and perhaps in a worse Light, he concluded it would be better for him to tell them, as they really are and of our Expectation from the Prints of our squadron being at their Heels & Especially as it may have this good Effect to make them believe what he has always told them & what he might further have occasion to offer, and the Deputys being attending they were accordingly call'd in.

Then his Hon^r after having told them the news as above Recommended to them their Duty & told them that altho' an Enemy might by force oblige them to do a great many things for their Service yet they could not absolve them from their Oath of Fidelity for that they would be always reckon'd subjects of the Crown of Great Britain till they were ceded and yeilded up by Treaty as he had formerly told them & that in case the French Fail'd in their Attempt, as it was hop'd they would, they might assure themselves if they should do the Enemy any voluntarily service they would be some time or other severely punish'd.

To w^{ch} they answerd they were very sensible of what his Hon^r had said and made Promises to have due Regard to the Allegiance they had Sworn to his Britannick Majesty and do all that was in their Power to serve his Governm^t.

Then His Hon^r Demanded men for the works after their Recess on Acco^t of their Harvest & told them that as Sev^l in their respective Districts had not as yet bro^t home their Quotas of Wood, he order'd them to see that it was immediately bro^t to the garrison for that he would admit of no excuse & also orderd them to take care & see that each Family in their Several Districts cut two cord more & bring it forthwith into the garrison for the use of y^e Reinforcem^t to be p^d for here at the Price stated & then Order'd to bring all their Shalloops Flatts & sail Vessells under the Cannon of the Fort.

Then he acquainted them y^t Capt. Spry & Captⁿ Rous of his Majesty's Ships the Chester & Shirly Gally wanted Fresh Provisions & some of their garden stuff, therefore he recommended to them to supply these wants & not to impose upon them by demanding exhorbitant prices as had been reported that some had done.

They reply'd they would do all in their Power to oblige these Capt^{ns} & said that every thing was both scarce & very dear & it being told y^t things upon the Footing of Silver money ought not to be dearer than formerly Captⁿ Spry then told them that he would pay them in silver upon that Footing wth w^{ch} they seem'd Satisfied.

¹ N.S.B. series. Vol. 3. pp. 231-236.

Then his Hon^r acquainted them y^t Cap^{ns} Spry & Rous wanted several Tons of Water & ten cord of wood for both Ships and order'd them to take his Casks in flat Bottom'd Boats & get them immediately filled & put on Board his Majesty's ships the Chester & Shirly w^{ch} they promised should be done for w^{ch} Cap^t Spry told them he would pay for & being told that none was to pass or Repass in the night time without speaking to s^d Ship least they should be fird upon they said they would communicate these orders in their several Departments & then they were permitted to withdraw.

258

FRENCH REWARD FOR ENGLISH SCALPS¹

Extract of a Letter from Cape Breton, dated October 3 [1746]

I Am sorry I lost the first opportunity of writing from this place, which is called *St. John's*. Capt. *Scot* brought us hither, and immediately upon landing our men we met with a terrible misfortune, for whilst they were mowing grass to make hay for a few cattle we had procured, a party of *Indians* came out of the woods, destroyed and took all our men except three, who saved themselves by swimming, and one woman, who was murdered in the sight of her husband. These wild people are encouraged by the *French* to these desperate undertakings, by a reward for what they call scalping the *English*. [Scalping is cutting the skin from the eyebrows round the head and peeling it off, and the *French* give them a reward of three pounds sterling for each scalp.] We lost sixty head of oxen and milch cows, thirty calves, two hundred sheep, fifty horses, ninety pigs, seven swivel guns mounted on timber, two hundred cartridges of grape shot, thirty stand of small arms, and ammunition in proportion, twenty-seven soldiers, and seven sailors. When the *Indians* made their first appearance, Capt. *Scot* was that moment going on shore, but was prevented by their fire, by which he and some more of us escaped being massacred. A flag of truce was sent by the *French* to governor Knowles, that he might redeem such as were wounded and taken prisoners; upon which Capt. *Scot* was sent on a second command, but is not yet returned.

259

ORDINANCE REGULATING RETAILING OF LIQUOR²

9th Oct^r 1746.

Whereas, upon the first Notice I had of the Enemy's coming towards this Place, I suspended the Licences given to retail Strong Liquors, and orderd the Fort Major to see all those Liquors in the possession of such Licenc'd persons Convey'd & Lodg'd into the public Storehouses and there to be kept and none of it to be Issued but in such a manner as should be signified in Orders. Notwithstanding which precaution it has visibly appeared by Soldiers being Drunk on their Duty and other Disorders happened that there must be some persons who prompted by the Lucre which retailing or selling Rum in small quantities

¹ The Gentleman's Magazine, January, 1747. Vol. XVII. p. 43.

² N.S.A. Series. Vol. 29. pp. 75-78. B.M. Add. 19069. fo: 27b. Unsigned but apparently from Mascarene.

bring do without Licence and Contrary to Orders given retail that and other Spirituous Liquors: This is therefore again Strictly to forbid all persons to retail any Spirituous Liquor otherwise than shall be mentioned in this or other Subsequent Orders, or dispose of the said Liquors they may be possess'd of, further than for their own drinking, or that of those entertain'd in their own Familys. And as on Consultation with the Captains and some other Officers it was their Opinion that in Consideration of the Climate, the Soldiers Employed in the repairs and other Dutys & fatigues of the Garrison cannot be without some allowance of strong Liquor which however should not Exceed the daily allowance of half a pint a man. I do therefore order that Each Captain or Commander of a Company & Commander of the Train having got a List of the Men of the Company or Detachment under his Command who are desirous to have that Allowance, see that each of his Men who has entered his name for that purpose receive in his presence or in the presence of one of his Commission'd officers the said allowance and no more at twice, Morning & Evening every day whilst the Enemy Continues about this place and the Licences are Suspended. The Liquor he may procure out of his own Stock, if he thinks fit, or out of that of any of those persons who had my License to retail spirituous Liquors and had laid in a stock accordingly. This allowance to be paid by the Soldier out of the Two pences, or if that is already taken up by him; out of the money he gets by working at the Repairs and the Engineer is hereby Enjoyed to take care that the Artificers and Labourers belonging to the Office of Ordnance keep to this Regulation by taking their Liquor into his Care so that none may be disposed of otherwise than for the Owners Refreshment, and that in a quantity not exceeding what is above prescrib'd and all Overseers employ'd by the Engineers over the Works; are to take Care that the intent of this Order may not be defeated by their distributing Liquors to the men under their direction so that the men should thereby exceed the Allowance prescrib'd by receiving from several hands and if the Fort Major finds any person makes use of any Spirituous Liquors Contrary to the intent and meaning of this Order, he is hereby ordered to seize or Stove any Cagg or Vessel containing such Liquor and in the possession of the person so offending and to bring the said person to punishment.

260

MONEY FOR LOUISBOURG DIFFICULT TO OBTAIN¹LOUISBOURG 8th Nov^r 1746.

May it please your Grace

.....

Upon examining the Stores, after the Death of the Commissary, I found a Parcell of Cloathing remaining of what was purchased last year for the use of the American Forces which not being fit for the Service of His Majesty's Troops & the Seamen of the Squadron being in great distress for want of Cloathing; I spared some of it to Admiral Townsend on his Bills upon the Navy Board, which I have transmitted to the Pay Master General amount^r to £1292. 7. 0 as it probably otherwise would have layn in the Magazine and rotted or spoild being chiefly Pea Jacketts & chequed Shirts which the Field Officers represented to me unfit for the Soldiers; as I look upon this to be so much Money saved, Hope your Grace will approve of what I have done.

¹ N.S.A. series. Vol. 29. pp. 114-121. A. & W.I. Vol: 65. p. 127.

I have found myself under the necessity of allowing the men, Spruce Beer for the preservation of their Healths; the Doctors giving it as their opinion the badness of the water was the Principal Occasion of the loss of so many Fluxes, & it will be absolutely necessary during the severe cold season in the Winter, to allow them some Rum or Spirituous Liquor which Admiral Warren & S^r W^m Pepperell strongly recommended to me to do, having found their men could not subsist without last year.

.....

We are drawn to a greater necessity than ever for want of Money to pay the Forces, the Colonys not being able to furnish with one thousand pounds yet out of Ten, & the Bills have been with Governor Shirley & Governour Clinton ever since the 10th of Aug^r I have taken up what Money there was in the Garrison from all Ranks of People & as our Communication is just at an end for this Winter, I despair of any more's coming & shall Husband it with the utmost Frugality—

I hope your Grace will let me have some Ships of War early next Year to watch the Enemy that I may prevent their ships getting up to Quebeck as they have done this Year and shoud his Majesty judge it necessary to put the French Inhabitants out of Nova Scotia and Accadia after this violation of their Neutrality, I hope he'l do me the Honour to let me have the Command of the Expedition.

.....

My Lord Duke
Your Grace's most obedient
& Devoted Humble Servant
CHA^s KNOWLES.

261

LIQUOR RETAILERS NAMED¹

10th November 1746.

The Persons hereafter named have my Licencce to retail strong Drink on their Conforming to the Rules prescribed to them, and in case of Failure therein to pay the Fines they have submitted themselves to and further to forfeit their Licences if they commit any Offence that deserves it —

Agnes Kempland
Catharine Hamilton
Rebecca Whitchurch
Ann James
Mary Maclister

And no other person is to retail or distribute any Strong Drink on pain of having their Liquor stove or seiz'd and incurring any other Penalty their offence deserves as mention'd in former Orders —

¹ N.S.A. Series. Vol. 29. p. 122. B.M. Add. 19069. p. 35. Unsigned but apparently from Mascarene.

262

FORTY SHILLINGS IN EXCHANGE FOR ONE PISTOLE¹

At a Council held on Wednesday y^o. 3^d. Dec^r. 1746 at 11 o'clock A; M; His Hon^r. the Presid^t. & the same Members as p^r. Last being Present.

His Hon^r. laid before the Board Sev^l. Acco^t. of Disbursem^{ts}. upon the Publick Service amounting to £20 : 16 : 8½ Sterling & it is the Opinion of the Board that the same shall be chargd upon any Seizures & Forfeitures accruing to his Majesty & that all goods & Effects so forfeited be appraisd & dispos'd of for the Discharge of Publick Expences and Regular Acco^{ts}. kept thereof.

That all Pilots taken into his Majesty's service be paid at the Rate of 10^s. p^r. Diem N: E: old Tenor for the time they are Employd.

That the Exch^g. between Silver Money Curr^t. here & Boston Money old Tenor shall be at the Rate of 40^s. for a Pistole.

263

FUEL ACCOUNT FOR LOUISBOURG, 1746²

Enclosure in letter of 26th April 1747 Knowles to Newcastle.

An Account of the Expence of Fuel for the Garrison of Louisbourg, for the year 1746.

	£	S	D
To the purchase of 4 Vessells to fetch the Coal & Wood.....	1299	6	-
To Masters and Mens Wages for D ^o Vessells	318	-	10
To the Hire of Extra Vessells to fetch the Wood and Coals.....	688	15	-
To the Hire of Shalloops and Boats to load and unload the said Vessells, and bring the wood down the Lakes, &c.....	736	-	-
To Capt. Bradstreet's Account for Fuel laid in by him.....	776	15	-
To Hire and Labour of Frenchmen digging the said Coals, and cutting the Wood	1308	-	-
	£ 5126	16	10
To Deduct for 3 Vessells, which are still in the Service, the other being lost..	974	9	6
Total Expence of Fuel.....	£ 4152	7	4

For which was laid in { 1300 Chaldrons Coal
 { 3430 Chords of Wood

Which at an Average of all charges, is 30^s a Chaldron for the Coals, and 15^s a Chord for the Wood; which is upward £2000 less than what it amounted to in the preceeding year, and including the value of the three Vessells now remaining—

¹ N.S.B. series. Vol. 3. p. 278.

² N.S.A. Series. Vol. 30. pp. 89-90. A. & W.I. Vol. 65. p. 165.

264

SCARCITY OF CASH AT LOUISBOURG¹Louisbourg Jan^r 20th 1746/7.

May it please your Grace

.....

By a Paragraph of a Letter from Governor Shirley he informs me during the time the Enemy was before Annapolis a Number of the Soldiers in General Philip's Regiment Rush'd out of the Garrison and ran over to the Enemy, which he imagines was occasioned by the want of their full Pay. If so I must confess I have my fears about the consequences that may happen amongst the Troops here when the Order arrives to make the stoppages on Account of their Provisions, which I hope His Majesty will be pleased to take into his Royal consideration. Your Grace is sensible two of the Regiments here had their Pay and Provisions at Gibraltar without any Stoppages, which the other Regiments all know; and such an alteration I am very apprehensive will create great uneasiness should it be attended with no worse consequences, as the Spirit of Desertion is strong amongst the Men and the Opportunities and Encouragement from Masters of Vessels that come here are no small Temptations. I have wrote to Governour Shirley to endeavour to have such Masters as are Detected in carrying off Deserters Punish'd in the Colonies agreeable to the present Act of Parliament, which I think is the forfeiture of five pounds for every Offence; I am sorry that the Statute of the first of His late Majesty does not extend to the Plantations, as that Penalty of forty Pounds might deter them from so base a Practice. I shall take care to Order the Men of War constantly to search their Vessels and use all means in my Power to prevent their Escaping, I have a Letter from Major Hamilton Lieutenant Governor of Placentia setting forth the miserable condition the Soldiers of that Garrison are in both for want of Bedding Pay and Cloathing and desiring me to represent the same to your Grace which I take this opportunity of doing.

I am sorry I have occasion to complain to your Grace that the Victualling Contract here is but badly supplied, the Troops having had neither Butter or Cheese for these five Months past, and Butter is an Article in this Fish Country much wholesomer and more Beneficial to the Men than any other Species of their Provisions; nor are the Species they are now served so good in their Kind as they ought to be.

The necessitys and difficulties we have hitherto been driven to for want of money to Subsist the Troops, and all the Cash I have been able to procure from the Colonies, and also from M^r Bennett (who calls himself the Contractors Agent here) being near Expended, I am Obliged to repeat my Solicitations on that Head to your Grace, that you'l be pleased to direct the Garrison being timely Supplied as all the money we now have will last no longer than the 23^d February next—before I could prevail upon M^r Bennett to lend the money for the use of the Troops I was obliged to give him several Orders (Copys of which I here inclose your Grace) which I did with the advice of the Field Officers to prevent the Disorders that must have happened from the Troops wanting their Pay.

.....

I am with the greatest respect
My Lord Duke
Your Graces most Obedient
& Devoted humble Servant

Cha^s KNOWLES.

¹ N.S.A. series. Vol. 30. pp. 1-10. A. & W.I. Vol. 65. p. 135.

P.S.—I have borrowed the Annapolis Ordnance Tender from the Engineer here to bring Your Grace these Dispatches (none of His Majesty's Ships being in Port) and Captain Murry an Officer of the Garrison will deliver them to Your Grace.

His Grace the Duke of Newcastle

265

SPECIE EXPORTED FROM LOUISBOURG IN TRADE¹

LOUISBOURG Jan: 20th 1746/7.

May it please Your Grace

.....

I am Sensible those Persons who are Interested in supplying us with anything, clamour loudly for its importance, tho' I defy them to contradict my Hypothesis: There is not a Single Person yett come to Settle and fish here, nor will they, however forward they seemed upon the Place's being first taken: and the Reason is Obvious: they catch more fish already than they have a market for, both at New England and Newfoundland (at the latter I know they have now many ship Loads, which they had not Vessels to carry off) besides the fishing Banks lay within 5 or 6 Leagues of those Shores, and are between 20 & 30 from this. Our New England Neighbours have nothing but paper Money amongst them, and therefore they will ever cry out for its Importance, knowing that whatever Money comes here for Subsisting the Troops must circulate amongst them and they would gladly subsist us wholly with Rum for it, would I but Suffer them. I persuade myself Your Grace will be astonished when I tell you a Cargo of Rum and Boards was sent to Newfoundland to raise Recruits for one of the Regiments here, the Strength of them both you will see in my Public Letter, and as I can say nothing about them pleasing to your Grace, I choose to be Silent: There are complaints gone home to the Warr Office of Erasements in Commissions and Other Odd proceedings which must soon come to your Grace's knowledge.

.....

I cannot conclude without informing Your Grace a Piece of the cunning Policy our New England Neighbours had sett on foot for Peopling this Island, which was by affixing Publick Advertisements to encourage the Parish Beggars to come down here telling them they were to have Houses and Lands, and to be victualled and maintained at the King's Expence. Your Grace may conceive Idle Vagrants readily embraced such a Promise, & had I not discountenanced and sent them back again; if the Garrison had been ten times as big as it is, it would have thronged with such Inhabitants, and the Crown been loaded with the Expence of maintaining them; they are very angry with me also for sending away a Number of Idle Women out of the Garrison, when I expected to be besieged daily, but this is an Effect rather of their Ignorance in the Rules of War.

¹ N.S.A. series. Vol. 30. p. 12-21. A. & W.I. Vol. 65. p. 147.

However I thought proper to mention it to Your Grace, as I am given to understand they intend to represent it as another Grievance.

.....
I am with the greatest Gratitude & Respect

My Lord Duke
Your Grace's
Most obedient and
Devoted Humble Servant,
CHA^s KNOWLES

HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF NEWCASTLE

266

PRICE OF FIREWOOD¹

.....
12 Feb'y., o.s., Mascarene issues an order, directing the cutting and / bringing in firewood for the garrison, and offers to pay 22 shillings, 13 liards, 4 sols, per cord. Each inhabitant is to furnish 8 cords.-
.....

267

SUBSISTENCE OF LOUISBOURG GARRISON²

LOUISBOURG
4th April 1747.

MY LORD DUKE

.....
As M^r Knowles wrote to Your Grace so lately as the middle of January by Cap^t Murray of Col^l Warburtons Regim^t who saild for England in the Montagu; a Vessel in the Service of the Ordnance and doubtless mention'd every particular relating to the Garrison I shall therefore omitt troubling Your Grace with anything further which might possibly only prove a repetition. Our situation being very near the same as when He wrote, except in one particular which is that of Subsistence for the Troops for We are at present so near exhausted that there is not money enough in the Garrison to subsist the several Regiments to the 24th ins^t the end of the present Muster, and I must confess I am, as indeed is everybody here, quite at a loss to know how to procure more when that is out.
.....

Your Grace's
Most Obed^t
Hble Serv^t
P. T. HOPSON.

¹ History of Nova Scotia, Beamish Murdoch, Vol. II. pp. 111-112. [12 Feby. 1747].
² N.S.A. Series. Vol. 30. pp. 60-64. A. & W.I. Vol. 66.

268

OFFER TO SELL SPANISH CANNON¹Boston June 26th 1747.

SIR

We Send you the Inclosed Copy of M^r Townsand Contract P his order which may Serve as occasion may require.

We are also by M^r Townsands Directions to Advise you we have of his in our hands 15 twenty four pound and twenty twelve Pound Canon New, Spanish made which you may have for the Governments Service. and will be delivered your Order, the price of them is 1750 Starling much Cheaper and better then any made in England.-

We Shall on all Occasions be Glad to have it in our power of doing Your Honour an Agreeable Service as we are with the Greatest Respect May it please your Honour

Your Honours Most Obedient
& Most Humble Servant

GERRISH & BARRELL

In Regard to Cannon
The Honorable PAUL MASCARENE Esq^r

269

PROVISIONS AT LOUISBOURG²LOUISBOURG June 28th 1747.

MY LORD DUKE

.....

The 26th of last Month I received a Letter from the Pay Master General of His Majesty's Forces inclosing one to him from M^r West Secretary to the Lords of the Treasury setting forth their Lordships sentiments and Intentions in regard to the Stoppages on account of the Victualling Contract in conformity to which towards the end of the Muster I issued an Order for the said Stoppages to be made and in a few Hours after the whole Garrison was in a Mutiny and the Troops ran and return'd their Provisions into Store in a tumultuous manner and Swore they were no longer Soldiers it was Impossible to discover any leader for in an Instant there were more than a thousand assembled together; As I thought no time was to be lost to prevent the threatening danger I immediately Order'd them under Arms and met them upon the Parade and informed them it was his Majesty's Order and that nothing but the Exigency's of the State for money to carry on the War could Occasion this Stoppage being made they Remonstrated Regiment by Regiment that they were ready to Obey His Majesty's Commands with their Lives but they must perish in this Climate if those Stoppages were made that it was Scarce possible for them honestly now to Supply themselves with necessarys and the Common Refreshments of life in this Scarce and dear place but it would be absolutely so with those deductions and that therefore if they had not their full pay they could be no longer Soldiers all reasoning proving ineffectuall and perceiving many to be heated with drink I found my self obliged to Order their Pay and Provisions to be continued to them till His Majesty's further Pleasure should be known when they Huzza'd and said they would serve faithfully, I told your Grace in several former Letters that I dreaded the consequences of such an

¹ Brown Collection. Nova Scotia M. 651^a. p. 119.

² N.S.A. Series. Vol. 30. pp. 165-172. A. & W.I. Vol: 65: p. 169.

Order being Issued and I may now joyce that nothing worse has happen'd for I will venture to affirm that had four hours been neglected to have given them Satisfaction no reasoning would [have] been able to have stopp'd their Rage. and Force we had not to Quell them.

I am sorry to find the Lords of His Majesty's Treasury Censure my conduct for not admitting the Stoppages to be made by Virtue of a Copy of a Contract the Agent Victuallers Deputy shew'd me which was neither signed nor attested and how Valid soever it might be I could never regard it as a Sufficient Authority for my breaking an Act of Parliament and the Articles of War which Expressly direct that no Stoppage is to be made by the Pay Master General, Secretary at War, or any Deputy Paymaster otherwise than the Act directs without His Majesty's Sign Manual and as it is the usual Practice for Governours to be acquainted with His Majesty's Pleasure concerning any New Rules or Regulations in a Garrison I perswade my self Your Grace will think I ought to have had such properly signified to me for my Guidance.

Permitt me to say My Lord my having Ventured to do it now was from the Confidence I put in the Lords of the Treasury Supporting me in doing a thing agreeable to their Lordships Sentiments for I cannot otherwise think M^r Wests Letter a Sufficient Authority; but had I even admitted the Copy of the Contract for a Power, M^r Bennett the Contractors Agent here had not money to have paid the Troops even under the Deductions, nor had he his Deputation as Paymaster—or any Instructions till the 26th February last, besides the Words of the Contract are, That the said Samuel and William Baker for themselves their Heirs and Assigns do Contract and agree that they will from time to time when required furnish the Pay Master General of His Majesty's Forces here Bills of Exchange for all such Sums as shall be wanting to pay the Subsistance of the said four Regim^{ts} in Garrison at Louisbourg which Bills shall be payable to the said Paymaster General or his Order at thirty days after Sight in Louisbourg—And no such Bills being ever transmitted here nor any Paymaster appointed nor money remitted or Instructions for such Paymaster before the time above mentioned the Troops had no method how to get their Pay, which the Commanding officers of the several Regiments forseeing and the Ill consequences that must soon attend the want of it requested of me to draw those Bills on the Pay Master General which I cannot help saying I was in Expectation would have been approved at least instead of being so severely Censured.

The Ragged and almost Naked Condition of the Troops Obliges me to repeat my Sollicitations for the Cloathing being sent out as speedily as Possible and some New Bedding is also much wanted.

My Lord Duke
Your Grace's most obedient
and most humble Servant
CHA^s KNOWLES.

HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF NEWCASTLE.

270

DEPRECIATION OF NEW ENGLAND MONEY¹

19th July 1747

In Consequence of y^e Order given out the 17th Instant the Captains having represented to the L^t Governour that the uneasiness which had appear'd amongst the Men proceeded as they represented to them from the New Engl^d paper

¹ N.S. A series. Vol. 30. pp. 192-194. B.M. Add. 19069. fo: 33. Unsigned but evidently from Mascarene.

money, in which they were paid for their Work being of late much depreciated & provisions & other Necessarys being in proportion much rais'd in value, which being considered the Engineer being present, it was found that Seven Shillings New England old Tenor, would be equal to the five Shillings said money each man was paid for his days labouring work since the time that it was thought proper to advance y^e Pay for y^e Mens Work on Acco^t of y^e Extraordinary Fatigue undergone by the men in carrying on y^e Works whilst y^e Enemy was almost continually about us and provisions & y^e Necessarys were since the War rais'd in price and y^e Engineer agreed to pay for y^e future at the rate of Seven Shillings to each Labourer for a days Work.

The Lieu^t Governour takes this opportunity to let the men know that it is a wrong Notion given out by some ill minded people that in all His Majesty's Dominions a Shilling Sterling is paid by the office of Ordnance to each Soldier who is employed as a day Labourer since it is only in Gibraltar Newfoundland & Lewisburg where everything is excessive dear where that allowance is made but in most other places the Office of Ordnance pays no more than Sixpence Sterling as it has been practised in this Place till lately which however may on extraordinary occasions be augmented as it was thought proper to do here since the War for the reasons above mention'd; and tho' the money should farther depreciate the men are not to pretend to make their own price or refuse to Work when order'd but in a proper manner to represent to their officers what just reason they may have to complain as directed in the Articles of War they very well knowing the Lieu^t Governour is always ready and inclin'd to redress to y^e best of his power any just matter of complaint they may have.

.....

271

DEPRECIATION OF NEW ENGLAND MONEY¹21st July 1747

SIR,

The Uneasiness which appear'd amongst y^e Soldiers of y^e Garrison employed in their turn as Labourers in the repairs and which made them to absent themselves from the Work and some to refuse to return to it when order'd for which these last were Confin'd try'd and punish'd occasion'd my Issuing out the Orders of the 17th & 19th Instant and on the report made to me by the Captains of y^e Subject of this disorder I consulted upon it with y^e said Captain you being present, when it was theirs and is also my opinion that as of late the New England Paper Currency was much depreciated the Exchange being considerably rais'd it was necessary to augment in proportion the Pay in that Currency so as to keep always to the Sterling as a Standard which Resolution and Agreement I have explained in the Order Issued on the 19th Instant and has brought every thing easy again, without bringing any more charge, since that charge is finally to be paid in Sterling and that as the War has brought a great alteration in this place in the price of all provisions & of foreign Commodities it is not now a proper time to lessen the price of Labour or materials procur'd here.

I am &c

To WILLIAM COWLEY ESQ^r
Engineer &c.

¹ N.S. A. series, Vol. 30. pp. 195-196. B.M. Add. 19069. fo: 33b. Unsigned but evidently from Mascarene.

272

PRICE OF RUM DEPENDENT ON PRICE IN NEW ENGLAND¹21st July 1747 (?).

The Persons who are licens'd to retail Strong Liquors having represented to the Lieu^t Governour that Rum and Molasses were considerably raised in price at Boston since the time the price had been stated here to sell Bear & Rum at one Shilling New Engl^d Money old tenor P Gill when Rum was sold at Boston at the rate of 17/- a gallon and Beer at 5^d a quart when Molasses were sold at 14/- P Gallon at that Place whereas now Rum is sold there for 25/- and Molasses — P. Gallⁿ

This is therefore to state the price for the future and untill further Orders for Rum good & unadulterd at the rate of fifteen pence New Engl^d Currency old Ten^r p Gill & Spruce Beer brew'd with six quarts of Molasses P barrel at y^e rate of sixpence said Currency P quart, and the Fort Major is to see that the said Persons keep to this Regulation and retail good and wholesome Liquor and keep to the Rules and Orders given out to prevent any disorders in retailing houses.

273

FULL PAY FOR PRISONERS²6th August 1747

The Men formerly belonging to the said Companys doing duty at Canso when that Place was taken by the French having apply'd to me for an equivalent for the fourpence stopt at home from each Man for provisions which they did not receive, whilst they were Prisoners in the hands of the French at Lewisbourg; I writ to the Agent at home to know whether such an allowance might be obtained for the said four Companys, to which I have as yet receiv'd no Answer. But on a fresh application of the said Men, I call'd the Captains together when Captain Heron the Commander of the said four Companys when taken at Canso produc'd a Memorial of King Gould Esq^r our Agent to the Right Hon^{ble}, the Secretary at War praying for the allowance of four pence p man in Lieu of y^e Provisions without which he was not able to pay the Bills drawn by Captain Heron for the full pay of y^e said Companys whereof he could pay no more than at the rate of 8^d for each Serj^t fourpence for each Corporal & Drumm^r & two pence for each private Man p. Diem; So that till we know the Effect that memorial has had and whether His Maj^{ty} will be graciously pleas'd to allow the groat to each man p. Diem in lieu of his Provisions during the time of their being Prisoners, the Men must wait the Issue with Patience, since what Bills Captain Heron or any other Captain may have drawn on that head were not accepted nor paid.

¹ N.S. A series. Vol. 30. pp. 197-198. B.M. Add. 19069. fo: 33b. Unsigned but apparently from Mascarene.

² N.S. A series. Vol. 30. pp. 200-201. B.M. Add. 19069. fo: 34. Unsigned but evidently from Mascarene.

274

REDEMPTION OF FRENCH NOTES OF CREDIT ¹

WESTMINSTER

Aug^t 19th 1747

MY LORD DUKE,

The Province of Nova Scotia being, in my humble Opinion, in a much more dangerous Condition than seems to be generally Apprehended, I think it my Duty to Represent to Your Grace its present State, together with such matters as I think any wise relate to its preservation.

Upon the Defeat given to the New England Troops at Minas the Enemy became possessed of the whole province, Saving that the English Continued to hold the Fort of Annapolis. Minas is the principal Settlement in the province, & seated in the Heart of it, and Annapolis is as it were in a Corner, having by no means the Command of the Country. The defeat We receiv'd at Minas was given by a party whom Mons^r Ramsay Detach'd from his head Quarters at Chignicto, a place convenient for his receiving succours, and which afterwards return'd thither to him, where he still Continues, and doubtless has been fortifying himself, unless his Apprehensions of Danger have been so small as to make him think that unnecessary. All the Indians in the province are at open Enmity with Us, and in strict Alliance with the Enemy; the whole Trade of the Country is, and for a considerable time past has been, in the Enemy's hands; the Inhabitants taking all their Iron, Salt, & other Necessaries from them, and giving them in Exchange all their product.

.....

the Enemy from the Circumstances of the Garrison & Country gett constant Information of all our Measures, whereas We have little or no Intelligence of their Motions; so that when Mons^r Duvivier Came to lay Seige to the Fort the first knowledge the English had of an Enemys being in the Country was by their killing several of the Garrison whom they found in the Gardens near the fort, if these things, my Lord, together with the Weakness of the fortification, and the Dispositions of the Inhabitants in general be Consider'd (without Weighing other dangerous Circumstances, too many to be here Enumerated) it will then appear what a slender hold we have of this province. It must also be Observ'd that the french, according to their wonted policy & Diligence, use all methods to Encrease their Influence, over the Inhabitants; by burning their houses, & other like Methods they Distress to the Utmost such as have on any posable Occasion Serv'd the English; and by kindness Justice & prudence they labour to Gain the Affections of the rest already too much Inclind to them. When Mons^r Duvivier laid Siege to Annapolis, he gave Bills to the Inhabitants for the Supplies he had of them, upon Mons^r Bigot, late Intendant at Louisburg; and when Duke Denville went last year to reduce that province to the french King's Obedience, Mons^r Bigot went with him, & paid off those Bills in french Crowns, as they were brought to him by those to whom they belong'd. And the Bills given for Supplys by the other french Comanders are daily Negotiated between the Inhabitants and the French Traders from Canada, Whereas, on the other hand, when the English lately went to Dislodge the french at Minas, five hundred of our people were oblig'd to live upon the Inhabitants near Six Weeks, for which not a farthing has yet been paid them; and the Indiscreet Mention that has been frequently made by our Officers of Extirpating all the Inhabitants (a most dangerous if not impracticable Scheme) with other Motives,

¹ N.S. A. series. Vol. 31. pp. 13-32. A. & W.I. Vol. 66.

had before our Defeat at Minas so far Influenc'd the minds of the Inhabitants, that had not Mr Shirley's preventive Letter come seasonably amongst them, they would very probably have Declared themselves openly for the french, and taken up Arms in Conjunction with them.

As to the Importance of this province, so much has already been laid before Your Grace on that head, that I shall now only observe, that a part of it is Equal to the whole Island of Cape Breton—that the Enemy's possession of the former will render the latter very Insecure to Us—that this Province when entirely gain'd by the Enemy will be to them a stable foundation whereon to build that powerfull Dominion which they Endeavour to raise in & from that Quarter of the World; and the Loss of it will have terrible Effects upon our ffishery, our possessions upon the Continent, and the Coñmerce of all our Colonies. And under Your Grace's favour, I apprehend this Loss must give such a Wound to the British Interest as no Time or Policy can cure, without a very great Expence of Blood & Treasure, if at all, ffor these reasons, My Lord, the French have Ventur'd so much and so often in trying for it, and as the price is so great, their present hold of it so Considerable, and their Chances of gaining it wholly so many, it must, in my opinion, My Lord, be Expected that they will Continue their utmost Endeavours to Complete their Designs. Part of the Mast - Country is already lost to England, and the remainder must be either lost in Nova Scotia, or soon follow it. The enemy not long since had it in Consultation, as I am credibly Inform'd, to Destroy by their Indians our growing Masts, a few Strokes of an Ax being sufficient to spoil the finest Mast the King has, but they determin'd to forbear it, upon the prospect they had of gaining the country for themselves; which prospect their great Vigilance & Application have since mended - Fortune has hitherto been against them in the Course of the War in this Quarter, they have lost their Fishery, that great source of Wealth & Naval power, they have lost Cape Breton, & ten or twelve sail of Men of War in trying for Nova Scotia; And yet they hold up their heads, they Support their Colonies, keep up the Spirits of their Indian Allies, and together with them make daily Incursions into the English Territories, penetrating deep into several of their chief provinces, killing some, carrying others into Captivity, and driving away the rest of the Inhabitants, burning & Destroying their Habitations, laying waste great part of the Country; Hoping thereby, among other Advantages, to prevent Succours being sent to Nova Scotia, - Over which they keep a Constant Eye, looking upon it as the principal point, which must one Day Determine the power & Dominion in the Continent of America to the English or french. Under these Circumstances the Spirits of the English Colonies Languish & Decay, while the french daily grow bolder, so that by Dint of perseverance & publick Spirit they bidd fair to Carrying their main point at last, against a superior fforce, nay, even against Fortune herself.

.....
 Your Grace will therefore please to Consider their (people of Massachusetts) Condition, and how they Came into it in order to Judge whether further Assistance can reasonably be Expected from them; they are in that Distressed State which has been already Described, or rather in a much Worse, for they are not only so harrassed on every side by the Indians, that their Settlements, both Eastern and Western are daily breaking up, but the Country is drain'd of men, is greatly in Debt, its Trade daily Deereasing, its Currency constantly falling, and that so Intollerably fast that no Man living can Tell how to Carry on his Business; and not to Dwell upon Particulars, their Circumstances are so wretched, that unless some Alteration be speedily made in them, they must be quite ruined and broke up; And what makes Misery itself more grievous to them is the Consideration that theirs is owing to their publick spirit, and their publick Services, I mean in taking & securing Cape Breton, and preserving Nova Scotia,

and to their Want of that Support which they Expected from hence. Had they not taken Cape Breton, it must I think have remain'd in the hands of the french, and the English must long time since have lost Nova Scotia, with a great part of their Cod-fishery at least, and the Security of all their possessions on the Continent must have been shaken, and their Trade to the East as well as the West Indies must have suffered. There is one particular I must also begg leave to observe, the Governor of Canada some time ago sent a Message to the Six Nations of Indians, wherein he told them that "he took pity of their Brethren "at Albany and would from that time *Turn his Indians* from that place on their "*most Inveterate Enemyes of New England*". Now when the Enemy turn the Edge of the Sword against this Colony in particular, in Consequence of their special Services, will not the Colony want, My Lord, Special Support & protection, instead of being able to give it; I am sensible they are in a short time to be reimbursed the Expense they were at in taking & securing Cape Breton, this when Discharg'd will be some Considerable relief to their present Distress, but will by no means Redress all their Grievances; and the Delay of this partial remedy has already Multiplied and still Multiplies greatly their Distresses, they are now unable to stand their own Ground, so that I think it cannot be supposed They will Attempt to support others, without being first Strengthen'd themselves. Wherefore, for the good of his Majesty's Service, as well as other reasons, in my humble opinion, Justice should be done that province as soon as may be, and a tender regard had for them, so that by recovering their Spirits they may be able to hold up their heads against those Enemies, which their publick spirit & good behaviour have rais'd up against them; and to go on to Assist in preserving Nova Scotia. As to the other Measures proper to be taken for that End I Sumbit it to Your Grace's Consideration, whether after the manner of the Romans of old, it may not be right to Commit this Province to some person equal to the Undertaking, Granting him sufficient Authority, Force & Money to Drive out the Enemy, Secure the Country effectually, and settle it upon a proper Foot, making it (as it is Capable) to become, instead of a Gangreen, a sound & usefull part of the Body politick, leaving particulars to his Discretion to be Exercis'd upon the Spot.

I have the honour to be with the greatest respect.

My Lord Duke,
Your Grace's most
Devoted and most
obedient Servant
W. BOLLAN.

HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF NEWCASTLE.

275

GARRISON NURSE TO BE PAID IN NEW ENGLAND MONEY OLD TENOR¹.

August—1747

The Orderly Sergeants of those Companys who have any sick Men in the place appointed at this time for a hospital are to Visit them every morning and report to their respective Captains or Commanders of the Companys what the men may be in want of and see that the allowance of Salt Meat stopt to procure them fresh Provisions be accordingly exchanged for such and the Nurse ap-

¹ N.S. A. series. Vol. 31. p. 6. B.M. Add. 19069. fo: 35b. Unsigned but evidently from Mascarene.

pointed to attend the sick take good care of them & provide what is necessary—
Jackson to be exempted from other Duty to assist his Wife whilst she is
employ'd in nursing the Sick for which she is to be allow'd 20/—New England
Money old Tenor a Week.

276

INCREASE IN WAGES THROUGH DEPRECIATION OF MONEY¹.28th Sep^r 1747.

Sir,

.....
I believe you might find amongst the French Inhabitants such as might be
employed as Joyners at least for Coarse Work but then you must pay them
at a higher rate than now, it being certain that the allowances they receive
now is not in proportion to what is given to other Artificiers and Labourers
whose Pay has been considerably advanced on Acc^t of the depreciating of y^e
New England Money and the raising of all kind of Provisions and other Com-
modities since the War.

I am &c

To WILLIAM COWLEY Esq^r
Engineer.

277

TROOPS TO BE PAID BY SALE OF BILLS DRAWN ON BRITISH
TREASURY.²

Extract of a Letter from Governour Shirley to the several Governours concern'd in the late intended Expedition against Canada, Dated October 29-1747.

Mr Knowles and I have received your Excellency's Letter dated the 21st instant, and as a very great Expence to the Crown is running on whilst the Accounts of the Forces rais'd within your Excellencies Government for the Expedition against Canada are preparing and adjusting, we think it our indispensable Duty to send you the inclos'd Discharge of 'em which we desire your Excellency would have published among the Levies in such manner as you shall think proper.

You will perceive by the Extract of the Duke of Newcastle's Letter, which we inclos'd in our last that it is His Majesty's Pleasure the Levies should be discharged in the most frugal manner so that it is doubtless his expectation that all such of 'em as have not march'd out of the s^d Province or Colony where they were rais'd shou'd be paid off at the rate of the ordinary establishment for all his Majestys Regiments of Foot Viz^t the Private Men at the rate of 6^d Sterling p day, out of which a Stoppage must be made of 4^d for their Provisions, so that there will remain to be paid in money to them only 2^d Sterling P day, the Corporals after the Rate of 8^d P day out of which a Stoppage of 4^d for their provisions, so that 4^d Sterling P day will remain to be

¹ N.S. A. series. Vol. 31. pp. 52-54. B.M. Add. 19069. fo: 37. Unsigned but apparently from Mascarene.

² N.S. A. series. Vol. 31. pp. 75-80. A. & W.I. Vol. 63. p. 48.

paid in money to them. - the Serjeants after the Rate of 1^s Sterling P Day out of which a Stoppage must be made of 4^d for their Provisions, so that there will remain to be paid in money to them, and this is agreeable to the terms of their Enlistment in which no more is promised than the usual Pay of his Majesty's Troops Viz^t 6^d Sterling P day for a private man, 8^d for a Corporal and 12^d for a Serjeant out of which they find themselves with Provisions, and where provisions are found for them a stoppage of 4^d Sterling P day is made out of their Pay for it, and in this case it makes no difference with respect to the Soldiers that Provisions have been generally found for 'em at the charge of the Colonies where they were rais'd and not the Crowns, For that was not given them as the Bounty of the several Colonies but was required by His Majesty from these Colonies to be done in ease of the National Expence, and as what was their reasonable part of the charges to be incurred by the late intended Expedition sett on foot chiefly for the immediate Benefit of the several Colonies concerned in it, and considering that these Troops have not march'd out of their respective Colonies, they have no pretence to expect more than what was promised 'em by the Terms of the Inlistment and ought to be satisfied with that.

As to all those Levies which have march'd out of the several Provinces where they were rais'd except those sent to Nova Scotia an allowance of 2^d Sterling P day extraordinary to them upon that consideration will be sufficient, but to those Troops which were sent to Nova Scotia or embarked for that Province, tho they had the misfortune through Shipwreck & Sickness not to arrive there, M^r. Knowles and I think to have an Account of their Service and hard Duty, which occasioned 'em a greater Expence of cloaths and other things than the rest of the Troops had 6^d Sterling P day above their Provisions from the time of their embarkation for Nova Scotia till their Return to their Respective Colonies, before and after which times a Stoppage must be made out of their Pay for their provisions, and they receive no more in money than 2^d P day, and the several Levies are to be paid off accordingly after those Rates.

As to the Method of paying off the men when they are dis-charged it appears to M^r. Knowles and me that there are but two ways of doing it-Viz^t either by procuring Money or Credit from your Assembly which we are commanded by His Majesty to Recommend to you or else by borrowing money of the merchants upon Publick Bills payable when the Parliament shall make Provision for defraying the charges incur'd on Account of those Levies which Bills M^r. Knowles and I think should be sold for the highest exchange that can be got for the benefit of the men, but not at a lower rate than 700 P cent Advance in Bills of the old tenour or £800 of that Currency for £100 Sterling, and if both these methods should fail then we can't see what more can possibly be done than to give the men Certificates of what is due to 'em at the time of their being discharged with a promise of paying 'em as soon as possible, But we hope there will be no necessity of having recourse to thie expedient

Examined

W. SHIRLEY.

278

REQUEST TO MASSACHUSETTS' ASSEMBLY TO ADVANCE MONEY
FOR PAY OF TROOPS¹

At a Great & General Court of Assembly for his Majesty's Province of the Massachusetts Bay, in New England begun & held at Boston on the 27th of May 1747, & continued by Adjournm^t & Prorogation to the 14th of October following.

Nov^r 5- 1747. His Excellency sent the following Message to the House by the Secretary, - viz^t

Gentlemen of the House of Representatives — In pursuance of his Majesty's Commands signified to me in the Duke of Newcastle's Letter, dated the 30th of last May, with respect to the dismission of the Forces raised for the late intended Expedition against Canada in this & the other Provinces, (which affair his Majesty has committed to his Excellency Governour Knowles & myself) I am to acquaint you that we are now making the proper Dispositions for executing his Majesty's Orders in that behalf; and shall upon being supplied with the Sums of Money needful for the paying off these Troops, be ready to pay them off; For which End His Majesty has directed the Governours of the several Provinces & Colonies where Troops have been raised for the Service of the late intended Expedition, to recommend it to their respective Assemblies, to furnish such Sums of Money on Credit as may be wanted to pay off the Forces raised within these Colonies untill Provision can be made by Parliament for defraying that Expence; For which End we are directed to lay the Accompts of the whole Expence before his Grace from the time of the said Troops being levied to the time of their being discharged; And this, the Duke of Newcastle signified to me his Majesty's hopes you will make no Difficulty of complying with.

In Obedience therefore to his Majesty's Commands, I must now recommend it to you to make Provision for Payment of the Troops raised within this Province. I have already advanced about the Sum of thirty two thousand Pounds in Bills of the old Tenor, & paid the Troops with it; which will so much lessen the Sum his Majesty proposes you should furnish us with; And upon your signifying your Readiness to comply with his Majesty's Expectations in this behalf, I shall forthwith have the Accompts of this charge settled & adjusted, and lay before you the ballance still due for the full Dis-charge of them.

Copy as of Record.

Attest — J. WILLARD Sec^r

279

REFUSAL OF MASSACHUSETTS' ASSEMBLY TO ADVANCE MONEY
FOR PAY OF TROOPS²

In the House of Represent^{res}

Nov^r 5th 1747

Voted that the following Message be sent up to his Excellency the Governour
Viz^t

May it Please your Excellency

The House taking into consideration Your Excellency's Message of the 29th Ult^o beg leave to assure Your Excellency of our hearty disposition to do every thing for the promoting of His Majesty's Service, & would were it in our power

¹ N.S. A. series. Vol. 31. pp. 81-83. A. & W.I. Vol: 63. p. 275.

² N.S. A. series. Vol. 31. pp. 84-86. A. & W.I. Vol: 63. p. 274.

Advance with the utmost chearfulness money for the payment of the Troops rais'd for the intended Expedition against Canada but it cant be concealed that the poverty of our circumstances are such, that we can no ways raise money but by the Emission or striking off Bills of Public Credit as has been customary in this Province for the payment of all Public Charges for a great Number of years past, and the Extrordinary charge we have been at not only in the Reduction of Cape Breton and defending the Frontiers against the Inroads of the French and Indian Enemy, but also those of New Hampshire and diverse times Recruits for Annapolis Royal have occasioned the Emission of such Exorbitant Sums together with the great Sums which have been Issued by the other Govern^{ts} and which promiscuously with our own amongst the Inhabitants of this Province have necessarily depreciated our Bills and it being absolutely necessary still to emit further large Sums not only for defraying the Common Charges of Government but also to defend the Frontiers of our own and neighbouring Governments should such a further Sum be emitted as is necessary for the Purposes mentioned in your Excellency's Message. We apprehend it must be followed by a great impair if not utter loss of the Public Credit which has already been greatly wounded.

THO^s HUTCHINSON SPK^r

Copy examined
W: SHIRLEY.

280

PAYMENT OF TROOPS¹

BOSTON NOVEM^r 28th 1747

MY LORD DUKE

.....

Pursuant to your Grace's directions we have recommended it to the several Governours to procure Credit from their respective Assemblies for paying off the men, 'till provision can be made by Parliament for discharging the whole debt incurr'd by the Expedition; which we have reason to think will be easily comply'd with by the Government of Rhode Island, which is ever fond of large Paper Emissions; and the Colony of Connecticut may possibly do the same; But Your Grace will find by the inclos'd Papers, that the Assemblies of New York and Massachusetts Bay have excused themselves from doing it, which will probably be follow'd by the Assembly of New Hampshire; in which Case, as there seems to be but two methods of acting—Viz^t either to give the men Certificates of what pay is due to 'em to receive it when the Parliament shall have made provision for that purpose; or else to take up money of the Merchants upon bills drawn upon the Paymaster General of His Majesty's Forces payable when the before mentioned provision shall be made by Parliament: the former of which would be attended with many inconveniencies, expose the men to great impositions, and by no means prevent their complaints: we have advis'd to the latter as what appears to us liable to the fewest Objections, and we hope will not be disapprov'd of by your Grace: It may indeed require some time and Address to procure money of the Merchants upon bills of such a Tenour, but M^r Shirley is in hopes of procuring a sufficient Sum for the payment of the Levies rais'd

¹ N.S. A. series. Vol. 31. pp. 110-127. A. & W.I. Vol: 63. p. 38.

within his Government, at an Exchange which will be quite satisfactory to the Men, and by which the Government at home will not lose a farthing.

.....

My Lord Duke
Your Grace's most obedient
and most devoted
humble Servants

W. SHIRLEY CHA^s KNOWLES

HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF NEWCASTLE.

281

DRAFT BILL OF EXCHANGE.¹

Enclosure in Letter of 28th Dec^r 1747 Shirley to Newcastle.

Boston Dec^r 16. 1747.

Exchange for Sterling

When the Parliament of great Britaine shall make Provision for paying the Troops rais'd for the late intended Expedition against Canada; Be pleas'd to order Payment of this my Second of Exchange (my first third & fourth of the same Tenour & date not being paid) to _____ or order

Sterling Value receiv'd of him on Account of the Pay for dis-charging the Non commission Officers & private Men of the late Regiment under the Command of Colonel Joseph Dwight rais'd for the aforesaid Service.

To the Rt. Honb^{le} WILLIAM PITT Esq^r

Paymaster General of His Majesty's Land Forces, or to the Paymaster General for the time being.—

282

DISCOUNTING BILLS OF EXCHANGE FOR TROOPS PAY.²

Enclosure in Letter of 28th Dec^r 1747 Shirley to Newcastle.

Boston Decem^r 19. 1747.

SIR,

.....

I ask your Excellency's Pardon for not observing the little Note made at the Side of the former of your two Drafts, for a Bill of Exchange, which you sent to M^r Knowles and me for our opinion upon 'em, viz^t *that the former of 'em was rejected by the Merchants*; which occasion'd my not being so explicit in my last concerning that matter as I should have been; and I must now say, that considering the Duke of Newcastle has forbid us to draw more Bills of Exchange upon the Government payable at a limited time; I think we ought to avoid it if possible, in drawing for so large a Sum as the Pay of the men will amount to, and to make the Bills payable *when the Parliament shall make Provisions &c* according to the Form of your first Draft: That is the Form, in which I have drawn for the Pay, since my receiving His Grace's Letters; and thô the Merchants in your Government may endeavour to bring your Excel-

¹ N.S. A. series. Vol. 31. pp. 164-165. A. & W.I. Vol: 63. p. 74.

² N.S. A. series. Vol. 31. pp. 168-179. A. & W.I. Vol: 63. p. 75.

lency into drawing Bills payable in six Months, & stand out for the present against your first form; yet I am in hopes the Merchants here will negotiate mine: and that if we both insist in drawing in that form only, they may be brought in to take 'em in any of the Colonies, where we shall send 'em to be negotiated; but if you give up the Point in New York, I shall be oblig'd, I am afraid, to do the same here, when the Merchants know it, which will, I am perswaded, not be agreeable at home; & may put 'em to great Inconvenience, & perhaps occasion their suffering the Bills to be protested: in case Provision should not be made by Parliament for the Payment of the Expences of the Expedition in six Months.

I am &c
W. SHIRLEY

Examin'd W. SHIRLEY
His Excellency Governour Clinton

283

PROVISIONING AT ANNAPOLIS ROYAL.¹

15th January 1747/-[8]

As the Provisions which were Issued out of the Stores to supply the Auxilliary Troops from the Province of the Massachusetts Bay in New England have not as yet [been] made up by our having been so long without any Vessell from Boston. I am acquainted by the Commissary that the Butter is expended, so that the Men must be without that Specie till the Arrival of the Vessell from New England, when I am confident the Contractor will send that and other Species, and the men will have made up to them whatever they may now receive short—

284

FINANCING OF LOUISBURG.²

Louisbourg 12th April 1748.

My L^d DUKE,

Your Grace, I believe, must be very sensible that the Expenses attending the furnishing the many different supplys, which of necessity must fall within my Province to ord^r to be furnish'd will be very great, tho' I shall use my utmost endeavours to make them otherwise, by being as saving as possible of the Publik money, and shall take care (at certain times when I have an opportunity of a good Conveyance, and that my Acc^{ts} can be properly adjusted, fit to be sent to the Paymaster General) to send them home to England, with Vouchers for all sums of money expended for the Service, & flatter myself they will be approved, in the mean time hope all such Drafts as I shall be obliged to make upon the Paymaster General may be honoured, for considering the necessity there is of taking up money here at times when it can be got, to prevent Disappointments at other times, when I may have occasion and not

¹ N.S. A. series. Vol. 32. p. 3. B.M. Add. 19069. fo: 39.

² N.S. A. series. Vol. 32. pp. 49-58. A. & W.I. Vol. 65. p. 183.

be able to procure it; it is therefore impossible for me to Transmit Vouchers to account for the Disbursements of those sums at the time of my drawing for them, nay perhaps even for a considerable time after.

.....

Your Grace's
most obed^t & most
obliged Humble Serv^t

P. T. HOPSON.

HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF NEWCASTLE.

285

COLLECTION OF ACADIAN TRADING ACCOUNTS.¹

To the Honb^e Lieu^t Col^o Paul Mascarene Precedent & Commander in Chief in and over His Majesty's Province of Nova Scotia &c &c

The Memorial of Col^l Nathaniel Donnell of York in the County of York and William Miller Master and Commander of the Sloop Sea Flower of the Massachusetts Bay in New England—

Humbly Sheweth

That having taken out Commissions and Letters of Marque in order to defend themselves in there Lawfull Trade and Navigation and to Annoy & Distress his Majesty's Enemies to the Utmost of their Power if should happen to meet with them.

That the Inhabitants up the Bay of Fundy in His Majesty's said Province (where many if not most of the Enemy Indians do frequently Resort) being greatly Indebted to one of your Memo^s since some time before the Commencement of the Warr and whereas of said Indians the Communication and Trade with these His Majesty's French Subjects hath been by His Majesty's Government greatly tho' Justly Interrupted and Barred to the great Prejudice of the honest and fair Traders and in particular to your last mention'd Memost who last fall came with an intent to have you with your Consent up said Bay to recover his said just Debts but being then prevented by the Severity of the Season and as he is now again Return'd with the same design—

Your Memorst as they go in Company and are Equip'd for the purposes aforesaid Hope your Honour, that as their Enterprize may not only prove to their particular Advantage but also on several Acco^{ts} (which need not be Enumerated) to the Good of His Majesty's Service that you will Consent thereunto and Grant them such other means and Assistance as you may Judge needfull to favour this their undertaking—

And your Memost as in Duty bound shall ever pray being

Hon^o Sir

Your most Obed^t humble Serv^{ts}

NATHANIEL DONNELL
WILLIAM MILLER

April 23rd 1748.

¹ N.S. A. series. Vol. 32. pp. 71-72. B.M. Add. 19069. fol: 41.

286

PAYMENTS IN BOSTON MONEY OLD TENOUR; CHANGE FROM
BOSTON25th April 1748¹

Forty two men of the six Companys that is seven men of each Company are Order'd for the King's Works tomorrow besides what other men off duty will work Voluntarily to continue dayly till further Orders, the Engeneer will for the future give to each Labourer Eight Shillings old Tenour a day and send to Boston for Change for the readier payment.

287

TRADE WITH ACADIANS ²

SIR,

26th April 1748.

As you are going up the Bay on a trading Voyage a thing which must be attended with some Risque considering the Inhabitants you are to deal with and the many repeated Attempts of the Enemy to turn them from their Allegiance and fidelity they owe to the Crown of Great Britain I have thought myself obliged to give you all the Assistance that was in my power to effect which I have order'd the Advance Packett with some of the officers and Men of the New England Troops on board to convoy you & your Vessells up to Minis: but as she is not to be long under my Orders she is not [to] stay there with you exceeding four days, when if you have occasion for men for your further Protection you may apply to Cap^t Morris who will leave with you the Number you shall desire —

You are to take care not to deal with the French Inhabitants in such Commodities as may serve for a Supply to the Indian Enemy, but only in such as are fitting for the said Inhabitants who whilst they behave as their oath of Fidelity obliges them to have a right to claim their being supply'd by us with their Necess-arys. Keep always upon your guard and trust not too much to people who have many amongst them inclined to the Enemy's Interest as your being seized by any of them will not only be a loss to yourself but also a very great hurt to the Public Service as the Enemy thereby will be furnished with means to annoy us.

If you can procure me half a score of good wethers and one hundred weight of good Butter send them by the first opportunity, and advance to old Rene Le Blanc to the value of forty pounds old Tenor in such necessarys as he may want but let none know of it but himself. In Public seem to have little confidence in him. In private if he can do it without being observed he may give you Information tending to the good of the public Service whereof I should be glad you will bring me as many as you can gett from him or any other of the Inhabitants. Tell the Inhabitants in general that the Acco^{ts} of the Debts of the New England Troops when at Manis are in Boston, that Governour Shirley had yet not time to examine them but that they may depend on their being paid for their provisions advanc'd by the people of Manis I wish you a good Voyage and success and am

Sir

your most hum^l serv^tTo COL^o NATH^l DONNELL

¹ N.S. A. series. Vol. 32. p. 73. B.M. Add. 19069. fo: 41b. Unsigned but apparently from Mascarene.

² N.S. A. series. Vol. 32. pp. 74-76. B.M. Add. 19069. fo: 41b. Unsigned but evidently from Mascarene.

288

OFFER TO SELL CANNON ¹26th April 1748

SIR,
 Mess^{rs} Gerrish & Barrill Corrispondants with Chauncy Townsend of London Esq^r having writt in June 1747 from Boston that they were directed by the said Townsend to make me an offer of some Spanish Guns they had the price whereof they said was £17 . . Sterling. I consulted with you upon it but you acquainting me that you had apply'd to the Hon^{ble} Board of Ordnance for the number of Guns necessary which you expected by the first Opportunity I did not then accept of the offer made by these Gentlemen. They have now renewed the same offer in other Terms as by their Letter of the April which I have communicated and a Copy thereof is hereunto annex'd. I therefore require your advice on your Consulting with the Captain of the Train and deputy Storekeeper whether considering that we shall want Guns for the works repair'd & newly erected and no supply being come from England nor no advice of any Coming you think it necessary I should accept of the New offer made by these Gentlemen, In which you are to Consider that their Letter mentions only Guns without shott which natures we have not, nor Carridges nor Spunges and Ladles, and that if we accept of these Guns the said Appartinances must be procur'd in Boston which I believe may be obtain'd but then paid by a Draught on the Hon^{ble} Board of Ordnance as well as the Freight hither a proportion of Cannon Powder will also be wanted which from what M^r Shirley has wrote to me may also be obtain'd. Upon the whole I require your advice as before mention'd on the Answer I am to return to the said Gerris [h] & Barrill in the accepting or non accepting of their said office—

I am

Sir

Your most humble Servant

289

PAY FOR EXTRA DUTY AT ANNAPOLIS ROYAL ²5th May 1748

SIR,
 I have receiv'd your two Letters of the 3^d Instant one of them relating to an allowance to be made to the Detachment of the Train when they are employ'd in drying off the Powder which I know to be a very laborious task when I was to be as Engineer employ'd by the Honb^{le} Board of Ordnance in this Garrison, an allowance of six pence Sterl^s P day was made to each man of the said Detachm^t whilst employ'd in that work which I have no reason to think but was allowed in the disbursements of the Storekeeper who at the same time was Lieutenant of the Train. The Difficulty now is that the present Engineer M^r Cowley has an Article in his instructions which seems to be a Barr to that Allowance being made for moving of the Powder as I do not think proper to order the payment of any money laid in for the service of the Ordnance whilst there are proper Officers belonging to that Board who have the Management of its Distribution I consulted with the Engineer on the Application made to me

¹ N.S. A. series. Vol. 32. pp. 83-84. B.M. Add. 19069. fo: 42b. Unsigned but evidently from Mascarene.

² N.S. A. series. Vol. 32. pp. 94-96. B.M. Add. 19069. fo: 44b. Unsigned but apparently from Mascarene.

by the People of the Train for the said Allowance, but he thinking himself barr'd by his Instructions from making it, I told the Serjeant who then commanded the Train to make Application att home to obtain the Grant of the said Allowance to which I have not heard he has received an Answer, by reason very likely of the miscarriage of so many shipp's bound hither since the warr upon the whole it is necessary the Powder should be air'd and dry'd one a twelve month if possible unless the Ennimy should prevent it and as the Custom has been by reason of the Dampness of the magazine to open air & dry every Barrell the work is certainly very troublesome and laborious to the people employed in it who in my opinion should have an encouragement for it which I think as since the warr I have order'd not above ten or fiveteen barrills to be shifted and air'd a day for fear of some surprize of the Enimy which we must suppose always near us, the said allowance should be made at the rate of so much for every barrell rather than the former allowance, since when that was made to the people of the Train there were from fifty to twenty barrells air'd and shifted in a fair day.

As for an Allowance for making of Wading, painting the Carriages and such other Work which the Gunners and Matrosses may be employ'd in I cannot so readily give my Opinion, otherways than as I think just they should have the same here as they have in other of His Majesty's Garrisons.

I am

Sir

your most Hum Servant

290

TRADERS FROM NEW ENGLAND¹

ANNAPOLIS ROYAL May 31st 1748.

SIR

I was glad when last fall Cap^t Donnell of New England who having before the Warr dealt very Largely with them and had left considerable debts amongst them came with an Armed Vessel to Endeavour to Recover his Debts and brought with him wherewith to Supply these Inhabitants by Sea and it was agreed in Counsil that he should have leave to go up the Bay Accordingly but the Season being too far Advanced he was obliged to desist and to Return to New England without Either Recovering any of his Debts or disposing of his Cargo. He came again this Spring with a Consort both armed with four Guns Six Swivells and twelve hands Each and another Sloop to Load with Wheat if they Should find it Practicable to go up the Bay, as to take the overpluss of the French Inhabitants grain will be always a means to prevent the Canadians in their Descents on this Country from finding any Subsistance I Readily assisted these Traders in their former Project and in this and Sent the Ordnance Packett Employ'd in his Majesties Service which Happily came in a little after them to convoy them up the Bay and I took the opportunity at the Same time to send Captain Morris to Command the said Detachm^t this Gentleman is well Skill'd in taking drafts of Coasts Harbours &c and as there never was a Compleat draft of this Bay yet made I thought it would be an Important Service if this Gentleman could Exhibit such a one as the ordnance Packett was to proceed to Lewisbourg I ordered the Master not to Stay above four days after his arrival

¹Brown Collection, Nova Scotia M. 651A. pp. 129-132.

at Minis which he punctually obey'd in that little time the Traders were Introduced the Inhabitants very glade of their coming had Entred into a Free Intercourse of Trade and sent me a letter expressing their thanks for Assisting them in their necessities and Captain Morris drew a draft of the Basson of Minis and Adjasent Settlements which I have shown you now Sir as I Reckon it will be of very great Importance to the Publick Service if Cap^t Morris can be enabled to Compleat the draft of the other Branch of the Bay Leading up to Chigeneto and as it is necessary for the Support of his Maj^{ty's} Authority among the French Inhabitants of this Province that some Armed Vessells Employed in his Maj^{ty's} Service with officers and Detachments on Board appear now and then amongst them and at the Same time may be of use to Countenance the two Trading armed Vessells which are still up the Bay as well as to give an opportunity to Cap^t Morris to Enlarge his draft I would propose that the armed Galley to be Employ'd in his Maj^{ty's} Service in this province and Come from Boston under your Convoy and to be under your direction might be sent up to Chignecto I shall order Cap^t Morris with a Detachment of the Intependant Companys to be a Reinforcement to the Crew of the Vessel if you approve of my proposall this Gentleman may at the same time further enlarge his draft a Service I reckon of no small Importance if you agree to this Proposall I would Have it putt in Execution as soon as possible whilst the Province is free from any Enemy least if the Canadian Party should Return and Enter this Province this Service should be prevented I am

Sir

your most obedient Humble Servant

P. MASCARENE

To Cap^t ASKEW of his Maj^{ty's}
Shipp The Portmahon.

291

PAYMENT OF TRADING ACCOUNTS¹

ANNAPOLIS ROYALL 4th June 1748.

SIR

.....
the Bason of Manis.
.....

There are Some of the Inhabitants att the Entry of the River of Chippoudy on the larbouard Side of the Entry of Chignecto close to a^x Island Called Grinestone Island or in french Isle aux Meules who have my Directions to cutt some Harth Stones for the use of Governour Shirley and to have them ready against the Coming of the first Vessell if you find them ready please to desire the Master to take them on Board and bring them here that they may be sent to Governour Shirley if any of y^e traders are there you'el desire them to Satisfie the Inhabitants for them paying a reasonable price butt if the traders are come away tell the Inhabitants concern'd in procuring them to come here and fetch their payment or give orders to Some of their friends to receive it for them.

If you meet with Col^o Nath Donnel and you have occasion for the three pounder he has on board belonging to this Garrison he may deliver it to you

¹ Brown Collection, Nova Scotia M. 651A. pp. 135-137.

and your receipt will Serve to cancell his given here for Said Gunn and appartences. I wish you a good Voyage and good Success & am &.

P. MASCARENE

To CAPTAIN CHARLES MORRIS
Command^r of the Detachment in the Warren
Schooner bound up the Bay of Fundy —

292

WAGES AT ANNAPOLIS ROYAL ¹

Enclosure in Letter of 23^d May 1748 Mascarene to Cowley

.....
7th of June [1748]

The Engineer will pay to those who Comming off Guard will goe Volunteers to the King's work five shillings old tenor for the remaining part of the Working hours provided they come not after eleven o'Clock.

.....
P. MASCARENE

293

VALUE OF LIVRES IN MASSACHUSETTS CURRENCY OLD TENOUR²

.....
1748 July-Aug.

Governor Hopson says that there was a very good officer, lieut. Rhodes, of Sir Wm. Pepperell's regiment, in command at the colliery, which was about 4 miles from L'Indienne bay, who was then erecting the block-house for its protection. The capture of the shallops stopped the supply of coal for a month. He had to employ an armed vessel to protect the intercourse with the coal mine. All the French left on the island retired to Louisbourg, after about 40 settlers were carried off from the colliery, and Hopson had to find food for most of them, they not daring to return to their homes. In August, a quantity of goods were sent round to Mines, in a sloop, convoyed by two armed schooners and H.M.S. Port Mahon, in payment for the provisions furnished in 1746 by the inhabitants to colonel Noble and his party. The value per invoice was over 10,000 livres, being near £3200, Old Tenor, Massachusetts Currency.

294

IMPORTS FROM NEW ENGLAND³

ANNAPOLIS ROYAL August 4. 1748

CAPT^t HICKMAN

There being a proportion of the Goods Ship^t by M^r Charles Apthorp on Board your Sloop that are to be landed here for the paying of what will Appear due in this place of the expences of the troops Sent from N. England

¹ N.S. A series. Vol. 32. pp. 119-123. B.M. Add. 19069. fo: 46.

² History of Nova Scotia, Beamish Murdoch. Vol. II. p. 121.

³ Brown Collection, Nova Scotia, M. 651A. p. 139.

for the Defence of this Garrison and Province You are Accordingly to Land such a proportion of the Said Goods as shall be judged necessary to be Lodged in M^r Lemercier Warehouse and to take a Certificate Sign'd by Col^o Gorham and M^r Le Mercier of the Quantities of the Several peices of the Goods Landed out of you Said Sloop accordingly the Rest of said Goods being to Remain for y^e Expences of the Said troops Due to Menis I am

Your humble Servant
P. MASCARENE

To
Cap^t JAMES HICKMAN
Master of the Sloop Diligence
att ANNAPOLIS ROYAL.

295

INSTRUCTIONS FOR DELIVERY OF IMPORTED GOODS ¹

ANNAPOLIS ROYAL 6 August 1748

Cap^t HICKMAN

You are to proceed with your Sloop Diligence to Menis under the Convoy of his Maj^{ties} Ship Portmahon, and the two Schooners Employ'd in his Majesties Service In this Province and when at that place to Deliver the Goods on Board of your Sloop for the payment of Provisions and other Necessarys furnished by the Inhabitants of that place to the N England Troops in the Year 1746 in which delivery of the Said Goods you are to follow the Directions of Col^o John Gorham and Lieutenant Joseph Gorham and Le Mercier who are to Assist him whom you are to take on Board your Sloop for that End and in your further proceedings you are [to] take the said Col^o Gorhams directions so wishing you a Good voyage and good suceess I am

Your humble Servant
P. MASCARENE

To
Captain JAMES HICKMAN
Master of the Sloop Diligence.

296

PAYMENT OF GOVERNMENT DEBTS TO ACADIANS BY IMPORTS
FROM NEW ENGLAND²

ANNAPOLIS ROYAL 6th August 1748.

SIR

As you Commanded for a great part of the time the Detachments of N England Troops sent to Menis to prevent the Canadians to Settle into that Part of the Province and as You thereby must be appris'd of the Provisions and other Necessarys furnis'd by the french Inhabitants of that place as well as of the losses incurr'd by the Inhabitants by some houses being burn't fences for Firing distroy'd and labour undergone by the Said Inhabitants during the Course of that Service for the payment whereof Governour Shirley has been pleas'd to order a quantity of Effects amounting with the charges of Commission package, truckage &c^a exclusive of freight to the Value of above ten Thousand

¹ Brown Collection, Nova Scotia M. 651A. p. 140.

² Brown Collection, Nova Scotia M. 651A. pp. 141-144.

pounds N England old Tenor; and as his Excellency has writt me word that he tho't you were the properest person to Assist me in the Distribution of these Effects to the Said Inhabitants for the discharge of y^e Said Expences So far as the Same will appear Justly due, I have therefore thought fitt to apply to Captain Askew Commander of his Maj^{ties} Ship Portmahone to order the two Schooners here employ'd in his Majesties Service att present under his Direction to go up the Bay to Convoy the Sloop Diligence on Board of w^{ch} are the s^d Effects, and I have ordered you with your Company and a Detachment of the Six other Independant Companies to Imbark on Board the Said Schooners for their better Defence as well as to appear with a force that may keep the Indian Enemy in awe and Support Captain Morris in his Carrying on the Draught of this Bay already began by him in the two Expeditions he has made this Summer up the Bay you are therefore on your arrival att Menis to send for the Deputies and Acquaint them that you bring Effects to Discharge the Debts claim'd by them for the time the N England Troops were amongst Them as before mentioned the accounts whereof drawn on the Memoires of Major Philipps herewith Delivered to you with remarks and Annotations must be the Bases on which you are to Act and follow what Instructions you will find annex'd to the Said Accounts and take Receipts in as authentick a manner for the discharge of what Shall be paid as possible you can, According to the direction and the form Annexd to the Said Instructions and for your Assistance in the distribution of the Said Effects and in keeping clear and just Acc^{ts} of their Delivery for the Intent and purpose above Mentioned Lieutenant Joseph Gorham and M^r Le Mercier may be useful to you I have thought fitt to appoint them to be assistants to you accordingly and for an allowance of the trouble of those who shall thus Assist You I reckon five per cent of the advance to be putt on the foot of the Invoice which answers nearest to twenty per Cent one Each particular of said Goods or Effects to be a sufficient fund, the remaining fifteen per cent being to discharge other incumbent charges. Captain Morris who Commands the Detachment of y^e Six Independent Companies who goes in one of the Schooners who is well vers'd in all Accounts has offered his Assistance when You Should Require it if you have Occasion for it René le Blanc who had a great Share in the Management of the Supply's for the foresaid troops will be a Usefull Man and may employ himself the rather and the More heartily as he is to receive a considerable allowance for the loss of his house when you have Caus'd the Effects for payment as aforesaid to be distributed to the Deputies of y^e Several districts and Obtain'd their Receipts to which receipts it is proper René Le Blanc and Joseph Dugass Sign their Names as they have been Much employ'd in the Accounts relating thereto you must as soon as conveniently you can order the Sloop back hither for her Return to Boston thereby to lessen the Governments Expense and then as I have desired Captain Askew to order the Schooners to take a Range round the upper parts of the Bay in order to give An Opportunity to Captain Morris to perfect his Draught and to keep in aw the Indian and other Enemy's that may be in this Province you are to proceed accordingly upon that Service and return as soon as you think it is Sufficiently putt in execution for their Voyage. I have ordered five Weeks Provisions from this day to be put on Board for your Company and for the Detachment under Cap^t Morriss—

If in your Voyage you Should hear of any party of Indians in Enmity with us and it would be probable you could annoy them without exposing the party to too much Risque on Consultation wth Captain Morris and the other officers you may proceed as Shall he judged best for the Service, and in Captain Morris progress for the perfecting of his Draught you must Assist him with Boats and Such Men as may be fittest for that Service and if upon consultation with him You judge it Convenient to Visit the Neck that parts this Bay from Bay Vert

it will be of good Service so as you take care not to Run too Great a Risque of being cutt of by a Superior party of the Indian Enemy which has been hovering about those parts all this Summer.—

If you find any of those excluded out of the benefitt of y^e Proclamation you are to Seize them and bring them here, butt in Case they may be of Some important Service in any undertaking you may judge proper to enter upon you may assure them that it will be a proper Means to obtain pardon for them. As there may occur Several Accidents which cannot be provided for here I must lieve it to your discretion to act therin as you on Consultation Shall judge best for his Majesties Service and wishing you a good Voyage and safe Return I am

Sir

Your most humble Servant
P: MASCARENE

To Lieu^t Col^o GORHAM
Captain of an Independant
Company of Rangers—

297

SHILLINGS, DOLLARS, LIVRES IN POSSESSION OF ENGLISH PRISONERS OF WAR¹

To Peregrine Thomas Hopson Esq^r Governor of Louisbourg &c &c

SIR,

Immediately after our Arrival from Captivity & when we had the Honour of waiting on Your Excellency we then complained of the Ill treatment we received from a Party of French & Indians, being Sensible that was imperfect thought proper to give the Particulars in writing and Signed by Ourselves hoping your Excellency will do us the Justice of making a proper Remonstrance.

.....

We are with Due Respect
Your Excellency's
most Obedient Humble Servants.

A List of the things we were plundered off, viz —

Captain Waldo Cash Ten shillings 1 Shirt 1 p^r Stockings a Powder flask a shott Pouch & 1 p^r Gaiters.

Lieutenant Steel 1 large Silver handle knife & fork 2 Dollars & half in Cash & paid 18 Livres for his Fusee.

Ensign Fitzhugh 2 silver spoons 2 shirts & paid 10/- for his Fusee 1 stock 1 Neckcloth 1 p^r Stockings 1 handkerchief 5 China Coffee Cups Tea Pot & Slop Bason 4 Knives & forks Powder horn & shot Bag.

Lieut. Darroch a Gold laced hat a Peruke a Coat & Comblet Cloak 6 Diaper Napkins & a fowling Piece Powder horn & shot Bag one moidore in Gold & 4/- in silver—

Lieu^t Rider 2 Holland shirts 2 Holland waistcoats 2 Cambrick stocks a Silver stock Buckle 1 Cambrick neckcloth a flannel p^r of Drawers 1 p^r white Cotton stockings 2 p^rs worsted D^o 1 Hat a fuzee Powder horn a shott Bag 1 p^r worsted mittens—

¹ N.S. A. series. Vol. 32. pp. 193-198. A. & W.I. Vol. 65. p. 213. Enclosed in letter of October 30th, 1748.

298

PRICES IN LIVRES¹

An account of merchandize delivered to the deputies and elders of the three districts of Menis, viz't, Grand Prée, Pisaguid, and River Canard, on acco't. of their payment for provisions, &c., they supplied the N. Eng. Troops, from on board the sloop Diligence, Aug't. 20, 1748, viz't. :—

The items are all given and charged in livres, sous, &c. 2 hhds. molasses, at 4*l.* 11*s.* per gallon; 66 hhds. salt charged at 51 livres 11 1-2 per hhd. of 7 1-2 bushels; linen at 3 livres a yard; 3 bbls. sugar, at 93*l.* 1*s.* per cwt.; wood axes at 132 liv. per dozen; scythes, do.; cloth was 13*l.* 8*s.* per yard; striped calimanco at 76*l.* for 28 yards. The whole invoice is—livres 10,551. 8 1-4*s.*

Being calculated with an addition of 20 per cent. on each article from the prime cost in Boston,—“On board the sloop Diligence, in the basin of Minas, Aug't. 24, 1748.”

JOSEPH GORHAM
BARTHOLOMEW LEMERCIER.

Acco't Curr't.

Dr.				
Minas. 1746. To what maj'r. Phillips				
paid by direction of widow				
Allen's acc't Minas money....	79	9	7	
To. do. on acco't of.....	}	8	15	0
the King's quit rents.....				
To Armand Bujeau's Estate,.....	12	7	11	
	100	12	8	
				is
				Liv. Sols.
				1207 4
				£362 3 2 3-5
To what Mr. How paid during his time,.....				2899 7 1-5
				819 16 9 1-5
Minas, Aug. 28. To merchandize del'd. as	}	10551	8 1-4	3165 8 8 1-5
per Invoice to the deputys and elders				
of the three districts of Minas, for the				
payment of the inhabitants, Grand Prée,				
Pizzaquid and River Canard, as per				
receipt,				Liv. 14657 19 11-16
				£4347 7 11 1-5
From all the deputys and elders took a joint receipt for the whole.				
N.B.—Old Tenor is worth about one-sixth of Stg. money.				

		Liv. Sols.	Old Tenor.
Cr.			
Minas, 1746. By what the three districts	}	5791 6 1-16	1737 8 1 2-5
of Minas furnished, viz't.; Grand Prée,			
Pisquid, and River Canard,.....			
By sundry articles, viz't., Poultry, Garden	}	3160 2	948 0 7
stuff, journeys and firewood, not included			
in maj'r. Philipp's acco't., which, having			
not time to examine, past them,.....			
By sundry supplied, as per contra,—sums	}	4016 11	1181 19 3 3-5
which maj'r. Philipps and capt. How paid,			
By René Le Blanc's House allowed,.....		1000 0	300 0 0
By Baptist Babin, do,.....		600 0	180 0 0
		L. 14567 19 11-16	£4347 7 11 1-2

Errors excepted.

JOSEPH GORHAM.

¹ History of Nova Scotia, Beamish Murdoch. Vol. II. pp. 125-127.

Sir. The above account being to obviate and prove that the acco't. agrees with the directions received from your Honor, and hope it may meet with your concurrence.

We are, sir, your very humble servants,

JOSEPH GORHAM.
BART. LEMERCIER.

To the Hon. Paul Mascarene, lieut. go'r., &c.

A very particular receipt in full, drawn in French, is attached, dated 19 Aoust., 1748, signed thus:—

Antients of Minas—

René Le Blanc.
Jac. Terriot.
Fras. LeBlanc.
— Dougas.

Deputies of Pisaquid—

his
Abr. X Landry.
mark.
his
Jean X Chienne.
mark.

Deputies of Minas—

Bern. Daigre.
his
Fras. X Boudrot.
mark.
his
Mich'l. X Le Blanc.
mark.
his
Paul X Oquine.
mark.

Deputies of River Canard—

his
John X Terriot.
mark.
his
Oliver X Deglass.
mark.
his
Jean X Granger.
mark.
his
Michael X Richard.
mark.

Witnesses—

Chas. Morris
Jos. Gorham.
Geo. Gerrish.

299

BOSTON MONEY TO BE RETIRED 10 FOR 1¹

BOSTON January 31 1748.

MY LORD DUKE,

I think it my Duty to acquaint your Grace, that I have brought the Assembly within my Government into passing an Act (a Copy of which I have transmitted to the Lords Commissioners of Trade, and another will be Presented to Your Grace by the Agent for the Province in order to be lay'd before his Majesty in Council for His Royal Approbation) for putting an end to the Paper Currency of this Province, upon the Arrival here of the Money granted by Parliament for the reimbursement of their Expences in taking and securing Cap Breton, by forthwith drawing in and exchanging their Outstanding Bills of Credit for Silver at the Rate of £10. in bills of what is called here the old

¹ N.S. A series. Vol. 33. pp. 34-39. A. & W.I. Vol. 63. p. 147.

tenour for £1- Sterling (which under the present Circumstances of the Province I look upon to be the most equal rate, that can be settled between the Possessors of the Bills and this Government, as also between the Creditors & Debtors) as far as the Sterling sum granted by Parliam^t will hold out and drawing in the remainder of the bills (which are computed at £300,000 old tenour or £75,000 of the New tenour, and of the value of £30,000 Sterling at the beforemention'd Rate) by a Tax lay'd on the Year 1749, so that the whole Paper Currency of this Province will be sunk, according to the Provisions made in this Act, within the Year 1750.

And as to the Bills of Credit issued by the Governments of Rhode Island, New Hampshire, and Connecticut, none of which have yet taken any Steps towards putting an end to their respective bills, the currency of them within this Province is guarded against in the Act by such Penalties, and Disqualifications, upon the Inhabitants, who shall receive or pass 'em away in Payment, as will, I hope, preserve a medium of Silver within this Province, 'till a final Period can be put to the whole paper Currency in New England by an Act of Parliament, for obtaining which Instructions are sent to the Agent of the Province to make a proper Application.

As I look upon the benefit arising to the province from its reimbursement, by enabling it to put an end to its paper Currency, which has been productive of many Mischiefs within it, and the Bane of the Trade from Great Britain with the Colonies of New England, and to introduce in its room a Silver Currency, which will lay a lasting foundation for the prosperity of those Colonies, and establish the Trade of their Mother Country with them upon a better foot for the future; to be of more value than the money itself, I hope the Lords of Trade, to whom I presume the consideration of the Act will be of course referr'd, and I have been particular in my observations upon it, will make a favourable Report, and that it will be honour'd with Your Grace's Recommendation of it for his Majesty's Royal Approbation; and y^t your Grace will be pleased to promote the bringing the whole Paper Currency of New England to a Period by the Interposition of the Parliament, with regard to the other Colonies of New England, especially those of Rhode Island and New Hampshire.

I believe, my Lord, no person acquainted with the natural fondness of the People of New England for Paper money, the present Generation of whom have known no other money, would a year ago have thought it possible to have brought an Assembly of this Province into passing an Act for abolishing it: The principal Inducements for doing it now were first the Effects of an Act, which I insisted upon their making at my entrance into the Administration of the Government, before I would consent to a new Emission of Bills of Credit, for securing to the Creditors the Value, every Debt was of at the time of its being contracted, against any Subsequent Depreciation of the Bills, in which it was payable; which thó it has been in a great measure eluded, has had so much Effect as to make the Debtors sometimes sick of the Depreciations of the Bills (which are very sudden and irregular) and on that Account less averse to put an end to 'em; and 2^{dly} the prospect of being eas'd of the heavy load of Taxes lay'd on several Years next ensuing, by having the Publick Debt paid off with the sum granted by Parliament; which indeed would be a most seasonable Relief to the People, and contribute greatly to their Prosperity and Satisfaction at this Juncture: But I am perswaded these Motives would not of themselves have prevail'd in the House of Representatives, had not their present Speaker M^r Hutcheson, in concert with whom alone this Act was Originally Plann'd, and all measures previously settled, by his extraordinary Abilities and uncommon Influence with the Members, manag'd and conducted it thrò the Opposition and Difficulties, it long labour'd under in passing the House; being almost the whole Business of five weeks there: which I mention to Your Grace because, as by the Charter of the Province, the Election of members of the Assembly is annual,

and it is uncertain what turn the passing of this Act may give to ensuing Elections, I could not answer for another Assemblys passing the like Act, if this should not take Effect; which if it fails of doing the Points intended to be secur'd by it must run a great Risque of being lost.

For avoiding this Danger, I should have been glad, if I could have induc'd the Assembly to have pass'd the Act, without supposing any particular time for the Arrival of the money granted by Parliament or to have suppos'd a longer day for the Payment of it; but that could not be done; for the view of its coming in time to ease the People of the great arrear of their taxes (which lye heavy upon 'em) was, as I have observ'd to Your Grace, one of the main inducements with those, who Voted for the Act.

My Desire of seeing these great Points for the Interests of the Colonies of New England and the Trade of their mother Country with 'em settled, & Promoting his Majesty's Service by that means, have occasion'd my being more particular in my Observations to your Grace upon this Act than I should otherwise have been; which I hope Your Grace will not disapprove.

I am with the most Dutiful Regard
My Lord Duke,
Your Grace's most
obedient & most Devoted Servant
W. SHIRLEY

HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF BEDFORD.

300

PROCLAMATION REQUIRING LICENSING OF LIQUOR RETAILERS¹

At a Council held on Board the Beaufort Monday 17 July 1749.

.....

His Excellency read to the Council a Proclamation with regard to The Settlers quitting the Colony without permission, which was approved & order'd to be publish'd in the Camp the same Evening. A proclamation against the retailing of Spirituous Liquors without a License was likewise read & approved of and order'd to be publish'd in the Camp.

301

PROCLAMATION PENALIZING UNLICENSED RETAILING OF LIQUOR²

At a Council held on Board the Beaufort on Monday the 28th of August 1749.

.....

Ordered That a Proclamation be publish'd to inforce One of the 17. July against such as shall retail spirituous Liquors without a License and that a Penalty be added of 20 Shillings Sterling for each offence to be paid to the Informers—and That all Retailers of Liquors be forbid on the same Penalty to entertain any company after nine at Night.

.....

¹N.S. B series. Vol. 4. pp. 20.

²N.S. B. series. Vol. 4. p. 40. B.T.N.S. Vol. 43.

302

PRICE OF DRESSED LUMBER IMPORTED FROM BOSTON ¹

.....
 August 1749.

Governor Cornwallis contracted for the frames and materials to erect wooden buildings for barracks and officers' quarters, to be brought by sea from Boston. Boards, he says, he cannot procure under £4 per 1000 feet, the price being raised by a dry season, unfavorable to the work of saw mills. He was obliged to obtain a large quantity to help the people to get under cover. He had sent an officer to Boston, on purpose to get lumber at fair prices. 20-31 August. Many houses were begun, and huts, log houses, &c., already up for more than half a mile on each side of the town. (The original limits of the town extended South to Salter street, and North to Buckingham street, being about half a mile on the shore and about one quarter mile inland. This plan, however, was soon after extended both North and South.) A good many people from Louisbourg settled at Halifax at this time, and several from New England.

.....

303

PENALTY IN STERLING FOR AIDING DESERTING SETTLERS²

At a Council held on Board the Beauport on Monday 18th Sept^r. 1749.

Present

His Excellency the Governor

Capt. Jo. Rous

John Horseman

John Salusbury

Commander of

Charles Lawrence

Hugh Davidson

His Majesty's Sloop

Benjamin Green

William Steele

Albany

.....

Ordered that the Naval Officer take Bonds of every Master of a Vessel of £50 St^s. For every Settler they shall carry out of the Colony without the governors License.

304

PREMIUM FOR DEAD INDIANS; SUPPLIES TO BE PURCHASED³

At a Council held on Board the Beauport on Sunday the 1st. Octob^r. 1749.

Present

His Excellency the Governor

John Horseman

John Gorham

Charles Lawrence

Ben. Green

} Esq^{rs}.

Edward How

John Salusbury

Hugh Davidson

.....

That a Premium be promised of Ten Guineas for every Indian Killed or Taken Prisoner.

.....

¹ History of Nova Scotia, Beamish Murdoch. Vol. 11. pp. 155-156.

² N.S. series B. Vol. 4. pp. 58-59.

³ N.S. B series. Vol. 4. pp. 62-63.

That M^r. William Clapham be directed to raise a Company of Volunteers in this Settlement who may scour the country round the Bay, who shall have the same pay and provisions as the Troops here & the reward of Ten Guineas for every Indian they shall take or destroy.

That a further present not exceeding One Thousand Bushells of corn be sent to the S^t. Johns Indians —

That Cap^t. Handfield have orders to Buy at Minas 500 Bushells of Wheat which should be made into Biscuit and 500 Bushells of Pease—to be ready to be ship'd as soon as possible.

305

PURCHASE OF COINS TO PAY TROOPS ¹3^d. October 1749 —

SIR

The Ordnance post being detain'd on Acc^t. of Letters to be sent to M^r. Cowley; that from Chiboucto is arriv'd an hour ago which by the by brought me no letters except one from Captain Handfield from Munis. He writes no word that you refer him to me for the payment of the Soldjers kept to work there. I have told him to send a stated Acc^t. to You to be laid before the Governour, att certain periods, of what people & the time they are employ'd which when approv'd there an order may be sent to me to discharge it out of the funds in my hands, a method I should choose as thereby those acc^{ts}. will have the approbation of the Governour before they are paid & pass the proper Audit—If you have receiv'd my letters by the Ship Elizabeth you will see that I purchas'd of the Master of that Shipp £50 sterl^s. worth in peices of eight which will bearly do to pay the Six Companys the third months payment just at hand so that if the supply doth not come before that time I shall find myself entirely out of cash — When it comes I shall have what I brought here, that is three months pay ending in February within fifty pounds sterl^s. The credit of the 2. on Gould which is to answer for part of these £2500 will amount for the Six months att an average of the Effectives to about £780 Sterl out of which what I have or may find Cash to furnish you will allow must be deducted the remainder in a sett or setts of Bills on the Agent — I shall either remitt to the Governour att Chibucto or to any body else he pleases in Boston or in England. In the mean time the money remitted & passing through my hands shall be appropriated to the pay of the Troops for which it is chiefly design'd or to the Public Service as His Excellency shall direct, Tho' till I am more certain wether I can raise Coin upon my Bills I would keep all I can that comes from you for the first of these uses, & therefore should choose the Expences of Munis might be paid att chibucto 'till I am stronger in Cash than what will barely answer the pay of the Troops till february next. It is true you will be oblig'd to advance to that part of Prendregust's Company with you the pay from the 25th Instant to which time they are only paid, & that will lessen something the payment on this side —

As I suppose the Ordnance post by M^r. Crowley's return will cease I would propose to keep it going once a week as usual, allowing twelve days for going & coming @ 3/6 each of the two men, that is 7/ a day would make £4. 4 P^r. week, it might be kept going one month longer or else I might send my letters to Munis & Captain Handfield be directed to dispatch them from thence to Chiboucto which last might be done cheeper the express from Manis to be paid at Chi-

¹ Brown Collection, Nova Scotia, M. 651A. pp. 111-113. This letter is from Mascarene.

bucto & that from hencee to Munis here. I cutt out more work for writing tho' I have been jaded for this month & now can hardly hold my penn to assure you again that I am sincerely your's—

To Mr. Davidson 3^d. Oct^r. 1749.—

306

CASH PAID AT CHIBUCTO PRIOR TO 7 OCT. 1749¹

Abstract of the Acco^t of Cash paid by order of His Excellency Governor Cornwallis, at Chebucto, preceding the 7th of October 1749.

	Str ^s .
To Cash paid for Boards, Planks, Shingles, Bricks, Joysts, Frames, Clapboards, &c ^a	£1546 1 9
To Ditto paid to Artificers, Soldiers & Labourers at the severall Works.	1596 15 8
To Ditto paid Sundries for unloading the Ordnance Stores &c ^a that came from Louisbourg.	170 12 6
To Ditto paid Sundries for Mollasses and Rum to the Soldiers and Settlers.	145 10 10
To Ditto paid Lieu ^t Col ^l Mascarene &c ^a for Acco ^t of the Garrison of Annapolis Royal.	1116 9 6
To Ditto paid Captain John Gorham for Acc ^t of his Company of Rangers.	300 12 “
To Ditto paid Sundries for Expresses and other small Expences.	212 11 “
To Ditto paid Sundries to Acco ^t of Sloops and other small Vessels in the service of the Govern ^{mt} here.	167 10 7
To Ditto paid to Acco ^t of Erecting a Fort and Blockhouse at Minas.	141 11 3
To Ditto sent to Lieu ^t Martin to Boston to purchase Sundries for the Colony.	500 “ “
To Ditto advanced to Sundry Officers upon the Establishment, upon Acco ^t	147 10 “
	£6045 5 1

307

REWARD OFFERED IN STERLING²

At a Council held in the Governors Apartment at Halifax on Saturday the 14th of October 1749.

Present

His Excellency the Governor

John Horseman	John Salusbury	}	Esqrs.
Charles Lawrence	Hugh Davidson		
Benjamin Green	William Steele		

Order'd a Proclamation to be published with a Promise of Ten Pounds St: reward to whoever shall discover the person or persons that assaulted Roger Sowden the constable—and likewise a pardon to any of the Accomlices that shall discover the rest.

.....

¹ N.S. A series. Vol. 35, pp. 77-78. A. & W.I. Vol. 31. p. 124.

² N.S. B series. Vol. 4. p. 64.

308

BLACKSMITH'S SUCCESS IN NOVA SCOTIA¹

A copy of a letter, dated Nov. 30, 1749, from Geo. Hick, late a blacksmith of York, who went over to Nova Scotia last spring.

My dear and loving wife,

"This being the fourth letter I have sent you, and I hope that they all found you in good health as I am at present, and in a very good state of life, and liveth very well, but could be very glad you would come over, where you'd live better than ever you did in old *England*: a country well fortified with batteries and cannon, well supplied with wood and water; plenty of salt provisions and fresh meat, and fish of all sorts; and where there is plenty of work, and good wages, and every common labourer that is willing to work in the summer time, will earn 2s. 6d. a day, and a tradesman 5s. a day. I being set up for myself, keeps a man at work with me, and pays him 7s. 6d. a week from martinmas till candlemas. I sell rum by quart, and in smaller quantities. I buy it at 3s. a gallon, and lays out two guineas a week in it, by which I find I get money very fast; I am this day worth 50£ in cash and goods, but my lot of fifty acres will not be set out till the spring. My dear, I live as well as man can desire, I want for no money nor cloaths, I want for no victuals nor drink, nor lodging, I want for nothing but you and my dear children, and should be very glad that you would come in the fleet, the next spring in the year 50; you shall be kindly welcome to enjoy my prosperous labour, as you may live an easy life, without labour to toil yourself. Pray, if you can, send a letter before you come; direct your letter for *Halifax in Nova Scotia*.

I am your loving husband G. HICK.

309

SLOOP FOR DELIVERING MONEY & SUPPLIES TO NOVA SCOTIA²

Memorial for the Owners of the Sloop Cornwallis

Aug^t 1749

Lieutenant William Martin having been sent to Boston by His Excellency Governor Cornwallis with written instructions from Him to hasten the necessary materials for the Souldiers Barracks before the Winter, and to contract for Lumber and other materials wanted by the publick for carrying on the Works at Halifax as they should from time to time be ordered—Was (before his departure upon said Service) told by M^r. Davidson that he had obtained His Excellency's Leave & Approbation to buy a Sloop in order to be employed in carrying said Materials from Boston, and that the reason both for his taking such a resolution and the Governour's consenting thereto was to reduce the hye of Vessels employed in the Governments Service which was then found to be very extravagant. M^r. Davidson therefore commissioned said Martin to buy a Sloop fit for this purpose when he should arrive at Boston, & likewise desired him to be one half concern'd to which he the s^d. Martin (finding that His Excellency had no objections) did immediately concert; and accordingly upon his Arrival at Boston purchased a Sloop of 80 Tons Burthen, having first complied with such part of his instructions from His Excellency the Governor as either requir'd or admitted of immediate dispatch.

¹ The Gentleman's Magazine, January, 1750. Vol. XX. p. 42.

² N.S. A series. Vol. 43. pp. 113-122. B.T.N.S. Vol. 13. H: 20.

5th trip

Dollars being now much wanted in the Colony, M^r. Bannerman was dispatched with the Sloop and Letter of Credit upon M^r. Kilby to M^r. Martin to purchase Dollars, but M^r. Martin having been disappointed in that and in a cargo of Lime which he expected, because at that time the first news of the Colony Bills being protested was heard at Boston—She was detained there 'till the end of April when he loaded her with Bricks, Boards, Firelocks, Indian Corn &c—and she arrived and was unloaded at Halifax about the middle of April 1750.

6th Trip

The Governments Vessels being at this time all upon duty in different parts of the Province—The Cornwallis was ordered to take M^r. Davidson on board & proceed with him to Boston & there wait his orders — accordingly she sailed towards the end of May — & having received Dollars & some Settlers on Board was dispatched immediately for Halifax where she arrived & delivered her Cash, and was very soon after dispatched by His Excellency to bring M^r. Davidson home to Halifax.

As the Sloop had never been in any Service but that of the Government while the property of these Owners, and in so short a time as between the Month of September 1749 & the end of July 1750 performed the above Trips in the Service the Owners believed as no positive Contract for her had been made His Excellency would chuse to pay her at £500 old Tenor by the Month, which they imagined would be thought very reasonable considering the Service she did, the Roominess of the Vessel as well as Her saving the great expense the Government would have been put to had they hyred Vessels by the Run, & paid the Demurrage they would have incurr'd thro' default of the Tradespeople & others employ'd by the Contractors to furnish the different Materials she brought.

But much noise having been spread abroad, as if the Owners had imposed this Vessel upon the Government, when they themselves were in the Service, And several insinuations having been made, as that the Vessel was employed by them in private Trade, when she was charged as in the employ of the Governments. His Excellency delayed paying the hyre 'till the truth should appear.

The owners having now lyen out of their Money a considerable time (which has been of great Prejudice to M^r Martin who was chiefly engaged) & nobody has undertaken to make evident the aspersions thrown out against them—They ever had the Interest of the Colony too much at heart to have any such selfish views, & they do not only aver that this Vessel never was employed by them in any private Trade, But also that if they do receive the hyre of £500 old Ten^r. P Month, during the time she was in the Service, they will nevertheless be considerable Losers by the Bargain without His Excellency's relief.

And to show how far this Vessel has been of advantage or disadvantage to the Owners, they shall take the Liberty to state the whole expense in profit & Loss incurred while she was their property—

The Sloop D ^r .		old Tenor	—
1749 Aug ^r . 31 st . Her price..	£3000	“	—
Her Repairs & Outfitt..	700	“	17
Her Refitting Acco ^t . April 1750..	894	“	6
Her Portlidge Bill £1946 “ 18 “ 6 }		“	7
Her Provisions — 693 “ 18 “ 3 }	2640	“	16
		“	9
Total old Tenor..	£7236	“	—
		“	10
The Sloop C ^r .			
By an Old Main Sail..	£ 50		
By her price when sold off at Boston..	2000		
		2050	“
		“	—
Old Ten ^r	£5186	“	—
		“	10

The Owners are now in advance

To make up this great outlay if His Excellency the Governor pays the Owners only £500 old Ten^r P Trip for the 7 Summer Trips she made & £700 old Ten^r. for the Winter Trip (the exact rate of all other Vessels then in the Service) it will amount to—

	4200	“	—	“	0
The Owners will lose old Ten ^r	£ 986	“	—	10	
The Owners in Advance.	£5186	“	—	10	
But if His Excellency will pay the Owners at the rate of £500 P Month } for the Ten Months she was in the Service it will amount to }					
					5000
The Owners will only lose.	£ 186	“	—	“	10

From the above State of Affairs it does very plainly appear what the Owners must suffer from this Service—The Extraordinary Expense incur'd on the Vessel, arises chiefly from the great Wages paid to Seamen, & for Provisions to them, & to the great number of Settlers and Artificers brought from New England Every Trip she made, & of which no charge was ever brought against the Government—The money paid upon these two Articles amounting to no less than £2640 “ 16 “ 9 Old Ten^r. And should there be any doubt of the Verity of these Facts the Owners are possess of & can bring sufficient evidence to prove them.

It is therefore humbly hoped His Excellency the Governor will take this case into his consideration & allow the owners all the relief the nature of the thing will admit of.

Dated Boston (New England)
8 October 1751.

And humbly submitted to His Excellency Governor Cornwallis's consideration by

His Excellency's
most obedient,
and most humble
Servant

WILL. MARTIN.

310

LIQUOR LICENSE FEE OF ONE GUINEA PER MONTH¹

December 1749.

Licenses to sell liquors were issued by the government, on each of which a tax was paid of one guinea a month for the use of the poor. The number granted from July to December, inclusive, was eighteen.

311

CREDIT CERTIFICATES TO BE HONOURED AT EIGHT²

Copy

HALIFAX Janry 25th 1749/50

SIR,

¹History of Nova Scotia, Beamish Murdoch, Vol. II. p. 152.

²N.S. A series. Vol. 36. pp. 29-31. A. & W.I. Vol. 596. 1749/50.

I was astonished to see a Letter in French from an English Officer to me you say that the Priest lent you Money to ransom you and M^r. Hanfeld from the Indians if you are ransomed why dont you come away: you mention the sum paid for M^r Hanfields Ransom then why dont he return home I see no Appearance of Sincerity or Bonne foi in this Affair If M^r De Leutre or the Indians have a mind to ransom the Prisoners why do they not send to me? I am told they have stopt an Inhabitant of Annapolis Royal that went with proposals from your Friends to them.

Sir I pitty your condition but must say your Party behaved ill to suffer themselves to be taken without firing a Shot almost within Cover of the Canon of your Fort but this is passed shall say no more upon it if any thing is wanted for your self or any of the Prisoners. You may give Certificates as you used to do at Minas. Your Certificates shall be paid at Sight I know no other method of giving credit in those Parts.

I am your humble
 Servant
 (signed) ED. CORNWALLIS

To Lieutenant WILLIAM HAMILTON

312

SETTLERS NOT LIABLE FOR PREVIOUS DEBTS¹

At a Council held at the Governors on Friday the 2^d. Feb^r. 17 ⁴⁹/₅₀

Present	
His Excellency the Governor	
John Horseman	John Salusbury
Cha ^s . Lawrence	Hugh Davidson
Ben. Green	William Steele

} Esq^{rs}.

The Governor told the Council that his design in calling them this day was to consult with them, what Regulations ought to be made with regard to Debts contracted by the Settlers in England or in the Colonys in case these Debts should come to be pursued in any Court of this Province . . . It was observed that it is the general Custom in the colonys to allow no Debts to be pleadable against the Settlers, unless contracted for goods imported into the Colony, and recourse being had to the Acts of Assembly of Virginia. It appear'd that this was the standing Law of that Colony. It was added that it seems to be one of the Ends and advantages of New Colonys to serve as a Refuge to unfortunate Debtors, that by Labour & Industry they may have an opportunity to retrieve their Fortunes and be again usefull.

It was observed on the other side, That a Regulation of this sort makes a Colony the Refuge of cheats Rogues and fraudulent Bankrupts, That most new Colony's have been oblig'd to admit all sorts of men, as they had not the same advantages Encouragement and assistance from their mother country as

¹ N.S. B series, Vol. 4. pp. 110-113.

this But that here there seemd to be no necessity for such a General Protection. That a method might possibly be fallen upon whereby the Person & even the real Estate of Settlers might be secure, But that all Personal Estates should be liable for Just Debts wheresoever contracted—

It being agreed in the Debate, That it is absolutely necessary that their persons and Lots be free from Former debts, They being sent here on purpose to people the Province and Cultivate the spots of Lands allotted them, and as it may be infinite advantage to a Debtor to be allowed some time at least to exercise his profession without Interruption by Law Suits, His Excellency proposed to follow the Custom of the other Colony's for a certain time limited, Till his Majesty's Pleasure should be known. Which being unanimously approved of, It was resolved That from this day to the second of February 1750.51 no Debts contracted in England or in any of the Colonys prior to the Establishment of this Settlement, or to the Debtors arrival here as a Settler shall be pleadable in any Court of Judicature in this Province except for goods imported or orderd to be imported into the Province.

That this Resolution be sent to the Clerk of the County Court and orderd to be read at the first meeting of the Justices & enter'd in their Books.

The Master of a Vessel in the Harbour having petitiond for Liberty to ship Five men belonging to the Settlement in order to proceed on his Voyage to Carolina & thence to England, The Council were unanimously of opinion that this would be a Precedent of dangerous consequence, & therefore that Oliver Noyes the master of the Neptune be acquainted that leave to ship Settlers cannot be granted him.

Compared & Examined & found to be a True Copy.

HUGH DAVIDSON

313

FINE, PILLORY AND LASHES FOR UNLICENSED RETAILING OF LIQUOR¹

At a Council held at the Governor's on
Friday the 23^d. Feb^r. 1749. 50.

.....

The Council took into Consideration the great number of Houses that sell Spirituous Liquors without License. The Grand Jury having presented near forty several Methods were proposed to prevent this for the future, One was to lay a Considerable Duty upon all Spirits imported, This was thought not adviseable in the infancy of the Settlement. Another was to increase the Penalty upon Conviction, and the reward to the Informer, but it being allowed that these great penalties and rewards to informers seldom or never have the desired Effect. After some debate It was agreed that besides the fine and forfeiture of Liquors a Corporal punishment ought to be inflicted such as woud render the Retailers infamous.

Resolved that over & above the Penalties declared by former Acts of Council, any Person convicted of selling Spirituous Liquors without the Governors License shall for the 1st. Offence set in the Pillory or Stocks for one Hour, and for the second shall receive 20 Lashes—

¹ N.S. B series. Vol. 4. pp. 114-115.

Order'd a Proclamation to be publish'd to this Effect—

Resolved, That it be declared That no Tavern whatever shall Entertain Company o[r] Sell Spirits or any Liquor whatever on Sundays, That the Penalty for transgressing this Act be the same as for retailing Liquors without License.

314

FUNDS FOR NOVA SCOTIA¹

Parliament voted 16 March, 1750:

For expenses of the war in America—intended expedition against Canada, and succour of Nova Scotia.	£122,246	16	4
For transport and support of settlers in Nova Scotia	36,476	3	10
For support of colony of Nova Scotia for 1750. . . .	59,778	19	2

315

CONDITIONS IN NOVA SCOTIA²

Extract of a letter from Halifax, in Nova Scotia, dated March 20, 1749, 1750:—

“ We are all happily arrived in this country, after a voyage of two months and three days. At our first landing, we were obliged to live in tents, like soldiers in the field, having no other habitations; but were soon after ordered by our Governor to cut down a great number of trees, (all the country being a wood, quite wild and overgrown), to clear a large piece of ground, which we actually did, and finished this work, as we were ordered, in the space of six weeks, after which the country was divided among the new inhabitants by lots, 60 feet in length and 40 in breadth, being given to each settler to build their houses. There was no such thing as a carpenter or bricklayer, every one being obliged to be his own architect, and perform the work with his own hands—not so much as a workman was to be had, all having enough to do for themselves. The Government assisted us with boards & nails, which were brought from Boston, in New England, and every day we see some sloops arrive from thence with boards and shingles.

“ Many of the English built very poor houses, and many of them none at all, being incapable of such business, and therefore were obliged to shelter themselves all the winter in their tents. The country is all a wilderness, as you may easily imagine, having never, from the beginning of the world been inhabited by any rational creature; for the natives are as wild as beasts: every thing growing and rotting of itself, without the least cultivation.

“ The earth is good clay, and stony ground, and for what appears by that part which is cleared and the town built upon, there is good hope that any seed or plants will do exceedingly well, the soil above being a good black earth.

“ Every thing necessary, as victuals and clothing, is to be had here: for ships are daily arriving. Meat is to be bought at a tolerable price. Beef, mutton and

¹ History of Nova Scotia, Beamish Murdoch. Vol. II. p. 176.

² History of Nova Scotia, Beamish Murdoch. Vol. II. pp. 185-186.

pork, from 4d. to 1½d. a pound. Coffee and chocolate for 6d. a pound. Bohea tea 7s. the pound. Green tea is indeed scarce, and at a very high price, and likewise fine sugar: what you buy in London for 7 pence is sold here for 16; and brown sugar bought at London for 3d. you must pay here 8d. for. Fowls, geese, ducks and wine, are at a tolerable price; and rum costs but half the money it costs in England. All that belongs to cloathing is extremely dear.

“Fish we have here in great abundance in summer time. There are lobsters, mackerels, cod, herrings, eels, rock fish, mussels, flat fish, and others, for which I have no name. This is a good provision, and to be had sometimes for nothing. Our fishery is daily more and more improved.

“When we first came here, the Indians, in a friendly manner, brought us lobsters and other fish in plenty, being satisfied for them by a bit of bread and some meat; but now they come no more, but are turned our adversaries; and when they get one of our people in their power, they will carry him along with them, and put him to death in a barbarous manner. They don't live in a certain place, but are here and there, running up and down the country. They are a very wild people; their clothes generally black and ragged; their hair black and long, like hogs' bristles, over their heads and faces. They live like beasts. Our soldiers take great pains to drive them away, and clear the country of them. We have also some strong forts built for the security of the town. And now there are twice as many new inhabitants as arrived at first from England, a great many from Cape Breton and New England having settled here likewise; and we are assured that above 2000 more will arrive this summer from England.

“P.S.—If you know of any who intend to come over, let them bring no money, but tapes, thread, stockings, linen, &c., for they will double the value.”

316

BOSTON MONEY DIFFICULT TO OBTAIN¹

My LORDS

I am honoured with Your Lordships of the 17 of Feb^r. You may be assured that I shall be as frugal as possible— not a pound shall be expended by me unnecessarily. But My Lords without money you could have had no Town no Settlement & indeed no Settlers — Tis very certain that the public money clear'd the Ground, built the town, secured it, kept both Soldiers & Settlers from starving with Cold or deserting & has brought down almost one thousand Settlers from the Colonys. Lots in Halifax are now worth 50 Guineas, if there was no public money circulating, Lots would be given for a Gallon of Rum — The money is laid out in building Forts, barracks, Storehouses, Hospital, Church, Wharf — Public Works all, that seem absolutely necessary.

The Discredit my Bills have fallen into gives me great Uneasiness — So far as I can learn these bills brought more money than any Governments bills ever did before, not excepting those of the Ordnance. Not one Bill was sold at Boston under 1100 for 100 now nobody will take them — a Vessel that waited at Boston to bring me money comes away without a Dollar — Merchants that owe their fortunes to the Public Money have refused to advance an Officer employed by me 100£ St. upon my letter of Credit — Unless the Credit of my Bills is restored 40,000£ will not go further now than 30,000£ did last year.

.....

¹ N.S. A series. Vol. 36. pp. 276-283. B.T.N.S. Vol. 9. F. 148.

I have laid in a quantity of Lumber in the Kings Yard this Spring at a reasonable Price, for want of a Stock I have been sometimes obliged to pay 5 £ p^r M. – the Settlers have paid 6£ – I have got them lately at 3£ 10, 3£ & 55th. No more boards are given to Settlers upon any Account.

.....

The King's Brewhouse being now ready I propose to let it to a Person that will oblige himself to furnish beer to the Settlement & sell it to the Settlers at no higher a rate than 2^d. p^r. Gallon – And for the use of the House &c. to pay the Public 40 £ per annum.

.....

My LORDS

This Letter goes by an Express dispatched by the Advice of the Council this day.

But 'tis impossible to have a more important Occasion for an Express, as Your Lordships will think when you hear, that La Corne & Loutre are at the head of 2500 men at Chinecto – That Major Lawrence with his Detachment was obliged to reembark the same day he landed there – That all the Inhabitants of La Riviere de Canard, Minas, Piziquid & Cobequid are about retiring from the Province, threaten'd with a general Massacre by La Corne & Loutre. . . .

.....

I hope Your Lordships will press this matter effectually – If sufficient Force is sent & *my Credit restored* I will answer for it – That the Province will soon be as valuable as ever it was proposed whether the French Inhabitants stay or go. But without Force & without money nothing can be done.

As this Affair equally concerns all the Northern Colonys I shall send Accounts of the French proceedings to the Governors of Massachusetts Bay & New Hampshire.

.....

I am
My Lords
Your Lordships
most obedient and
devoted Humble Servant
ED: CORNWALLIS

HALIFAX

April y^e 30th 1750
The R^t Hon^l Lords of
Trade & Plantations.

317

REQUEST FOR 10000 DOLLARS¹

HALIFAX 30th April 1750.

SIR,

As you are the Person Employed by M^r Kilby to send supplys ordered by the Board of Trade from Boston and as you may have had from him a true Account of the present Credit of the Province, and so will know what you have to trust to, I choose to apply myself to you as the most proper Person to supply what stores and money may be wanted for the Service of this Province – You will know from M^r Kilby that altho' there may be a delay, there can

¹ N.S. A series. Vol. 36. pp. 289-290. B.T.N.S. Vol. 10. G. 4.

be no doubt of the Publick Bills from this Colony being answer'd. I may likewise assure you or any Man that advances money for this Service will be satisfied in proportion to the Credit the Government shall require.

I desire you will send me by the first opportunity Ten thousand Dollars - and you will supply Lieut Martin with what he may want to fulfill his Engagements

I am S^r

Yours &c.

M^r THO^s HANCOCK

(signed) ED: CORNWALLIS

318

BILLS AT PREMIUM OF 6 $\frac{2}{3}$ %¹

M^{rs} Lewis lately arrived from Nova Scotia attending acquainted the Board with the following particulars relative to the present State of this Province—Viz^t

That the Commissary of the Stores M^r Campbell trades—That M^r Campbell is acquainted with M^r Davidson. That M^r Maegie is in partnership with M^r Campbell and is very great with M^r Davidson. That M^r Campbell is Commissary of the Husbandry Tools and deals in dry Goods, but not in some Things that he delivers out—That M^r Morgan trades for M^r Davidson—That M^r Mureau serves out the Rum & Molasses to the French who work. That M^r Mureau has a Salary of 150^{lb} from M^r Davidson—That M^r Calendar is concerned with M^r Davidson and has a Store-house. That M^r Gray who lodges at M^r Scott's in the Minorities sends M^r Davidson Goods by all Opportunities. That it is the general opinion that M^r Davidson trades. That the Inhabitants did propose to draw up a Petition to Lord Halifax of his proceedings, but were afraid. That this Trade is prejudicial & that he Trades with the Government money. That he has sold cheaper than others could sell who paid Freight—Has sold it out by retail as cheap as Merchants buy it whole sale at Boston. That it was the opinion of the Merchants that they should get Redress if they sent to England. That M^r Davidson is haughty gives himself very little concern about the Settlers but that everybody loves the Governor. That She has heard Davidson's Transactions repeated to M^r Salisbury who behaves very well, and that they want a few more such, and that he takes a great deal of pains to do publick good—That there are three or four appointed to deliver out Rum to the Settlers. That some Bricks were stole from M^r Lewis & they took up two Persons—one Carr a Bricklayer, the other a Taylor who confessed they had stole some. That they were put into prison by order of Justice Collier, stay'd there a few hours and were bail'd by Ephraim Cooke. That the Bricklayer worked with Cooke. That the Governor ordered them to be released. That they were tryed and cast to be whipp'd, but that M^r. Cooke begg'd it off and the Governor forgave them. That they also lost sheep upwards of an 100 head that they took up some Persons for the Robbery but did not prosecute them. That at first there was a good deal of money stirring but at last in want of it. That they gave the Secretary six and two thirds P C^t for Bills. That they could get Bills cheaper from the Paymaster of the Regiments who sell at 5 P cent—but that the Master of Ships would not take the Paymaster of the Army's Bills—Bills were at so large a praeium that Merchants chose rather to pay Money—That people used to make M^r Davidson presents to gain his Favour. That M^r Davidson's People were very miserable when they came—now the Top Men in the place all Scotchmen—and that he favours no others.

¹ N.S. A series. Vol. 37. pp. 91-94. B.T. Journals. Vol. 58. 1750 May 29th.

METHODS OF SUPPLYING SPECIE FROM NEW YORK¹

To the Hon^{ble} Edw^d Cornwallis Esq^r Governor of Nova Scotia.

SIR,

.....

We are informed that M^r Davidson employs three Persons as Agents under him for the Sale of His goods, Men who are now in a thriving Way tho' they came to the Province in the utmost Poverty and Distress; that these Persons are the reputed Owners of several large Warehouses, which it has never been within the Compass of their Fortunes to build or fill with Goods; that these Storehouses were built by the publick Workmen and We must observe too at a Time when Ships were kept at an immense Charge to serve for Storehouses: In one Word, M^r Davidson is represented to Us as a general Merchant who deals in Rum, Boards and all sorts of Lumber, in Furniture, Apparel, and every kind of Merchandize. When We consider how large Sums of publick Money have passed thro' his Hands, and that by the imperfect Abstract of Accounts hitherto sent over the Sums appearing there to have been disbursed fall always very short of the Money drawn for upon the Agent here, We cannot but apprehend that the publick Money has been employed by M^r Davidson in carrying on those extensive Dealings. Nobody entertains a Thought the least expressive of any Diffidence in Your Integrity, but when one, to whom so much is entrusted, is thus represented to Us as acting in a manner so injurious to that Trust, We have too just Reasons to conceive the strongest suspicions of him. You know of what Importance it is to keep up a Currency of Specie in Your Province, and We doubt not of Your having give proper Orders for this Purpose; but We have Reason to think that those Directions have not been effectually observed by those who have had the Execution of them. Have not Dollars been bought at New York at a large Premium, then re-exported and afterwards another Premium paid upon bringing them back again? We are informed, that this Want of Specie has been occasioned by a strange Mismanagement of M^r Davidson, who obliges Merchants desirous of Bills to take their Payments in Specie, and that instead of encouraging People to take off his Bills he insists upon their being paid in Money, and will not let them have Bills, unless they pay him a Premium of £6. 13. 4 P Cent. the infallible Consequence of which must be constant Scarcity of Specie.

.....

We must observe to You that Rum to the Value of £500 Sterl. charged in that Account to have been sent to Annapolis, where there are only a few Officers and the Garrison (and they had just been indulged with an Additional four Pence which they had never had before) seems to have been an immoderate Allowance. Surely the Officers at least might have bought Rum out of their Pay; but admitting they could not, 3000 Gallons will still seem a very excessive Allowance for the small Number of Officers You have.

The same may be said of the 15,000 Gallons of Molasses, and the 10,000 of Rum consumed by the Settlers between July and December, which surely seems more than could be wanted for the Use of the Number you had, all this Rum being over and above what they are entitled to from the Contractor.

When We consider what the Amount of these Articles is and recollect that M^r Davidson deals in Rum and Molasses issuing them Himself or by an Agent of His own, You will not be surpris'd that We suspect great mismanagement in this Article; and still when We assure You that We are credibly informed, that

¹ N.S. A series. Vol. 37. pp. 159-191. B.T.N.S. Vol. 34. p. 261. 1750 June 14th.

a Person bought a Quantity of Rum for M^r. Martin at Boston at the Rate of Seventeen Shillings and Sixpence old Tenor equal to One Shilling and Nine Pence Sterling P. Gallon, that this Rum was consigned by M^r. Martin to M^r. Callender at Halifax; that it was not delivered to M^r Callender, but by His Direction issued from the Ship to the Orders of Mess^{rs} Davidson & Buckley; And We find in M^r Martin's New England Account sent to M^r Kilby, this Rum is charged by him as if bought of Callender at Boston, Part of it at the Rate of two Shillings Sterl^r. and Part at the Rate of two Shillings and Six Pence Sterling. For this and for other Reasons We recommend it to You to be strict and exact in the Examination of M^r. Martin's Accounts.

Your very loving Friends
and humble Servants,
DUNK HALIFAX
J. GRENVILLE,
C. TOWNSHEND

WHITEHALL
June 14th 1750.

320

PUBLIC MARKET ESTABLISHED¹

At a Council held at the Governor's on—the 14th. June 1750.

Present

His Excellency the Governor

John Horseman
John Sallisbury

John Gorham
W^m. Steele Esq^{rs}.

Upon His Excellency's representing to the Council the necessity of beginning to regulate something concerning the Markets, It was resolved that a place be immediately appropriated for a Market place for Black Cattle & Sheep brought to the settlement—& that a place be appointed for the retailing of all Butcher Meat —& a clerk of the Market—

Ed. Cornwallis.

HUGH DAVIDSON.

321

SUPPLY OF DOLLARS AT 4 SH. 6 D.²

BOSTON

16. June, 1750.

MY LORD

The Governor wrote to the Board of Trade by Taggart, that upon the news of the payment of his Bills being postponed, the Credit of the Colony was entirely stopd at Boston, that the Sloop that waited to bring money had come away without a Dollar, that M. Apthorp & Hancock had refused to advance a Small Sum to L^t. Martin to pay a draught on him.

² N.S. A series. Vol. 37. pp. 198-215. B.T.N.S. Vol. 10. G. 21.

¹ N.S. A series. Vol. 37. pp. 198-215. B.T.N.S. Vol. 10. G. 21.

The Governor immediately applied to M^r Hancock to whom M^r Kilby had sent a letter of Credit with directions to send without loss of time, 10,000 Dollars to Halifax, & to supply M. Martin with what should be necessary to fulfil his Engagements, He having had some time before Orders to repair to his Company.

Several Vessels arrived from Boston without any Answer from M^r. Hancock. There was no money to be got at Halifax — The Artificers & Workmen could not be paid — Col. Mascarene wanted money to pay the additional Groats.

The Confidence every one has in The Governor prevented any ill Consequences, but the Situation was so disagreeable & even dangerous that His Excellency was pleased to send me to Boston to raise the necessary Supply upon the best terms I could, & to consult among the Merchants the most sure & saving methods of supplying all the Demands of the Colony for the future.

.....

The Governor gave me two Letters of Credit one on M^r Kilby & another on Capt: Wilson in case the public bills should not have Credit. He likewise sent L. Martin a bill on Capt. Wilson for 500 £ — In case the bills he drew in Winter should be refused, as Mauger's Schooner that carried the letter of Advice to M^r Kilby was lost.

.....

I have never yet received one penny of public money upon any Account, nor have I taken one sixpence by way of fee perquisite or emolument in any Shape whatever — And I never desire to receive one farthing if any Part of my Conduct when examined, shall appear unworthy of an honest man.

I may have committed Errors, I may have often failed in Forms, being neither bred in public Offices nor indeed to business — but Your Lordships shall never find that I fail to do the duty of my Office with fidelity & honour.

.....

Gen. Philip's Men begun to desert in numbers fifteen I think in two days. Major Lawrence by sending out a trusty man as a Deserter, retook nine & got some of the Inhabitants that were aiding to them. Upon examination he found that the Inhabitants in general had Orders to persuade as many to desert as possible, & that money had been advanced to every one of the Deserters, & all manner of Assistance given them. One of the french Agents taken, the Priest Chevreuil offer'd to redeem with some hundred Pistoles.

.....

My Lord, there is Something very extraordinary in the present State of this Province, Upon their receiving 180000 £ & their bills which were of value earthly before, being actually converted into good Sterling, there's an entire Stagnation almost of all Trade & of all Credit public & private — the greatest Part regret the loss of their Old Currency — that must infallibly have been their Ruin. Everyone complains that this beautiful Province is so ill cultivated & is thin'd of Inhabitants. Yet they never think of insisting upon peoples fulfilling the Conditions of the Grants of Lands, nor will consent to give necessary Encouragement to foreigners to come into the Province.

Tis a common thing here for People to lay out all their money to purchase Vast tracks of Lands not with a View to cultivate them but fully determined never to touch them. They wait patiently till the Country round these tracts becomes settled & cultivated & then sell parcels of their Land to great Advantage.

.....

It was extremely lucky that I came here, for the Governor had no money sent them, nor could have had for some weeks to come. I sent back the Sloop I came in the Thursday after my arrival with Dollars (6000) & tents which were greatly wanted & other things that were ready to be Shipp'd I have drawn for about 900 £ S^t but am very unwilling to draw for any Sum, more than is absolutely necessary, for tho' I now get 10 for 1: that is Dollars at 4^s. & 6^d. Yet that is not the highest Exchange. The Governor's bills on Capt. Wilson, or other good private bills fetch 1030 for 100 £ St. three per Cent is a considerable Difference.

Besides I do not doubt but that Your Lordships have sent particular Directions as to the Manner of providing all Supplies for the future — I have thereupon applied to M. Aphthorp & Hancock to know if they will advance 3000 £ St: till it is known what Directions there are from Your Lordships.

When I left Halifax there was 3000 quintal of the best Fish cured & ready for exportation. They expect to have in all this Season 20,000 quintals — they say that their May fish are as good as the Marble head Spring fish & that their Summer fish will be as good as the Marble head May fish — Upon the most moderate Computation tis said that 10000 £ St: clear Gain will return to England this Year from the Halifax Fishery.

I am with the most
profound respect
My Lord

Your Lordships most humble
& most obedient Servant
HUGH DAVIDSON

The Right Hon^{ble}
LORD VISCOUNT DUPLIN.

322

DIFFICULTIES IN SUPPLYING NOVA SCOTIA WITH MONEY¹

BOSTON

22 June 1750.

MY LORD,

I had the honour of writing your Lordship a very long letter by the last Ship, Capt Hollowel, & defer'd saying anything with regard to the Supplies of Money & Stores from New England till the next Ship.

I would willingly have avoided drawing on M^r Kilby, till it should be certainly known what fund there is ready to answer the Bills, & till your Lordships pleasure is known as to the method you choose that the Supplies be provided. But there was an absolute necessity of drawing for the Sum mentioned in my Letter of Advice to M^r Kilby, viz, 1109. 4. 2, M. Aphthorp & Hancock not choosing to advance more than 2000 £.—

And as the Merchants offer'd to take bills on M^r Kilby & settled themselves the Exchange at 1000£. O.T. for 100 £ st. I did not think the terms of the Governor's letter of Credit upon Capt. Wilson empower'd me to draw on him, tho' they offer'd me three p^r. Cent more for Bills on him—At that rate I have sold some for the Governor's private Acco^t.

¹N.S. A. series. Vol. 37. pp. 236-244. B.T.N.S. Vol. 10. G. 22.

From this your Lordship will see of what Consequence it is to Support the Credit of the Public Bills,—When the Governor's Bills were in high Credit in winter they sold for 17 $\frac{1}{2}$, 15, never less than 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ p^r. Cent more than was allow'd even for the Ordnance Bills.

The Ordnance Bills, being as good as any private bills whatever, when the bills are taken at a low Exchange, no Commission is charged—But upon all other public bills, & particularly the Governors a Commission is charged by Merchants of 5 p^r Cent.

At present, when the Public gets 1000 for Bills on M^r Kilby, & the Governor 1030 for his own bills, Were the Exchange to be settled by two Merchants (as has been the Custom) for the money lately advanced here, I do not believe they would allow above 900 £ perhaps 850, Which rate of Exchange with the Commission, would make a loss of no less than 15 or 20 p^r Cent, (as M^r Kilbys bills go) & 18 or 23 as private Bills go.

Thus, My Lord You see what a Price Dollars will cost the Government if they are to be advanced here by Merchants, Commission to be paid & the Exchange settled in the usual way—And how reasonably they may be purchased with good Bills—Allow me to add you see what a Saving it would be to give so much per Cent to the Merchants in London to honour the Governor's Bills, if any should appear after the Grant is exhausted.

This is the first time, My Lord, that Supplies of Silver Coin could be had from Boston, tis quite new to them—Merchants that could supplie 50,000 £ Value in Stores, cannot raise 5000 £ St: in Cash. Good Bills alone can purchase Dollars—Nor is it certain that this Place can answer all the Demands there may be from Nova Scotia—I believe no Merchant here could advance the quantity of Dollars, as was wanted last Year, viz, about 15,000 £ St: (I cannot be exact having no books with me) considering the Sums that will be wanted for the Ordnance Service & the pay of the Troops, besides—One thing is certain that for 5 p^r. Cent only (tho for a few months Credit) they will not advance a farthing.

So that People are afraid there will be some difficulty in raising the Money this Year, if any Great Sum should be wanted. Unless it can be done by De Lancey & Watts of New York, who last winter acted with the greatest Honour imaginable, allowing the very highest Exchange for the Bills & being satisfied with the bare Commission of 5 p^r Cent.

With regard to Stores there can be no difficulty, Merchants are always ready to give the Government Credit for Stores, for Some months, even at the Market Prices—When none of them would advance a Dollar they all offerd all the Stores in their Warehouses.

The Answering the Demands for Stores by Commission is vastly advantageous to the Merchants employed—they dispose of their own at their own Price, pay what they take of Others in their Way (as the term is) that is Goods for Goods.

They have one temptation very dangerous to Oeconomy the more they pay for all Stores & Shipping &c the more Profit they have themselves.

Allow me to add, My Lord a few Observations, from which Your Lordship will find the reasons why the Governor continued his own Officer here all Winter.

In general To throw the whole public business into one man's Hands puts it in his power both to Settle the Exchange & to raise the Prices of Stores as he pleases.

The Auditing of Acc^{ts} as it is commonly practised here, the Merchants themselves say, is a meer Farce.

The Selling of the Public bills to the Merchants that give the highest Exchange is not only a great Saving but extremely advantageous to this Place, as they have Vast Imports from England & are often at a loss for remittances.

The Answering of the Orders from Gov^r Cornwallis last Winter was Sufficient Employ for any one Man without other business of his own.

The more disinterested the Person employed, is, the better is the Government served, both in the Exchange & price of Stores, as he will want no bills himself, & has no Stores to sell. These Observations are approved & confirmed by all the Merchants in Boston, Your Lordship will see whether Facts answer to them when the Acco^{ts} are laid before the Board—Mr. Martin transacted about 10 000 £. The Merchants almost 7000 £.

I am
My Lord
Your Lordships most
humble & most
obedient Servant
HUGH DAVIDSON

The Right
Hon^{ble} LORD VISCOUNT DUPPLIN.

323

PHILADELPHIA STERLING EXCHANGE¹

(Coppy)
SIR,

As the sums due me are in dutch Currency You'l please to observe that 11 guilders is equal to 20 Shillings as to the Currency of Nova Scotia I am quite a Stranger to it but hope you'l take care that I am no sufferer—the £170—Philadelphia money makes £100 Sterling at said Place it is as usual to add 15 P. C^t. as an Indemnity for the Charges & laying out of the money.

I shall willingly allow you 5 P. C^t. for Receiving & remitting & when you are in cash for me I pray you to be so kind as to Remitt me in good Bills upon London which I suppose may be easily had either from the Govern^r or the Paymasters to the Regiments with a Profit upon the Exchange.

324

ENQUIRY AS TO PRICE OF DOLLARS²

HALIFAX
6th July 1750.

GENTLEMEN

I have seen the Letter wrote to you by M^r Davidson from Boston with your answer to him & I hope soon to hear from you more particularly upon what Terms Dollars can be provided in Your Parts I have so much reason to be satisfied with your Conduct Last Year, that when I have occasion to apply to you again—I shall entirely refer the Exch^a to your own honour. I have the pleasure of acquainting you that your Bills are all paid.

¹ N.S. A series. Vol. 37. [With letter of June 25th, 1750.] pp. 253-259. B.T.N.S. Vol: 9. part of F. 160. This letter is from John Dick to Hugh Davidson.

² N.S. A series. Vol. 38. pp. 13-15. B.T.N.S. Vol. 10. G. 6.

The Parliament voted 36,000^{lb} to make up the deficiencies of last Year and a further grant of £40,000 for this Year; but it is but just to acquaint you, that when the Debts already Contracted since that Vote, are Discharged, not a very large share will remain for me to draw for—Especially as the victualling Contract and the charge of Transporting the Reg^t and the new Settlers are therein included.

I shall represent to the Lords of Trade the necessity there will be of duely honouring the Bills drawn for the Service of this Province, Even if they should appear after the grant for the Year shall be Exhausted.

One thing further I can do which is to engage to you who have Friends in London, that at all events will honour your draughts, that in case at any time there shall be no Fund in the Agent's hands to answer your Bills and Payments should be postponed a reasonable premium shall be paid on Consideration of your Bills being honour'd on your own Credit.

I am

S^r Yours &c.

Sign'd ED: CORNWALLIS

Mess^{rs} DELANCY & WATTS.

325

SUPPLY OF DOLLARS FROM BOSTON & NEW YORK¹

At a Council held at The Governor's on thursday the 6th of July 1750.

Present

His Excellency the Governor.

John Horseman
John Gorham
Ben. Green

John Salusbury
Hugh Davidson
William Steel

His Excellency acquainted the Council that there having been some difficulty in raising the supplies of Money necessary for the service of this Colony, he had agreed to proposals sent him by Mess^{rs}. Apthorp & Hancock of Boston, who engaged to provide him with Dollars, upon Condition that they should likewise have the furnishing all Stores & Materials, which His Excellency understood as meaning all such as might be wanted from that Province, but that these Gentlemen had since explained their terms so as to oblige him to take every thing whatever wanted for this Province from them only, & not to leave it in his Power to buy anything whatever here or in any of the Northern Colonies which terms he could not agree without first consulting the Council.

He likewise acquainted the Council with the Method he had hitherto taken to provide both Money & Stores, viz, by Bills of Exchange upon the Agent, whereby both Commission & Exchange amounting to a very considerable Sum had been saved the Public—but that he believed there would be a necessity of being supplied this year upon credit—That Delancy & Watts write that provided His Excellency could assure them of the bills being duly honoured there could be no difficulty in purchasing Dollars in New York.

The Council having taken this affair into consideration, It was their unanimous opinion—That to agree to the proposals & terms offered by Mess^{rs}. Apthorp & Hancock would be very disadvantageous to the Public, & the greatest Discouragement to the Commerce of this Province & of this Settlement in particular.

¹ N.S. B series. Vol. 4. pp. 161-164.

That Materials of all kinds may be bought here much cheaper than they can possibly be sent by Commission—That the Hopes of selling their Cargos to the Government brings in great numbers of Vessels with lumber and bricks by which means the settlers are provided at reasonable rates.

The Council likewise advised that His Excellency write to Mess^{rs}. Delancy & Watts to be informed more particularly upon what terms Dollars can be sent from New York & to assure them of a reasonable premium being paid them in case their bills should appear after the grant for the year is exhausted & be honoured by their own Correspondents as they were last year.

Resolved, That a Committee of Council be appointed to examine the public accots, & at Mr. Davidson's request, That the Committee be directed to enquire particularly whether there is any ground for an Allegation made at home of his having employed the public Money to carry on private Commerce & of his having made advantages by the manner of transacting the affairs of the Colony at Boston, & to make their report to the Council.

His Excellency named Mess^{rs}. Green Salusbury & Steel to be of this Committee.

ED. CORNWALLIS

HUGH DAVIDSON.

326

METHODS OF SUPPLYING NOVA SCOTIA WITH DOLLARS¹

HALIFAX

10 July 1750.

MY LORD

I am honoured with your Lordship's Letter of 2^d. of April with Copyes of your Letter to His Grace the Duke of Bedford and his answer.

I have likewise an account of the whole Charges of This Colony last Year as laid before Parliament, amounting in all to £76,476 " 3 " 10 of which £21,496 " 2 " 7 was given me in Cash or paid by the Agent for Bills drawn by me or my order.

Your Lordships also inform me that the Parliament had voted £36,000 to pay the Exceedings, and a further Grant of £40,000 for the present Year.

A Full and particular Account of the Money expended here shall be transmitted your Lordships at the time you direct, and henceforth regularly twice a Year.

In the meantime I send inclosed a general Abstract of the Sums paid here in every Month since my Arrival, and likewise a particular Account of all money received, and of all Bills drawn on Mr. Kilby with the Savings upon the Exchange, on each particular Bill.

I am sorry the methods I have taken to procure the Silver and the Stores necessary for the Settlement seems not to be entirely approved by Your Lords^{ps}, and that there has been so much difficulty & trouble about the Payment of my Bills. If your Lordships had directed me to follow any particular method, or if I had been informed to what extent I might continue to draw upon the Agent, and where to Stop, this trouble might at least in great measure have been saved.

Tho' to have been provided with the Cash and Stores wanted last Year upon the Credit of a future grant of Parliament must have cost a very large premium to the Merchants that advanced them dollars particularly could not be procured but by Bills — Boston could supply none —

¹ N.S. A series. Vol. 38. pp. 18-43. B.T.N.S. Vol: 10. G. 1.

Tis true, six Months Credit might have been got for all the Stores and materials bought in New England, and for the Payment of the Freight of their Vessels hired to bring them, but last year My Lords, the taking such Credit would have been very disadvantageous to the Public. For at a certain time, viz^t the 31st of March, the Exchange at Boston was to be settled and fixed at £10 - - O.T: for £1 " " Ster^s. — But my Bills sold all Winter at 11 for 1, sometimes 11½. I knew that the Merchants in settling Publick Acco^{ts} allow'd only £975 " " O.T: for \$100 - Ster^s., and found that I was Charged upon all money paid or Stores ordered 5 P Cent Commission.

Thus, My Lords, I saw an easy method of saving 17½ or 22½ P Cent upon all transactions in New England this being the difference of Exchange at 975, and Exchange at 1100, or 1150, with the addition of 5 P Cent Commission — I therefore sent my Bills to an Officer of my own (takeing Security of £5000 Ster^s.) to be negotiated to the best advantage.

This method had another Effect that must recommend it to your Lords^{ps}, which was, that those Bills negotiated on Change were an infinite convenience to the Merchants in New England, and not only to them but to the Merchants at home, for those are perpetually at a loss for Remittances to their Correspondents in London to pay the vast Balance of Trade against them.

I wrote your Lordships, that upon the News of the non Payment of my Bills, an entire stop was put to the Credit of the Colony at Boston.

I immediately applied to M^r. Hancock, upon whom M^r. Kilby had given a Letter of Credit (Copy of my Letter to him is inclosed) to send 10,000 Dollars and to supply Lieut. Martin with what might be necessary to answer his Engagements for the Colony.

Haveing no answer from M^r. Hancock the 27th May I found it necessary to send M^r. Davidson to Boston to procure the supply wanted, and to Consult with the Merchants the best and surest method of being supply'd for the future, if M^r. Hancock should decline being concern'd — And if I had not sent him I must have been without Silver all the Month of June, for instead of the money, I received joynt proposals from M^r. Apthorp and Hancock my answer to which they only received the 26th.

Their proposals were, to answer all my demands upon the following terms, To have 5 P Cent upon all money advanced or Stores ordered, Accounts to be Audited once in three or Six Months and the Exchange settled by Merchants appointed there.

Upon my ordering M^r Davidson & signifying this order to them to agree to their Proposals if none of the Merchants offer'd more reasonable, they extended and explained their terms so as not to leave it in my Power to purchase any thing whatever here or in any of the Northern Colonies, but to oblige me to take every thing whatever wanted for the Province from them only—To this Explanation M^r Davidson refused to agree, knowing that it could not be my meaning and that M^r Apthorp had sometime before explained it otherwise, himself, as only extending to all orders sent hence to Boston. However upon his agreeing to give them a Copy of my Letter to him they advanced 4000 Dollars more and engaged to Pay off M^r Martin's Engagements not exceeding £1500.

I have laid their proposals with their Explanation before the Council, They are unanimously of opinion that to agree to be tyed down to such terms, would be very disadvantageous to the Publick, and of the most dangerous Consequence to the Trade of the Province.

If it occur to Your Lords^{ps} to ask, if none of the Merchants have offer'd more reasonable terms, the answer is, that no Merchant in Boston would undertake to supply what Dollars might be demanded as the Quantity could not possibly be ascertained.

I have been the more particular with regard to this Affair of Supplies to convince Your Lordships that I have taken all possible care to follow the most

frugal methods. I hope it will appear that the Publick money has been made to go as far as possible.

For the future there will be an absolute necessity of taking other methods to be supplied. For upon Comparing the Estimate sent me of the Charges of this Year with the Bills drawn on M^r Kilby and what is due to Mess^{rs} Apthorp and Hancock (as in the paper inclos'd.) It appears that a very small share of this Years Fund remains for me to draw for.

My Lords I am sorry to see the absolute Impossibility of not exceeding the Grant for this Year. I heartily wish I could have made such savings as to be able to keep within the Sum limited so earnestly recommended to me by Your Lordships. But I know you will not approve of my putting a Stop to all works going on here—And If I did, How shall I carry into Execution the Important Plan laid out by Your Lordships and approved by the King for this Summer.

I have shewn Your Lords^{ps} that the most saving method of raising money and paying all Acc^{ts} is by Bills because both Commission and Exchange are saved to the Publick but then the Bills must be undoubted, and Payments punctual. Interest of Money is high in the Colonies and the Merchants in Boston will not be satisfied with 5 P. Cent Commission, I would therefore offer it to Your Lordship's Consideration, now the Interest of money is reduced, whether it would be practicable so to manage it at home that some Merchants shall engage to honour the Bills drawn for the Service of this Province, in case they should appear when the Fund of the Year is exhausted for a reasonable Premium.

As I could have no assurance that M^r Apthorp and Hancock will Continue to answer my demands, since I could not agree to the Explanation of their terms, By the advice of the Council I have wrote to Delancy & Watts of New York a proposal which I hope your Lordships will approve of—there will be such a demand for Dollars for the Pay of the three Regiments, and so many have been already sent home that 'tis greatly doubted if Boston can supply them.

I am

My Lords
Your Lord^{ps}
most obedient humble
Servant

ED: CORNWALLIS.

The Right Hon^{ble} & Hon^{ble}
The Lords of Trade &
Plantations

HALIFAX 10th July
1750.

327

ECONOMY IN SUPPLYING NOVA SCOTIA WITH DOLLARS¹

HALIFAX
20 July 1750

MY LORD

It will be my business to convince your Lordships that the public money, so far as it was entrusted to me has been managed with perfect Integrity that

¹ N.S. A series. Vol. 38. pp. 76-79. B.T.N.S. Vol. 10. G. 10.

all imaginable pains were taken to find out saving methods, that great sums have been saved & that not sixpence of such savings has been pocketed by any person.

That in general 25 P Cent has been saved by purchasing Lumber & Materials here instead of ordering them from the Merchants by Commission.

That upon about 7000 £ negotiated by M. Martin at Boston before the 31st March 17 $\frac{1}{2}$ p^r. Cent was saved the public.

That the method followed of raising all Supplies has been infinitely the most advantageous to the Settlement & of the most general benefit to the Trade of the northern Colonies.

I am with the
most profound respect
My Lord
Your Lordship's most obedient
humble Serv^t
HUGH DAVIDSON

Right Hon^{ble} Lord
VISCOUNT DUPPLIN

328

LIST OF BILLS DRAWN FOR DOLLARS FOR USE OF NOVA SCOTIA¹

HALIFAX

16 July 1750.

MY LORDS,

I have to acquaint your Lordships that I have this day drawn on M^r Kilby the following Bills of Exchange—

To Robert White for a Cargo of lumber P.....	£114	“	19	”
To M ^{rs} Eliz Mauger Dollars rec ^d here P.....	40	“		
To Peter Bennet, 400 Dollars & one Ton Iron P.....	125	“		
To James Pierpoint, for Lumber & Candles for Guards..	122	“	16	”

which bills your Lordships will please to order the Agent to accept on Acc^t of the Colony

I am
My Lords, &c.

August 5, 1750.

MY LORDS

Since my last letter of Advice of the 16 July I have drawn on M. Kilby the following bills.

July 26.	To Hendrick Turk, for 200 Dollars of him in June.	50		
”	To William Steel Esq: for Spruce beer allowed the Artificers in place of Rum.....	142	“	1

which Your Lordships will please to Order the Agent to accept on Acc^t of the Colony

I am
My Lords, &c.

¹ N.S. A series. Vol. 38. pp. 128-131. B.T.N.S. Vol: 10. G. 12.

HALIFAX

14 Aug^t 1750.

Since my last letter of Advice of the 5th Instant I have drawn on M^r Kilby the following Bills of Exchange

Aug ^t . 8	"	To William Story in part hire of the Ship Dorset to bring the two Companys from Newfoundland P.....	} £170		
" 9	"	To Capt. Christopher Aldridge for Rum & beer bought by him for the Soldiers in their passage		} 38 " 16	
" 11	"	To Thomas Gunter on Acc ^t of the Salary of Capt Charles Morris, Surveyor	} 50 "		
Aug ^t . 13	"	To Zachariah Foss for 31811 feet boards.....		81	"	13 9
Aug 13	"	To Ja ^s Arbuckle 47475 f. boards.....	121	"	17 9
		To James Philpot Lumber bought for Chinecto.	119	"	17 5 $\frac{1}{2}$
Aug 14	"	To Edward How Esq ballance due him for Cash & Stores supplied by him at different times	424	"	9 4 $\frac{1}{2}$
Aug 17	"	To John Gorham Esq. ballance due him on Acc ^t of His Company.....	188	"	19 4

which Your Lordships will please to order M^r Kilby to accept upon Acc^t of the Colony

I am

My Lord

Your Lordship's most humble
& most obedient Servant

ED: CORNWALLIS

The Right Hon^{ble} & Hon^{ble}
The Lords Com^{rs} for Trade &
Plantations.

329

CERTIFICATE FOR FRENCH SILVER LIVRES¹

Nous missionaire des Sauvages de L'Acadie Certifions qu'il est dû a françois La vache La somme de Cinquante Livres argent de france pour un boeuf qu'il a fourni pour La subsistance des Sauvages de la quelle Somme il sera payé en presentant Le dit Certificat a L'isle St. Jean ou a Louisbourg

a la baye Verte ce

15 Aoust 1750

JH: LE LOUTRE ptre miss

Nous missionaire des Sauvages de L'Acadie certifions qu'il est du a Augustin doucet La somme de vingt Livres argent de france pour vivres qu'il a fourni aux sauvages de la quelle somme il sera payé en presentant le dit certificat au port la joye ou a Louisbourg.

a la baye Verte

ce 15 Aout 1750

JH: LE LOUTRE PTRE MISS

¹ N.S. A series. Vol. 38. pp. 146-147.

330

BILLS DRAWN FOR CASH & SUPPLIES FOR NOVA SCOTIA¹

HALIFAX

18 August 1750.

MY LORDS

Since my last letter of Advice of 5 August, I have drawn upon M. Kilby the following bills—Viz.

81	"	13	"	9	August 13 th . To Zachariah Foss, Lumber—31811 ft.
					13 th . to Ja ^s . Arbuckle
121	"	17	"	5½	D ^o . ——— 47475 ft.
					To Ja ^s . Philpot D ^o .
119	"	17	"	5¼	for Chinecto ———
					14 th To Edward How Esq. ballance due on
					Acco ^t Cash & Stores Supplied by him at
					different times ———
424	"	9	"	4½	

.....
Which Your Lordships will please to order M^r Kilby to accept on Acco^t of the Colony —

I am

My Lords

Your Lordship's

Most obedient humble Servant

ED: CORNWALLIS.

The Lords Com^{rs} for
Trades & Plantations

.....

331

BILLS SENT TO BOSTON TO BE NEGOTIATED FOR CASH²

HALIFAX

19, August 1750.

MY LORDS

I am

My Lords

Your Lordships

most Obedient

ED: CORNWALLIS

The Lords Com^{rs} for Trade
& Plantations.

besides the Bills mention'd in the letter of advice I have sent Bills to Boston by Cap^t. Scot to negotiate for £3000 whether he will be able to get the money I can't say the postponing the Bills last year with the villany of two men the most Substantial in Boston who have made it their business to depreciate the Bills of this Government makes it very difficult to get money at any rate if those Bills come to hand I hope your Lordships will order them to be duely honor'd

.....

¹ N.S. A series. Vol. 38. pp. 156-157. B.T.N.S. Vol. 10. G. 36.

² N.S. A series. Vol. 38. pp. 171-179. B.T.N.S. Vol. 10. G. 13.

332

£3000 STERLING IN DOLLARS QUARTERLY FOR USE OF NOVA SCOTIA¹

HALIFAX
28th Aug^t 1750.

GENTLEMEN

I wrote to you July 6th by way of Boston and sent a Duplicate by a Sloop bound hence for New York. By that Letter you would see that I have entire confidence in your honour, and that I am extremely desirous of having you engage to supply the Dollars wanted for this Colony, upon terms that your selves shall judge reasonable—I have so often represented at home the bad consequences of post poning payment, of my Bills, that I really believe means will be found to make prompt payment, even tho' the Sum voted by Parliament should be expended. But least it should happen otherwise and your own Friends be obliged to pay Your Bills, I assured you of having a reasonable premium proportion'd to the delay of payment. This premium if you think it best, I consent that you deduct from the Exchange, to be accounted for, in case your Bills on M^r Kilby are duely honoured.

I wish it was in my power to give you other Commissions that might be advantageous besydes Dollars, when an opportunity occurs I shall do it with pleasure. If you are willing to supply Dollars, I would have you send here every quarter £3000—Sterling (exclusive of the Bills drawn by my self which I have order'd to be sent you from Boston)—so that you will send the Dollars purchased by my own Bills by the very first opportunity and £3000 Sterling more which you will draw for your self. In the end of October or beginning of November you will send £3000—more for the Winter Months. If Cap^t. Scott who forwards this letter from Boston. desires you to send Dollars for £1000. Sterling to Annapolis Royal by the Vessels you send there with provisions, you will do it. Inclosed is a Duplicate of my Letter to the Lords of Trade, advising of my having empower'd you to draw on the Agent

I am

Gentlemen
Your most humble Serv^t
ED: CORNWALLIS

P.S. You will from time to time advise the Lords Comm^{rs} of Trade and Plantations of what bills you draw on their Agent
Mess^{rs} De Lancey & Watts

333

DELANCEY & WATTS DRAWING DIRECTLY FOR DOLLARS SUPPLIED TO NOVA SCOTIA²

HALIFAX
28. August 1750.

MY LORDS,

Having repeated the Proposals to Mess^{rs} Delancey & Watts of New York, mentioned in my letter of the 19 July to Your Lordships I have empower' them to draw upon M^r Kilby for the amount of the Dollars they shall send me. They

¹ N.S. A series. Vol. 38. pp. 180-182. B.T.N.S. Vol: 10. part of G. 40.

² N.S. A series. Vol. 38. pp. 183-184. B.T.N.S. Vol. 10. part of G. 40.

will advise your Lordships from time to time of what bills they draw—The absolute necessity I am under of following this method, I shall fully explain to your Lordships by first Opportunity—I have no doubt but Your Lordships will give Orders to M^r Kilby to honour their Draughts.

I am

My Lords
Your Lordships
most humble &
most obdient Servant

ED. CORNWALLIS

The Right Honb^{le} & Honb^{le}
The Lords Com^{rs} for
Trade & Plantations

334

COMPLAINT THAT NOVA SCOTIA BILLS NOT PAID PROMPTLY¹

Extract of a Letter from Gov^r Cornwallis to the Earl of Halifax dated at Halifax August 31st 1750.

.....
The Credit of the Colony doubtfull at least, and difficult to get any money. I got yesterday two hundred pounds from a Merchant at Boston going home, he would not take a Bill upon Kilby, I ask'd him the reason, he said the people Kilby dealt with would be first paid & his Bill post-poned, as not having dealings with him. I was obliged to give him a Bill upon my Agent and send one inclosed to him upon Kilby, which I have wrote to the Board upon, & hope will be paid to Wilson my Agent. Delancey & Watts complain much of him, as not having taken any Notice to them of the money sent last year whether paid or not. M^r. Apthorp & Hancock, who M^r Kilby is concern'd with, refuse giving any money unless they furnish the Colony with every one Article, not only from Boston but elsewhere. This I laid before the Council, who thought the demand so extraordinary & so injurious to the Settlement that they rejected it with indignation.
.....

335

GREAT DIFFICULTIES IN SECURING NECESSARY SUPPLIES OF DOLLARS²

HALIFAX

1. Sept^r 1750.

MY LORDS

I have been in great distress for want of Dollars. The Merchants in Boston would advance none—No body would purchase my Bills there,— I have had no answer from Delancey & Watts, & could not get a Dollar here upon Bills at par.

In this Situation, a Snow from Boston put in here in distress—I have with difficulty persuaded the Master, Ja^s. Bunker to give me 2540 Dollars he had on

¹ N.S. A series. Vol. 38. pp. 185-188. B.T.N.S. Vol. 10. G. 44.

² N.S. A series. Vol. 38. pp. 189-190. B.T.N.S. Vol. 10. G. 43.

board on freight, & have engaged my Word to him that there shall be no delay in payment of my bills for the Value.

Mr. Tho^s. Wade a Passenger gave me 800 Dollars but insisted on a Bill on my own Agent which I was obliged to give him—I must earnestly entreat Your Lordships to order immediate payment of my Bill to Ja^s. Bunker P 635 & as disappointing him might distress him much & greatly affect the Credit of my Bills. I beg leave on this Occasion to repeat it to Your Lordships as a thing of the utmost Consequence, that unless the Credit of the Colony bills is entirely retrieved it will be difficult perhaps impracticable to get Dollars.

I am

My Lords

Your Lordships most

Obedient Humble Servant

ED. CORNWALLIS.

Lords of Trade &
Plantations

336

PRICE OF IMMIGRANT LABOUR¹

At a Council held at the Governor's on Monday 2^d. September 1750.

Present

His Excellency the Governor

John Horseman Esq^r.

Sir Danvers Osborn Bart^t.

Benjamin Green

John Salusbury

Hugh Davidson Esq^{rs}.

W^m. Steele

His Excellency acquainted the Council that about 300 Germans being arrived in the ship Ann he had summoned them to advise concerning the method of disposing of them for this winter it being impossible to send them this season to Chinecto, He likewise read a Letter from the Lords of Trade concerning the means of paying the Freights of such as had not paid at Rotterdam or were not able to pay here. It was the opinion of the Council that this opportunity be taken to reduce the exorbitant price of Labour and that there being now 250 Labourers at 2^s. P day besides Rum and Beer, that such of the Germans as are Artificers or fit for Labour be taken into the King's works at the rate of 2^s. p day for Artificers and 1^s 2^d P day for Labourers till their Freights be paid to the Government, that in the Meantime the Freight of the whole be paid to M^r. Dick as the Board of Trade directs.

.....
That all arrears due to Labourers in the Kings Work be paid off.

337

RATE OF DOLLARS IN NEW YORK²

HALIFAX

Sept^r. 16th 1750.

MY LORDS,

.....
That Dollars have been bought at New York at a large Premium Your Lordships will by the Accounts see is not fact—that he³ takes a Premium of

¹ N.S. B series. Vol. 4. pp. 175-176.

² N.S. A series. Vol. 38. pp. 206-219. B.T.N.S. Vol. 10. G. 23.

³ Hugh Davidson, Cornwallis' secretary.

£6 13s. 4d. upon Bills here is not fact as you will see it Carry'd to Public Accounts.

That the Publicans numerous as they are pay one Guinea P. Month for Licences—Thirty are now licenced before not so many, who pay a Guinea a Month this is paid into the hand of Mr. Nesbitt Clerk to the General Court and distributed by the Clergymen of the Parish to objects of Charity this done by the approbation of Governor & Council.

I am,
My Lords
Your Lordships
Most Obedient Humble Servant
ED. CORNWALLIS

Lords of Trade & Plantation

338

NO PERSONAL ADVANTAGE TO DAVIDSON IN HANDLING PUBLIC MONEY¹

In pursuance of a Warrant from his Excellency Governour Cornwallis, bearing Date the 15th Sept. 1750, to us directed, *authorising and directing us to examine the public Accompt^s, and into all the Transactions of Hugh Davidson Esq^r in Money Matters, and all Books, Papers & Vouchers thereunto relating; also to inquire into the following particulars, viz^t whether he has made any Advantage by the Exchange, and by the Method of transacting Affairs at Boston, and likewise of his applying the public money to private purposes.*

We have inspected and examined sundry Accompt^s by the said Davidson exhibited to us, and made Inquiry into his Conduct, and management, in regard to the other particulars as carefully and in as particular Manner, as the Time and Means of our coming at the knowledge of the Truth would admit, and find as follows Viz^t.

We have inspected and examined an Accompt exhibited to us by the said Davidson for Monies by him paid for sundry Materials, Tools, and Stores purchased for the Use of this Government from August 1749, to Sept 1750, amounting to £11,038: 7: 11½ and find as Vouchers therefor, Certificates of the Receipt of the said Articles, by the Store-Keepers or Overseers of the Works, to whom it belonged to take Charge of the same also Receipts for payment therefor, to the several persons from whom they are express'd to have been purchased: (excepting that there are mislaid, or otherways missing a Receipt for £100, (part of a Sum of £200) charg'd as paid to Gerrish and Barrel in Sept. 1749 and for another £100 charg'd as paid to them in July 1750.) We have also inspected and examin'd an Accompt exhibited to us by the said Davidson for Monies by him paid for sundry contingent Charges of this Government from May 1749 to Sept: 1750—amounting to £17480 " 10 " 1 and find as Vouchers therefor as follows, Viz^t for £6816 " 4 " 5; part of the said Sum, Receipts for the Money, by the persons to whom the same is express'd to be paid, and for £1313 " 7 " 8½ part of the said Sum, paid to several French Inhabitants for sundry Services &c no other Vouchers than a great Number of Certificates of certain Services done by persons whose Names are inserted therein, without Receipts for the Money paid therefor, and for £8658 " 1 " 4 part of the said Sum paid to Mr. Bulkeley his Receipts therefor, excepting the last Article of £124 : 8 : 2

¹ N.S. A series. Vol. 38. pp. 237-249. B.T.N.S. Vol: 10. G. 25. Sept. 22 1750.

is express'd to have been paid. Also a Receipt for £50 paid by the said Davidson for the use of Col: Lascelles's Regiment All which we have compris'd in the following Schedule—

The Amount of the Accompts

For Materials, Tools, and Stores &c...	£11038	"	7	"	11½
For Contingencies	17480	"	10	"	1½
Payments to Vessels in the Service....	636	"	8	"	8¼
To Sundry persons in Distress.....	130	"	6	"	0
To Surgeons, Apothecaries &c.....	896	"	7	"	6½
To Civil Officers	1105	"	17	"	10
To the Ranging Companies.....	2459	"	8	"	5
To the Governour's Regiment.....	239	"	9	"	8
To Col: Lascelles's Ditto.....	50	"	0	"	0
	£34,037	"	6	"	3

Vouchers wanting.

Receipts wanting for £200 p^d Gerrish & Barrel
 Wanting for all the Articles mark'd thus (-) in the Margin
 Rec^t wanting for £16 " 13 " 9 p^d Rogers by Cap^t Scott
 Rec^t wanting for the Articles mark'd thus (-) in y^e margin
 Rec^t wanting for £12 " 10 " 0 to M^{rs} Medicot.
 Rec^{ts} wanting for £38 " 18 " 2 for the Boards
 £25 " 11 " 2 short in the Receipt for Gorham's Cloathing—
 also Rec^t wanting for £5 p^d to M^r Meriton, and for
 £31 " 14 " 2 paid on Capt. Clapham's Orders.

The foregoing being all the Accompts which were exhibited to us by the said Davidson for our Inspection and Examination, We proceeded to make Inquiry into the other particulars which we were directed to do and for that purpose inspected a Schedule of the Monthly State of the Cash impress'd into the Hands of Lieu^t William Martyn at Boston by order of his Excellency Gov^r Cornwallis exhibited to us by the Davidson in Order to make it appear that the said Martyn had not at any time applied any of the said Money to private purposes, and cannot from the said Inspection pronounce any Thing upon the Merits thereof, without a more particular Scrutiny into M^r Martyn's Transactions there, than we have at present the means of making. We have also inspected the s^t Davidson's Cash Book in order to find whether it might appear thereby that he had at any time made Use of any of the public Money here, for his private Affairs, and in particular we have examin'd into the Expenditure of £5999 rec^d by him in Nov 1749.—and do not find that he has made any such Advantage; nor by the Exchange on the Bills given here.

And we having been inform'd that General parcels of Rum and Molasses have been sent from Boston by M^r Martyn in Vessels in the Service of the Government and delivered to private persons here and in particular to Lieu^t Calender of whom we observe a large Quantity of Rum and Molasses has been purchased here for the use of the Government, at the Common Market price at which the Merchants who paid Freight, Insurance, Commissions, Port Charges, &c sold for. We have therefore taken the Depositions of Capt. Isaac Porter late Com^r of the Fair Lady Snow, and of Capt. Will^m Orne, Commander of the Dove Sloop, which are hereunto annexed.

And as we understand that His Majesty's Ship the America by which his Excellency purposes to send home the Accompt^s is to sail tomorrow, and as M^r Davidson is going with the said Accompts—We have thought it our Duty to

make this Report how far we have been able to proceed and if time allows, and any further means of Information occur we shall proceed to examine into what other particulars may be thought necessary.

BENJ. GREEN
J. SALUSBURY
W^m. STEELE

HALIFAX Sep^r. 20th 1750.

339

SUGGESTION THAT DOLLARS BE SUPPLIED FROM ENGLAND¹

HALIFAX
Sep^r y^e 22. 1750.

MY LORDS

.....
My Lords the Credit of the Colony is such that it greatly behoves you to attend to it and fall upon some method to retrieve it or it will be ruin'd Ten or Twelve Thousand Pounds Cash would be Sufficient for next Year may not means be found to send it from England in Dollars it would be the most saveing way. If M^r Kilby as is said pays some particular Person's Bills, prompt with whom he is Concern'd and Postpones others it is an undue preference and must be greatly detrimental to the Colony.
.....

I am,
My Lords,
Your Lordships
most obedient
Humble Servant
ED: CORNWALLIS

TO LORDS OF TRADE

340

AUDIT OF ACCOUNTS ACCEPTED BY COUNCIL²

The foregoing Report having been made to his Excellency the Gov^r the same was laid before the Council, and read before M^r. Davidson, and it appears to the Governour and Council that the Difference of £25 in the Account for Materials &c arises from that Sum paid to M^r Saul for Steel for the use of the Government, which was not added to M^r Davidson's Accts. when inspected by the Com^{tee} for which Vouchers were produced to the Governour and Council.

The £200 paid Gerrish and Barrel for which Receipts are wanting M^r Davidson says was paid by Bills on M^r Kilby, which will appear by M^r Kilby's Accompts.

For the £124 : 8 : 2 paid to M^r Bulkley for which Rec^{ts} were reported to be wanting a Receipt was produced.

The £16 : 13 : 9 paid Rogers by Cap^t Scott is allowed in Cap^t Scott's Acc^t.

¹ N.S. A series. Vol. 38. pp. 229-236. B.T.N.S. Vol: 10. G. 24.

² N.S. A series. Vol. 38. pp. 256-258.

For the £21 : 16 : 0 paid to persons in Distress and for £12 : 10 : 0 to M^{rs} Medlicot for w^h Rec^{ts} were wanting, the Receipts were produced.

For the £25 : 11 : 2 short of what is charg'd for the cloathing Cap^t Gorham's Comp^d Credit is given for the same by M^r Davidson.

The Acc^t. of Contingencies produced by M^r Davidson to the Gov^r and Council amounted to £1031 : 1 : 1 more than the Foot of the said Acc^t. reported by the Committee to have been inspected by them.

The Committee adhere to the said Report, and are positive that the Sum by them reported is the same that the Foot of the said Accompts amounted to when inspected by them and his Majesty's Ship the America, by w^{ch} the said Accompts are to be sent home being to sail tomorrow morning there is not Opportunity to reexamine the same

ED: CORNWALLIS

HALIFAX Sept^r 22nd 1750.

341

LIST OF BILLS DRAWN FOR SUPPLIES & FOR DOLLARS¹

HALIFAX

22. Sept. 1750.

MY LORDS

Since my last letter of Advice to Your Lordships of the 14th of August I have drawn the following bills upon M^r Kilby.

£104 : 10	Aug ^t 23	—	To Benj Green Esq ^r . on Acct. of his Salary P
100 " "	25 th		To Bryant Stapleton P Dollars and Sundries
39 : 1 : 6	30 th		To Stephen Moody, wages as Artificer
137 : 2 : 8	"		To Jeremiah Pole, Lumber, P
200 : " : "	"		To Alex ^r Wilson Dollars of Tho ^s Wade P
635 : " : "	Sept. 1		To James Bunker Dollars P
50 : " : "	" 10		To James Mitchel, Sundries of Hugh Vans
50 : " : "	"		To William Vernon, Dollars P
100 : " : "	" 21		To John Spurrier, Dollars, P
75 : " : "	"		To William Garrow Dollars P
100 : " : "	"		To William Campbel Dollars P
63 5 " 4 "	Sept.		To Robert White, Lumber P which Your Lordships will please to order the Agent to accept upon Acct ^t of the Colony.

I am

My Lords

Your Lordships

most humble & most
obedient Servant

EDS: CORNWALLIS.

To The Right Hon^{ble} The
Lords of Trade & Plantations

342

NEGOTIATIONS WITH MERCHANTS AS TO NOVA SCOTIA CREDIT
CERTIFICATES: DOLLARS AT FIVE SHILLINGS¹

At a Council held at the Governors, on Tuesday 25th September 1750.

Present.

His Excellency the Governor
John Horseman
Sir Danvers Osborne Bar^t.
Benjamin Green Esq^r.
John Salusbury Esq^r.
William Steele Esq^r.

His Excellency the Governor acquainted the Council that he purposed by reason of the present Scarcity of Money to discharge the debts due from the Government to the Artificers and Labourers who have been Employ'd in the King's Works here by notes or Certificates under his hand to be redeemed by money or Bills of Exchange if the Merchants of the Settlement would agree to give said notes a currency equal to money till they could be redeemed, and His Excellency communicated to the Council the following Letter wrote yesterday by his Order by the Secretary to the Merchants.

"To the Merch^{ts}. of the Town of Halifax.

"Gentlemen.

"I am directed by his Excellency the Gov^r. to acquaint you that whereas "by reason of the scarcity of money in New England, he has not been able, "for some time past seasonably to procure a sufficient supply for the use of "this settlement, by which means some of the workmen employed here, are (of "necessity) yet unpaid, his Excellency purposes in order to remedy the incon- "veniences arising thereby to Pay off the said workmen by Bills or Certificates "under his hand to be discharged by Money, as soon as may be or otherwise "by Bills of Exchange at par, whenever a Sum of Fifty pounds or more shall "be presented by one Person, they furnishing the Government at the same "Time with a certain proportion of Dollars, provided that you shall signifie to "him that you do not apprehend such a method will be any ways prejudicial "to the Trade of this place — and that you will give the said Bills or Certifi- "cates a currency equal to money and that if you do not choose Bills of "Exchange for what of the said Bills may come into your hands you will be "content to receive the Dollars therefor at a short future period to be ascer- "tained unless sufficiency of Dollars should sooner arrive to discharge them —

"And his Excellency has directed me to signifie to you that he shall be glad "to see you or a Committee of you before the Council at his house to morrow "at Eleven of the Clock in the Forenoon to Know your Opinions thereon.

Sign'd B. GREEN.

HALIFAX

24th Sep^r. 1750.

A number of the Merchants attending accordingly, they were introduced To the Governor in Council and gave in the following answer Viz^t.
Sir,

The Society of Merchants having had the Honour to "receive your Excel- "lency's Letter had a meeting thereon and came to the following Resolves.

"That the thanks of the Society is due to his Excellency for his truly "paternal care for the good of the Province in general and of Trade in particular.

¹ N.S. B series. Vol. 4. pp. 183-190.

“That his proposal in the Letter respecting the Issuing of Certificates to
 “be paid in Cash or Bills either prompt payment or at a short distant period
 “will in the main be of very singular service To Trade and ought to have a
 “General free Circulation. But that we are of opinion that if the Bills of
 “Exchange to be so given in payment for the Certificates be without the
 “possessors being oblig'd to bring in a proportion of Cash it will greatly promote
 “their circulation. That a Committee of the whole Society attend His Excel-
 “lency in Council with those our Resolutions and to hear and offer what may be
 “further needfull.

We are Your Excellency's
 Most obed^t. & Humble Serv^{ts}.
 HUGH VANS, & 17 others

HALIFAX
 24th Sep: 1750.

After some Conference had with them by His Excellency in Council His Excellency acquainted them that he would consider thereof, and inform them of his resolution

The Council having taken the matter into consideration were of opinion, That no Bills should be issued unless the Merchants should agree to give them a Currency upon the Terms of the Possessors furnishing one fourth part in Dollars, upon having Bills of Exchange upon par on demand for the whole. And it was the opinion of the Council that if such Bills are issued they should be redem'd by Dollars at five Shillings Each—on the first day of May next and the secretary was directed to acquaint the Merchants of this resolution and to desire an answer in writing from them or such of them as should consent to give the Bills a Currency on these Terms. The Secretary accordingly informed the Merchants thereof by the following Letter.

To The Merch^{ts} of the Town of Halifax.

Gentlemen.

“I am directed by His Excellency the Governor to acq^t. you that he has
 “in Council maturely consider'd of your Answer given into him this morning
 “to my Letter wrote to you by His Excellency's direction yesterday also of the
 “particulars of the conference had between His Excellency and your Selves,
 “before the Council this morning and that his resolution thereupon (in which
 “he has the concurrence of His Majesty's Council) is that if the Bills he pro-
 “posed to issue will not obtain such a currency with the Gentlemen in Trade
 “here, that the possessors thereof shall find it consistent with their Interest to
 “furnish a proportion of One Fourth part in Dollars upon his giving Bills of
 “Exchange at par for the whole as proposed, he declines any further thoughts
 “of issuing the said Bills and will attempt some other Expedient for Paying off
 “the Workmen to whom the government is indebted and His Excellency has
 “directed me to acquaint you that, if upon further consideration you shall
 “approve of their being Issued on those Terms, such of the said Bills as shall
 “not be brought in for Bills of Exchange before, shall be discharged in Dollars
 “at five shillings each on the first day of May next or sooner if there shall
 “be money in the Treasury sufficient therefor. And his Excellency desires
 “that if you or any of you shall determine to give the Bills a Currency on
 “those Terms you will be pleased to signifie it under your hands into the
 “Secretary's Office by noon to morrow I am &c.

Signd B. GREEN

N.B. There was no answer made by any of the Merch^{ts}. to this.

343

PRICE OF LABOUR¹

At a Council held at the Governors, on Tuesday 25th September 1750.

Present.

His Excellency the Governor
 John Horseman
 Sir Danvers Osborne Bar^t.
 Benjamin Green Esq^r.
 John Salusbury Esq^r.
 William Steel Esq^r.

.....

The Council took into their further consideration the Price of the Pay of the Labourers employd here in the King's Works and in as much as the Price of Labour in the Neighbouring Colonies is very high and may therefore induce many industrious Persons amongst us to be desirous of repairing thither and also prevent others such from coming to settle here if the Price of Labour should be reduced so low as 1^s 2^d P day at this time.

It was the Opinion of the Council that the Price of a Labourers Pay in the works should at present be eighteen Pence P day & provisions —

344

PURCHASE OF SUPPLIES IN HALIFAX²

At a Council held at the Gov^{rs}. house Saturday 29th. Sep^r. 1750.

Present

His Excellency the Governor
 Lieut: Col: Horseman Esq^r.
 Sir Danvers Osborne Barr^t.
 Benjamin Green } Esq^{rs}.
 John Salusbury }

.....

The Governor acquainted the Council that M^r. Chauncey Townsend had not duly Complied with his contract for furnishing this Settlement with provisions and that this agent M^r. Geerish informed his Excellency that he was not authorized by M^r. Townsend to procure a supply here, and that as the winter was approaching he thought no further time should be lost in waiting for any M^r. Townsend may have orderd here, and therefore purpos'd to purchase what was wanting at the cheapest rates it could be procured at, and drawn on M^r. Townsend for the Money which The Council advised to have done.

¹ N.S. B series. Vol. 4. p. 183.

² N.S. B series. Vol. 4. pp. 192-194.

345

COMPLAINT THAT BILLS NOT PAID¹

NEW YORK
4th October 1750.

MY LORDS

Soon after Gov^r Cornwallis, arrived in Nova Scotia he forwarded us a Letter from the Agent M^r Kilby, a Copy of which we take the liberty to inclose you, that your Lordships may be judges of the strong terms in which it is worded, His Excellency in consequence of this recommendation, made a demand of Twenty four thousand Dollars on us which we strictly comply'd with, to his great satisfaction and relief, the proper Vouchers for what we had done, together with the express orders both from Governour, and Agent, we sent home to Mess^{rs} Samuel & William Baker, by the same conveyance, that carried our Bills for the Silver, so shipt, to which we never heard any objection made, either that we had acted without integrity, punctuality or proper Authority. Still we had the mortification to be informed that our Draughts, not only were protested, but the charges and Interest attending the protest, was to be a burthen upon us—Were we conscious of any misbehaviour, we should with Shame sit down under the loss, but as we are thoroughly convinced, our Correspondents (as well as Gov^r. Cornwallis's Letters) can clear up every tittle, particularly that by our Credit we got the highth of the Exchange, as much or more than any other Bills, whatsoever yielded, we cant but think it hard that credit so employ'd, should be sacrificed without some grounds. We pray Your Lordships to examine into the affaire strictly, and you'll find the publick has been fairly treated, and sav'd some hundreds, in that simple transaction; and we flatter ourselves upon enquiry if no blemish lyes at our door, we shall be allowed to suffer no loss.

Having said every thing, that occurs to us necessary on the preceding affaire, we shall beg your attention a little longer, to another of the same kind, that we flatter our Selves will have a better end. Gov^r. Cornwallis has repeatedly urg'd us for a farther assistance in his exegencys, with all the assurance that can be given of good usage, but we have hitherto declin'd meddling, from a disrelish of what has happen'd—At last one of his Officers, is arrived with Nineteen hundred & fifty pounds sterling of his Bills, addressed to us, with a Letter to Your Lordships and another to us, a copy of which we now inclose, together with a preceding one of 6th July, that your Lordships may see, we are acting in a manner an involuntary part, and a part that we heartily wish had falln to the lott of others, as we are quite ignorant of your pleasure—You'll observe by his last letter of 28th August, that his demands are for six thousand pounds Sterling besydes the above mention'd Bills, but we are determin'd to advance no farther than the Bills will [will] reach, tho his distresses are great, and without some reputable Indorser, as things are circumstanc'd, the Bills must pass, at a wretched low, unbecoming Exchange: As therefore we engage our Credit purely to serve the Interest of the Publick, we beg your Lordships will order that the Draughts may meet with due honour and that we may be no longer in this state of uncertainty, pray let us know your Lordships pleasure, whether we should comply with Gov^r Cornwallis urgent demands, given under his own hand, or absolutely refuse them—We must observe to your Lordship's that tho' we shall be proud to serve you and gratefull for the smallest favours, we dont by any means, ask this business as such, if others are solicitous about it—We are

My Lords, Your Lordships Most
Ob^t. & Most Humble
Serv^{ts}
DELANCEY & WATTS

To the Right Hon^{ble} & Honb^{le}
The Lords Com^{rs}
for Trade & Plantations

¹ N.S. A series. Vol. 39. pp. 1-6. B.T.N.S. Vol. 10. G. 40.

346

LICENSE FEE FOR LIQUOR RETAILERS¹

At a Council held at the Gov^{rs} House on Tuesday 9th Oct^r. 1750.

.....
 His Excellency the Governor laid before the Council a List of presentments made by the Grand Jury for the Town and County of Halifax which was taken under Consideration and thereupon advised and Ordered.

That no Person have his License renewed to Keep a Public house till he has paid his old arrears of License Money.

That every Person who shall have License given him to Keep a Publick house shall give in Security with One Sufficient Bondsman for his good behaviour and due Compliance with the regulations made or to be made relating to such Houses & that/they Pay each Six Pounds P Annum to the use of the Poor of this Settlement to be paid Quarterly.

That those persons who can not immediately pay off their arrears shall be allowed three Months longer to pay them provided they give Security for the said payment.

That M^r. William Nesbit Collect the old arrears and that M^r. William Horton receive the License Money for the time to come.

That the Persons presented for Keeping disorderly Houses and for nusances be cited to appear before the Council to morrow at Eleven Clock A: M: To which time the Consideration of the other Matters in the Presentment referr'd.

347

DESCRIPTION OF CONDITIONS IN NOVA SCOTIA²

M^r. Davidson Secretary to the Province of Nova Scotia lately arrived from thence attending laid before their Lordships several Accounts of Money disbursed for the use of the Settlement of the said Province from August 1748 to Sept^r 1750.

The Titles of the said Accounts being read their Lordships required from him the Vouchers thereof which he informed their Lordships he had left with Col^o Cornwallis at his Request not having been examined.

He then desired Leave to take Copys of the said Accounts to be transmitted to the Province not having left Copies there when he came away which their Lordships agreed to & recommended to him to take care that such Copys be made as soon as possible.

Their Lordships then informed him that several Complaints having been laid before them touching his Conduct in the Execution of his Office, they had ordered the Particulars thereof to be delivered to him in writing to which they expected he should in like manner give in an Answer.

M^r. Davidson then proceeded to give their Lordships some Account of the State of the said Province & the Progress of the Settlement, and acquainted them that the two Ships sent out from hence this year with Settlers as well as that sent by M^r. Dick from Holland were arrived safe at Halifax, but that M^r. Dick's Ship was something sickly — That the Governor had contracted with the Palatines to work out their Freight at 1^s P Day which was the Occasion

¹ N.S. B series. Vol. 4. pp. 195-196.

² N.S. A series. Vol. 39. pp. 77-83. B.T. Journals. Vol. 58. 1750, Nov^r 8th.

of other Labourers refusing to continue, and by their Insurrections the Palatines were made uneasy and demanded higher Wages and that he believed Col^l Cornwallis would allow them an Additional Six-pence. That the Swiss petitioned to go to Piziquid where there were several deserted Houses and a Mill.

That the Alderneys People consisting of about 300 were settled on the other side of the Harbour at the Saw Mill where there was a Block House. That they were supplied with Provisions & had begun to clear the Ground for a Town — that they were allowed the use of the Saw Mill — and some Boards which had been prepared — that the People employed in the Fishery were desirous of having a Village there.

That the Swiss were employed at Gorham's Point out of the Town of Halifax.

That the People of the Nancy and Alderney were in good Health at their Arrival owing to Ventilators, there being none on Board M^r. Dick's Ship — that the principal Person sent over by M^r. Dick dyed there.

That the old Settlers were struck off their Provision on the 22^d. of Sept^r. there being then about 3200 upon the Books of which about 2700 were old Settlers, but that many of them being necessitous he supposed would be put on again — that the People were not discontented upon this occasion.

That the Price of Labour would be the same as in New England at about 2/- P day tho' the People at first were very exorbitant in their demands.

That there was much Sickness on board one of the Irish Transports when she arrived — that there were five large ships in all much crowded with Women & children who upon the Regiments marching to Chignecto were left in great Distress.

That the Climate was wholesome always clear in the Winter.

That there were 750 Houses built and many of them very good ones — that they made 200,000 Bricks this Year, but that there was no Limestone found as yet which obliged them to fetch it from Boston at a great Price.

That several Fires had happen'd at Halifax but no great Damage done, and that they had two Engines which were of great Use.

That little or no Ground was cleared as yet without the Town, occasioned by the high Price of Labour — that no Method had been or could be thought of to Induce the People to clear the Ground — and that not one Person had asked for his allotment of land — but that he apprehends they will hereafter find the necessity of clearing.

That the Fishery had succeeded well there being about 30,000 Quintals cured this year which he computes will bring 10,000 clear Profit to Great Britain.

That about 1000 People had come from the Colonys — the best of Settlers.

That but very few of those which came from England had left the Settlement there being a Penalty of 50^{lb} which in one or two Instances however had been paid.

That the people in general were much addicted to drink — that to prevent it there was a Penalty of 20^l and Corporal Punishment upon any one selling Liquors without Lycence, and those who had Lycenees were under high Penalties to observe the Regulations prescribed them, but that there was no Punishment for Persons taken in Drunkenness.

That there were several good Justices of the Peace of which M^r. Collier was chief who constituted a County Court.

That there was only one Clergyman one being dead, that he behaved well and lived with the Governor — that the Church was finished and had been preached in once, and that the People attended divine Service very regularly — that the Dissenters were allowed a Pastor of their own Perswasion.

That the Surgeons behaved well, but that only two Apothecaries were struck off their Pay.

That he believed there had been 100000^l of private Money laid out in the Colony.

That as to the State of Defence of Halifax — he believed the Entrance of Chibucto Harbour could not be well secured by a Battery upon Cornwallis Island — that Ships might land men at Sandwich Point or in the River to the South of the Town — that George's Island had 9-32 Pounders mounted upon it for the Defence of the Town, and that the Strength of the Place was such that he believed 2000 men would not give any alarm.

That if the French & Indians were reduced the Province could be perfectly secured—that in the last Action at Chigenecto only 7 or 8 Indians were supposed to be killed and only one found upon the Field—that 100 Houses were deserted at Chigenecto by the Inhabitants which might be reckoned to contain 1000 Inhabitants who were gone over to La Corne—that 1000 more were gone over to the Island of St. Johns, but it was apprehended that they would be necessitated to return.

That the French Agent referred to in Col^o Cornwallis's Letter had been tryed and condemned but not executed Col^o Cornwallis intending to transmit his case home

DUNK HALIFAX.

348

CUTTING OF PISTAREENS PENALIZED¹

At a Council held at the Governors House on Thursday 15 November 1750.

Present.

His Excellency the Governor
 Lt. Col: John Horseman
 Benjamin Green Esq^r.
 John Salusbury Esq^r.
 W^m. Steele Esq^r.

.....
 His Excellency communicated to the Council a Warrant by him issued yesterday to cite Thomas Barnes Mariner Master of the Sloop Huza now in the Harbour of Halifax to appear before the Council this Day — — — the said Warrant being as follows Viz^t.

By His Excellency &c. &c. &c. To the provost Marshall his Deputy or the Water Bailiff for the Port of Hallifax &c^{na}.

Whereas it has been represented to me that Thomas Barnes Mariner Master of the Sloop Huza now in this Harbour and lately arrived from New York has fraudulently or by Collusion with some evil minded persons passed away or put off, or exchanged a large parcell of coin'd pieces of Silver called pistereens for much more than the Value thereof to some persons within this Settlement, which is a manifest violation of Justice and prejudicial to the Estates of his Majesty's Subjects residing here, and a means of promoting the Vile & Wicked practice that already prevails in their place of cutting and passing parts of the said Pieces of Silver, for much more than their value, and the said Barnes having contemptuously refused to give an Account, to the Governor whether or not he has so done or to whom he has paid the said pistereens —You are hereby required to cite the said Thomas Barnes to appear before

¹ N.S. B series. Vol. 4. pp. 208-211.

Me and His Majesty's Council of this Province at my House at Ten of the Clock to morrow morning then and there to answer to such matters as shall be by them enquired of relating to his conduct of the case.

Hereof fail not Given under my hand at Halifax &^{ca}. 14 Nov^r. 1750.

Sign'd ED. CORNWALLIS.

Thomas Barnes appearing before the Council and being examined Declared that he had sold about 3000 Pistereens to M^r. Saul at 1^s 2^d each and that he had sold some at 1^s 3^d and some at 1^s 4^d but could not tell the names of the Persons to whom he sold them pleaded that he did not apprehend he was doing amiss for that he could not afford to bring them from New York without a profit &^c. upon which M^r. Barnes was admonished & dismissed.

The Council took into consideration how to prevent the wicked practice of putting off parts of Pistereens for more than their Value and were of opinion that a proclamation be issued forbidding any person residing within this Settlement for the future to cut any Pistereens into any number of Pieces on penalty of such pains and forfeitures as are laid and inflicted on offenders by the Laws of England for Falsifying or debasing the current coin—Also that no parts of Pistereens should Pass in Payment by Tale otherwise than at the rate of 6^d for an half one and 3^d for a Quarter of one full measure on penalty of Ten Shillings for each offence the conviction to be by the Oath of the Informer before a Justice of the Peace—and that no Person shall be obliged to receive in any Payment at one time more than five shillings in parts of Pistereens.

.....

349

ACT PROHIBITING CUTTING OF PISTAREENS¹

An Act to prevent the cutting of Pistereens and passing the parts of them for more than there Value made and passed in Council at Halifax the 15th Nov^r. 1750.

WHEREAS it has been represented to the Governor and Council that great Fraud and Injustice has been committed in this Settlement by some evil minded Persons having Presumed to cutt into Several parts, and to pass away in payment, the said parts of a Silver Coin call'd a Pistereen, at a much greater Rate than the Real Value thereof In Order to prevent for the future the Injustice occasioned by such practice, It is by His Excellency the Governor with the Advice and Consent of His Majesty's Council of this Province Enacted that from and after the Publication hereof, no person or Persons whatsoever residing within this Settlement, shall presume to cutt any of the said pieces of Silver call'd Pistereens, into any Number of parts, on penalty of such pains and forfeitures to be laid and inflicted on them for such Offence, upon Conviction, as are laid and inflicted by the Laws of England, on Offenders for falsifying or debasing the Current coin.

And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid that no Person or persons shall pay away, or offer in payment any part or parts of any Pistereen unless by Weight, at any other Rate than Six pence for the half of a Pistereen, full measure, and three pence for the Quarter of One, full measure

¹ Nova Scotia Acts, Dec. 1749 to Sept. 1753. pp. 49-51. N.S. B series. Vol. 4. pp. 208-215. at pp. 213-215.

upon penalty of the forfeiture of Ten Shilling for each Offence, upon Conviction thereof before any Justice of the peace, by the Oath of the Informer.

And be it also further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid that no Person shall be obliged to receive in payment at one time in parts of Pistereens, more than the Value of Five Shillings.

350

PRICE OF CUT PISTAREENS¹

At a Council held at the Governors House on Thursday 15 November 1750.

Present.

His Excellency the Governor
 Lt. Col: John Horseman
 Benjamin Green Esq^r.
 John Salusbury Esq^r.
 W^m. Steele Esq^r.

.....
 Proclamations were accordingly issued as follows Viz^t.

By His Excellency &^{ca}. &^{ca}. &^{ca}.

Whereas it has been presented to me that great Fraud and Injustice has been committed in this Settlement by some Evil minded persons having presumed to Cut into several parts and to pass away in payment the said parts of a Silver Coin called a Pistereen at a much greater rate than the real value thereof. In order to prevent for the future the Injustice occasion'd by such Practice I have thought fit with the advice and consent of His Majesty's Council of this Province to Issue this Proclamation hereby strictly forbidding all Persons residing within this Settlement after the Publication hereof to cut any of the said Pieces of Silver called Pistereens, into any number of Parts, on Penalty of such pains and forfeitures to be laid and inflicted on them for such Offence upon conviction as are laid and inflicted by the Laws of England on offenders for falsifying or defacing the current coin, also strictly forbidding all Persons to pass away or offer in payment any part or parts of a Pistereen unless by weight, at any other rate than Six pence for the half of a Pistereen full measure, and three pence for the Quarter of One full Measure upon penalty of the forfeiture of Ten Shillings for each offence, upon Conviction thereof before any Justice of the Peace by the Oath of the Informer. And notice is hereby given that no Person is obliged to receive in Payment at one time in parts of Pistereens more than the Value of Five Shillings Given under my hand 15 Nov^r. 1750.

Sign'd ED. CORNWALLIS.

By His Excellency's Command
 with the Advice and Consent of
 His Majesty's Council

B. GREEN Secry of
 the Council.

¹ N.S. B. series. Vol. 4. p. 208.

351

PROCLAMATION PROHIBITING FORESTALLING THE MARKET¹

At a Council held at the Governors House on Thursday 15 November 1750.

Present

His Excellency the Governor
 Lt. Col: John Horseman
 Benjamin Green Esq^r.
 John Salusbury Esq^r.
 W^m. Steele Esq^r.

Proclamation for regulating the Market

By His Excellency &^{ca}. &^{ca}. &^{ca}.

Whereas it has been represented to me that great inconvenience and prejudice to this Settlement is occasioned by the practice of some Persons forestalling the market and ingrossing large Parcels of Cattle, Sheep & Hoggs sent to the place for sale and Killing and Selling the same again at an extravagant rate. In order to prevent for the future the inconvenience and prejudice arising from the said Practice I have thought fit with the advice and consent of His Majesty's Council of this Province to Issue this Proclamation hereby strictly forbidding all Persons residing within this Settlement after the Publication hereof to purchase or bargain for, within Twenty miles of the Town of Halifax nor from on Board any vessel in the Harbour, any Cattle Sheep or Hoggs coming to this place for Sale, untill the same shall have been drove to the Publick Market place on the Parade and notice thereof given by the Cryer that so all Persons may have opportunity to supply themselves before the said Beasts be ingross'd by any persons in order to their being by them Killed for sale, On Penalty of the forfeiture of every Beast so purchased or bargained for; upon due conviction before a Justice of the Peace [to the use of the Poor.]

Signd

ED CORNWALLIS

Given under my hand &^{ca}

19 Nov^r. 1750.

By His Excell^{ty}'s Command &c.

B. GREEN Secry. to the Council.

352

ACT REGULATING HALIFAX MARKET²

An Act for the Regulation of the Market at Halifax made and passed in Council at Halifax the 15th. Nov^r. 1750.

WHEREAS it has been represented to the Governor and Council that great Inconvenience and Prejudice to this Settlement is occasioned by the Practice of some Persons forestalling the Market, and engrossing large parcels of Cattle, Sheep and Hogs sent to this Place for Sale, and killing and Selling the same

¹ N.S. B series. Vol. 4. p. 208-216.

² Nova Scotia Acts, Dec. 1749 to Sept. 1753. pp. 53-54. N.S. B series. Vol. 4. pp. 216-217.

again at an extravagant rate, In order to prevent, for the future, the Inconvenience and prejudice arising from the said Practice — It is by His Excellency the Governor with the Advice and Consent of His Majesty's Council of this Province Enacted that no person or persons whatever residing within this Settlement, after the Publication hereof shall presume to purchase or bargain for, within Twenty Miles of the Town of Halifax nor from on board any Vessel in the Harbour any Cattle, Sheep, or Hogs, coming to this place for sale, untill the same shall have been drove to the publick Market Place on the Parade and Notice thereof given by the Cryer, that so all persons may have Opportunity to Supply themselves before the said Beasts be ingrossed by any persons in order to their being by them killed for sale, on penalty of the forfeiture of every Beast so purchased or bargained for, upon due Conviction before a Justice of the Peace, (to the use of the Poor).

353

DEFENCE TO CHARGES OF MISMANAGING COLONIAL FINANCE¹

LONDON

26 Nov^r. 1750.

May it please Your
Lordships.

In obedience to Your Lordships Commands I have considered the Articles of Charge against me relative to my Conduct in the Execution of my Office, contained in a letter from the Board to Governor Cornwallis dated the 14th June, 1750 and humbly submit the following answers to the several charges contained therein. Before I begin, I must beg Your Lordships to Observe, that with regard to the Complaints of the Board as to Irregularitys, & neglecting to send particular Accounts of Transactions & occurrences in the Colony I am far from presuming to excuse myself—I am sensible that there must have been many Irregularitys & Omissions, & can only desire that Your Lordships will make some allowance for my Want of Experience in business, entire want of Precedents & Ignorance of the Forms of Offices. Many Inconveniencys could not but attend the transaction of business in the beginning of the Settlement. To fall at once into a variety of Affairs to be managed in different Countries according to their various methods of dealing & their Various Currencys added to the Difficulty— All I pretend to say is that I have not to blame myself for Idleness, Remissness, or want of Zeal, I took all imaginable pains to understand the business I was employed in, & to fall on Methods, to second Governor Cornwallis's Resolution to make the public money go as far as possible.

ARTICLE 1

That M^r. Davidson had neglected to transmit to the Board of Trade the Accounts of Expences incurred in the Province for the Service of the Settlement & the Vouchers which Col: Cornwallis in his Letter dated the 17th of Oct^r. 1749 acquaints the Board would be sent them.

I do not pretend to make a sufficient excuse for not transmitting to Your Lordships early last Spring the Accounts of the Expenditure of the public money— Had I imagined that the Want of the Accompts could have given the least difficulty to the Board, or that the most distant reflection could possibly be thrown upon Colonel Cornwallis's Government, nothing should have hinder'd

¹ N.S. A series. Vol. 39. pp. 116-167. B.T.N.S. Vol. 10. G. 45 & 46.

me from transmitting them in the best Form & Order I could— But indeed I did not know what method & what Forms might be necessary to observe in Accompts to be transmitted to Your Lordships in order to be laid before Parliament— I expected that the first Letters from England would give directions as to the Forms required. This is far from being an Excuse, but it is the true reason why the Accompts were not ready to be sent by the Fair Lady Transport.

The Spring was full of Business, besides the providing Storehouses & discharging the Transports, no easy matter when Masters try every means to delay, the first Expedition to Chinecto, the Confusion & distress all over the French Settlements, & the Inhabitants resolution to evacuate the Province, engrossed the Governors thoughts & kept those in Office fully employed.

Add to this the State of the Colony's Credit at that time. The Colony's Bills sunk at once from the highest credit to nothing tho' the Merchants of Boston had engaged bills for £3000 St. they absolutely refused to take them— Those the Governor relyd on would not advance a shilling— Affairs at Boston were carried on by a few men who gave the Colony Credit relying entirely on the Governor's personal character & the necessity of the Colonys being supported— By the Month of June this Credit amounted to 2500 £ st., for which they did not charge the Public one farthing premium or Interest.

One Instance I beg leave to give Your Lordships of the Regard the Merchants in New England have for Governor Cornwallis, their Confidence in his Government & the Interest they take in his Success— When his Excellency sent me to Boston, only £30 remained of public money in his Hands. On my arrival I saw the principal Merchants, read to them the Governor's Instructions, desired them to settle the Exchange & encourage the sale of the Bills, & if possible advise some means of raising money so that the Sloop might sail next day— The new Grant of Parliament being known from the Public news, they agreed that the bills would have Credit, but offer'd if it should be necessary to indorse the Bills without Commission—they settled the Ex. at 10 for 1— No body offering for Bills for two days, one of these Merchants sent me 2000 Dollars to be repaid in kind, when convenient for the Governor. Another of them told me not to be uneasy for rather than that Governor Cornwallis's Affairs should suffer, he would advance of his own 5000 £ st: without any premium whatever, & would afterwards be able to add 5000 more.

I beg your Lordship's pardon for this digression which is only to shew the Opinion the Merchants of Boston have of Col^l. Cornwallis's Government, which some people have so industriously endeavour'd to slur by blaming every Circumstance of my Conduct, while I was honoured with his Confidence.

.....

ARTICLE 5

That their Lordships have been informed that every Master of a Vessel, as soon as he had been with the Naval Officer immediately carried an Account of his Cargo to M^r. Davidson, & that no person could buy nor did Any Master of a Vessel dare to sell any Part of his Cargo until M. Davidson had had the refusal, who generally bought the whole, which had given Occasion to great Uneasiness & that many Merchants had declared that upon that Account they would never come there again.

All Masters of Vessels upon their Arrival came first to wait upon the Governor before they went to the Naval Office, & produced to him their Registers & a manifest of their Cargo— If their Cargo was wanted by the Public, His Excellency gave me Orders to purchase it at as reasonable a price as possible. Accordingly I told the Masters the prices paid at the time, for Lumber or whatever their Cargos consisted of. It was not the Governor's design, nor was it in my

power, to oblige them to sell to the Government against their will. Scarce one Master, if it was his first Voyage, ever sold his Cargo to the Government before he tried the market, to see if the Merchants or Settlers would give more. So far were Merchants or Adventurers from being afraid of selling to the Public that they were greatly disappointed if the Governor could not take them, & often desired leave to land Cargos of Lumber in the King's Yard, to be taken when wanted at the market price— What Merchant would not rather prefer selling his whole Cargo at once for prompt payment & quick dispatch, than to wait for weeks retailing to numbers & perhaps upon Credit— And therefore the Public bought always considerably cheaper than Private Settlers. If the complaint to Your Lordships was that the Public buying so many whole Cargos, none could be got by the Settlers, I beg leave to observe, That if the Governor had supplied the public by Contract or by Commission from some particular Merchants, (as has been usual) Very few Cargos of Lumber would have come for the Settlers, & they must have paid a much higher price. It was the Chance of supplying the Public & having quick dispatch, & quick returns of Cash, or Sterling Bills, that brought to Halifax such numbers of Vessels with Lumber. I have known at one time 1000000 feet boards in the Harbor— By this means not only lumber was generally in plenty but fresh Provisions & all Conveniences of Life— And almost every Vessel brought a Passenger or two to settle or visit the town— No Merchant in New England would contract to deliver Lumber at the price the Governor purchas'd it at Halifax. This I had proof of when at Boston, Nobody would engage to deliver Boards under £3 " 5 p^r. m — the day I arrived at Halifax I bought a Cargo at 55 sh.

Your Lordships will find that the method followed by the Governor of purchasing the Lumber & Materials at Halifax instead of the usual way of Contract or Commission was the highest Incouragement to Trade, & most advantageous to the New England Merchants in General, Very great Oeconomy with regard to the Public & of infinite benefit to the Settlers & to the Colony.

.....

ARTICLE 8

That their Lordships had been informed that Dollars had been bought at New York at a great premium then reexported & afterwards a Second premium paid upon bringing them back again. That M^r. Davidson obliged Merchants, desirous of Bills to take their Payments in Specie & that instead of encouraging people to take his Bills he insisted upon their being paid in money & would not let them have Bills unless they paid him a premium of £6. 13. 4 whereby a Scarcity of Specie was occasion'd.

This Article contains three different charges, That a great Premium was twice paid upon the Dollars imported into the Colony.

That I took an Exchange or premium of 6 $\frac{2}{3}$ upon the public Bills.

That I paid Accompts in Dollars & so caused a Scarcity of Specie in the Province.

With regard to the first, That a great premium was twice paid on the Importation of the same Dollars, I really do not comprehend what the Information to Your Lordships means. Whoever made it certainly understood nothing of the Matter himself. It was probably only designed to insinuate that I had a share of these great premiums, & an Advantage to myself by the Exchange on bills, & by payments in Dollars. It will appear from the following Extract of a few Lines from the Accompts how widely they were mistaken & how grossly they endeavour'd to deceive The Board—

An Account of the Premiums or Exchange saved to the Public on the Dollars imported into Nova Scotia last Winter—from New York and Boston.

On M. Delancey & Watts			
Bills upon M. Kilby p £5523 “ 5 “ 9, over & above their premium of 5 P C. for Commission.	476	“ 14	“ 3
On The Governor's Bills to Captain Geo. Scot P £3000.	375	“	
On 628 Dollars bought by Lieut. Martin at 4 ^s . “ 9 ^d . each, no more dollars then to be purchased at Boston.	7	“ 17	“
On 5000 Dollars sent by Lieut. Martin in April for which (supposing the exchange at 10 for 1) he drew Bills P £1125 st—	125		
	£984 “ 11 “ 3		

Thus instead of the Publicks paying great Premiums upon the Importation of these Dollars, Your Lordships see that upon £9797 “ 8 “ 9 drawn on M^r. Kilby, The Public saved or gained by the Exchange £984 “ 11 “ 3 I ought to have deducted the Insurance or Risk upon the whole, & 50 £ freight on the Dollars from M. Delancey & Watts. The rest came in the Governments Vessels, & the Bills being negotiated by Officers, no premium was charged the Colony. 'Tis true the Governor orderd Capt. Scot a Sum for Services viz 80 £, but suppose His Excellency had orderd him the whole of the Merchant's Commission viz— £150, & that all Officers had the same for negociating the Bills, it would have still been so many Dollars saved to the Colony being imported & spent in the Province. Indeed the Governor was happy to find an Opportunity of rewarding good Services, in a way that was no Expence to the Public & even advantageous to the Colony. For so long as the Bills had undoubted Credit, an Officer or Settler could have negotiated them as well any Merchant whatever.

Thus Lieut: Martin got 15 or 20 P Cent more for Bills on M^r Kilby, than was got at Louisbourg for their Bills on The Paymaster General, 12½ sometimes 17½ more than was got for Ordnance Bills, the best public bills in the World.

The second Charge is, That I made Merchants pay me a premium of £6 “ 13 “ 4 for Bills. It is true that I settled the Exchange at 6½ & never gave Bills at a less Exchange but from Necessity or by particular orders — Your Lordships will see from the Accompts now before you, that this Exchange was not paid to me but to the Public, The Public having Credit for every penny of Exchange upon the Governor's Bills, & all other savings whatever.

The Savings upon the money received & by the Exchange on the Bills, as enterd in my Books amounts to 2000 £. It remains for those that complained to the Board of this Exchange to shew in what respect The Colony was a Loser by gaining £2000 — Tho' it was necessary to make Dollars pass in Nova Scotia at 5 Shillings, there could be no necessity for paying a Crown in London for a Dollar at Halifax — A private man that had done so, would have been a very bad Oeconomist, because that Crown properly managed would fetch him 6^d or 7^d more than a Dollar.

The Exchange was fixed at 6½, that is Dollars were valued at Halifax at 4^{sh} 8^d sterling because I was sure with right management to get them deliverd at that Price And so long as the Public could purchase Dollars at 4^s “ 8^d I should have thought it wrong to give more for them. One might at first conceive this Exchange to be too high, who did not know that Dollars are cheaper in North America than in London.

The only bad Consequence that could possibly follow from taking an Exchange of 6½ on the Public Bills was that it might be supposed (& so it has been represented to the Board) to be the Cause of a Scarcity of Specie.

This Exchange could never occasion a Scarcity of Specie, if it was always a Man's Interest to prefer Bills at this Exchange, to Dollars.

Now it is demonstrable that the Merchants were always considerable Gainers by taking Bills rather than to carry away Dollars — or which is the same thing, that the Colony was a loser by every Bill sold at Halifax even at the Exchange of 6½.

The Colony owed a Merchant for Stores £100, For which he might have in payment, 400 Dollars or a Bill on London, he paying the Public the Exchange viz 26 Dollars, 3 shillings, & 4 pence. If he took Dollars he must reckon the risk or Insurance, which is never less than one, & in Winter is four per Cent (from Halifax to New York) If he prefer'd a Bill this Bill at New York was worth 460 Dollars.

Payment of £100 in Dollars at Halifax was.....	400 dollars
Deduction for Insurance, never less than.....	4
	396 Dollars
Payment by Bills on London, A Bill for £100 was worth at}	
N. York	460 Dollars
Deduct the Exchange paid at Halifax.....	26 " 3 " 4
	433 " 1 " 8
	396

Clear Gain on £100 to the Merchant that preferd Bills	Dollars	s	d
to Dollars	37	"	1 " 8

In the same manner, a Merchant that had picked up Dollars at Halifax by giving them to the Public for Bills, at the Exchange of 6½ gained about nine per Cent (Halifax Currency) at New York. At Boston when they had Dollars, a bill P £ 100 st: was worth 437 Dollars.

The only Question then is, whence arose the Scarcity of Specie at Halifax. That it was not occasioned by the Exchange is evident from the Proof now given, & from the following Fact — About 4000 £ was sent from Boston to Halifax in June. The Governor had heard of the Clamour made about the Exchange & orderd me to take Dollars at Par, that is, to give a bill of £100 for 400 Dollars — not £200 was kept in the Colony by this Trial.

There were two Causes of the Scarcity of the Specie at Halifax — One was, That the Settlers wanted an incredible quantity of Lumber & Lime & Bricks &c. Household furniture of all kinds & fresh Provisions & had nothing to purchase them with but Dollars The second & chief cause was the Loss of the Colonys Credit in March. While the Credit of the Governors Bills was good, there was no difficulty in procuring Dollars, nor ever could have been any. 8000 £ st. was procured in Nov^r. in N. York 10, or 20,000 £ might have been procured in Boston in April & May, had the Credit of the Colony Bills been restored. The Merchants not daring to trust to the Bills, Ship'd their Dollars to England.

ARTICLE II

That Their Lordships have been informed that a person bought a quantity of Rum at the rate of 17 " 6 Old Tenor equal to 1 " 9 Sterling per Gallon. That this Rum was consigned to M^r. Callendar at Halifax, but issued from the Ship to the Orders of M. Davidson & Bulkeley. That in M^r Martins New England Acco^t. the Rum is charged as bought by M^r. Callendar at Boston at the

rate of 2^s P Gallon & part at the rate of 2^s. 6^d. P. Gallon — That the said Rum appears to have been ship'd at Boston on board The Snow Fair Lady, Isaac Foster Commander, & the Sloop Dove, William Orne Commander: the said Snow & Sloop being then in the Service of the Government, & that the said Rum was stated as purchased for the Use of the Government at the common Market price at which the Merchants who paid freight Insurance & Commission Port Charges &c sold for.

The Transaction mention'd in this Article which has been always designedly misrepresented to the Board (for not the least Circumstance in it was ever conceal'd from any Mortal) was as follows —

M^r. Martin purchased a Quantity of Rum & Molasses at Boston on a private Account & shipd great Part of the same on board The Fair Lady Snow, consign'd to M^r. Callendar at Halifax.

The said Rum & Molasses were bought for the Government at Halifax & delivered to the Commissarys at the prices following

West India Rum at 3^s. p^r Gallon

N. England Rum at 2^s

a few Hhds at 2 " 2

Molasses at 1 " 6

M^r. Callendar was paid for this Rum & Molasses by an Order on Lieut: Martin, & of course the payment is charged in my Acco^{ts} not in his — The particulars were added at the foot of an Extract from M^r. Martin's Acco^{ts} sent M^r. Kilby only to show him the prices of those Stores.

Notwithstanding the Clamour that was made some time ago about my being engaged in Trade at Halifax, as If I had monopolised the whole Commerce of the Place, This was the only Transaction in which I was concerned, & from it I saw the Inconveniencys of all such Engagements & never had any Concern afterwards directly or indirectly with any thing that came to The Harbour.

This Transaction was begun at a time that Lieut Martin neither had public money in his Hands, nor never thought of having any. The first Bills sent M^r. Martin are dated Sept^r. 14 P £500, which he received Oct^r. 5 — The 2nd Remittance of £1000 was the 16 October, by which time the Fair Lady was returned or at Sea. It will appear from his Acco^{ts}. how that money was expended & at what times.

It appears from M^r. Fosters Affidavit that if he had not brought these Hhd^s, he would have come back in ballast, there not being a sufficient quantity of the Barrack Frames & materials of the Contractors ready to load his Snow — and he had positive Orders not to stay after the 10th of Oct^r M^r. Martin had the Care of shipping & overseeing the Contractors Materials which was the reason this transport was consigned to him.

Commission was paid M^r. Callendar viz £ 90 St: And as in the Bills of Lading these Stores were consigned to Him, not on the public Acco^t but on a private Acco^t & Risk, the Insurance or Risk could in no Event fall on the Public.

As this Article of Rum & Molasses was to be a very heavy one I had taken great pains to enquire into the most easy Method of procuring it. I asked the Merchants at what price they would contract. I knew the prices they had cost the Public at Louisbourg & had the Current prices sent me by every Vessel from Boston. When M. Martin went to Boston I desired him to send to M^r. Callendar a few Hhds of each with a particular Acco^t. of all Charges which accordingly he did, & I find by me a Copy of His first Invoice in Sept^r. viz —

2 Hhds West India Rum at	29 ^s p ^r . Gallon
2 D ^o . New England at	18
4 D ^o . Molasses at	14 " 6
2 hhds for New England rum —	£9 " 0 "
Truckage —	5 " 17 "

At Louisbourg at an Average, New England Rum cost the Government 3^s 3^d st: Molasses 2 " 3 P Gallon the annual Expence on these two Articles amounted to between 7 & 8000 £ St:

No Merchant offerd to contract to deliver Molasses under 21^d P Gallon, except one in behalf of a Merchant in London who came so low as 16^d & I had Orders to contract with him, but upon explaining the design was to supply it from Louisbourg.

The Market price at Halifax was from 2 " 6 to 2 " 9 for New England Rum, until the End of Feb^r when the market being glutted it fell—but even in March when at the lowest, The Commissarys sold their eights at 3 " 3 West India, 2 " 3 N. England Rum, & M^r. Isaac Foster paid them that price when I was present.

When it was said by some Gentlemen that these Stores were charged at the market price, their meaning was, & they so explained it, that certain Merchants had said to them that they would have been willing to have delivered these Stores at the same price at that time. By which way of understanding *market Price* it might be proved that every thing whatever had been overpaid—I must except Dollars, for I defy any Merchant living to supply them at a lower price than the Governor had them.

Nothing is more easy, knowing the prime Cost of these Stores, than to judge if the price was reasonable, tis only adding Commission, Insurance, Hogsheads truckage, gauging & Cooperage.

Thus I have laid this Transaction with all its Circumstances before the Board, & submit it entirely to Your Lordships to judge what was blameable in it & what not. I have only to add that the Rum mentiond in this Article as Shipd in the Sloop Dove was sent by M^r Martin by the Governor's Order & will be found in his Acco^{ts} accordingly. The rest of the Rum & Molasses mention'd in the Article as Shipd in the Sloop Dove was sent by M^r Martin by the Governors Order & will be found in his Acco^{ts} accordingly—The rest of the Rum & Molasses mentioned in the Article was sent before the Commissarys had even given in to His Excellency any Calculation of the Public's demand for the Winter.

.....

I am with the most profound Respect
My Lords
Your Lordships
most obedient &
most humble Servant
HUGH DAVIDSON.

The Right Honorable The
Lords Commissioners for
Trade & Plantations.

354

COMPLAINT THAT GARRISON EXPENSES CHARGED TO COLONY FUNDS¹

HALIFAX, November 27th 1750.

MY LORDS

.....

As this Place has been put upon no Establishment, The Board of Ordinance do nothing, so that everything Granted, where Troops are, and are necessarily

¹ N.S. A series. Vol. 39. pp. 168-187. B.T.N.S. Vol. 11. p. 54.

wanted, I am oblig'd to supply at the expence of the Colony, dear & Bad; such as Bedding for the Troops which they always supply to Garrisons, As this is propos'd as the Capital it would be highly necessary it should be attended to, Annapolis Royal, is under their care and well supply'd with every Thing, of much less importance than this Place.

The repairs of the different Forts small as they are Will require Expence: Chignecto must be made strong and a good Fort, what is at present done I hear is Well done, but by no means the thing it must be, If it was under the Board of Ordinance and proper Instructions given to their Engineers it would do well And the Expence as certain'd annually, This My Lords I earnestly press.

I am
My Lords
Your Lordships
Most Obedient and
Most Humble Servant
ED: CORNWALLIS.

Lords of Trade and
Plantations.

355

REQUEST FOR PAYMENT OF NOVA SCOTIA BILLS¹

The Memorial of Christopher Kilby Agent to his Majesty's Colony of Nova Scotia.

Humbly Sheweth.

That Bills of Exchange to the amount of £8256 4s 6d are drawn upon your Memorialist by Governor Cornwallis and Advice thereof received by the Right Hon^{ble}, the Lords Commissioners for Trade and Plantations, who have directed Your Memorialist to accept the same.

Your Memorialist therefore prays, that your Lordships would be pleased to issue Orders, to enable him to receive the said Sum of Eight thousand two hundred and fifty six pounds, four shillings and six pence, out of the receipt of his Majesty's Exchequer, in further part of the unsatisfied Orders in his Name, for payment of the said Bills of Exchange.

Which is most humbly submitted by
Your Lordship's most
obedient humble Servant

CHRIS. KILBY

Nov^r 27. 1750.

To the Right Hon^{ble} the Lords
Commissioners of his
Majesty's Treasury.

¹ N.S. A series. Vol. 39. pp. 189-190. B.T.N.S. Vol. 10. G. 47.

A NOVA SCOTIA CURRENCY SUGGESTED¹

I must again intreat Your Lordships to Consider the state of the Colony as to Money matters. Whatever may have been represented concerning the Money going out of the Colony upon account of the Exchange taken, does still appear fallacious as I thought at first. The Bills this Year have gone at par, but the Evil no way remedy'd, Till You Have an Export it will be so. I am assur'd the New England People have this Year carried numbers of Dollars to Louisbourg. How they find their account In that, I can't conceive, unless the Rum and Molasses They purchase there and run to New England comes Cheaper by paying dollars than in truck, It is a most Infamous pratice and would be worthy the attention of Your Lordships. I am informed they now carry Rum and Molasses from Louisbourg and enter it and the Affair Is compounded. When the Duty was laid upon these Commoditys It was thought equal to a Prohibition and they were obliged To run it, It may be thought necessary for what I know For the benefit of the Revenue to suffer them to import it paying a small duty, but this Mischief attends it, they Supply Louisbourg with every necessary and the Advantage Is so great upon this Traffick, that they go sooner there Than to this Port.

I propos'd to Your Lordships sending over Dollars. There is still another method, If a base Coin was Stamp'd and sent over it would answer the purposes of the Colony, would remain in it and be a cheap way of supplying it. I have had much talk with S^r D'Anvers Osborne upon this. We have talk'd likewise with the most knowing People here And I should be glad to refer Your Lordships to him upon this Matter as well as all others, as he is thoroughly Master of Them. The difficulty of getting money this Year has been Inconceivable both for the Troops and the Colony.

Some Gentlemen of Boston who have long serv'd the Government, because they have not the supplying of Every thing, have done all the Michief they could. Their Substance, which they have got from the Publick Enables them to distress and domineer without them, they say we can't do and so must comply with what terms they Think proper to impose. These are mess^{rs} Aphorp and Hancock the two richest Merchants in Boston made so by The publick Money and now wanton in their insolent Demands. They were proffer'd to supply all things from Boston provided they would do it upon as reasonable terms as others and supply money. No—unless everything wanted was taken from them they would not and have Endeavour'd as far as in them lays to depreciate the Credit of the province. I have employ'd M^r Gunter a person who has shewn his regard for the Settlement by laying out a great deal of Money in it, whereas the others have not contributed a sixpence to it and have had the supplying I dare say of one half of the necessarys wanted and this is the Return they make. It is quite indifferent to me who is employ'd I wish to God some Person You could Confide in was sent to transact the Affairs of the Colony relating to Money Matters.

Since I sent M^r Davidson to England to give An account of his Transactions together with the Accounts—I have appointed M^r Green Treasurer. He seems well Acquainted with the business and You will see by his Accounts now sent You that he has Method and Propriety very fit I think for the Employment, well Recommended by S^r Peter Warren and M^r Hopson and the only person Indeed I have for business, which is a misfortune As I know little of it myself.

I have apply'd myself as closely as possible to each branch But indeed My Lords it is too much for any one Person. The distresses I meet with, the

¹ N.S. A series. Vol. 39. pp. 176-187. B.T.N.S. Vol. 11. G. 54. Nov. 27, 1750.

Variety I have to go thro' S^r D'Anvers Osborne can testifye the fear I am under of not acting satisfactory to Your Lordships gives me Great Uneasiness. There is a Bill protested drawn by Lieutenant Martin for five hundred pounds, As I would endeavour to preserve the Credit, I have given A bill for that Sum upon my agent which I hope Your Lordships will order to be paid.

Mess^{rs} Delancey and Watts of New York, who have done all in their power to serve the Government, Complain Greatly of M^r Kilby his not acquainting them whether Their Bills were paid or not, His threatening them with the Charge of the Protest of their Bills & all Costs. Indeed My Lords M^r Kilby wants looking after, and if the Complaints made against him at New England and New York are true; will ruin the Credit and very being of the Province. I know little of him, he is a very fair Spoken Man but in Trade and has his Connections in New England and if what is said be true, gives very Unjust Preferences in his Payments of Bills

[Signed] ED. CORNWALLIS

357

LIST OF BILLS DRAWN & METHODS OF SECURING CASH¹

MY LORDS

This serves to advise your Lordships of my having drawn the following Bills on M^r Kilby, on Account of this Colony which you'll be pleased to direct him to honour amounting to £6928 8s 6d being the whole drawn for since the time of M^r Davidson's making up the Publick Accounts—for the Expenditure of which regular Vouchers will be render'd, partly by the Treasurer for Sundry Disbursements, and partly by the Paymaster of the Works and by M^r Gunter for £1500 some of which Vouchers will be transmitted by this Conveyance, and the others from time to time as opportunity presents.

I have also drawn on M^r Kilby for £5000 Novem^r 10th in favour of Aphthorp and Hancock, being part of a Ballance due to them on their Accounts transmitted by M^r Davidson:—

The Governors order of 20 th Sep ^r	on Ch ^s Kilby in fav ^r of R. White	£ 63	"	5	"	4
Ditto's....ditto.... 24	D ^o on Ditto to Thos Ivers	50	"	—	"	—
Ditto's....ditto.... 26	D ^o on D ^o to W ^m Nicholls	67	"	14	"	9
Ditto's....ditto.... 27	D ^o on D ^o to Isaac Foster	194	"	8	"	9
Ditto's....ditto.... 28	D ^o on D ^o to Isaac Winslow	370	"	6	"	8
Ditto's....ditto.... 29	D ^o on D ^o to John Williams	160	"	—	"	—
Ditto's....ditto.... 2	Oct ^r on D ^o to Tho ^s Hunter p Ja ^s Hurd	125	"	—	"	—
Ditto's....ditto.... 2	d ^o on D ^o to Jos Fairbanks	135	"	16	"	—
Ditto's....ditto.... 4	d ^o on D ^o to Webb & Ewer	468	"	—	"	10
Ditto's....ditto.... 6	d ^o on D ^o to Mal Salter	127	"	9	"	10
Ditto's....ditto.... 8	d ^o on D ^o to Jos Fairbanks	200	"	—	"	—
Ditto's....ditto.... 8	d ^o on D ^o to John Homer	80	"	—	"	—
Ditto's....ditto.... 9	d ^o on D ^o to W ^m Ball	50	"	—	"	—
Ditto's....ditto.... 11	d ^o on D ^o to Leo Lockman	45	"	—	"	—
Ditto's....ditto.... 24	d ^o on D ^o to Jer: Staniford	50	"	—	"	—
Ditto's....ditto.... 26	d ^o on D ^o to J. Pierpoint	150	"	—	"	—
Ditto's....ditto.... 27	d ^o on D ^o to Benj ^a Beal	141	"	5	"	10
Ditto's....ditto.... do	... on D ^o to W ^m Vernon	50	"	—	"	—
Ditto's....ditto.... do	... on D ^o to H. Vans	66	"	4	"	1
Ditto's....ditto.... do	... on D ^o to W. Walton	98	"	10	"	1
Ditto's....ditto.... 31	do on D ^o to Tho ^s Thomas	60	"	—	"	—
Carry'd over		£2753	"	2	"	2

				Brought over	£2753	"	2	"	2	
Gov ^{rs} Order of 29 th October	on	Chris ^r Kilby	in favour of J. Nevin	..	336	"	—	"	—	
Ditto's.... 29	Ditto.... on D ^o	..to Ditto	..	..	36	"	—	"	—
Ditto's.... 31	Ditto.... on D ^o	..to Tho ^s Gunter	..	..	50	"	—	"	—
Ditto's.... 3	Nov ^r on D ^o	..to J. Wentworth	..	..	153	"	11	"	—
Ditto's.... 6	Ditto.... on D ^o	..to John Williams	..	..	150	"	—	"	—
Ditto's.... 7	Ditto.... on D ^o	..to R. Inman	..	..	50	"	—	"	—
Ditto's.... 7	Ditto.... on D ^o	..to Joshua Thornton	..	..	240	"	2	"	8
Ditto's.... 12	Ditto.... on D ^o	..to Tho ^s Barnes	..	..	100	"	—	"	—
Ditto's.... 16	Ditto.... on D ^o	..to Robert Cowie	..	..	50	"	—	"	—
Ditto's.... 16	D ^o on D ^o	..to W ^m Nesbitt	..	..	50	"	—	"	—
Ditto's.... 20	D ^o on D ^o	..to Ichabod Jones	..	..	178	"	—	"	—
Ditto's.... 20	D ^o on D ^o	..to Sam ^l Sellon	..	..	100	"	—	"	—
Ditto's.... 21	D ^o on D ^o	..to Jos: Fairbanks	..	..	160	"	—	"	—
Ditto's.... 22	D ^o on D ^o	..to Henry Turk	..	..	50	"	—	"	—
Ditto's.... 23	D ^o on D ^o	..to Alex ^r Abercrombie	..	..	50	"	—	"	—
Ditto's.... 24	D ^o on D ^o	..to Sam ^l Sellon	..	..	50	"	—	"	—
Ditto's.... 23	D ^o on D ^o	..to Robert Grant	..	..	60	"	—	"	—
Ditto's.... 24	D ^o on D ^o	..to J. Salusbury	..	..	150	"	—	"	—
Ditto's.... 27	D ^o on D ^o	..to Nesbit & Catherwood	..	..	55	"	10	"	—
Ditto's.... 27	D ^o on D ^o	..to Jona Thurston John Jephson & Moses Levy	..	..	153	"	—	"	—
Ditto's.... 28 th D ^o	.... on D ^o	..to Ditto	..	..	130	"	—	"	—
Ditto's.... 28	D ^o on D ^o	..to Webb & Ewer	..	..	130	"	—	"	—
Ditto's.... 28	D ^o on D ^o	..to Jo ^s Pierpoint	..	..	120	"	—	"	—
Ditto's.... 28	D ^o on D ^o	..to Chris Robinson	..	..	50	"	—	"	—
					£5428	"	—	8	"	6
Ditto in favour of Thomas Gunter 5 Setts for 300 ea Sett dated 24 th . 25 th . 26 th . 27 th . & 28 th . of Septem ^r 1750					1500	"	0	"	0	
					6928	"	8	"	6	

The reason of my having drawn so many Bills lately has been occasion'd by my not having money Sufficient to Pay off the Artificers & Labourers employ'd in the Publick works, which obliged me to offer Bills to anyone that would bring into the Treasury Certificates from the Paymaster of the Works of what was due to any of the Workmen and one 4th part in money which has had a good Effect (tho' at first rejected by the Merchants) both in discharging part of those Debts and supplying the Treasury with some Money.

In an Estimate made last Year, I find M^r. Kilby has Charg'd a sum of £860 : 0 : 0 paid to Surgeons, Surgeon's Mates, & Midwife exclusive of what they received here — I can find but very few of them that will own their having receiv'd any thing from him I have therefore order'd it to be Certified by them on their Accounts when paid here that they have not receiv'd any part thereof from M^r. Kilby as Your Lordships may observe by the Vouchers now Sent

I am

Your Lordship's
Most Obedient
Humble Servant
ED: CORNWALLIS

HALIFAX No^{er} 30th 1750.

.....
By two persons arrived express from Nova Scotia, we are informed, That they have cleared the ground about nine leagues round; that the town of Halifax is completely fortified, and that upwards of 300 artificers are employed

¹The Gentleman's Magazine, December, 1750. p. 569.

in building forts and outworks on the borders between them and the *French Indians*, who, for some small time past, have not made any attempt on their settlement; that upwards of 400 French families, who had put themselves under the English government, and settled there, had withdrawn themselves, and many others are preparing to follow them, to *Cape Breton* and *Canada*. They have three thousand regular troops, besides four free companies of 240 men each, who constantly range about the borders of the colony: That, as yet, the lands are not parcelled out: That the government of the colony goes on without any obstruction whatever; courts of justice, and a strong goal, being erected for offenders, some of whom have been punished according to their demerit: That they have provisions of all sorts in great plenty, and the country so pleasant, that very few would desire to return.

359

FISH EXPORTS AT HALIFAX¹

Halifax in *Nova Scotia*. The fishery here is extremely good, one company only having 14 or 1500 quintals of good dry fish ready to ship for a foreign market, and others also have been very successful.— Mr. *Brown*, gardener to Governor *Cornwallis*, with his son and 4 others, going out 2 or 3 miles from the town, were beset by the *Indians*, who killed him and his son; the latter they bury'd, but the other's body was found on the ground scalped, and brought hither and bury'd; the 4 others, 'tis feared, are kill'd, or carry'd off; the *Indians* have also attack'd and scalped 7 men that were at work on the other Side of the harbour. Parties are gone out to repel them.

360

SUITS AGAINST SETTLERS FOR FOREIGN DEBTS RESTRAINED²

At a Council holden at the Governor's House on Monday 14th January 17⁵⁰/₁

Present

His Excellency the Governor	}	Esq ^{rs}
John Horseman		
John Gorham		
Benj ⁿ . Green		
John Salusbury		
William Steele		

.....

That Whereas the Regulations made, some time since, by the Governor and Council of this Province, for restraining suits in the Courts here, for Debts contracted by any of the Sailors before their arrival here, except for goods imported or order'd to be Imported into this Province &c. is near Expiring; and whereas no inconvenience appears to have been occasion'd by the said Restriction; and the same has not been disapprov'd of by His Majesty; and whereas it has been remark'd concerning the Plantations.

¹ The Gentleman's Magazine, 1750. p. 379.

² N.S. B series. Vol. 4. pp. 222-235.

“That the Sovereign may make them places priviledg'd and upon their first forming, or Institution may so declare, that for any Contract made or done in any place but in that of the same plantation they shall not be impleaded, & that therefore in Virginia at this day, if a man contracts a Debt in England and flies to the same, he cannot be there impleaded, but if a man takes up Goods, and carries the same over thither, there he may be sued in the place, so likewise if it can be prov'd he carry'd over the money borrow'd And this among other Laws & Constitutions of the Plantations is preserv'd inviolably, the same being as it were a pledge and general safety which is given to those Inhabitants, that shall resort there, and there plant themselves for the good of the Place; and altho' those that thither fly, by reason of great and irreperable Losses, have contracted Debts far beyond their ability to Satisfy, a failure of which in Strictness of Law, may, if the creditor pleases, oblige their Bodies to Imprisonment yet doth it not thence follow that the same ought to be exacted, for though the Body of Man may gratify the Revenge of the creditor yet it can never pay the debt, therefore if those ends by themselves, in a moral Estimation, be not necessary, or if other Ends on the opposite part occur, not less, Profitable, or necessary; or if the ends proposed by Imprisonment may be attained any other way, it will then follow, that if there be nothing of obligation on the Debtors part to render himself a Prisoner to the Creditor, that then if the same can or may be avoided by Flight, the same in conscience may be done &c^a. The said Regulation made by Authority of the Gov^r. and Council of this Province on the 2^d day of February last—Ordaining that untill the 2^d day of February 17⁵/₁ the Debts contracted in England, or in any of the Colonies prior to the Establishment of this Settlement, or to the Debtors arrival here as a Settler shall be pleadable in any Court of Judicature in this Province, except for goods imported, or order'd to be imported into the Province” be renew'd & continued, and construed, to extend to *any valuable consideration (necessary wearing Apparrell of the Person & his Family excepted) imported or ordered to be imported*. And that for the Encouragement of any such Persons Wife and Children who by their Industry, and Frugality may be assisting in acquiring any substance within this Province, in which case it seems reasonable that they should not be utterly depriv'd of the benefit thereof, and left destitute upon the mans decease; when any such Person shall, at their Decease, leave a Lawfull Wife or legitimate Children, they shall be entitled to the same benefite, as to any Estate, goods or chattles, of the deceas'd, as the deceas'd himself had and enjoy'd during his Life time by virtue of this regulation—and that in such proportions as shall be by him order'd in his last Will and Testament, or if intestate, as the Law directs in Cases of Intestate Estates; but if, at his decease, he shall not leave a lawfull Wife or any legitimate Child or Children then his Estate & Effects (after Payment of all Debts contracted within this Province shall be liable to Payment of such Debts, and the remainder if any shall be, to His Heirs or Heirs at Law.

Molloy: Jur.
Marit. Cap:
Ult. of the
Laws of
Nature &
Nations.

And in order to prevent evil minded persons from Secretly conveying their Creditors Effects into This Province in order to defrauding them of their Just dues, so far as it may be in their power to pay the same; No Person coming in to this Province from this time forward, shall be entitled to the benefit of this regulation unless he or she shall, upon being sued for such debt, or Debts, make Solemn Oath before some Magistrate that they have not, directly or indirectly, taken any measures whereby to deprive or debar any of their creditors, from receiving out of their Estate or Effects in any place whatsoever, the Debts to them due, or such part thereof as the same is sufficient to Pay,

and if the contrary shall at any time afterwards be prov'd against them they shall be depriv'd of the benefit hereof, and be liable to the utmost Rigour of the Law.

.....

361

INSTRUCTIONS TO GOVERNOR ON FINANCE AND CURRENCY¹

To the Hon^{ble} Edw^d Cornwallis Esq^r Governor of Nova Scotia.

SIR,

.....

The Merchants of Boston, of whom You complain for their Readiness to take Advantage of the Province upon every Occasion, and their Demand of exorbitant Profit upon every Contract with you, will always be more unreasonable and extravagant in their Offers in Proportion as the Credit of the Colony becomes exceptionable, which again cannot be by any other Method sustained and kept perfect but by keeping the Charges of the Year within the Supply of the Year, so that there may be always in the Treasury a Fund to answer the Bills, and the Bills punctually answered; unless this Rule be observed, Your Demands must always in some Part of the Year exceed the Fund: as often as that happens, the Payment of Your Bills will necessarily be postponed, and the many very disagreeable Obstructions you have lately met with will be again to be contended against. As to Your Proposal that some considerable Merchants may be engaged by a Premium in all such Cases to accept the Bills, it is not in the power of any Office to do this; and if it was We could not think of providing a Remedy for Difficulties, which We hope and are confident will not occur again. The only proper and effectual Way of obviating the Disadvantages, which must follow to the Province from any Delay in Payment of Your Bills, is that We have pointed out to You. Should We provide any other Remedy, it would be to admit the Necessity of going beyond the Vote and Directions of Parliament, which We sincerely hope and have in some Measure engaged to Parliament shall not be again exceeded. M^r Baker has contracted with the Treasury to supply the Paymaster General with Bills upon responsible Persons at Halifax, payable at thirty Days sight, for such a Quantity of Dollars as shall be sufficient to answer the Payment and Subsistence of the Troops in Your Province; and a Copy of that Contract is herewith transmitted to You, and We design in pursuance of your Desire to send over by the first safe Opportunity the Sum of £6000 in Specie; and therefore you will have but £12,661 to draw for in all, if the Expence of the Year be brought within the Grant of it. We have fallen upon this Method of remitting Specie to you, because We think it will be of Service to the Province to have so much more Cash Current in it. We shall send great Part of the Sum in very small Coins, that it may better answer the Purposes of general Circulation.

We have considered the Proposition of sending over a base Coin, and are of Opinion that, besides the Impropriety in Point of Law and Government of sending over any such Coin into any of His Majesty's Colonies even such Coin Would not long remain in the Settlement but would soon find its Passage out of it for its real Value in Payment to the Foreign Merchant.

We cannot omit the Opportunity which here naturally offers itself of giving some Answer to those Parts of Your Letters which relate to M^r. Kilby Our Agent whom We could not but in Justice acquaint with the Complaint You

¹ N.S. A series. Vol. 41. pp. 27-68. B.T.N.S. Vol: 35. p. 3. 1750-1, March 22nd.

made of him, and who appears to Us from his Answer to those Complaints to be entirely innocent of every the least Partiality or Neglect laid to his charge that you may in this have entire Satisfaction. We have directed him to give in his Answer in Writing to every particular Charge, and We now transmit it to you for your Consideration.

.....

The illicit Trade which is now carried on between the Northern Colonies and the French and other foreign Settlements, which as you have experienced, draws a great part of the Money out of your Province, has been under the Consideration of this Board, and is now before Parliament; and We hope that it will be effectually regulated by some future Act of the Legislature.

You express in your last Letter a Desire that a Person may be appointed to transact all the Affairs of the Colony relative to Money. Do you think M^r. Green a proper Person for such a Trust? He seems to Us to have Method and clearness in his manner of doing Business, but you only can judge how far he deserves such a Trust or is equal to it.

.....

So we bid you, &c.

DUNK HALIFAX
J. GRENVILLE
DUPPLIN
CHARLES TOWNSHEND
FRAN. FANE.

.....

362

BOUNTY ON FISH¹

At a Council holden at the Governor's House on 29th April 1751.

Present

His Excellency the Governor.	
John Horsman	} Esq ^{rs} . Councillors.
John Gorham	
Benjamin Green	
John Salusbury	
William Stelle	

The Governor and Council took into consideration a Memorial of several of the Merchants of this Settlement Praying a Bounty upon Fish caught and dried within this Province &c.

And came to the following Resolution thereon Viz^t.

Whereas the prosperity of this Province greatly depends upon the success and Increase of the Fishery for the carrying on of which it is so commodiously situated, and which was the Principal Inducement to Great Britain, to undertake, and support the Settlement thereof: In order therefore, to promote and Encourage the same, and to render more Effectual the attempts that have been, and that may be made, to carry it on with vigour.

¹ N.S. B series. Vol. 4. pp. 252-257.

Resolv'd

That there shall be paid out of the public Treasury of the Province a Bounty of six pence P Quintal, for every Quintal of Fish Salted, and dry'd within this Province, fit for Exportation—Also a Bounty of twelve pence P Barrell for every Barrell of Pickled Fish caught and first pickled, within this Province also a Bounty of Two Shillings and Six pence P Barrell for every Barrell of Whale, Seil, or any Kind of Fish oyle made within this Province—The said Bounty to be for the sole benefit of the Persons who shall have caught the said fish so dried, or pickled, or from which the said Oyl was produced—To be paid to such Person or Persons as they shall appoint to receive the same for them; upon the shipping thereof for Exportation out of the Province—The person receiving the said Bounty first making oath to the Quantity so shipt; and that the said Fish was dried or first pickled, within this Province, or that the Oyl was here made, & that the Bounty has not already been paid thereon, nor any part thereof. That Public notice be given of this Encouragement by His Excellency the Governor's Proclamation promising the said Bounty—That as a Fund for the payment of the aforesaid Bounty, a Duty of Sixpence P Gallon be laid to be paid on all Rum, and other distill'd Spirituous Liquors, sold by retail within this Province (Viz^t. in a smaller Quantity than three Gallons sold and deliver'd at one and the same time mixt or unmixt.

That for Effectually securing the Payment of the said duty the order of the Governor and Council of October 11th Last past relating to the Selling by Retail, Rum or other Spirituous Liquors within this Settlement be continued, and Extended to the other Settlements in the Province, and further that all Persons who are, or shall be licenced, by His Excellency the Governor within this Settlement, or by the Commanding Officer of His Majesty's Troops in the other Settlements and Garrisons within this Province to Keep Public Houses, or to retail Rum or other distill'd Sprituos Liquors, shall become bound Each with one Surety of Known Residence and Ability in the Sum of Ten pounds sterling condition'd that the person taking such Licence shall deliver in Monthly, to such Person as shall, by His Excellency, be appointed to receive the same, a Just account, upon Oath, of the Quantity of Rum and other distill'd Spirituous Liquors sold, during the month then Last past, by them and any Person or Persons under them, and acting for them, and by their orders Viz^t in any Quantity less than three gallons, sold and deliver'd at one and the same time, mixt or unmixt and shall at the same time, or within three days after, pay to the Person appointed to receive the same—the duty due thereon That, no persons who now are, or hereafter may be Licenced to Keep Public Houses, or to retail Spirituous Liquors, shall for the future, pay for the said Licences, any other Sum than Two shillings, to be paid to the Clerk, for filling up the said Licence and Bond—That the Regulations concerning the retailing Rum, and other distill'd Spirituous Liquors, be construed to extend to all such liquors retail'd on Board any vessell or Vessells in any of the Harbours of this Province—The Masters of said Vessells to be answerable for any breach thereof on Board their respective Vessells—That the conviction of all breaches of these Regulations, and orders shall be, upon Oath before the Governor and Council at this Settlement, and before the Commanding Officers, for the time being, at the other Settlements or Garrisons in the Province—That in case of failure of immediate Payment of the Penalty upon conviction—Execution to be levied upon the goods and Chattels of the Offender or his Surety and the same (so far as shall be necessary for Payment thereof, & charges) to be sold at Public Outcry—by the officer levying the said Execution provided the same be not replenished within five days.

That this order of the Governor & Council be in force for three years from the Tenth day of May next, and untill the same be repeal'd by His Majesty, or the Legislative Authority of this Province—

That the Person receiving the before mention'd duty upon Rum &c shall pay the same Monthly, into the Publick Treasury, deducting therefrom so much as His Excellency shall think fitt to be allow'd said person for collecting and Keeping accounts of the same.

.....

363

ACT GRANTING BOUNTY ON FISH AND OIL, AND IMPOSING DUTY ON SPIRITUOUS LIQUORS¹

An Act for granting a Bounty upon Fish and Oyl, and for laying a Duty upon Spirituous Liquors as a Fund for the Payment thereof, and for effectually securing the payment of the said Duty made and passed in Council at Halifax the 29th. April 1751.

WHEREAS the Prosperity of this Province greatly depends upon the Success and Increase, of the Fishery for the Carrying on of which it is so commodiously situated, and which was the Principal inducement to Great Brittain to undertake, and Support the Settlement thereof. In order therefore, to promote and encourage the same, and to render more effectual the Attempts that have been, and that may be made, to carry it on with Vigour. It is by His Excellency the Governor with the Advice and Consent of His Majestys Council of this Province Enacted. That there shall be paid out of the Publick Treasury of the Province, a Bounty of Six pence P Quintall for every Quintal of Fish salted and dry'd within this Province fit for Exportation, also a Bounty of Twelve pence P Barrel for every barrel of pickled Fish, caught and first pickled within this Province also a Bounty of Two Shillings and six pence P barrel, for every barrel of Whale, Seil, or any kind of Fish Oyl made within this Province.

The said Bounty to be for the sole Benefit of the persons who shall have caught the said Fish so dry'd, or pickled, or from which the said Oyl was produced To be paid to such person or persons as they shall Appoint to receive the same for them: upon the Shipping thereof for Exportation out of the Province the Person receiving the said Bounty first making Oath to the Quantity so Shipt: and that the said Fish was dry'd or first pickled, within this Province, or that the Oyl was here made, and that the Bounty has not already been paid thereon, nor any part thereof.

That publick notice be given of this Encouragement by His Excellency the Governors Proclamation Promising the said Bounty

That as a Fund for the payment of the aforesaid Bounty a Duty of Six pence P Gallon be laid to be paid on all Rum, and other distill'd / Spirituous Liquors, sold by Retail, within this Province, (Viz^t. in a smaller Quantity than three Gallons, sold and delivered at one and the same time mixt or unmixt

That for Effectually securing the payment of the said Duty, the Order of the Governor and Council of Oct^r. 11th. last past, relating to the selling by retail, Rum or other Spirituous Liquors within this Settlement be construed and extended to the other Settlement in the Province, And further, That all persons who are or shall be licenced, by His Excellency the Governor within this Settlement, or by the Commanding Officer of His Majesty's Troops in

¹ Nova Scotia Acts, Dec. 1749 to Sept. 1753. pp. 91-98.

other Settlements and Garisons within this Province to keep Publick Houses or to Retail Rum and other distill'd Spirituous Liquors, shall become Bound Each with one Surety of known Residence and ability in the Sum of Ten Pounds Sterling Conditioned That the Persons taking Such licence shall deliver in, monthly, to such Person as shall, by His Excellency, be Appointed to receive the same, a just Account, upon Oath, of the Quantity of Rum and other distill'd Spirituous Liquors sold, during the Month then last past, by them and any person or persons under them, and Acting for them, and by their Orders, Viz^t. in any Quantity less than three Gallons, sold and delivered at one and the same time, mixt or unmixt and shall at the same time, or within three days after, pay to the person Appointed to receive the same, the Duty due thereon

THAT, no persons who now are, or hereafter may be licenced to keep publick houses, or to Retail Spirituous Liquors, shall for the future, pay for the said Licences any other Sum than Two Shillings, to be paid to the Clerk, for filling up the said Licence and Bond.

THAT the Regulations concerning the retailing Rum and other distilled Spirituous Liquors, be construed to extend to all such Liquors, retailed on Board any Vessel or Vessels in any of the Harbours of this Province — The Masters of said Vessels to be Answerable for any Breach thereof, on board their respective Vessels.

THAT the Conviction of all Breaches of these Regulations, and Orders, shall upon Oath before the Governor and Council at this Settlement, and before the Commanding Officer, for the time being at the other Settlements or Garrisons in the Province.

THAT in case of failure of immediate payment of the penalty upon Conviction Execution be levied upon the Goods and Chattles of the Offender or his surety and the same (so far as shall be necessary for payment thereof and Charges) to be sold at Publick Outery by the Officer levying the said Execution provided the same be not replevied within five Days.

THAT this order of the Governor and Council be in force for three Years from the tenth Day of May next, and until the same be repealed by His Majesty, or the legislative Authority of this Province,

THAT the person receiving the beforementioned Duty upon Rum &c. shall pay the same Monthly, into the Publick Treasury, deducting therefrom so much as his Excellency shall think fit to be allow'd said person for Collecting and keeping Account of the same.

364

ACT AMENDING BOUNTY AND DUTY ACT OF 29 APRIL 1751¹

AN ACT in Addition to An Act made the 29th. April 1751 Intitled an Act for Granting a Bounty upon Fish and Oyl, and for laying a Duty upon Spirituous Liquors as a fund for the payment thereof, and for effectually securing the Payment of the said Duty made and passed in Council at Halifax the 10th. May 1751.

WHEREAS some Applications have been made to the Governor and Council, by the Persons having his Excellency's Licence to Retail Spirituous Liquors that an allowance be made them of 8 P C^t. for Wastage out of the duty to be paid on Rum or other Distilled Spirituous Liquors sold by Retail. It is by His Excellency the Governor with the Advice and Consent of His Majesty's

¹ Nova Scotia Acts, Dec. 1749 to Sept. 1753. pp. 99-100. N.S. B series. Vol. 4. pp. 261.

Council of this Province Enacted That the said allowance of 8 P C^t. for Wastage be allow'd out of the Duty to be paid on Rum or other distilled Spirituous Liquors sold by Retail

And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid That the Regulation concerning the said Duty be in force from the 25th. of May Inst.

365

PRICE OF FISH AT RETAIL FIXED¹

At a Council holden at the Governor's House at Halifax on Monday 27th May 1751.

Present

His Excellency the Governor	}	Councillors.
John Horsman		
John Gorham		
Benj ⁿ . Green		
John Salusbury		
William Steel		

Advis'd that His Excellency Issue the following Proclamation Viz^t.

Whereas complaint has been made to me that some Persons within this Settlement, make a practice of demanding an exorbitant Price for Fresh Fish by them exposed to sale — I have thought fit with the advice of His Majesty's Council to issue this Proclamation hereby forbidding all Persons to demand or receive for any Fresh Fish by them Exposed to sale within this Settlement, any greater sum than Six pence for every such Fish of thirty Inches Long and in the same proportion for any larger, or less, upon the Penalty of Ten shillings for such offence to be paid to the Informer upon conviction by the Informers Oath before any Justice of the Peace.

Which Proclamation was published accordingly.

Veria Copia

Attest B. GREEN Sec: Conc:

366

IMPOSSIBLE TO SEND SPECIE TO NOVA SCOTIA²

To the Honb^{le} Edward Cornwallis Esq^r. Governor of Nova Scotia.
SIR,

.....

The large Sums, for which you have already drawn Bills for services which falls within the Grant of this Year, lay us under the disagreeable Necessity of departing from the measures, which, in Our Letter of the 22^d. of March We acquainted You, We had taken of sending You over £6000, in Specie. In that Letter We fully explained to you the Utility of this measure; but should We

¹ N.S. B series. Vol. 4. pp. 262-263.

² N.S. A series. Vol. 42. pp. 138-143. B.T.N.S. Vol. 35. p. 60.

now carry it into Execution, there would be no Fund left to answer such Bills, as from what you have already drawn We have too much Reason to expect will follow them.

.....

Your very loving Friends
and humble Servants
DUNK HALIFAX
J. PITT
J: GRENVILLE
FRA: FANE
DUPPLIN

WHITEHALL
June 14th 1751.

367

REQUEST FOR PAYMENT OF ACCOUNT FOR SILVER SUPPLIED IN
NOVA SCOTIA¹

PRIVY GARDEN
14th June 1751

MY LORDS,

I beg leave to trouble Your Lordships with an Application on behalf of the Regiment of Foot under the Command of the Honble Colonel Cornwallis doing Duty in Nova Scotia, to which I was late Agent, and for which I am considerably in Advance, Praying, that Your Lordships will be pleased to Order the Several Sums of £1500, Value paid by me on Bills drawn by the said Colonel Cornwallis in favour of Cap^t. Scott to purchase Silver for the Use of the said Regiment, of which Bills and the Payment thereof Your Lordships were before Advised, and of £200, being according to the nearest Estimation the Amount of the Expences on Insuring the said sum of £1500, and of some other Money not Insured, as also the Sum of £1000, being, as nearly as can at present be Estimated the Charge of Recruits now Raised, and sent to the said Regiment in the Ship Susannah, Cap^t. Cole Master, the whole Amount of the said several Sums being £2700, to be paid to me out of the Moneys granted by Parliament to make good to the Regiment the 4^d. a day P Man for Provisions from the 25th August 1749 to Christmas last.

I am with the greatest Respect,
My Lords
Your Lordships most
Obedient and most Humble
Servant
KING GOULD.

Right Honble Lords Commissioners
for Trade and Plantations.

368

DIFFICULTY IN SELLING BILLS FOR CASH IN NOVA SCOTIA²

HALIFAX 29th June 1751

MY LORDS,

By Cap^t. Ball who sailed for England this day I have advised your Lordships of the Bills drawn by me on Ch^r. Kilby on Account of this Colony to 31st May 1751—and that I should not draw any more at present (to be negotiated

¹ N.S. A series. Vol. 42. pp. 144-146. B.T.N.S. Vol: 12. G. 114.

² N.S. A series. Vol. 42. pp. 208-209. B.T.N.S. Vol. 13. H: 6.

for money here) but have no other means of discharging several Articles of Expende necessarily incur'd by the Expedition to Chignecto (for which M^r. Thomas Gunter has advanced a considerable sum) have therefore been obliged to draw on M^r. Kilby in his favour of this day's date for £3000—which M^r. Gunter informs me he shall send to his Friend to receive, lest if Provision should not be made by Parliament to discharge the Drafts Punctually and they should be return'd upon him with charges, which your Lords^{ps} will be pleased to direct M^r. Kilby to honour as duely as he may have it in his Power to do.

I am

My Lords
your Lordships
most obedient
Humble Servant

ED: CORNWALLIS

Right Hon^{ble} & Hon^{ble}
Lords of Trade & Plantations

369

BILLS USUALLY SOLD FOR CASH IN NOVA SCOTIA¹

HALIFAX 1st July 1751.

My LORDS

By Captⁿ. Ball who sailed for England the 29th June I advis'd Your Lords^{ps}. of the Bills drawn by me on Ch^r. Kilby on Account of this Colony to 31st May 1751 and that I should not draw any more at present (to be negotiated here for money) but having no other means of paying the hire due to Several of the Vessels necessarily retain'd in the Service of the Government here.

I have been obliged to draw on M^r. Kilby for £500 dated the 27th June last in favour of John Gorham for the hire of the Anson & Warren arm'd Schooners Employ'd in the Service of the Government in the Bay of Fundy & at Chignecto.

I am

My Lords
Your Lordships
most obedient Humble Servant

ED: CORNWALLIS.

To the Right Honourable
The Lords of Trade &
Plantations.

370

BILLS PRESENTED FOR PAYMENT²

Mr. Kilby Agent for the Settlement of Nova Scotia, attending laid before the Board the following List of Bills of Exchange drawn upon him by Col^o. Cornwallis, Governor of Nova Scotia for the Service of that Colony amounting to £6498.

.....

¹ N.S. A series. Vol. 43. pp. 1-2. B.T.N.S. Vol: 13. H. 1.

² N.S. A series. Vol. 43. pp. 16-18. B.T. Journals. Vol. 59. 1751, July 9th.

April 1.	To Robert Cowie	50
4.	To Thomas gunter	100
6	To Jackson & Usher	50
8	To Van Allen	50
3.	To Thomas Barnes	100
	To Delancy & Watts	250
	To Bills sent to Delancy & Watts at New York to purchase Dollars	1000
		<hr/>
		£6498

Whereupon their Lordships directed M^r. Kilby to apply to the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury to enable him to receive the said sum of 6498 Pounds from the Receipt of His Majesty's Exchequer to be applied and paid in discharge of the said Bills of Exchange.

M^r. Kilby then acquainted their Lordships that, pursuant to their direction of the 6th of June last he had examined the Account of M^r. Roberts Expende in obtaining foreign Protestants in Switzerland for the Province of Nova Scotia, and find the same to be true.

Ordered that M^r. Kilby do pay M^r. Roberts the Amount of his said Account, and also the further Sum of thirty guineas for his Trouble and Diligence in the Execution of the Service entrusted to his care.

371

ACT IMPOSING DUTY ON LIQUOR AND GRANTING BOUNTY ON SHIPS¹

AN ACT laying a Duty of three pence P Gallon on Spirituous Liquors imported from the Neighbouring Colonies, and to encourage the distilling thereof in this Province and for granting a Bounty of Ten Shillings P Ton upon all Vessells or Boats built within the said Province, made and passed in Council at Halifax the 31st day of July 1751.

WHEREAS the distilling, within this Province what Spirituous Liquors are necessarily expended in the Fishery, and otherwise would be very beneficial to the Trade and Navigation thereof by promoting the direct Importation of Molosses from His Majesty's West India Plantations in Return for Fish, Staves, Hoops, &c. exported from hence, and inasmuch as it is the Practice of the other Colonies to lay a Duty upon distilled Spirituous Liquors imported from their Neighbouring Colonies, It is by His Excellency the Governor with the Advice and Consent of His Majesty's Council of this Province, Enacted. That a duty of three pence P Gallon be paid upon all Rum and other distilled Spirituous Liquors which shall be imported into this Province after the fourteenth day of August 1751 (Excepting the product or Manufacture of Great Brittain, or of His Majesty's West India Plantations, imported directly from thence)

THAT for effectually securing the payment of the said Duty the Masters of all Vessells importing any Rum or other distill'd Spirituous Liquors into this Province, after the fourteenth day of August 1751, shall within Twenty four Hours after their Arrival, give an Account, upon Oath, to the Governor or Commander in chief where they shall Arrive, or to such person or Persons as shall be by them Appointed to receive the same, of the Quantity of Rum, and other

¹ Nova Scotia Acts, Dec. 1749 to Sept. 1753. pp. 105-111.

distill'd Spirituous Liquors imported in their respective Vessels from any place, (excepting as before mentioned) and shall before the unloading thereof pay the said Duty of three pence P. Gallon, provided the Quantity be less than One Hundred Gallons, and if One Hundred Gallons, or more, shall give Sufficient Security for payment thereof within the term of three Months.

THAT all Masters of Vessels refusing, or Neglecting, to yeild strict Obedience hereunto, shall for their offence, upon Conviction before the Governor and Council at Halifax, and at the other ports before the Commanding Officers for the time being there, pay the sum of Fifty Pounds Sterling, or suffer Six Months imprisonment; and all such Liquors landed before the said Duty is paid, or Bond given therefor, shall be forfeited, One half of the said fine and forfeited Liquors to the use of the Informer, and the other half to the Uses of the Government, Appeal to the Governor and Council from the Judgment of the Commanding Officers at the out ports, being allow'd upon Security being given for due Prosecution thereof.

THAT the monies arising from the said Duty shall be Apply'd towards the farther encouragment of the Fishery, or other Product, and Manufactures of the Colony.

THAT the Process against persons refusing or Neglecting to pay the Duty Due upon Bond, shall be the same as by order of Council of the 29th. April last, is provided for Recovery of the Duty due on Spirituous Liquors Sold by Retail.

THAT whereas a Considerable Quantity of Rum is necessarily expended in the Fishery. In order intirely to prevent any incumbrance or Discouragement that might Possibly Arise thereunto by means or Reason of the said duty, all Persons carrying on the Fishery within this Province, shall be allowed, upon making up their Voyages at the End of the Year, to bring in an Account, upon Oath, of the Quantity of all such Rum by them supplied for the Use of the Vessells employed by them in the Fishery, and shall have the Duty thereon repaid.

AND whereas the Building of Vessells and Boats within this Province, both for the Fishery and other Uses, will be very beneficial thereunto, by employing a Number of the Inhabitants, and keeping the Product of their Labour, and industry within the Province. Be it further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid That a Bounty of Ten Shillings Sterling p^r. Ton be paid out of the Treasury of this Province, to the owner of every Vessell or Boat, which shall be built, after, the Date hereof, within this Province, upon the said Vessells being fitted for the Sea, and the Boats for service.

THAT these Resolutions be, and remain, in force, for three years from the Date hereof, and untill the same be repealed, by His Majesty or the legislative Authority of this Province.

372

RANSOM IN LIVRES, 1751¹

.....
Lieutenant John Hamilton had negociated for the ransom of himself and other English persons who had been taken prisoners by the Indians within this province at several times during the two years last past. There were upwards of 60 prisoners, officers, soldiers and settlers. The sum required for payment of their ransom and maintenance was 17,651 livres and 2d., (which is about £882, Halifax currency.) Lieutenant Hamilton drew on governor Cornwallis for this amount, and wrote him from Quebec, Aug't 24, that their release depended upon

¹ History of Nova Scotia, Beamish Murdoch, Vol. II. p. 204.

the draft being paid. Tuesday, Oct. 15-26, the council, present col. Horseman, col. Lawrence, Benj. Green and Wm. Steele, advised the governor to pay the amount.

.....

373

NOTICES OF BILLS SOLD FOR MONEY IN NOVA SCOTIA¹

HALIFAX Sept^r. 12th. 1751.

MY LORDS

This advises Your Lordships of my having drawn upon Christ^r. Kilby Esq^r. Agent for this Province for the Sum of Eight hundred pounds Sterl^s. _____ in favour of Will^m. Baker Esq^r. _____ bearing equal Date herewith Numbered N^o. 1 _____ Value received of Thomas Saul Esq^r. _____ in money to discharge the debt due from the Government to Artificers and Labourers that have been employed in the Publick Works and for other Services of the Government of which the Vouchers will be duly rendered which your Lordships will be pleased to direct the Agent to honour.

I am

My Lords
your Lordships
most obedient
Humble Servant
ED: CORNWALLIS

The Right Honb^{le} and Honb^{le}
Lords of Trade and Plantations.

HALIFAX Sept^r. 14th 1751.

MY LORDS

This advises Your Lordships of my having drawn upon Christ^r. Kilby Esq^r. Agent for this Province, for the Sum of One hundred pounds Sterl^s. in favour of James Bane _____ bearing equal Date herewith, and Numbered N^o. 7 _____ Value received of him _____ in money to discharge the Debt due from the Government to Artificers and Labourers that have been employed in the Publick Works, and for other Services of the Government of which the Vouchers will be duly rendered, which your Lordships will be pleased to direct the Agent to honour —

I am, My Lords,
Your Lordships,
most obedient
humble Servant
ED: CORNWALLIS

Right Honb^{le} and Honb^{le}
Lords of Trade & Plantations.

HALIFAX Sept^r. 16th 1751

MY LORDS

This advises Your Lordships of my having drawn upon Christ^r. Kilby Esq^r. Agent for this Province, for the sum of Seventy five pounds _____ in favour of Edmond Crawley _____ bearing equal Date herewith, and Numbered N^o. 11 _____ value received of him _____ in money to discharge the Debt due

¹ N.S. A series. Vol. 43. pp. 76-94. B.T.N.S. Vol. 13. H. 23, H. 24, H. 50.

from the Government to Artificers and Labourers that have been employed in the Publick Works, and for other Services of the Government of which the Vouchers will be duly rendered, which your Lordships will be pleased to direct the Agent to honour.

I am, my Lords,
your Lordships,
most obedient
humble Servant
ED: CORNWALLIS

Right Honb^{le} and Honb^{le}
Lords of Trade & Plantations.

HALIFAX Sept^r. 16th 1751

MY LORDS,

This advises Your Lordships of my having drawn upon Christ^r. Kilby Esq^r. Agent for this Province for the Sum of One hundred and fifty pounds Sterl^s. in favour of Edmond Crawley ——— bearing equal Date herewith, and Numbered N^o. 10. Value received of him ——— in money to discharge the Debt due from the Government to Artificers and Labourers that have been employed in the Publick Works, and for other Services of the Government of which the Vouchers will be duly rendered, which your Lordships will be pleased to direct the Agent to honour.

I am,
My Lords,
Your Lordships
most obedient
humble Servant
ED: CORNWALLIS

Right Honb^{le} and Honb^{le}
Lords of Trade & Plantations.

HALIFAX Sept^r. 19th 1751.

MY LORDS,

This advises Your Lordships of my having drawn upon Christ^r. Kilby Esq^r. Agent for this Province for the sum of Fifty Pounds Sterling ——— in favour of Mess^{rs}. Quincey and Mason ——— bearing equal Date herewith and numbered N^o 15 ——— Value received of Seth Harvey ——— in money to discharge the Debt due from the Government to Artificers and Labourers that have been employed in the Publick Works, and for other Services of the Government of which the Vouchers will be duly rendered, which your Lordships will be pleased to direct the Agent to honour.

I am My Lords
Your Lordships
most obedient
Humble Servant
ED: CORNWALLIS

Right Honb^{le} & Honb^{le}
Lords of Trade & Plantations

HALIFAX Sept^r. 19th 1751.

MY LORDS,

This advises your Lordships of my having drawn upon Christ^r. Kilby Esq^r. Agent for this Province for the Sum of Two hundred Pounds Sterl^s. ——— in favour of Webb and Ewer ——— bearing equal Date herewith, and Num-

bered N° 16———Value received of them———in money to discharge the Debt due from the Government to Artificers and Labourers that have been employed in the Publick Works, and for other Services of the Government of which the Vouchers will be duly rendered which Your Lordships will be pleased to direct the Agent to honour.

I am My Lords
Your Lordships
most obedient
Humble Servant
ED: CORNWALLIS

Right Honb^{le} & Honb^{le}
Lords of Trade & Plantations

HALIFAX Sept^r. 19th 1751.

MY LORDS,

This advises your Lordships of my having drawn upon Christ^r. Kilby Esq^r. Agent for this Province for the Sum of Fifty pounds Sterling———in favour of Moses Levi———bearing equal Date herewith, and numbered N° 14———Value received of Nathan Nathans———in money to discharge the Debt due from the Government to Artificers and Labourers that have been employed in the Publick Works and for other Services of the Government of which the Vouchers will be duly rendered, which your Lordships will be pleased to direct the Agent to honour.

I am My Lords
Your Lordships
most obedient
Humble Servant
ED: CORNWALLIS

Right Honb^{le} & Honb^{le}
Lords of Trade & Plantations

HALIFAX Sept^r. 20th 1751

MY LORDS,

This advises your Lordships of my having drawn upon Christ^r. Kilby Esq^r. Agent for this Province, for the Sum of Two hundred pounds Sterling———in favour of Webb and Ewer———bearing equal Date herewith, and Numbered N° 17———Value received of them———in money to discharge the Debt due from the Government to Artificers and Labourers that have been employed in the Publick Works, and for other Services of the Government of which the Vouchers will be duly rendered, which your Lordships will be pleased to direct the Agent to honour.

I am My Lords
Your Lordships
most obedient
Humble Servant
ED: CORNWALLIS

Right Honb^{le} & Honb^{le}
Lords of Trade & Plantations

HALIFAX Sept^r. 23^d 1751

MY LORDS,

This advises your Lordships of my having drawn upon Christ^r. Kilby Esq^r. Agent for this Province for the Sum of One hundred pounds———in favour of Joshua Mauger———bearing equal Date herewith and numbered N° 24———Value received of him———in money to discharge the Debt due

from the Government to Artificers and Labourers that have been employed in the Public Works, and for other Services of the Government of which the Vouchers will be duly rendered, which your Lordships will be pleased to direct the Agent to honour.

I am My Lords
Your Lordships
most obedient
Humble Servant
ED: CORNWALLIS

Right Hon^{ble} & Hon^{ble}
Lords of Trade & Plantations

HALIFAX, Sept^r. 25th 1751.

MY LORDS

This advises your Lordships of my having drawn upon Christ^r. Kilby Esq^r. Agent for this Province, for the Sum of one Hundred and nine pounds fifteen shill^{rs} & 10^d. in favour of Stephen Ryan — — — — — bearing equal Date herewith and numbered N^o. 26 — — — — — Value received of him ——— in Money to discharge the Debt due from the Government to Artificers and Labourers that have been employed in the Publick Works, and for other Services of the Government, of which the Vouchers will be duly rendered, which your Lordships will be pleased to direct the Agent to honour.

I am my Lords
Your Lordships
most obedient
Humble Servant
ED: CORNWALLIS.

R^t. Hon^{ble}. and Hon^{ble}.
Lords of Trade & Plantations.

HALIFAX Sept^r. 25th. 1751.

MY LORDS

This advises your Lordships of my having drawn upon Christ^r. Kilby Esq^r. Agent for this Province, for the Sum of Ninety two pounds nineteen shill^{rs}. and 8^d. ——— in favour of Roger Scanlon — — — — — bearing equal Date herewith and numbered N^o. 28 ——— Value received of him ——— in Money to discharge the Debt due from the Government to Artificers and Labourers that have been employed in the Publick Works, and for other Services of the Government, of which the Vouchers will be duly rendered, which your Lordships will be pleased to direct the Agent to honour.

I am my Lords
Your Lordships
most obedient
Humble Servant
ED: CORNWALLIS.

Right Hon^{ble} and Hon^{ble}
Lords of Trade & Plantations.

HALIFAX Sept^r. 26th 1751.

MY LORDS

This advises your Lordships of my having drawn upon Christ^r. Kilby Esq^r. Agent for this Province for the sum of One hundred and twenty pounds Sterl^{rs}. in favour of Benjamin Davis bearing equal Date herewith and numbered N^o 37 ——— Value received of Cornelius Durant ——— in Money to discharge

the Debt due from the Government to Artificers and Labourers that have been employed in the Publick Works, and for other Services of the Government of which the Vouchers will be duly rendered which your Lordships will be pleased to direct the Agent to honour.

I am my Lords
Your Lordships
most obedient
Humble Servant
ED: CORNWALLIS.

Right Hon^{ble} and Hon^{ble}
Lords of Trade & Plantations.

HALIFAX Sept^r. 28th 1751.

MY LORDS

This advises your Lordships of my having drawn upon Christ^r. Kilby Esq^r. Agent for this Province for the Sum of Seventy Pounds Sterling _____ in favour of Malachi Salter _____ bearing equal Date herewith, and Numbered N^o. 35 _____ Value received of him _____ in money to discharge the Debt due from the Government to Artificers and Labourers that have been employed in the Publick Works, and for other Services of the Government of which the Vouchers will be duly rendered, which your Lordships will be pleased to direct your Agent to honour.

I am My Lords
Your Lordships
most obedient
Humble Servant
ED: CORNWALLIS.

Right Hon^{ble} and Hon^{ble}
Lords of Trade & Plantations.

HALIFAX Sept^r. 30th 1751.

MY LORDS

This advises your Lordships of my having drawn upon Christ^r. Kilby Esq^r. Agent for this Province for the Sum of Sixty pounds Sterling _____ in favour of Jackson and Usher _____ bearing equal Date herewith and numbered N^o. 53 _____ Value received of them _____ in Money to discharge the Debt due from the Government to Artificers and Labourers that have been employed in the Publick Works, and for other Services of the Government of which the Vouchers will be duly rendered, which your Lordships will be pleased to direct the Agent to honour.

I am My Lords
Your Lordships
most obedient
Humble Servant
ED: CORNWALLIS.

Right Hon^{ble} and Hon^{ble}
Lords of Trade and Plantations.

374

DRAFT IN LIVRES PAID¹

At a Council holden at the Governor's House at Halifax on Tuesday October 15th. 1751.

Present

His Excellency the Governor

Col^l. Horsman

Ben. Green

Col^l. Lawrence

Will. Steel.

His Excellency Communicated to the Council a Letter which he had receiv'd from Lieut. John Hamilton dated Quebec Aug^t. 24th last, relating to himself, and the other English Persons who have been taken Prisoners by the Indians, within this Province at several times during the two years last past, wherein he advises his Excellency that he has been obliged to draw upon him for 17651 Livres & 2^d. to defray the charge of their Ransom and maintenance, and that their release depended upon the said draft being paid by His Excellency— The Council having taken the matter in consideration were of opinion, That it is adviseable that His Excellency shou'd pay the said draft of M^r. Hamilton's, as it appears to be the only means of relieving those unfortunate Persons out of their long and Cruel Captivity.

375

PURCHASE PRICE OF BREAD²

Copy

These are to certify the Right Hon^{ble} the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury, that having received a Letter from Mess^{rs} Levy & Franks of Philadelphia, Agents to Chauncey Townsend Esq^r. Contractor for Victualling the Settlers in this Province, Copy of which Letter I have already sent to the Lords Commissioners for Trade and Plantations, signifying that they would not send any more Provisions to this Place on Account of said Chauncey Townsend Esq^r. unless I would become answerable to them for the Payment of the same: and having since enquired into the State of Provisions laid into His Majesty's Storehouses by said Chauncey Townsend Esq^r. for the use of the said Settlers during the approaching Winter Months, found that there were neither Bread nor Flour. In order therefore to prevent the ill consequences that must happen to the Settlers, by such great neglect of said Contractor in not procuring said Species of Provisions, have been obliged to get them in the most speedy manner & on the best Terms I could, & have bought of M^r. Thomas Saul two hundred and Twenty four thousand pounds of Bread at and after the Rate of twenty two Shillings and six pence St^s. for every one hundred and twelve pounds weight, amounting in the whole to two thousand two hundred and fifty pounds Sterling; for which Sum I have this day given my Bill of Exchange on said Chauncey Townsend Esq^r. at thirty days sight, payable to William Baker Esq^r. or Order.

(sign'd)

Dated at Halifax in
Nova Scotia 1st. Nov^r. 1751 }

ED: CORNWALLIS.

¹ N.S. B series. Vol. 4. pp. 280-281.

² N.S. A series. Vol. 43. pp. 125-126. B.T.N.S. Vol. 13. H. 37.

376

RUM & MOLASSES FROM LOUISBURG BARTERED FOR FLOUR¹HALIFAX Nov^r. y^e. 3^d. 1751.

MY LORDS

.....

The French still go on with their Forts. That at Beausejour as they have named it is piquetted only as our Fort at Chignecto that at St. John's River I dont know what it is as it is by all accounts above the Falls and not at the Entrance of the River where the old Fort formerly was — that at Bay Verte I have not been able to get any certain Account of only it seems agreed one is carrying on there — and the Captain of a French Frigate confess'd it to Cap^t Le Crass's officer — these things they could not effect were they not powerfully assisted by our own Subjects upon the Continent who supply them with every article they demand — this year at Louisburgh they had no Flower they tried Quebec could not be assisted from thence sent even to old France — but in the Interim circular Letters were sent by order of the Governor to New England, New York, Rhode Island and Philadelphia offering protection and good Payment if they would send Flower in two months after this 12,000 Barrels of Flower was ship'd from New York for Louisburgh contracted for by their Friends at Boston — who had four Vessels seized in the Spring — I am well inform'd there has not been less than 150 Vessels trading there this year from the above places and I greatly fear some from hence tho' I do all I can to prevent it. I have asked some of the New York People who Trade here what could induce their Countrymen to carry on a Trade so pernicious to their Mother Country. That Flower was wanted here whether they could have sold it to as great advantage as carrying it to Louisburgh — what they paid at Louisburgh a Barrel — they said the Governor in his Letter promis'd Eighteen Shillings and so in proportion for other provisions brought, in Cash or Bills of Exchange but when they arriv'd they were obliged to sell from 12^s/- to 15^s/- P Barrel and take their Payment in Rum and Molasses and other French Merchandise as they were inform'd they could sell here from 20^s/- to 24^s/- and be paid in Cash or Bills — yes I have sold for 28 but then no great Quantity at a time as the Bakers were not as yet very Substantial — he further said that he himself did not use the Trade and not many from New York — but the Factors from Boston bought up their Flower & the trade was chiefly from Boston and Rhode Island, who Barter their goods for Rum & Molasses and run it into the Colonys and not one tenth part pays a shilling duty — from all the Colonys they most certainly carry on this Trade very detrimental to the Public in general whatever it may be to Individuals — I doubt if Louisburgh could subsist if it was not supported from our own Colonys however that be it is a Trade so manifestly on the side of the French that it is my duty to lay my Sentiments of it before your Lordships as a circumstance worthy your Consideration.

I am my Lords
Your Lordships
most obedient
Humble Servant
ED: CORNWALLIS

Lords of Trade.
Halifax N^r. y^e. 3^d. 1751.

¹ N.S. A series, Vol. 43. pp. 135-144. B.T.N.S. Vol: 13. H. 16.

377

NOTICE OF BILLS SOLD FOR CASH¹HALIFAX November 5th 1751

MY LORDS,

This advises your Lordships of my having drawn upon Christ^r. Kilby Esq^r. Agent for this Province, for the Sum of One hundred pounds Sterling ——— in favour of John Dick ——— bearing equal Date herewith, and numbered N^o 67 ——— Value received of Will^m Cotterell in Money to discharge the Debt due from the Government to Artificers and Labourers that have been employed in the Publick Works and for other Services of the Government of which the Vouchers will be duly rendered which your Lordships will be pleased to direct the Agent to honour.

I am my Lords
Your Lordships
most obedient
Humble Servant
ED: CORNWALLIS

Right Honb^{le} and Honb^{le}
Lords of Trade & Plantations.

378

PRICE OF FLOUR IN NEW YORK CURRENCY²HALIFAX November 22^d. 1751

We the Subscribers Traders to New York do at the desire of M^r. Benjamin Gerrish declare that by advices receiv'd from Our friends at New York, the prices of Ship Bread at that place from the beginning of September last to the first of this Instant November were from fourteen to fifteen shillings P hund^d. that currency, and to the best of our knowledge it has not been higher since.

We do also further declare that we have sold ship Bread at this place between the first of September last and this day from fifteen to Sixteen Shillings this Currency P hundred — and for No greater price nor do we know of a higher price being given for that article —

DAN^l. SHATFORD

THOMAS THOMAS

HALIFAX 23^d. Nov. 1751

Daniel Shatford and Thomas Thomas this day personally appeared before me & made Oath to the truth of the contents of the above Declaration by them subscribed.

Sworn before me

JAMES MONK Jus: P.

Province Nova Scotia—

Know all men by these presents that I Will^m. Nesbitt Notary Publick duly constituted and Sworn do hereby Testifie and declare that James Monk Esq^r. before whom the within affidavit was made is one of his Majestys Justices of the Peace for the Town & County of Halifax in the province of Nova Scotia & that Dan^l. Shatford & Thomas Thomas who made the within affidavit are two of the principal Traders from Halifax to New York — Given under my hand and Seal this 25th day of November 1751.

(L.S.)

W^m. NESBITT Not. Pub^s

¹ N.S. A series. Vol. 43. pp. 153-154. B.T.N.S. Vol. 13. H. 52.

² N.S. A series. Vol. 43. pp. 173-176. B.T.N.S. Vol: 13. H. 45.

379

NEW YORK, NEW ENGLAND & RHODE ISLAND COMMERCE WITH
LOUISBURG IN RUM & MOLASSES, 1751¹

.....

The French failed to obtain a supply of flour at Louisbourg, Quebec or France, but received 12,000 barrels shipped them from New York, contracted for by their friends in Boston, whose four vessels they had seized in the spring: and Cornwallis says 150 vessels from New England and New York have been trading at Louisbourg this year, and adds that this trade was chiefly from Boston and Rhode island, who barter their goods with the French there for rum and molasses, and run the returns into the colonies, and not one-tenth of them pay a shilling duty.

.....

380

NOTICE OF BILLS SOLD FOR MONEY²HALIFAX Dec^r. 19th 1751.

MY LORDS

This advises your Lordships of my having drawn upon Christ^r. Kilby Esq^r. Agent for this Province for the sum of One hundred and sixty eight pounds seven Shill^{gs} & 6^d in favour of Webb and Ewer bearing equal Date herewith, and numbered N^o. 139 ——— value received of them ——— in money to discharge the Debt due from the Government to Artificers and Labourers that have been employed in the Publick Works, and for other Services of the Government, of which the Vouchers will be duly rendered, which Your Lordships will be pleased to direct the Agent to honour.

I am my Lords
Your Lordships
most obedient Humble Servant
ED: CORNWALLIS

Right Honb^{le} & Honb^{le}
Lords of Trade & Plantations

381

ENQUIRY IF SUPPLIES TO HALIFAX SOLD IN BOSTON FOR HALF
VALUE³

Earl of Halifax
M^r. Grenville M^r. Townshend. Lord Dupplin

M^r. Townsend attending with M^r. Powel his under Contractor for furnishing the Ships at Boston with Provisions.

M^r. Powel informed the Board that the Summer before last it was usual for the Coasting Vessels to bring up to Boston from Halifax from ten to twenty Barrels each of Beef & Pork—that he bought from fifty to one hundred Barrels for the Use of the Ships which they told him they bought of the Settlers in

¹ History of Nova Scotia, Beamish Murdoch. Vol. 11. p. 205.

² N.S. A series. Vol. 43. pp. 209-210. B.T.N.S. Vol. 13. H. 59.

³ N.S. A series. Vol. 43. pp. 215-216. B.T. Journals. Vol. 59. 1751, Dec^r. 20th.

Truck for Rum &c^a, that at the time when he bought these Provisions which was in May 1750, the Price of Beef was 30/- P Cask, that the weight of a Barrell of Irish Beef was 220^{lbs} that the weight of a Boston Barrell was 200^{lb}—that he bought Halifax Beef at 25/—that Pork & Beef were the only two species bought up—that he had heard Reports of Irregularitys in the Method of the Storekeepers delivering out Provisions at Halifax and that Orders were given for Provisions without Form or Method, that he had heard that small Vessels used to victual at two or three Barrells at Halifax because they could have Provisions cheaper than at Boston. That he could not say to what Extent Halifax Provisions were sold at Boston—but that he could trace out the sale of 2 or 300 Barrells—That he had been told those who purchase it at Halifax purchase it for half the value.

That part of the Halifax Provisions sold at Boston might be those allowed to the Military. that there was no Difference of the Marks upon the Cask. that he did not know that any Halifax Provisions had been sold at Boston since the year 1750.

382

BRITISH STATUTE REGULATING ISSUE OF PAPER MONEY¹

An Act to regulate and restrain Paper Bills of Credit in His Majesty's Colonies or Plantations of *Rhode Island* and *Providence* Plantations, *Connecticut*, the *Massachusetts Bay*, and *New Hampshire* in *America*; and to prevent the same being legal Tenders in Payments of Money.

Whereas the Act of Parliament made in the sixth Year of her late Majesty Queen Anne, intituled, *An Act for ascertaining the Rate of foreign Coins in her Majesty's Plantations in America*, hath been intirely frustrated in his Majesty's said Colonies of *Rhode Island* and *Providence* Plantations, *Connecticut*, the *Massachusetts Bay*, and *New Hampshire* in *America*, by their creating and issuing, from time to Time, great Quantities of Paper Bills of Credit, by virtue of Acts of Assembly, Orders, Resolutions or Votes, made or passed by their respective Assemblies, and making legal the Tender of such Bills of Credit in Payment for Debts, Dues and Demands; which Bills of Credit have, for many Years past, been depreciating in their Value, by means whereof all Debts of late Years have been paid and satisfied with the much less Value than was contracted for, which hath been a great Discouragement and Prejudice to the Trade and Commerce of his Majesty's Subjects, by occasioning Confusion in Dealings, and lessening of Credit in those Parts':

Therefore for the more effectual preventing and remedying of the said Inconveniences, may it please your most Excellent Majesty, that it may be enacted; and be it enacted by the King's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the Advice and Consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, That from and after the twenty-ninth Day of September one thousand seven hundred and fifty-one, it shall not be lawful for the Governor, Council or Assembly for the Time being, or any of them, or for the Lieutenant Governor, or Person presiding or acting as Governor or Commander in Chief, for the Time being, within all or any of the aforesaid Colonies or Plantations of *Rhode Island*, and *Providence Plantations*, *Connecticut*, the *Massachusetts Bay*, and *New Hampshire*, to make or pass, or give his or their assent to the making or passing of

¹ The Statutes at Large, Vol. VII. Mark Baskett, London, 1764, pp. 403-404. 1751. 24 Geo. II. Cap. 53.

any Act, Order, Resolution or Vote, within any of the said Colonies or Plantations, whereby any Paper Bills or Bills of Credit, of any Kind or Denomination whatsoever, shall be created or issued under any Pretence whatsoever; or whereby the Time limited, or the Provision made, for the calling in, sinking or discharging of such Paper Bills, or Bills of Credit, as are already subsisting, and passing in Payment, within any of the said Colonies or Plantations, shall be protracted or postponed; or whereby any of them shall be depreciated in Value, or whereby the same shall be ordered or allowed to be re-issued, or to obtain a new and further Currency; and that all such Acts, Orders, Resolutions or Votes, which shall or may be passed or made, after the said twenty-ninth Day of *September* one thousand seven hundred and fifty-one, within all or any of the said Colonies or Plantations, shall be, and are hereby declared to be null and void, and of no Force or Effect whatsoever.

II And be it further enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That all such Paper Bills, or Bills of Credit, as are now subsisting, and passing in Payments, within any of the said Colonies or Plantations of *Rhode Island*, and *Providence Plantations*, *Connecticut*, *Massachusetts Bay* and *New Hampshire*, shall be duly and punctually called in, sunk and discharged, according to the Tenor of, and within the Periods limited by the respective Acts, Orders, Votes or Resolutions, for creating and issuing, or continuing the same respectively, unless where the same have been altered by any subsequent Act or Acts of Assembly; and in that Case, that the same be discharged according to the Tenor mentioned in the said Act or Acts of Assembly; and that no such Paper Bills, or Bills of Credit, shall from and after such Periods so limited, as aforesaid, be any longer current in all or any of the said Colonies or Plantations respectively.

III Provided nevertheless, That nothing in this Act contained, shall extend or be construed to extend, to restrain any Governor or Governors, Council or Assembly within any of the said Colonies or Plantations, from making or passing any Act or Acts of Assembly in any of the said Colonies or Plantations, for the creating and issuing of such Paper Bills, or Bills of Credit, in lieu of, and for securing such reasonable Sum or Sums of Money, as shall be requisite for the current Service of the Year; so as by such Act or Acts of Assembly, whereby such Paper Bills, or Bills of Credit, shall be created or issued, sufficient Provision be made to secure the calling in, discharging and sinking of the same, within a short reasonable Time, not exceeding the Space of two Years, to be computed from the Dates of the respective Acts whereby such Paper Bills, or Bills of Credit, were created and issued; any Thing herein before contained to the contrary thereof in any wise notwithstanding.

383

STERLING PRICE OF BREAD IN PHILADELPHIA, NEW YORK AND HALIFAX¹Tuesday Jañry 14th 1752

Earl of Halifax

M^r. Pitt

Lord Dupplin

M^r. FaneM^r. Townshend

M^r. Alderman Baker then laid before the Board a Certificate signed by Governor Cornwallis dated 1st of Novem^r. last setting forth that the Contractor having neglected to furnish a Supply of Provisions and finding there was no

¹ N.S. A series. Vol. 46. pp. 17-23. B.T. Journals. Vol: 60. p. 15.

Bread & Flour in Store, he had to prevent the Inconvenience arising from the want of said Species of Provisions bought of M^r. Thomas Saul 224,000 lb of Bread at the Rate of 22/6 P Cwt. and drawn a Bill upon M^r. Townsend for it — M^r. Baker likewise laid before the Board a Stock of what Provisions were wanting on Account of M^r. Townsend's Contract on the 22^d. of Aug^t. signed by M^r. Townsend's Agent & certified to be a true Copy by Gov^t. Cornwallis by which State it appeared y^t the Quantity of each Species of Provisions deficient were the same as those mentioned by M^r. Baker in his Memorial of the 26th of Nov^r. last to have been supplied the Settlers by M^r. Saul.

It appearing from the above mentioned Certificates and by the Bill drawn by the Governor upon M^r. Townsend which was produced by M^r. Baker that the Quantity of Bread therein mentioned was sold at 22/6 it was observed to M^r. Baker that this appear'd to be a very exorbitant Price — That it was near 80 P Cent dearer than the Price at which M^r. Townsend supplied the Settlers upon his Contract which at a Computation was about 14/ P hundred and about 7/6 P Cw^t. more than M^r. Baker furnished Bread to the Troops that according to good Information Bread might be delivered at Halifax at 11/ P.C. and therefore there could be no Pretence for such a Price.

Whereupon M^r. Baker observed that he could not say anything as to the Price — that it was a Transaction of M^r. Saul's in which he had no Concern that he gave M^r. Saul Credit in consequence of which the Bills were drawn upon him from New York where the provisions were bought. That he was certain no Bread was imported from New York since the Year 1745 at the price of 11/ P Cw^t. — That the sudden Demand of M^r. Saul's had greatly raised the Market — That the Price of Provisions was very fluctuating & uncertain & depended upon a variety of Circumstances. That if it would be any Satisfaction he would give the most exact Account he could what these provisions cost.

M^r. Townsend then acquainted their Lordships that he bought Bread at Philadelphia at the time when the Market was raised by M^r. Saul's Demand at about 7/10 Sterling P Cw^t. and that it stood him in about 11/ or 11/6 delivered at Halifax.

M^r. Baker & M^r. Townsend being withdrawn their Lordships agreed further to consider of this affair on Thursday the 16th instant.

384

PRICES OF BREAD IN PHILADELPHIA & HALIFAX; FREIGHT RATES & PROFITS¹

My LORDS

.....

Thus my Lords you see, that what I was then apprehensive of, really happen'd. The necessary protesting those Bills for that present Time occasion'd the Refusal of my Orders by Levy & Franks, and I humbly submit it, if it is just I should both lose my character and Credit, by being thus involuntarily placed (for I cannot every where be able to set the Affair in its true Light) and be also obliged to pay a further Loss resulting therefrom — A Loser indeed I am by it already, because I sent the Major Part from hence, as soon as ever I had the first Intimation of Levy & Francks's declining to send any, which cost me 50 P Cent more than it would have done, had it gone from Philladelphia. Whoever is to bear the Loss, 'tis necessary to take the Money part of this Draft into consideration. The Quantity to me will be the same thing, the price being

¹ N.S. A series. Vol. 46. pp. 33-39. B.T.N.S. Vol: 13. H. 39.

Reasonable, as if sent from Phillidelphia, where I have wrote to stop going down, what I had ordered for the Spring, 'till they hear further from me, as this will fully, nay over supply my Contract. I have therefore annexed Copies of Sundry Letters & Certificates on Oath, relating thereto, as well as to the Supply itself, also a Bill of Parcels under M^r. Saul's own Hand for Bread &c — and shall only observe, that the Governor is the Drawer of this Bill at 22/6, whereas had he accepted of the offer in the Letter from Levy & Francks, and been the Drawer of that, the Bread would have been only at 11/3 P C^t. by which £50 in every £100 would have been saved, and £1125 — in this one Bill — That the Price on the medium at Hallifax was 15/- Currency, from which deduct 2 P Cent Insurance (as it cannot be deny'd M^r. Baker saved that by the Bread going down at the Governments Risque) 6 P Cent the difference between the Currency there and Bills of Exchange, and I am confident not less than 8 P Cent for the Difference of a Retale uncertain Sale and a credit given and a fixed Order, and Time for Importation of a certain fixed Quantity on Bills payable here, as soon as the Bills from Phillidelphia for the Cost thereof will become due, which reduces the price of 15/- to 12/7 P C^t, which I should think not very unreasonable to pay him, tho' my Bread, bought at Phillidelphia at the same time, stands me in, deliver'd at Hallifax, only 11/3 P C^t or for him to make out an Account of the Cost of the five identical Cargoes, that arrived between the time of Orders given and the 1st. November, the Time of Delivery, and pay him for this Bread, agreeable to said Invoices, with 10 P Cent Profit, which, I apprehend, must be thought by him, now he agrees 'tis his own affair, a very adequate satisfaction.

I am with great Respect
My Lords
Your Lords^{ps} most obed^t.
& Hum^l. Serv^t.
CHAUNCY TOWNSEND
22 Jan^r. 1752

The Right Honb^{le}
The Lords Commissioners
for Trade & Plantations

385

ACT PROHIBITING MONOPOLIZING PURCHASES OF IMPORTED PROVISIONS¹

AN ACT to prevent the Monopoly of Dead fresh provisions imported into this Province made and passed in Council at Halifax the 3^d. of February 1752.

WHEREAS large Quantity's of Dead fresh Provisions are, in the Winter season, imported from New England and other places, to this Settlement, for sale, AND WHEREAS some evil minded persons have endeavoured to engross great Quantity's, and sometimes the whole thereof in Order to Retail the same again at unreasonable prices, to the great Detriment of the Inhabitants, For Remedy whereof. It is by His excellency the Governor with the Advice and Consent of His Majesty's Council of this Province ENACTED, That from and after the Publication hereof all dead fresh Provisions, imported into this Settlement for sale

¹ Nova Scotia Acts, Dec. 1749 to Sept. 1753. pp. 214-216.

shall upon the Arrival thereof be carried to the Publick Market House there to be exposed to publick sale, for the term of two Days, that the Inhabitants may thereby have Oppertunity to Supply themselves and their family's at the cheapest Rate, And no such Provisions shall be exposed to Sale, bought, or contracted for, until it shall have been so brought to the Publick Market house, And no person or persons residing within this Settlement shall during the aforesaid Term of two Days, buy, contract, or agree for, any larger Quantity of such Provisions, than for the use of their familys and all and every person and persons either by themselves or others, selling, buying contracting or agreeing, for any Quantity of such Provisions otherwise than is above mention'd at any time before, or During the said Term of two Days of their being exposed to Sale at the Publick Markett House, shall upon Conviction before any one of His Majesty's Justices of the peace, by the Oaths of two Witnesses, forfeit, incur the penalty of, and pay the sum of Ten Pounds, Buyer and Seller Each, to be leived by Distress and Sale of the Offenders Goods and Chattles, by Warrant under the hand and Seal of such Justice of the peace, One moiety thereof to the Informer and the other moiety to the use of the poor of this Settlement, And for want of Sufficient Distress the Offenders to Suffer one Month, Imprisonment.

386

ACT PENALIZING LIQUOR SMUGGLING¹

AN ACT for preventing Frauds in Landing Spirituous Liquors Imported Subject to a Duty made and passed in Council at Halifax the 3^d. day of Feb^r. 1752

WHEREAS by an Act of the Governor and Council of this Province made the 31th: day of July 1751 all Rum and other Distill'd Spirituous Liquors (except as therein excepted) imported into this Province after the 14th: day of August 1751 were Subjected to a Duty of three pence p^r. Gallon.

AND Whereas it has been represented to His Excellency the Governor and His Majestys Council of this Province that Endeavours have been used by some Persons to evade paying the said Duty, by concealing and Landing the same, under the Name of Cyder. For Remedy whereof and for preventing such Frauds for the future It is by His Excellency the Governor with the Advice & Consent of His Majestys Council of this Province, enacted That from and after, the Publication thereof, the Masters of all Vessells in which Rum or other Distilled Spirituous Liquors (except as before excepted) shall be imported into this Province at the same time when they make Report (conformable to the derections of the aforesaid Act) of the Quantity of such Liquors shall also give in upon Oath to the Officer Appointed to receive the same (and who is hereby empowered to Administer such oath) a manifest describing the kinds of Cask in which such Liquors, by them respectively imported, are contain'd and the Several Marks and Numbers thereof, and shall Declare at what Wharfe the same is to be landed And in case any Rum or distill'd Spirituous Liquors, (except as before excepted) other than such as shall have been so reported and contained in the Manifest aforesaid, shall be landed put on shore or taken out of any Vessell or Vessells contrary to the intent of this Act within this Province such Rum and other distilled Spirituous Liquors, so landed put on shore or taken out of any such Vessell or Vessells, may and shall be liable to be seiz'd by the Officer and Officers for the time being Appointed to Collect and receive the said Duty who are

¹ Nova Scotia Acts, Dec. 1749 to Sept. 1753. pp. 218-224. N.S. B series. Vol. 5. pp. 4-28. at pp. 4-8.

hereby empower'd to make such Seizure and all such Rum and other distilled Spirituous Liquors upon proof of such fraudulent Landing, putting on Shore or taking the same out of any Vessell or Vessells in any place within this Province made before the Governor and Council for the Port of Halifax and ports Adjacent and before the Commanding Officer for the time being at the out ports (appeal from whose Judgment to the Governor and Council to be allow'd upon Security given for prosecution thereof) upon Oath of one Credible Witness, shall become forfeited and be Applied to the same uses with the duty received by Virtue of the aforesaid Act.

AND the Master and Masters of every such Vessell & Vessels, from which any such Rum or other distilled Spirituous Liquors, shall be so landed, put on Shore, or taken out contrary to the Tenor of this Act, shall upon proof as aforesaid forfeit, incur the penalty of, and pay the sum of Fifty Pounds Each, for such offence by them respectively committed, for the uses before mentioned, To be levied by Distress and sale of his or their Goods and Chattles respectively, and for want of such Sufficient distress, such Master or Masters to Suffer six Months Imprisonment,

AND the Officers Appointed to Collect and receive the aforesaid Duty, are hereby empower'd upon Information made to them, or just Suspicion of any intended Fraud in the landing of any such Liquors, to cause any Casks landed, put on Shore or taken out of any such Vessell and Vessells to be pierced for the better discovering of any intended Fraud also to cause any such Casks to be gauged to ascertain the quantity therein contain'd.

AND no Rum or other distilled Spirituous Liquors imported into this Province, after the Publication hereof shall be landed, put on shore, or taken out of the Vessell and Vessells in which the same shall be imported, at any other Hours than the following Viz: from Six oClock in the Morning to six oClock in the Evening between Lady Day and Michaelmas, and from eight oClock in the Morning to four oClock in the evening from Michaelmas to Lady day.

AND all Rum and other distill'd Spirituous Liquors, landed, put on Shore, or taken out of any Vessell otherwise than as by this Act directed, and the Master and Masters of all Vessels from which the same shall be so landed put on Shore or taken out, shall be liable to the same Forfeitures and penalty's as before mentioned upon the like proof thereof.

The forfeitures and penalties by this Act arising to be apply'd to the like uses as the Duty provided that in cases upon Information the Informers shall always be entitled to one Moiety of the said forfeitures and Penalties, recovered in Consequence of their Respective Informations.

387

ACT ESTABLISHING A FERRY¹

AN ACT for the Establishment of a ferry between the Town of Halifax and Dartmouth made and passed in Council at Halifax the 3^d Feb^r. 1752.

WHEREAS it has been represented to His Excellency the Governor & to His Majesty's Council of this Province that great inconvenience daily Attends the Inhabitants of the Towns of Halifax and Dartmouth within the said Province occasioned by the want of a constant Ferry Boat being Establish'd between the said Towns: by reason whereof they are often prevented from following their lawful Occasions and frequently greatly imposed upon by those Per-

¹ Nova Scotia Acts, Dec. 1749 to Sept. 1753. pp. 242-247. N.S. B series, Vol. 5. pp. 4-28. at pp. 11-15.

sons who do at present ply the said Ferry in the prices they Demand for the Transportation of Persons and Goods, and Whereas John Conner of the Town of Dartmouth aforesaid has humbly represented to the Governor and Council, that he, hath, at considerable Expence and Charge provided two good & Sufficient Boats, suitable to be employed in the aforesaid Ferry, praying that he may be allow'd to improve the said Boats in the Ferry aforesaid, exclusive of any other person, for such a term of Years, and under such regulations as may by his Excellency and the Council from time to time, be thought proper, it therefore is by His Excellency the Governor with the Advice and Consent of His Majesty's Council of this Province ENACTED. That the said John Conner shall and is hereby Authorised to have, hold, use, occupy, imploy, Possess, & Enjoy the aforesaid Ferry between the said Towns of Halifax and Dartmouth for his own proper use and benefit for and during the term of Three Years from the Date hereof and the several Regulations and Restrictions hereinafter mentioned. Viz^t: That the said John Conner do immediately provide and constantly keep supply'd for and during the aforesaid Term of three Years two good and Sufficient Boats for the use of the said Ferry to Transport such Passengers and Baggage and other Goods suitable to be transported in such Boats, as there may be occasion to have Transported to and from the aforesaid Towns of Halifax and Dartmouth, and shall Constantly keep the said two Boats, or more passing and repassing in the said Ferry, in proper weather as follows Viz^t: From Sun rise to Sun set every day in the week excepting Sundays, when the said Boats shall pass only twice for the Accomodation of Persons attend [ing] Divine Service, and the said John Conner (at Present and untill further Order) or his Servants any or either of them shall demand and receive of and from each Passenger by him or them Transported cross said Ferry the sum of three pence, and no more between Sun rise and Sun set, and the sum of Six pence and no more at any other hour.

AND the said Conner by himself or Servants shall not cause any Passenger so Transported to pay any sum whatsoever for any Baggage or matters whatsoever which the said Passengers, respectively shall carry in their Hands, but all passengers shall pay a reasonable price for any other Baggage, Goods or things whatsoever by them Transported in the said Boats & if any dispute shall arise touching the same, it shall be determined by any one of His Majesty's Justices of the Peace, and if the said John Conner or any, or either of his Servants shall demand of, or cause any Passenger or Passengers to pay for their passage, more than the sums abovementioned, he or they, respectively, upon conviction thereof, before any one of His Majesty's Justices of the Peace, upon the Oath of such Passenger or Passengers, shall forfeit and pay the Sum of Forty Shillings for each Offence, one half to the use of the Poor, to be levied by Distress and Sale of the Goods and Chattles of the Offender, by Warrant under the Hand and seal of such Justice of the Peace, before whom the said Conviction shall be made, and for want of such Sufficient distress the Offender to Suffer two Months Imprisonment.

AND no person or Persons whatsoever, other than the aforesaid John Conner, and his Servants, shall from and after the Publication hereof, carry or Transport any Passenger or Passengers between the Towns of Halifax and Dartmouth aforesaid for hire, during the aforesaid Term of three Years, on Penalty of Ten Shillings for each Person so carryed or Transported upon Conviction thereof before any one of His Majesty's Justices of the Peace, upon the Oath of one credible Witness, to be levied by Distress & Sale of the Offender's Goods and Chattles by Warrant under the Hand and Seal of the said Justice, one moiety to the Informer and the other moiety to the use of the Poor, and for want of such Sufficient Distress the Offender to Suffer Two months Imprisonment.

388

ACT AMENDING ACT OF 14 JANUARY 1750/51 RE LIQUOR DEBTS¹.

AN ACT to explain an Act made the 14th day of Jan^{ry} 1750/51 Intituled an Act for further Regulation of the Courts of Justice within this Province made and passed in Council at Halifax the 3^d Feb^{ry} 1752.

WHEREAS by AN ACT of the Governor and Council made the 14th day of January 1750/51 all Persons having Licence to Retail Distilled Spirituous Liquors within this Province are restrained from suing for any Debt, contracted for such Spirituous Liquors by them retailed, for more than five Shillings. It is by His Excellency the Governor with the Advice and Consent of His Majestys Council of this Province ENACTED That the said Act does not and is not to be construed to extend to any such Liquors retailed to any Stranger or transient Person or persons, at his or their places of abode or Entertainment, but that Such Strangers and transient Persons, are liable to be sued for any Debts by them so Contracted as tho the aforesaid Act (any thing therein to the Contrary contained notwithstanding) had never been made.

389

EXCHANGE AT 85% ADVANCE, NEW YORK AND HALIFAX²

To the Right Hon^{ble}. Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury.
MY LORDS,

.....
Whereupon we must observe to Your Lordships, that M^r. Baker has himself declared that the Bread imported by him to Halifax on account of his Contract cost him, delivered there, no more than twelve Shillings and ten Pence P. Cent W^t. And M^r. Townsend avers, that the bread bought by him at Philadelphia at the time when the Markets were raised by M^r. Saul's demand cost him deliver'd at Halifax only Eleven Shillings and three Pence P C^t. It will further appear to your Lordships from the annex'd Affidavits and Bill of Parcels lately transmitted to M^r. Townsend by M^r. Guerish his Agent, that the retail Price of Bread at New York was for Six Months antecedent to the 22^d. of November last, from fourteen Shillings to Sixteen Shillings P Hundred Weight that Currency, Exchange being at Eighty five P Cent. advance; and that Bread was sold at Halifax by M^r. Saul himself on the 1st of October 1751 for no more than twelve shillings the Hundred Weight.
.....

We are,
My Lords,
Your Lordship's,
most Obedient and
most humble Servants,

DUNK HALIFAX
J. GRENVILLE
CHAS. TOWNSEND.
JAMES OSWALD
DUPPLIN
FRAN: FANE

WHITEHALL
Feb^r. 5th 1752.

¹ Nova Scotia Acts, Dec. 1749 to Sept. 1753. pp. 249-250. N.S. B series. Vol. 5. pp. 4-28. at pp. 10-11.

² N.S. A series. Vol. 46. pp. 49-68. B.T.N.S. Vol. 35. p. 77.

390

ECONOMIES IN SUPPLYING SUBSISTENCE IN CASH, NOT IN KIND¹

To the Right Honourable the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury.

MY LORDS,

.....

Our Proposal, my Lords, is simply this, to give every Soldier three Pence P Diem in Exchange for his Provisions, and the same Allowance to each Settler who shall be entitled to Subsistence from the Government at the Time this Regulation shall take place; and the saving will accrue from hence, The Soldier for whose Daily Allowance of Provisions M^r. Baker is now paid at the Rate of Six Pence P Diem will receive but three Pence paid him in Specie, and the Settler the like Sum instead of being victualled according to the Terms of M^r. Townsend's Contract at four Pence Half penny P Diem.

The whole saving arising from this new Plan of regulating these two Articles of Expence (supposing the same Number of Troops and Settlers victualled this Year as were the last,) will be about Nine thousand Pounds P Annum, exclusive of the Pay of a Variety of Storekeepers and a Number of other inferior Officers, employ'd in the Care of the Storehouses and the Distribution of the Provisions.

It is impossible for Us, uncertain as We are of what is or what may hereafter be the Price of Fresh or Salt Provisions brought to the Market in Nova Scotia, to say positively, that the Soldiers will be able to purchase for this three Pence as much Provisions and of the same Sorts as he now receives P Day upon M^r. Baker's Contract; But this is clear to Us, that the Communication between Halifax and the interior Parts of the Province being now established, and a Traffick of Provisions having been settled between Halifax and other Parts of America, the Soldier at Halifax will have it in his Power to provide himself in his General Subsistence out of the three Pence proposed to be given to him, in a better Manner and more to his Satisfaction than he is now supplied by the Contractor.

As to the Settlers, there are my Lords, a variety of Reasons to urge why they will rest Easy and pleased under this Regulation, besides those We have alledged under the former head; My Lords, the Governor will have no Occasion to pay these three Pences to any People in the next Year, but those who shall be sent this Spring, except such few Settlers whom the Governor shall think Objects of necessary Compassion; These Settlers will be foreign Protestants coming from a Country in which they have been inur'd to an Habit of scantiest Subsistence, and who will gladly receive the three pences allowed by the Publick as a very comfortable and considerable Gratuity as well as a great Encouragement to their Industry. The Person, with whom We contract for the transporting these Foreigners, has assured Us, that he is convinced upon his own Experience and by his Knowledge of these People, that they would be better pleased with this Allowance paid in Money to be laid out as their own private wants shall direct than with the Provisions which have been hitherto allow'd to each Settler; it is natural that it should be so; for it must be more convenient to Men settled in an Infant Colony to have Money allowed, them, which will buy every thing, and in laying out which they can accommodate themselves to their immediate Wants than to have Provisions given them which they cannot sell but at a great Loss; and, my Lords, We find in Fact, that both Soldiers and Settlers

¹ N.S. A series. Vol. 46. pp. 71-86. B.T.N.S. Vol: 35. p. 93.

victualled by the Government have often sold the Provisions they received, which proves both that if Money be allowed to the Settlers they will easily find Provisions.

And that Money will in all respects be more convenient to them than Provisions themselves.

The Introduction of Specie by this Method into the Colony which will provide the Settlers with the Means of buying Provisions, and the Merchant importing Provisions with a speedy and convenient Sale for them, will be a very great Benefit to the Colony, by making the Exchange of their Produce within themselves easy and Practicable, to the great Convenience of the People, the Encouragement of their Industry and the Formation of a Trade within themselves.

We are aware that, as the Military Force is divided and Stationed in different Bodys in distant Parts of the Province, as the Nature of the Service and the Safety of the Province requires, it may be doubted, whether the Payment of three Pence in Specie instead of Provisions will be as convenient to such Soldiers as shall be upon Duty, in Parts of the Province where there may be no Market of Provisions. And my Lords, We have a Method of obviating this local objection to the general Plan which We think will be easily executed and with Satisfaction to the People. We propose to have a Magazine of Provisions established at Halifax, as is now kept up at Boston, in which we will take care to have a constant supply of proper Provisions to be issued out upon such necessary Services as we have stated above, and at such price that it shall fall within the Ability of the Soldier to purchase them at a reasonable Rate.

There yet remains one Consideration in Favour of this Scheme, and that a very material one, upon which We have not yet Offered any thing to Your Lordships; We have already stated to Your Lordships the great Expence which has been incurred by the Method taken of allowing Provisions to the Soldiers and Settlers; that the former Allowance was never granted but as an occasional and temporary Indulgence; and that it would be fortunate for the Service, if the latter could be defrayed at a cheaper Rate,—now the only Method of gradually withdrawing the Allowance of Provisions from the Soldiers, and of accustoming by Degrees the Settlers to supply and support themselves, is this We have now proposed.

We therefore propose to Your Lordships, that no further Contracts be enter'd into for supplying either the Troops or Settlers with Provisions, and that Your Lordships will in the Spring of the Year enable Us to send on Board one of His Majesty's Ships, such a Sum of Money to Governor Cornwallis as will defray the Yearly Expence of three pence to the Soldiers and such of the Settlers as shall be entitled to Subsistance.

Thus have We thought proper to lay Our Thoughts before Your Lordships upon the Inexpediency of a Continuance of the present Contracts. It is matter of great Satisfaction to Us, that We are able to point out to Your Lordships so considerable a Saving to the Publick as will arise from the Measure proposed; and We beg leave to Assure Your Lordships, that We will embrace every Opportunity of reducing such Articles of Expence as the Circumstances of the Colony and the Welfare of the Service will admit of.

We are, My Lords
Your Lordship's
Most Obedient and
most humble Servants,
DUNK HALIFAX
J. PITT
J. GRENVILLE
CHARLES TOWNSHEND
JAMES OSWALD
FRAN: FANE

WHITEHALL
February 6th 1752.

391

BOUNTY ON BEER BREWING¹

At a Council holden at the Governor's House at Halifax February 20th 1752.

Present

His Excellency the Governor.

Charles Lawrence,
John Collier.

Ben Green
Geo. Fotheringham, Esq^{rs}.

The Council took into consideration a Memorial of William Steele Esq^r. praying that some Encouragement may be given to him, to enable him to carry on the Brewing of Malt Beer within this Settlement, for reasons mention'd in the said Memorial—Whereupon the Council came to the following resolution Viz^t.

That the sum of two shillings and sixpence be paid out of the Treasury of this Province to William Steele Esq^r. for every Barrel of Malt beer, by him brew'd & sold within this Province, within one year from the date hereof, provided the same be not sold by him at more than seventeen Shillings and sixpence P Barrel.

392

ACT GRANTING BOUNTY TO BREWER²

AN ACT for granting to William Steele Esq^r. a Bounty of 2s/6d P Barrel for each Barrell of Malt Beer Brewed by him and Sold for 17s/6d P Barrell. Made and passed in Council at Halifax the 20th Feb^{ry} 1752.

WHEREAS William Steele Esq^r laid before His Excellency and the Council a memorial sitting forth the benefit that might arise to this Colony by having a Quantity of Malt Beer Sufficient for the Consumption thereof, brewed here at a reasonable Rate, as great Quantity's are daily imported from the other Colonies. Also that it might be a means in some measure of putting a Stop to the pernicious practice in this Province of Drinking Spirituous Liquors, And praying that some Encouragement might be given him to enable him to carry on a Brewery of Malt Beer within this Settlement, which Memorial being taken into Consideration. It was by His Excellency the Governor with the Advice and Consent of His Majestys Council of this Province ENACTED That the sum of Two Shillings and Six pence, be paid out of the Treasury of this Province to William Steele Esq^r. for every Barrell of Malt Beer by him brewed and Sold within this Province, within one year from the Date hereof provided the same be not Sold by him at more than Seventeen Shillings and Six pence P Barrell.

¹ N.S. B series. Vol. 5. p. 31.

² Nova Scotia Acts, Dec. 1749 to Sept. 1753. pp. 252-253.

393

REQUEST FOR OPINION ON PLAN OF SUPPLYING SUBSISTENCE IN CASH, NOT IN KIND.¹

To the Hon^{ble} Edward Cornwallis Esq^r. Governor of Nova Scotia.
SIR,

.....
We are also informed by Mr. Powell, a Contractor under Mr. Townsend, lately come from Boston and speaking upon his own Experience, that it has been common to purchase at Boston and at a very low Rate Provisions which have been brought from Halifax; That Ships have victuall'd at Halifax as at a Place where Provisions were to be bought cheapest, which plainly proves that the Settlers have received their Provisions in large Quantities at a time, and that some have been able to spare that for a Trade, which was intended to be given only as a necessary Subsistence.

.....
Having thus answered all the particulars in your Letters We shall proceed to inform you of such Occurencys as it is necessary you should know for your future Directions; and first with respect to Provisions, We have represented to the Lords of the Treasury our opinion of the Advantage which would arise to the Province, if the present Allowance of Provisions to the Settlers and Soldiers was to be exchanged into an Allowance of Money; and as We have in that Representation given at large our Reasons in support of this proposal, and drawn out the Method We propose to follow in the Execution of it, We refer you to the Copy of that Representation, which We now send you as a full and clear State of our Sentiments upon this point.

You will observe that this measure is yet undetermined, and therefore We can give you no Directions upon it, but We are willing to inform you of it as a measure which We wish and hope may take place, and which, if it does take place will remove all those Inconveniences, which you profess to have hitherto suffered from the frauds and abuses attending the Victualling.

.....
Your very loving Friends and humble Servants,

DUNK HALIFAX
J. GRENVILLE
DUPPLIN
CHAS. TOWNSHEND
JAMES OSWALD

WHITEHALL
March 6th 1752.

394

ACT REGULATING SALES OF FLOUR²

AN ACT to prevent frauds in the sale of Flour by the Barrel, made and Passed in Council at Halifax the 6th. of March 1752.

WHEREAS it has been represented to His Excellency the Governor and His Majesty's Council of this Province, That it has been the Practice, of late, to import into this Province, for sale, Flour in Barrells, which before the Importation thereof, has been shifted from the Barrells, in which the said Flour was

¹ N.S. A series. Vol. 46. pp. 106-157. B.T.N.S. Vol. 35. p. 114.

² Nova Scotia Acts, Dec. 1749 to Sept. 1753. pp. 263-265.

Originally packed, and has been repacked in a loose and Deceitfull manner; some of which Barrells of Flour have been found, upon Trial, not to have weighed more than half of the Quantity usually contained in a Barrel of Flour commonly exposed to Sale, for which Barrells of Flour, shifted, and packed in the loose and Deceitfull Manner aforesaid the same price has been demanded by the Seller (without weighing the same) as has been the Current Markett price for a Barrel of Flour of the usual Weight, In Order therefore to prevent a Practise so notoriously fraudulent, and injurious to the purchaser &c. It is by His Excellency the Governor with the Advice and Consent of His Majesty's Council of this Province Enacted that from and after the Publication hereof, no person or persons within this Province shall presume to Sell or offer to Sale any Flour otherwise than by Weight upon penalty of Three Pounds for each Barrell of Flour so Sold, or offered to be Sold (and in the same Proportion for any other Quantity) The said Three Pounds to be for the use and benefit of the Informer, upon Conviction, by the Oath of the said Informer before any one of His Majesty's Justices of the Peace, to be levied by Distress on the Offenders Goods and Chattles.

395

ACT GRANTING BOUNTIES OUT OF LIQUOR REVENUES¹

AN ACT to encourage the Improvement of Land and for granting a Bounty thereon made and passed in Council at Halifax the 8th. of April 1752.

WHEREAS, by the Authority of His Excellency the Governor with the Advice and Consent of His Majestys Council of this Province Certain Duties are laid, upon Distilled Spirituous Liquors here imported & Retailled &c. and the money arising from the said Duty's is to be disposed of in Bounty's for the Encouragement of the Fishery, Building of Vessells and other usefull Improvements &c. within the said Province. It is by His Excellency the Governor with the Advice and Consent of His Majestys Council of this Province Enacted, That, for the Encouragement of all Persons who may be disposed to Exercise their Industry in Husbandry and Agriculture, within this Province, the following Bountys shall be allowed and paid out of the Treasury of the Province, Viz^t.

Upon all Lands which has been granted by His Excellency Governor Cornwallis, or that Shall be hereafter granted by him, or his Majesty's Governor or Commander in Chief of the said Province for the time being, (which Land shall not have been cleared before the said Grant thereof) and which shall within Twelve Months from the Date hereof be fenced, with a Substantial Fence, not less than four feet high and be cleared of all the Underwood and Brush, and shall have the Trees thereon Fell'd (excepting a Number not exceeding ten upon each Acre) and shall be sowed either with English Hayseed, or with any kind of English Grain, or with Hemp or Flax seed. The sum of Twenty Shillings p^r. Acre, for each Acre so brought to and improved, within the said Term of Twelve months from the Date hereof.

The said Bounty to be paid to the Respective owners of the said Lands, their Heirs, Executors, Administrators, Assigns or certain Attorneys, upon a Certificate of the beforementioned Improvements having been made, being Produced to the Treasurer of this Province under the Hand of such person or persons as shall be by His Excellency the Governor appointed to inspect, and Certifie the same,

Also, that there shall be allowed and paid, (in like manner) the sum of two Shillings P^r. hundred weight upon every hundred weight of English Hay,

¹ Nova Scotia Acts, Dec. 1749 to Sept. 1753. pp. 125-129. N.S. B series. Vol. 5, pp. 37-40.

which shall within Eighteen Months from the Date hereof be produced from any of the beforementioned Lands; and Two Shillings p Bushel, upon every Bushel of Wheat, Barley, or Rye, and One Shilling Pr. Bushel upon every Bushel of Oats produced therefrom within the said Term of Eighteen Months.

ALSO that there shall be allowed and paid (in like manner) the sum of three pence P pound upon every Pound weight of Merchantable Hemp which shall be Bright well cured, and Water Rotted, of four feet at least in length, and cleansed for use.

ALSO three pence P pound upon every pound weight of Merchantable Flax either dew or Water rotted, well cleansed, and fit for the Market, which shall be produced from any of the aforesaid Lands, within the Term of Two years from the Date hereof.

THE said Bounty's, upon Hay, Grain, Hemp, and Flax to be paid upon Certificates being Produced to the Treasurer of the Province as beforementioned, and the Parties claiming the said Bounties making Oath before the said Treasurer that the same is, bona fide, of the Growth and Product of such Lands, and that the Bounty, or any part thereof, has not been received by them nor any other Person.

396

INSTRUCTIONS FOR ISSUE OF SUBSISTENCE MONEY¹

Tuesday
April 21st 1752.

Earl of Halifax

M ^r . Pitt	M ^r . Grenville
Lord Dupplin	M ^r . Oswald

Their Lordships took into Consideration the Affairs of His Majesty's Province of Nova Scotia and Colonel Hopson attending their Lordships had some Conversation with him thereupon, and the following Observations & Directions were ordered to be entred upon the Journals of this Day.

.....

That as by his Instructions he was directed to issue Money to the Settlers in lieu of Provisions at the Expiration of the Contract or when the Provisions in Store shall be exhausted it was recommended to him to pay them weekly & to take the Opportunity of the Settlers being assembled upon that Occasion to instruct them in the Use of Arms and Military Exercise to the end that an usefull Militia might be formed as soon as possible which would add great Security to the Province.

That as the allowing of Money in lieu of Provisions would be a great Saving to the Publick he was desired to use his best Endeavours to inculcate a Disposition (as far as it can be done consistently with Prudence and a proper Regard to the Service) in the Troops in or near Halifax to be put upon the same foot as the Settlers in that respect—and to give the Board from time to time an Account of his Proceedings upon this point, with his Opinion how far it may be practicable, and in the meantime he was directed to take particular Care that the provisions given the Soldiers were not sold or wasted and to appoint proper Officers to inspect their Messes as is usually done in Garrisons & other Places where Troops are stationed— It was likewise recommended to Col^l. Hopson to take Care that none but Effectives were victualled and that the Abuses and Irregularities mentioned in the Board's Letter to Col^l. Cornwallis dated the

¹ N.S. A series. Vol. 47. pp. 22-32. B.T. Journals. Vol. 60.

6th of March last which was read to him relative to the manner of making out Lists or Certificates should be look'd into and redressed, and Enquiry made how far the intended Check on M^r. Baker's Contract is kept up, and whether he is or is not really paid for more Provisions than he delivers— That none of the Officers belonging to or employed by the Ordnance should be allowed Provisions and that if it was necessary to allow the officers of the Regiments Firewood, over and above their allowance of Provisions it should be done in the most frugal Manner possible.

.....

397

ENCLOSING PLAN OF AND INSTRUCTIONS FOR DISTRIBUTION OF
SUBSISTENCE MONEY¹

To the Right Hon^{ble} Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury.

MY LORDS,

We have taken into Our Consideration a Letter from Your Lordships late Secretary M^r. Scrope, dated the 20th of February last, signifying Your Lordship's Approbation of Our Proposal for Putting an End to the Contracts Your Lordships have enter'd into, for supplying the Troops and Settlers in Nova Scotia with provisions, and for allowing them three Pence P Day P person in lieu thereof; And having pursuant to Your Lordships request, consulted with M^r. Hopson, We have, in the Draught of the general Instructions, which We have in pursuance of His Majesty's Commands, prepared for him, chalk'd out such a Plan, as We are of Opinion will be most for the ease and Satisfaction of the said Governor, and at the same time for the Security and Advantage of the publick in carrying our Proposal into Execution; And We herewith beg leave to inclose to Your Lordships a Copy of such part of the said Instructions as relates thereto.

As to the manner in which the Money for this Service shall be imprest, We would propose to Your Lordships, that it should be issued by Warrant to the Agent for the Settlement of this Colony, to be by him paid over to the Governor, who is to Account for it in the manner and under the Checks contained in the said Instructions.

Your Lordships will observe, that these Instructions extend only to the Settlers; As to that Part of Our Proposal which relates to the Troops, We must acquaint Your Lordships, that upon Conversation with Colonel Hopson upon this point, We find, that it is his opinion, that difficultys may arise as to the Execution of it; but as it is a very heavy and in Our Opinion a very unnessary Burthen, We have earnestly recommended to Colonel Hopson to ease the publick of it, as soon as it can be attempted with prudence and safety; And as soon as We shall receive Information from Colonel Hopson, that he finds it practicable to make this saving, We will not fail laying it before Your Lordships that such Notice may be given to the Contractors, of the time when their Contracts are to cease as they are by the Term of said Contracts entitled to.

We are, My Lords,

Your Lordship's
most obedient and
most humble Servants,

DUNK HALIFAX

DUPLIN

J. PITT

J. GRENVILLE

JAMES OSWALD

CHARLES TOWNSHEND.

WHITEHALL

April 27th 1752.

¹ N.S. A series. Vol. 47. pp. 37-40. B.T.N.S. Vol: 35. p. 327.

398

LOTTERY FOR LIGHT HOUSE FUNDS¹

At a Council holden at the Governours House at Halifax Fryday June 12th. 1752.

Present

His Excellency the Governour
 Benjamin Green, W^m. Steel }
 John Collier, Geo. Fotheringham } Esq^{rs}.

Resolved, That, Whereas a Light house at the Entrance of the Harbour of Halifax would be greatly beneficial to the Trade navigation, and fishery of this Colony, and might be the means of Preserving the lives and properties, of many of his Majesty's subjects and whereas altho' many Persons might willingly contribute towards so good a work without any Expectation of a Reimbursement, yet Probably many may more readily be concernd therein, when attened with any hopes of promoting their own Interest at the same Time —

A Lottery, according to the following Scheme, be set on foot, for raising a sum of £450 towards building a Light House at or near Cape Sambrough — Whereby besides the advantages before mentioned, a considerable number of Settlers will be usefully employ'd for some time, and a great and lasting Benefit to the Province be gain'd, by a Voluntary Tax upon those Persons (amongst others) who at Present contribute nothing towards the Expence of the Government whose protection and favour they enjoy.

Scheme of a Lottery, for raising £450, towards building a Lighthouse at or near Cape Sambrough.

The number of Tickets to be 1000 at £3 each — £3000 — The number of Benefit Tickets to be 200 — Viz^t.

1 a prize of £500.....	£ 500
1 - Ditto of 300.....	300
2 - Ditto of £100 Each.....	200
5 a Prize of \$50 Each.....	250
10 - Ditto of £30 Each.....	300
40 - Ditto of £10 Each.....	400
140 - Ditto of £7 Each.....	980
1 The first Drawn.....	70
<hr/> 200 prizes	<hr/> £3000

fifteen P Cent to be deducted from the fortunate Tickets and the remainder to be paid without any other Deduction to the Possessors of the said Tickets, as soon as the Drawing shall be over — To be Drawn publicly In the Town house, at Halifax, under the direction of managers to be appointed by his Excellency the Gov^t. as soon as all the Tickets shall be disposed of, and in Case the s^d. Tickets shall not be all disposed of before the 31st. Augst. next, The money rec^d. for any sold to be repaid to the Possessors thereof on Demand.

¹ N.S. B series. Vol. 5. pp. 54-56.

399

DOLLARS AND HALF PENCE SHIPPED AS SUBSISTENCE MONEY¹

To Edward Cornwallis Esq^r Governor of Nova Scotia

SIR,

It having been thought expedient for the more effectually carrying into Execution the Proposal mentioned in Our last Letter to You, of allowing the Settlers in Nova Scotia three pence P. Day P. persons in lieu of provisions, that a Sum of Money in Specie should be sent over for that purpose, M^r. Kilby, our Agent, has by our directions put on board the Garland, John Machet Master, consign'd to Colonel Hopson — Four thousand five hundred and Sixty two Pounds ten Shillings in Dollars and Copper half pence.

As it is probable that this Ship may arrive at Halifax before the Man of War which carrys Colonel Hopson, We think it proper to Advise you of this, and to desire, that if this should happen to be the case, you would direct the Cases or Boxes containing the said Specie to be put under the Care of the Treasurer or such other carefull Person, as you may think proper, to be intrusted with them.

We think it also necessary to acquaint you, that, as this Money is intended solely for the payment of the three pence P day to the Settlers in lieu of provisions at the Expiration of M^r. Townshend's Contract, Colonel Hopson has positive directions not to apply the same or any part of it to any other purpose whatever, nor even to suffer the Boxes to be opened untill the Contract is expired, or the Provisions exhausted, it being intended as an absolute Fund for this particular Service, which is not to be broke in upon or diverted upon any Consideration whatever. So We bid you heartily farewell and are

Your very loving friends and

humble servants,

DUNK HALIFAX

J. PIT

DUPPLIN

J. GRENVILLE

FRAN: FANE

WHITEHALL

June 19th 1752.

400

MONEY IN LIEU OF SUBSISTENCE NOT ACCEPTABLE²

At a Council holden at the Court House in Halifax on Monday Aug^t. 10th. 1752.

Present

His Excellency the Governor

Benjamin Green

John Salusbury

William Steele Coun^{rs}.

John Collier

George Fotheringham

.....
His Excellency the Governor communicated to the Council His Majesty's 49th Instruction to him, directing that the setlers who are Entitled to His

¹ N.S. A series. Vol. 47. pp. 157-159. B.T.N.S. Vol: 35. p. 334.

² N.S. B series. Vol. 5. pp. 84-86.

Majesty's allowance of Provisions shou'd be paid three pence p^r. Day each in money, in lieu thereof and that money was coming from England for that purpose, which was not to be made any other use of, nor the packages open'd, until such Payments should commence—also that the said Payments should commence upon the Expiration of the Contract for Provisions, or when the Provisions in store shall all be exhausted &c. and desir'd the opinion of the Council whether it was practicable for him to adhere to the said Instruction—who after mature consideration were unanimously of opinion That the said Settlers cannot possibly subsist upon the said threepences in lieu of their Provisions (more Especially during the ensuing Winter) and that His Excellency the Governor is under a necessity of giving the said Settlers the usual allowance of Provisions to be procured by him upon the Government's Account, on the best Terms he may be able to get them at, & that no time shou'd be Lost in laying in such a Quantity as may be necessary therefore till next Spring and that the money design'd to pay the said three pences with (or such part thereof as may be necessary therefor) be applied towards purchasing the same.

.....

401

SUPPLYING OF PROVISIONS¹

At a Council holden at the Governors House at Halifax 24th August 1752.

Present

His Excellency the Governor
 Charles Lawrence
 Benjamin Green
 John Salusbury
 William Steele Coun^{rs}.
 John Collier
 George Fotheringham.

.....

And Whereas it appears impracticable to procure here the Quantity of Provisions necessary to be laid in without delay, His Excellency having made application thereon to some of the most considerable merchants here, To know if they could furnish them, and on what terms, who made him proposals as follows Viz^t.

Mr. Mangers Proposal.

HALIFAX 17th August 1752.

SIR

“Agreeable to your commands I give it as my opinion that the several “Species of Provisions mention'd here at foot (Viz^t. 6^{lb}. bread, 4^{lb} pork, 1 Pint “peas, P week) cannot be supplied to make a moderate Profit on them under “three pence and seven Eights of a penny ster. P day—I mean to be Laid “into the stores here in gross quantities as they shall arrive without any “further concern with—only to warrant their being fit for service during “the term of six months from their delivery—I own they may be laid in “cheaper, on Commission at your risque or the governments, but a merchant “must Live by the Business he follows, and in course works with view of profit, “and makes allowances for unforeseen accidents which may happen I am &c.

JOSHUA MAUGER

¹ N.S. B series. Vol. 5. pp. 92-100.

To His Excellency Per: Thomas Hopson Esq^r. &c.

Mess^{rs}. Webb & Ewers Proposals.

6 ^{lb} Bread	}	3 ^d . 7 6/8 P day
4 ^{lb} Pork		
1 Pint pease		

M^r. Salters Proposals

6 ^{lb} Bread	}	3 ^d . & 5/8 P Day
4 ^{lb} Pork		
1 Pint peas		

and there being no certainty that such a quantity of Provisions could be furnish'd by them even upon those terms—The Council were of opinion, That such a Quantity of Provisions as may be sufficient with those already in store) to compleat the victualling of the following number of Persons to the 31st of May next, be forthwith sent for to Boston and New York—to be purchased upon the Governments account, at the cheapest rate they can be had at Viz.^t. 1000 Germans this year arriv'd and Expected—

955 Ditto arriv'd the two Last years.

445 Persons To whom it may be necessary for the Governor to allow Provisions (including Artificers, Labourers, and the Provisions of the Orphan House & Hospital.)

—
2400 Persons—

That what Provisions may be deficient on M^r. Townsend's contracts be purchased by the Governor (M^r. Townsend's Agent here having refused to supply any on that account, for that (as he says) M^r. Townsend has wrote to him that he has compleated the said contracts) and that Bills on M^r. Townsend be given therefore, provided any Person will furnish them for such Bills, and, if not, that the Governor give Bills for the same upon the Agent for that Colony, and send him Bills upon M^r Townsend for the like sum, and represent the affair to the Lords of Trade that M^r. Townsend may be obliged to pay the same.

M^r. Saul being call'd upon for a Return of what Provisions were deficient upon account of M^r. Townsends contracts gave in a Return thereof, according to what it appear'd to be, by M^r. Townsends Invoices sent to his Agent (Paper N^o. 13) which he inform'd the Council, he apprehended was considerably less than the real Deficiency, which being read to M^r. Townsend's Agent, M^r. Gerish—he was askd if he had any objection to make thereunto, who reply'd that he had no authority from M^r. Townsend to enter into any adjustments of those accounts, and therefore cou'd not say whether the Account was right or not—but desir'd that there appears to be any deficiency in the said contracts, he might be made acquainted with the Method that should be proposed for making it good—that so he might assist, if in his power, in its being done at the cheapest rate who was accordingly inform'd of the Method proposed, which was approv'd of by him—And M^r. Saul was directed to give in an Account of what The real Deficiency in the said contracts, as soon as he cou'd come at the knowledge thereof.

And whereas money for the service of the Colony the current year must be raised by the gov^{rs}. Bills on the Agent—and whereas it has been Determin'd that the money expected, for Paying/Setlers three pence P day in lieu of Provisions shou'd be applied towards paying for the Provisions to be purchased—The Council were of opinion that it is adviseable for the Governor to take the said money when it arrives, for the uses of the Government here,

and give Bills for the like sum towards Paying for the Provisions—by which means £4000 will be placed here without loss of time, Risque, or chardg, & will save £100 or £120 Freight & Insurance.

.....

402

LOAN OF MONEY TO GOVERNMENT ¹

At a Council holden at the Court House at Halifax on Monday Aug^t. 31st. 1752.

Present

His Excellency the Governor	} Coun ^{rs} .
Charles Lawrence	
Benjamin Green	
John Salusbury	
William Steele	
John Collier	
George Fotheringham	

His Excellency the Late Governor being also present His Excellency the governor acquainted the Council That as a sum of money is wanted for the present necessary Expence of the Colony until the arrival of the money expected from England—he had thoughts of applying to M^r. Saul M^r. Baker's Agent here, for the Loan of Four or Five hundred pounds, or any further sum that may be necessary until the arrival of the aforesaid money, if the Council shou'd think it adviseable which y^e. Council were of opinion it is adviseable for his Excellency to do.

.....

403

SUBSISTENCE MONEY PLAN IMPRACTICABLE ²

The Proceedings of a Council of War held at Halifax the 1st Day of September 1752.

Present

His Excellency the Governour Lieu^t. Colonel
 Charles Lawrence Major William Markham
 Captain William Cotterell

His Excellency having laid before the Council a Proposal of the Right Honourable the Lords Commissioners of Trade and Plantations for giving a certain allowance of three Pence P^r Day to the Soldiers on Duty in this Town of Halifax in lieu of the Provisions now allowed them by His Majesty.

And desired their Opinion thereon.

They were unanimously of opinion that the said Proposal could not possibly be carried into Execution for many various reasons obvious to Persons here on the Spot. Viz.

¹ N.S. B series. Vol. 5. p. 104.

² N.S. A series. Vol. 49. pp. 35-39. B.T.N.S. Vol: 13. H. 95.

First that although there be a Publick Market in Halifax which at times in the Summer Season is tolerably supplied with fresh Provisions in so much that such a Part of the Inhabitants as can afford to purchase Beef and Mutton at Six Pence Pr. Pound or thereabouts may be furnished. Yet the Addition of such a Number as the Troops consist of, to be supported on fresh Provisions would increase both the Demand and the Price of them to such a Degree that it appears impossible for the Place to be sufficiently supplied even in the Summer Season, should the Troops be put on that Footing.

It may be urged in this Place, That Fish ought to be both Plenty and Cheap, that it is not scarce is true, but that it is cheap the Inhabitants know the contrary of. And the Reason is, That the Price of Labour is still very exorbitant, and the Troops cannot be spared from their Duty to take Fish for themselves.

Secondly could the Markets (precarious as they are) be depended on for the Summer Season, it is yet well known from Experience of the Winters past, that Fresh Provisions are not to be purchased at any Rate in the Winter. And that it would be impossible for even Private Familys to subsist if they did not prudently and reasonably lay in such a Stock as would be sufficient for the winter.

That the Troops are by no means in a Capacity of so managing is too obvious to need an explanation.

Thirdly it naturally follows that there is no expedient left for the Troops, but that they purchase Salt Provisions in regard to which, it is to be observ'd, First, that they must pay for them at the discretion of the Merchant, Secondly, that Three Pence p^r Day will not purchase in this Place (particularly in Winter) much more than Half the Quantity necessary for a Moderate Man to subsist upon, and Lastly, that it is a notorious Truth throughout the Province that His Excellency the late Governor has been obliged to deliver to numbers of the Inhabitants every Winter to save them from Perishing Provisions out of the Kings Stores, the Merchants not having the same to dispose of at any Rate.

From all which and from many other Insuperable Objections, that might be offered, It appears to us, That the above Proposal is utterly Impracticable.

Signed P. T. HOPSON
CHAS. LAWRENCE
WILL. MARKHAM
WM. COTTERELL

404

RANSOM PAID IN DOLLARS ¹

.....
14 Sept'r., 1752, (thursday.)
.....

Two persons from Halifax were relieved at this time from captivity in Canada. Thomas Stannard and Honora Hancock—the ransom of the latter, 66 dollars, (milled), and 5 dollars her passage money from New York, were repaid by the Halifax government. Money transactions seem to have been transacted usually in the Spanish silver milled dollar or piece of eight reals, although accounts were kept in pounds currency or sterling.—
.....

¹ History of Nova Scotia, Beamish Murdoch, Vol. II. p. 211.

405

BORROWING OF PROVISIONS¹

At a Council holden at the Governor's House at Halifax Monday 25th September 1752.

Present

His Excellency the Governor	
The honble Charles Lawrence	} Esq ^{rs} } Coun ^{rs} .
Benjamin Green	
John Salisbury	
William Steele	
John Collier	
Geo Fotheringham	

His Excellency the Late Governor being also present His Excellency the governor acquainted the Council that the Commissary of the Provisions had inform'd him that the Provisions laid in for the Settlers, were Exhausted, and desir'd their opinion wether it be not adviseable for him to apply to M^r. Saul M^r. Bakers agent; to send to the governm^t. what provisions may be necessary for the Settlers until the arrival of what are sent for to the continent—who were of opinion That it is adviseable for His Excellency to endeavour to borrow from M^r. Saul the said Provisions—

.....

406

MARKETING OF LIVE STOCK²

At a Council holden at the Governor's House at Halifax on Fryday September 29th. 1752.

Present

His Excellency the Governour	
The Honble Charles Lawrence	
Benjamin Green	
John Salisbury	
William Steele	Esq ^{rs} .
John Collier	
Geo Fotheringham	Coun ^{rs} .

His Excellency the Late Gov^r. being also Present, It having been represented to the governor and Council, That the owners of Live Stock brought to this market, in vessels, their being oblig'd to land, and drive them to the market place for sale upon an uncertainty, is attended with much Inconvenience and considerable charge.

It was Resolved That the owners of Live Stock brought to this Place in any Vessels may expose the same to sale on board the said Vessels, at any of the Wharves under the other Restrictions and Regulations heretofore made relating to the sale thereof.

.....

¹ N.S. B series. Vol. 5. pp. 120-121.

² N.S. B series. Vol. 5. pp. 123-124.

407

ACT AMENDING MARKET ACT OF 15 NOV. 1750¹

AN ACT in Amendment of An Act made the 15th Day of Nov^r. 1750, Intituled an Act for the Regulation of the Market, made and passed in Council at Halifax the 29th. September 1752,

WHEREAS it has been represented to the Governor and Council, That the Owners of Live Stock brought to this Market in Vessels, their being obliged to land and drive them to the Market Place for Sale, upon an Uncertainty, is attended with much Inconvenience and Considerable Charge, It is by His Excellency the Governor by and with the Advice and Consent of his Majesty's Council of this Province RESOLVED and by the authority of the same, It is Enacted. That the Owners of Live Stock brought to this place in any Vessels, may expose the same to Sale on board the said Vessels, at any of the Wharves under the other Restrictions and Regulations heretofore made relating to the sale thereof.

408

TREASURER TO PAY RANSOM IN DOLLARS ²

At a Council holden at Halifax, on Saturday October 14, 1752.

Present

His Excellency the Governor	
The Hon ^{ble} . Coll ^l . Lawrence	
Benj. Green	} Esquires. Counsellors.
John Salisbury	
W ^m . Steele	
John Collier	
Geo. Fotheringham	

.....

His Excellency the Governor, communicated to the Council the following Letter, directed to the Governor, or Commander in Chief of the Province Viz^t.

"Sir, I hope you will forgive the Liberty I take, in writing to a Gentleman
"with whom I have not the Honour of being acquainted, and recommending a
"poor woman Honora Hancock to your Charity.

"The Massachusetts Government have done me the honour to send me to
"Canada, in order to redeem such captives as might be in the Hands of the
"French or Indians, who were not returned at the conclusion of the war, or have
"been taken since, by the Indians. Tho' I had no particular orders, I could not
"but pity those I saw in Distress, belonging to other Provinces. I have brought
"away Two belonging to Halifax: One Thomas Standdard an Inhabitant, &
"this poor Woman, The man, I was at no other Expence than transporting
"him to New England, where he is gone to find a Passage to Halifax: He was
"bought of the Indians by a French man at Quebec, who gave him his Liberty.
"This poor woman, I was obliged to pay for her Ransom, Three Hundred &
"Thirty Livres, which is sixty Six mill^d. Dollars; as she could not travail with

¹ Nova Scotia Acts, Dec. 1749 to Sept. 1753. pp. 137-138.

² N.S. B series. Vol. 5. pp. 142-145.

"those who are gone to Boston I have taken her to this Place, and have found
 "her a Passage that she might return to her Family, not doubting the Generosity
 "of your Government, and in hopes of being reimburs'd the money I have
 "advanc'd. I beg Pardon for the Liberty I have taken, and am with Respect.

Your most humble & most
 obedient Servant

NAT. WHEELWRIGHT.

"New York Aug^t. 6. 1752.

Whereupon, it was Resolved, That the Treasurer be directed, and is hereby
 authorized to transmit to M. Nath^l. Wheelwright, Sixty Six Dollars for his
 Reimbursement, as above, also that he pay to Captain Samuel Tingley, who
 brought the before mentioned Captive from New York to Halifax, the sum of
 Five Dollars for her Passage.

409

BILLS OF EXCHANGE SOLD FOR MONEY¹

At a Council holden at Halifax on Monday October 16th 1752.

Present

His Excellency the Governor	
The hon ^{ble} Charles Lawrence	
Benj. Green	} Councillors.
John Salusbury	
W ^m . Steele	
John Collier	
Geo. Fotheringham	

His Excellency the late Governor being also present.

The late Governor acquainted the Council that M. Saul had advanced, some months ago, by his order, a Quantity of Butter for the use of the settlers when there was none of M^r. Townsend's in store, and as it cannot be known at present whether M^r. Townsend's contract is completed, or not, yet as it is reasonable M^r. Saul should be reimbursed the same, desired the opinion of the Council what might be the best method of doing it, who were of Opinion That M^r. Saul be paid for what Quantity of Butter shall appear by proper Vouchers, to have been so advanced by him, either in Butter or Money at the Cheapest Rate.

It was at this Council Resolved, That whereas some of the Monies paid into the Hands of the Treasurer upon Account of the Duties on Spirituous Liquors have been, by Governor Cornwallis's Order, lent to the Government towards paying off the public Debt, His Bills of Exchange upon the Agent of the Colony should be left in the Hands of the Treasurer, to be by him negotiated for money to replace the same.

.....
 1 N.S. B series. Vol. 5. pp. 146-147.

410

SUBSISTENCE FOR GERMAN SETTLERS¹

My Lords

.....

He [Cornwallis] had likewise about three hundred of the foreign Settlers that arrived this Year and was under the same dilemma with regard to them. And since I took the Government, the rest being arrived (which I must say I think Mr. Dick contrived to be very late in the Season, for the purpose intended) I imagine your Lordships cannot but think I must also be under the utmost difficulties to know how to dispose of them, the sending them out being impracticable for this Season and therefore all I could do was to build boarded Barracks for them in the best and cheapest manner, yet so as that they might be well covered and sheltered from the severity of the winter.

This is done and in order to their being subsisted (the money which your Lordships were pleased to send from England, designed for paying them the threepences in lieu of provisions not arriving 'till so late as the 14th of September) I found myself obliged to take the following method. Viz.

I lay'd the Affair before the Council for their opinion thereon and herewith transmit to Your Lordships the minutes of the Resolutions we came to, as also those relating to other matters, all which I hope may meet with your Lordships Approbation, as being what myself and the Council (Mr. Cornwallis being present) in consideration how matters were circumstanced, thought were the best methods that could be taken.

I must observe to your Lordships that there was no possibility of sending out the foreign Settlers this year to any places distant from Halifax there being no Provision for that purpose in Store, for as the Season is so far advanced I could not do it without sending with them nine months Provisions at the same time, and it is my sincere opinion that wherever they are sent out, so far from nine months provision being sufficient for the purpose 'till they get rightly settled and have raised something of their own, to be able to subsist upon, that a further supply of fifteen Months more, will be absolutely necessary to be allowed them. This I should think they cannot possibly do without, for as most of them are poor wretches that have scarce a farthing of Money among them, it is to be feared, little provisions or other Necessarys would be carried to them from any of the neighbouring Colonys, wherefore they must inevitably starve.

I made Enquiry about what quantity of Provision there was in Store, that had been laid in upon Mr. Townshend's Contract for furnishing the Settlers, and the augmentation of my Regiment, but could meet with no Satisfactory answer from Mr. Gerrish, his Agent, as will appear by the Minutes of Council upon that head, which I transmit to your Lordships.

.....

I am
with the utmost Respect
My Lords
Your most obed^t.
and most Hble. Serv^t.
P. T. Horson.

HALIFAX 16th of October 1752.
R^t. Honb^{le} Lords of Trade & Plantation.

¹ N.S. A series. Vol. 49. pp. 62-80. B.T.N.S. Vol. 13. H. 88.

411

LABOUR AND IMMIGRANT CONDITIONS IN NOVA SCOTIA ¹

May it please your Excellency

.....

We cautiously prostrate Ourselves to your Excellency's feet, no ways doubting out of your penetrating Judg^t. and fatherly care will seek to preserve us as British Subjects to the Interest and Service of this Colony, and in such Hopes with Humble Submission lay before your Excellence that very few of us have to this Day got any Lott much less the necessary Materials for Buildings as Boards, Nails, Bricks & Lime, & are obliged to hire Lodgings at a very high Rent which in this great scarcity of Money is extream heavy on us & impossible to be held out any longer—When we engage to work for the New Englanders clearing Lotts cutting Wood or anything else we are capable of we must wait three Times as long for the Pay of what we thus earn by the sweat of our Brow as the Work takes us time to do, & after all this Trouble obliged to take our Payment in Goods such as they have & we often not want, at an Exorbitant Price & on Refusal of this are turned out, with a Damn the Dutch Rascals & hazard the Loss of the whole which is a hard case, thus a man by his hard work & his Familys must live many a Day upon water without Bread, By these and really all Circumstances your Excellency may to entire Satisfaction observe that tis quite impossible we poor People should subsist in this Colony without the Royal Allowance of Provisions. Wherefore we are compelled by pinching Want to implore on our knees your Excellencys gracious Continuance of the Provisions to us for the Preservation of our Lives to the service of the King your Excellency & this Colony. It grieves us to the Heart that we fallen into such desolate Circumstances as to beg Provisions of your Excellency for our Support, which was far from our Design in coming hither but rather to help and support the Colony with Provisions & if your Excellency judges proper to establish us in any convenient part of the Country we hope through the Blessing of God and our industrious Labour at least to deliver most part of those Necessaries of Life the Importation of which from New England and other Parts draws the Money of this Place and will certainly continue till the above method be taken: For altho the most & best of the Land on this & the other side of the Water is chiefly given off to the New Englanders, yet there is so little Improvements made no one would imagine those Lands had owners, and notwithstanding this their neglect Jacob Ulsch a German Swiss had his Land taken from him on that pretence at the North West Arm for not being sufficiently improved on altho' there was a Blockhouse built and he & his two sons daily working and clearing it, if those were to meet the like treatment many a Lott might with more Justice be taken from them and given to us. Many Lotts have laid these two years untouched and not the least advantage to the Colony that might have been if given to such People as Understand perfectly the nature of Agriculture, & brought from their youth to it but now it seems we are only lookt upon as a despicable People sent to this Colony to be their Slaves who themselves cannot or will not work but used to live on other charges & the Sweat of their Brows which seems to be very much against His Majesty's Intent and the result of Parliament which according to their Proclamation concerning this Colony 'twas designed to be peopled by European Protestants with the above Promises and other Priviledges.

.....

The whole Body of Germans & Swisse.

¹ N.S. A series. Vol. 49. pp. 109-115. B.T.N.S. Vol. 13. H. 97. 1752.

412

PROVISIONS IMPORTED FROM BOSTON.¹

At a Council holden at the Governors House on Thursday the 16th. day of Nov^r. 1752.

Present

His Excellency the Governor	
The Hon ^{ble} . Cha ^s . Lawrence	
Benj. Green	} Council ^{rs} .
Jn ^o . Salusbury	
Will ^m . Steele	
Jn ^o . Collier	
Will ^m . Cotterell	

Mr. Saul having represented to the Governor & Council that part of the Pork lately sent here from Boston was very bad, he was directed to unpack the whole of the said Pork and to Repack the same dividing it into three Parts Viz^t. the best, the middling, and the worst, And least another large Quantity expected from Boston might prove equally as bad, he was desired to inquire into the Price of a Cargoe of Provisions now in the Harbour, which the Council came to a Resolution to purchase, least the Deficiency of the above mentioned Pork, and any Accident should happen to the vessels expected with Provisions so as to prevent their arrival here in time, might occasion a scarcity, which must be attended with the utmost ill consequences to the Colony.

P. T. HOPSON.

413

VALUE OF HALF PENCES TO BE DETERMINED ²

At a Council holden at the Governor's House on Tuesday the 21st day of Nov^r. 1752.

Present

His Excellency the Governor	
The Hon ^{ble} Cha ^s Lawrence	
Benj. Green	} Council ^{rs} .
Jn ^o . Salusbury	
W ^m . Steele	
Jn ^o . Collier	

The Council took into consideration some applications which had been made to His Excellency to ascertain the value that Half pence ought to bear to silver money in this Province, and it was resolved to take the Opinions of the Merchants thereupon, and that they should be summoned to attend the Council for that purpose on Wednesday the 29th. inst.

P. T. HOPSON.

¹ N.S. B series. Vol. 5: pp. 160-161.

² N.S. B series. Vol. 5: p. 163.

414

VALUE OF CUT PISTAREENS: 4/6 the ounce¹.

At a Council holden at the Governor's House on Wednesday the 29th day
of Nov^r. 1752.

Present

His Excellency the Governor

The Hon^{ble}

Cha^s. Lawrence

Benj: Green

Jn^o. Salusbury

Will^m. Steele

Jn^o. Collier

Will^m. Cotterell

} Council^{rs}.

Whereas the Law made the 15th. Nov^r. 1750 in regard to cutting Pistereens, wanted Explanation as to the Rate they were to be weighed at and how the Penalty should be applied. The Council took into consideration how more effectually to inforce the same, and it was resolved that from and after the 30th day of this Ins^t. Nov^r. All cut Money which by the said Act was directed to pass by weight shall go at the rate of Four Shillings and six pence P Ounce, and that the penalty shall go to the Informer.

P. T. HOPSON.

415

ACT AMENDING ACT OF 15 NOV. 1750 RE CUTTING PISTAREENS ²

AN ACT in Explanation of and Addition to an " Act made the 15th. of Nov^r. 1750, intituled an Act to prevent the Cutting of Pistereens or passing the parts of them for more than their Value, made and Passed in Council at Halifax the 29th Day of November 1752,

WHEREAS the Law made the 15th, of November 1750 in regard to cutting Pistereens, wanted Explanation, as to the Rate they were to be weighed at, and how the Penalty should be applied, the Council took into Consideration how more effectually to inforce the same; And it was by his Excellency the Governor with the Advice and Consent of his Majesty's Council of this Province

ENACTED

THAT from and after the 30th. Day of this Instant November, all Cut Money which by the said Act was directed to pass by weight, shall go at the Rate of Four Shillings and Six Pence per Ounce, and that the Penalty should go to the Informer.

¹ N.S. B series. Vol 5. p. 182.

² Nova Scotia Acts, Dec. 1749 to Sept. 1753. pp. 164-165.

416

HIGH COST OF LIVING IN NOVA SCOTIA¹

To His Excellency Peregrine Thomas Hopson Esq^r. Captain General & Governor in Chief in & over His Majesty's Province of Nova Scotia or Accadie Vice Admiral of the same, & Colonel of one of his Majesty's Regiments of Foot.

The Memorial of the Officers of the Several Corps doing Duty in this Province.

Humbly Sheweth

That his Excellency the late Governor having found it necessary for the better carrying on his Majesty's service to establish several Posts in the interior Parts of this Province at considerable distances from Halifax, and that whereas a great number of Troops have been from time to time sent out on these Commands, and through the Severity & inclemency of the Climate been under a necessity of being frequently relieved. Your Memorialists, having no Baggage money allowed, have been & are Exposed to a great Expence in transporting their baggage & provisions through the Woods.

That the withdrawing his Majesty's most gracious allowance of provisions from Officers Servants, has reduced Your Memorialists to great difficulties, for inconsiderable as such Allowance may seem it yet contributed much to the Support of Your Memorialists in this Country, in many particular parts whereof neither Fresh nor Salt Provisions are to be had at any rate, & where in general every necessary of Life, is more than an Hundred per Cent dearer than in Great Britain.

That as there is no Allowance for fuel & Candle your Memorialists are extremely distressed, firewood being at the lowest Computation twelve Shillings P Cord, a Sufficiency of which for the Winter will Cost, with the best Oeconomy more than half an Officers Subsistence for that time, & this distress will appear more Clearly if it be considered that His Majesty's Troops are Allowed both fire & candle in every other Quarter whatsoever.

We therefore humbly submit these several Articles to your Excellency's wise consideration in full assurance (from your wonted goodness) of such relief and indulgence as to Your Excellency shall seem meet.

417

DAMAGES ON PROTESTED BILLS²

At a Council holden at the Governor's House on Fryday the 1st day of Dec^r. 1752.

Present

His Excellency the Governor
The Hon^{ble}.

Cha ^s . Lawrence	}	Counc ^{rs} .
Benj ^a . Green		
Jn ^o . Salusbury		
Will ^m . Steele		
Jn ^o . Collier		
Will ^m . Cotterell		

Whereas there has not been any Provision hitherto made by the Legislature of this Province, for ascertaining Damages upon protested Bills of Exchange.

¹ N.S. A series. Vol. 50. pp. 20-23. B.T.N.S. Vol: 13. H. 125. Nov. 1752.

² N.S. B series. Vol. 5. pp. 183-185. Nova Scotia Acts, Dec. 1749 to Sept. 1753. p. 170.

It was by His Excellency the Governor and His Majesty's Council Resolved, and by the authority of the same it is enacted as follows Viz^t.

That all Bills of Exchange drawn before this day, by Persons resident within this Province, upon Persons in Europe; that are already or may be hereafter sent back protested, be subject to Ten P C^t. Damages, and Five P C^t. P Ann: Int. from the day of the date of the Protest to the time of payment.

And all Bills drawn as above, on or after this day, be subject to fifteen P. C^t. Damages only.

And all Bills of Exchange drawn by Persons residing within this Province, on Persons in the Colonies, and sent back protested, be subject to Damages at the Rate of Ten P. C^t. P Ann: from the day of the date of the Protest to the time of payment.

P. T. HOPSON.

418

PURCHASE OF FLOUR AND PORK¹

At a Council holden at the Governor's House on Monday the 4th day of Dec^r. 1752.

Present

His Excellency the Governor

The Hon ^{ble} .	
Cha ^s . Lawrence	} Council ^{rs} .
Benj: Green	
Jn ^o . Salusbury	
Will ^m . Steele	
Jn ^o . Collier	
Will ^m . Cotterell	

The Governor communicated to the Council, a Letter from M^r. Saul acquainting him that he had inclosed an Account of Provisions in Store for the Settlers by which it appeared that he had advanced 26,300^{lb}. of Pork, and that it was not convenient for him to advance any more of that Specie without prejudice to the contractor, and recommending to His Excellency to take such measures as he thought most expedient for procuring a further Quantity of Pork or Beef.

The Council were of opinion that his Excellency should purchase any Pork that may be offered to sale (to repay M^r. Saul what is due to him) As the late Season of the year rendered the Arrival of the Provisions, very uncertain, which are Expected from the Continent and more especially as a large Quantity is not yet arrived which it is said has been at Sea a considerable time past, and least the same Fate may Attend the Vessels expected with Bread and Flour from New York, It was resolved to purchase as much Flour as could be got to prevent the ill consequences which a Scarcity thereof must occasion.

.....

¹ N.S. B series. Vol. 5. pp. 186-187.

419

YEARLY SUPPLY OF SPECIE IN PENCE NECESSARY¹

MY LORDS

.....

The Council have been again obliged to take into Consideration the great Inconveniences that people suffer here, by the frauds that arise from uttering cut silver money, which it is found very difficult, if not Impracticable to put a Stop to, without we had an annual supply of Half pence from England, it not being possible to keep those we have in the province for any length of time, because the Traders from the Neighbouring Colonys find an advantage in carrying them from Us; The Council therefore, after having taken the opinion of the principal Merchants on that Subject, have desired me to request your Lordships, to Order that Half pence to the Value of One thousand pounds at least be sent out every Year.

According to the method I have taken to distribute those I brought over, which is by giving the paymasters of the Regiments in Change for Dollars, a sufficient number to pay each Soldier in the Province three pence p^r. Week; it is calculated those we have will last for six months. And as the Traders, to whom the half pence are particularly convenient, seem universally desirous of keeping them in the province, I have strongly recommended it to them to return those that fall into their Hands to the Paymasters. This method and the Supply I have earnestly requested of your Lordships, will furnish us with a Sufficient quantity of Change, a thing earnestly to be wished, as it will be a great relief to the Labourers, the Soldiery and all the Poorer Sort, who not only by the want of it will lye open to great impositions, but are likewise thereby encouraged to frequent unlicenced & disorderly Tippling Houses, in which alone they can pass their bad cut money because no fair Trader will take it.

Your Lordships will see by the Estimates of Expence transmitted herewith, what sum will be necessary to be raised in Specie here, for defraying the same; And I pray Your Lordships directions to me as early as possible, what measures to take for furnishing thereof; Viz^t. whither by endeavouring to raise it in this and the neighbouring Colonys upon bills to be drawn upon the Agent, as has been formerly done here, or whither your Lordships will choose rather to send it from England. I am of Opinion that if the former method is thought most expedient in general, yet that it will be necessary to send out in Specie, at least three or four thousand pounds in silver for a reserve to be made use of, in case money cannot at any time be readily procured for the Bills of Exchange.

.....

I am

My Lords

Your Lordships

Most Obedient

and most Hble

Servants

P. T. HOPSON.

HALIFAX 6th Dec^r. 1752.
The Right Hon^{ble} Lords
of Trade & Plantations.

420

ONLY ABOUT £1000 IN HALF PENCE REQUIRED¹

My LORDS

Since I have closed my Pacquet to Your Lordships, it has occurred to me that I should mention, that the half pence we have now, by the best calculation we can make, will not last longer than the middle of next May at farthest, by which time if the supply I have earnestly requested, does not arrive, we shall be entirely destitute of small change, the inconvenience of which, I need not repeat to your Lordships.

.....

I am desired by the Council in Consequence of the Merchants Opinion to beg of Your Lordships, not to permit more half pence to be sent us, than the Thousand Pound already requested, that Sum yearly will be highly serviceable to us, and more, greatly detrimental.

I am
 My Lords
 Your Lordships
 most Obedient & most
 Hble Serv^t.
 P. T. HOPSON.

HALIFAX 10 December 1752
 R^t. Hon^{ble} Lords of Trade &
 Plantations.

421

MONEY IN LIEU OF SUBSISTENCE IN KIND SHOULD HAVE BEEN ISSUED²

To Colonel Hopson Governor of Nova Scotia
 SIR,

.....

We cannot but express our Surprise and concern to find His Majesty's positive order, with respect to the allowing the Settlers three pence P Day in lieu of their provisions, totally set aside. This was a measure founded upon the representation and Opinion of those who were best acquainted with the Situation of the Province, and indeed the known fact, that upwards of five thousand persons at a moderate computation in the Town of Halifax subsisted without any Allowance from the publick, carried with it the strongest conviction, that the Number of Settlers to be victualled at the publick Expence, supposing them at two thousand four hundred; might have always found a Market to go to; and there can be no doubt that the Merchants at Halifax, who for their own Interest supply the Inhabitants with every Article that they can have a vent for, wou'd have taken care to have imported sufficient quantities of Provisions to have answer'd this Demand, especially as they wou'd have been assured, that the poor people wou'd have Money in hand to have paid for what they should want.

The taking the Opinion of Your Council upon a case, upon which, by Your Instructions, their advice and Consent was not required, and in which there

¹ N.S. A. series. Vol. 50. pp. 43-48. B.T.N.D. Vol: 13. H. 120.

² N.S. A. series. Vol. 50. pp. 80-111. B.T.N.S. Vol: 35. p. 345. 1752. December 22^d.

was no latitude left, appears to Us a very extraordinary Step; and the more so, as we observe their Opinion is founded upon the 46th Instruction, which relates to another Case.

But as the Sum of four Thousand five Hundred and Sixty two Pounds ten Shillings appropriated for this Service has and will be applied to other purposes, and every Service from the first of August last to Christmas 1753 is fully provided for in the Estimate, We have taken Credit for that Sum as will appear to you from the general Account.

.....

Your very loving friends and
humble Servants,
DUNK HALIFAX
J. GRENVILLE
FRAN: FANE
JAMES OSWALD

WHITEHALL
December 22^d. 1752.

.....

422

ACT AMENDING BOUNTY & DUTY ACT OF 29 APRIL 1751¹

AN ACT in Addition to an Act made the 29th of April 1751 —

Intituled An ACT for granting a Bounty upon Fish and Oyl and for laying a Duty upon Spirituous Licquors as a Fund for the Payment thereof, and for effectually securing the payment of the said Duty made and passed in Council at Halifax the 22^d. December 1752.

WHEREAS there are many persons who Sell Spirituous Liquors without Licence, and likewise many Disorders Committed in the Houses of Persons who have Licence's, For the more easy detecting therefore of such Persons who sell Spirituous Liquors without Licence, and allso to prevent any Disorders that may be committed in the Houses of such Persons who have Licence, It is by His Excellency the Governor by and with the Advice and Consent of His Majesty's Council of this Province Resolved and by the Authority of the same It is ENACTED. That every Person having Licence to Retail Spirituous Liquors, shall within Fourteen days, put a sign affixed to, and projecting at least four feet from their House, and do Cause the following Words to be wrote thereon. viz^t. Spirituous Licquors sold here by Licence by

423

PARLIAMENTARY APPROPRIATION FOR 1753 ²

.....

On the 20 Feb'y., 1753, parliament voted

£47,448	5	10	for charges of the colony of Nova Scotia		
				for 1752;	
and	47,167	6	6	do	do
					for 1753.
	£94,615	12	4		

.....

¹ Nova Scotia Acts, Dec. 1749 to Sept. 1753. pp. 207-209. N.S. B series. Vol. 5. p. 233.

² History of Nova Scotia, Beamish Murdoch. Vol. II. p. 219.

424

ACT CONTINUING BEER BOUNTY FOR ONE YEAR¹.

AN ACT for continuing to William Steele Esq^r. the Bounty upon Malt Beer by him brewed and Sold within the Province made and passed in Council at Halifax the 28 Feb^ry 1753.

THE Council having taking into Consideration a Memorial of William Steele Esq^r. praying that the same Encouragement might be continued to him as by the Resolution of the 20th of February 1752 to be in force for one year, on the Brewing of Malt Beer, It is by His Excellency the Governor by and with the Advice and Consent of His Majesty's Council of this Province Resolved and by the Authority of the same it is ENACTED That the sum of Two Shillings and six pence be paid out of the Treasury of this Province to William Steele Esq^r, for every Barrell of Malt Beer by him brewed and Sold within this Province and in proportion for his double Beer, This to be in force for one Year after the Expiration of the forementioned Resolution provided that the said Beer be Sold at the following Prices, that is to say the Single for Seventeen Shillings and Six pence, and the double for Thirty five Shillings.

425

EXCHANGE BETWEEN STERLING & BOSTON OLD TENOUR IN
1749-50²

To the Right Honb^{le} the Lords Commiss^{rs} for Trade & Plantations.

In Obedience to your Lordships Order of Reference upon the Memorial of Lieut^t William Martin.

It is most humbly reported

That the Memorialist laid his several Accounts & Vouchers before three Members of his Majesty's Council at Boston, authoriz'd to audit the same by Lieu^t Governor Phipps who reported thereupon that the Sum of £4481 " 10 " 4 1/2 in Bills of the old Tenor remained due to the Memorialist to balance his said Account—But Commissions appearing to be charged therein, the Auditors very properly report thereupon as follows viz—

"We have had no Consideration of the several Articles of Charges for "Commissions included in the aforesaid Accounts, M^r. Martin desiring that the same might be left to his Excellency Governor Cornwallis."

It appears by this Account audited, that the whole of M^r. Martin's Charge during his Transactions at Boston amounted to..... £121450 " 11 " 6½

That he has charged Commissions upon every Article excepting a Bill drawn in favor of Lieu^t Calendar for

19707 : 17 : 6

That the Charge of Commission thereby extends to the remaining Sum of.....

101742 : 14 : 0½

And that this Charge amounts to.....

5087 : 2 : 8

From which Sum deducting the audited Balance.....

4481 : 10 : 4½

Remains a Balance of.....

£605 : 12 : 4

¹ Nova Scotia Acts, Dec. 1749 to Sept. 1753. pp. 270-272. N.S.B. series. Vol. 6. pp. 90-92. at p. 91.

² N.S. A. series. Vol. 52. [Received April 1753.] pp. 21-26. B.T.N.S. Vol: 14. H. 742. 1753.

And this Sum appears to be an exceeding of all the Memorialists's Disbursements for the personal Account of Governor Cornwallis, and on Account of the Public under his Authority.

This is the State of M^r. Martin's Audited Account as it stands separated from the Charge of Commissions. And upon that Article I can only report to your Lordships that it appears by Governor Cornwallis's Letters, during the Transaction, and by M^r. Secretary Davidson's Representation since, that such allowance was not promised, but most evidently intended, and accordingly made a saving to the Public by employing an Officer instead of a Merchant at Boston—Thus it has been deem'd, and thus accounted for to the Public—But it being urged by the Memorst that he did not dis-claim, but on the contrary expected a Reward for his Services: I am induced to represent further upon this Article, that the Memst was employed, in this Service in October 1749 and continued in it till July 1750 being nine months in the whole, and that the Commission by him charged (amounting to £5087 : 2 : 8 in Money of old Tenor) will be in Sterling at the Exchange he now states it £565 : 4 : 9 instead of which he is in possession of £645 : 12 : 4 old Tenor which in the Value of New England Money at the time of the Negotiation is in Sterling but £54 : 11 : 1.

It must also be observed that the Audited account exceeds that sent to Governor Cornwallis, and by him transmitted to your Lordships £646 : 16 : 7 old Tenor which is £58 : 16 Sterling—But that probably arises by Errors discovered & corrected by the Auditors.

My Lords
Your Lordships
most obedient humble Servant,
CHRIS: KILBY

426

ACT AMENDING FERRY ACT OF 3 FEBRUARY 1752¹

AN ACT in Addition to An Act made the 3^d. Day of February 1752, Intituled an Act for the Establishment of a Ferry between the Town of Halifax and Dartmouth made and passed in Council at Halifax the 8th. March 1753.

WHEREAS Henry Wynne and William Manthorne, the Proprietors of the Ferry between Halifax and Dartmouth, have Petitioned that the Ferry Boats might be permitted to pass at Stated Hours in the Day, It is by His Excellency the Governor by and with the Advice and Consent of His Majesty's Council of this Province. RESOLVED, and by the Authority of the same it is ENACTED that the Boats shall pass all the year round at Sun rising and at Sun setting, and likewise, That between the 25th. of March and the 29th. September, they shall pass at the Hours of Eight, Twelve, and four; and between the 29th. September and the 25th. of March they shall pass at Ten of the Clock in the forenoon and at Two in the afternoon Sundays excepted, when the Boats shall pass only twice for the Accomodation of Persons attending divine Service.

¹ Nova Scotia Acts, Dec. 1729 to Sept. 1753. pp. 274-275. N.S. B. series. Vol. 6. pp. 107-108.

427

MINT TOO BUSY TO MAKE HALF PENCE FOR NOVA SCOTIA¹

To Peregrine Thomas Hopson Esq^r Governor of Nova Scotia.

SIR,

.....

A large Quantity of counterfeit Half pence having been lately passed about in Payments, the internal Trade of this Kingdom has been so much affected, and so many Complaints have been made from most of the trading Towns of this evil, that the Mint has been obliged to issue all they could make for the current Circulation, and to answer the demands in Trade for this Coin; so that it is impossible at present to comply with your proposal of sending over a Sum of Money in half pence; We have this however, as well as your proposal of sending over a Sum in Silver Specie, under Our Consideration; and as soon as We have come to a Resolution, shall acquaint you with it.

.....

Your very loving Friends and humble
 Servants
 DUNK HALIFAX
 J. GRENVILLE
 DUPPLIN

WHITEHALL

March 28th 1753.

428

TROOPS PAID BY DOLLARS PURCHASED IN NEW YORK²

To the Right Hon^{ble} the Lord Com^{rs} for Trade & Plantations.

MY LORDS,

In obedience to your Lordships Order of Reference upon the Memorial of King Gould Esq^r. late Agent to the 42^d Regiment of Foot.

It is most humbly reported.

That the several Sums paid by M^r. Gould to the order of Col. Cornwallis, amounted to £1500 ——— being Bills of Exchange drawn for the purchase of dollars shipt at New York for Halifax, towards payment of the four pences that had before been stopt from the mens pay for provisions.

That he also paid £23. 8 for Insurance on the said Sum of £1500 —

That this Sum was repaid the Principal Sum of £1500 by your Lordships directions ——— and that precise Sum only ——— because Advice had then been received that the insured Vessel was shipwreckt, and therefore the £23 : 8 was left unpaid, to be by him charged against the money to be received by him from the Insurers on account of the loss of the money.

That this Sum of £1500 advanc'd by, and afterwards repaid to M^r. Gould, being the whole demand ever made upon him by Col. Cornwallis, on account of the four pences for that part of the Regiment posted in Nova Scotia (which then consisted of 8 of the Companies) this part of the Account stands most exactly balanc'd. But as two of the Companies remain'd in Newfoundland it becomes necessary to represent to your Lordships.

¹ N.S. A series. Vol. 52. pp. 78-103. B.T.N.S. Vol. 35. p. 425.

² N.S. A series. Vol. 52. pp. 118-121. B.T.N.S. Vol: 14. H. 141. 1753 March.

That from the 25th October 1750 to the 24 December following, the fourpences were paid to the two Newfoundland Companies, and Bills drawn for that purpose on M^r. Gould.

That for these 61 days only (and not 487 days from August 25 1749 to Christmas 1750) the 4 pences for all the Officers and Men, dead & alive, present & absent, computed at 78 Men a Company will amount to £79 : 8 for each Company.

That this part of M^r. Gould's Account will be made as plain, and almost as short as the other by his naming the sum he received for the money insur'd & lost which amounts to — — £ —

That it will remain only to charge against this Sum —	
the Premium of Insurance.....	£23 : 8 : —
Bills from St. Johns, the real amo ^t or at the utmost.....	79 : 8 : —
Bills from Placentia the same or.....	79 : 8 : —
	182 : 4

That whatever the difference may be between this Sum and that received of the Insurers, will be the real Balance between the Public and this Agent of the 42^d. Regiment.

In the humble Opinion, of
My Lords,
Your Lordships,
most obedient
humble Servant

CHRIS: KILBY

429

LIST OF BILLS NEGOTIATED FOR DOLLARS¹

List of Bills Drawn by His Excellency Governor Hopson upon Christopher Kilby Esq^r. on Account of the Colony of Nova Scotia between y^e 1st November 1752 and 31st March 1753 — Viz^t

Bills in favour of *Blank* sent to Major Delancey & Watts at New York to be by them negotiated to pay for Provisions and were disposed of as follows
Viz^t.

.....	
Feb ^r . 2 ^d . 1753 in favour of William Baker for Dollars } received here of Thomas Saul..... }	300 " 0 " 0
.....	
Feb ^r . 2 ^d . 1753 in favour of William Baker Esq. for Dollars } received here of Thomas Saul..... }	300 " 0 " 0
.....	
March 27 th 1753 in favour of William Baker Esq ^r . for Dollars received here of Thomas Saul.....	1000 " 0 " 0
.....	

¹ N.S. A series. Vol. 52. November 1752-March 1753. pp. 138-141. B.T.N.S. Vol: 14. H: 156. 1753.

430

ORDER TO TREASURER FOR PAYMENT¹

At a Council holden at the Governor's House on Monday the 9th April 1753.

Present

His Excellency the Governor

The Hon^{ble}.

Cha^s. Lawrence

Benj: Green

Jn^o. Salusbury

Jn^o. Collier

Will^m. Cotterell

} Counc^{rs}.

.....

Benjamin Green Esquire represented to His Excellency That his, the said Green's Conduct has been greatly misrepresented concerning his having withdrawn a Conditional acceptance by him sometime since made upon an Order drawn upon him as Treasurer, by Cap^t. Ives for a sum of money due to the said Ives from this Government, it having been reported, as the said Green has been Informed, that he did violently withdraw and take away an absolute Acceptance which had been by him made of the said Order——And Prayed That in order to prevent or confront any misrepresentation that may at any time hereafter be made of this matter, the aforesaid Order with the Indorsement thereon might be called for and entered upon the Records of Council—which Order with the Indorsement being produced, was by His Excellency's Ordered to be entered accordingly, being as follows.

HALIFAX 11th. Dec^r. 1752.

" SIR

" Please to pay William Foye Esq^r. or Order three months Pay for myself as Captain of the Port and for my Boats Crew due the last day of January next.

" I am Sir your most Hb^{le}.

" Serv^t.

" BEN^r. IVES.

" To BENJ^r. GREEN Esq^r.

" The Gov^r. has order'd Cap^t. Ives's pay to be paid into the Hands of Cap^t. " Cha^s. Hayes, who has produced a Power of Attorney from him to receive the " same for which reason I have withdrawn the conditional acceptance which was " underwritten in the following words Viz^t. Accepted to pay when and as the " Governor may order.

BENJ: GREEN

P. T. HOPSON

" Halifax March 27, 1753—

JN^o. DUPORT

Sec. Conc:

¹ N.S. B series. Vol. 6. pp. 132-136.

431

ACT CONTINUING LAND BOUNTY ACT OF 8 APRIL 1752, TO 31 JULY 1753¹.

At a Council holden at the Governor's House on Thursday the 19th. April 1753

Present

His Excellency the Governor	}	Counc ^{rs} .
The Hon ^{ble} . Cha ^s . Lawrence		
Benj: Green		
Will ^m . Steele		
Jno ^s . Collier		
Will ^m . Cotterell		

Whereas at a Council holden at Halifax the 8th. day of April 1752 it was Resolved and Enacted That for the Encouragement of all Persons who may be disposed to Exercise their Industry in Husbandry and Agriculture within this Province, a Bounty be granted (under certain Limitations and Restrictions which are mentioned in the said Act) upon Lands which within Twelve Months from the said 8th. day of April 1752 should be fenced cleared and sowed with English grain or with Flax or Hempseed &^{ca}. which Act expires this day.

And Whereas sundry Persons induced by the said Encouragement have cleared and fenced Parcels of Land upon the adjacent Places, but by reason of the Expiration of the aforesaid Act so early in the Spring as it now is, and for Want of a sufficient Quantity of Hayseed to be purchased at present, have not had it in their power to Sow the said Lands as by the said Act is required whereby they will be totally deprived of the Benefit of the said Bounty notwithstanding their best Endeavours, and the Expencc which they have been at, unless some further time should be allowed for sowing the said Lands.

And Whereas His Excellency is informed that if Hay seed was now to be purchased, yet that it will be sowed to much greater Advantage in regard to its taking Root, some time hence, and after the surface of the Land has been cleansed by Fire, than it can be at this time.

It is therefore by His Excellency in Council Resolved and Enacted That the Bounty by the before Mentioned Act granted on Lands cleared fenced and sowed within Twelve Months from the said 8th. day of April 1752, be continued, under all the other Restrictions and Limitations, which are specified in the said Act, upon all Lands so cleared, fenced and sowed on or before the 31st day of July next.

JN^o. DUPONT

P. T. HOPSON.

Sec: Conc:

432

ACT PENALIZING UNLICENSED RETAILING OF LIQUOR AT CHIGNECTO²

PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA

At a Council holden at the Governor's House in Halifax on the 23^d Day of April, 1753.

AN ACT for the preventing of retailing Rum and other Spirituous Liquors by unlicensed Persons at the Garrison of CHIGNECTO, and for the more effectually securing the Duties arising thereupon,

WHEREAS his Excellency the Governor this Day communicated to his Majestys Council of this Province, an Order issued by him to the Commanding

¹ N.S. B series. Vol. 6. pp. 145-147.

² Nova Scotia Acts, Dec. 1749 to Sept. 1753. pp. 281-284. N.S. B series. Vol. 6. pp. 149-152.

Officer of the Garrison of CHIGNECTO, requiring him to forbid all Masters of Vessells, Merchants Traders, and others, who might then after come within his Command, to sell or otherwise furnish in any Manner whatsoever, any Quantity or Quantities whatsoever, of Rum or any other distilled Spirituous Liquors to any other Person or Persons than the Licenced Suttlers attending the Garrisons, excepting only such a Quantity to the Commissioned Officers as they may have Occasion for, for their own use,

AND whereas for the more effectual putting the said order into Execution, it is necessary that some Penalty be inflicted on any Person or Persons who shall presume to Offend against the same, which Penalty it is necessary should be inflicted by Law;

It is, by his Excellency the Governor by and with the Advice and Consent of his Majestys said Council RESOLVED, ENACTED, That from and after the publication hereof, if any Master or Masters of any Vessel or Vessels, Merchants, Traders, or others, trading to the aforesaid Garrison of CHIGNECTO, or residing there, shall presume to offend against the aforesaid order, all and every such Master or Masters of such Vessel or Vessels, Merchants, Traders, or others, so residing, shall, upon Conviction thereof before any one of his Majestys Justices of the Peace for this Province, or the Commanding Officer for the Time, being at the aforesaid Garrison, on View of such Justice or Commanding Officer, or by the Oath of one or more Credible Wittnesses, be subject and liable to the Penalty of Twenty Pounds for every offence whereof he shall be so Convicted provided such Quantity so sold as aforesaid do not exceed Thirty Gallons; and if the Quantity so sold as aforesaid shall exceed the Quantity of Thirty Gallons as aforesaid then such Offender or Offenders, shall be subject and liable to forfeit and pay in Proportion for such greater Quantity so sold as aforesaid, such Penalty or Penalties to be levied on the Goods and Chattles of such Offender or Offenders, by Warrant of Distress and Sale under the Hand and Seal of such Justice of the Peace or Commanding Officer for the Time being, and for want of sufficient Distress to be found then such Offender or Offenders shall suffer Six Months Imprisonment, the Sum of Five Pounds, part of every the aforesaid Penalties to be applied to the use of the Person or Persons by whose Information such Conviction shall be made and the remaining part of every such Penalty or Penalties to be applied to such other uses as the Duty on Rum and other Spirituous Liquors is already appropriated for

Rec^d. Jan^{ry}. 1754

433

TRIALS FOR COUNTERFEITING DOUBLOONS AND PISTAREENS¹

Town and County of Halifax }
in the Province of Nova Scotia }

Record of the Trial and Acquittal of Josiah Allen and John Burnside for uttering false and Counterfeit silver Money knowing it to be so.

Be it Remembered That at a General Court, Court of Assize and General Goal Delivery holden for the County of Halifax and province aforesaid at the Court house in the Town of Halifax in the Same County the Last Tuesday in April In the Twenty Sixth year of the Reign of our Sovereign Lord George the Second King of Great Britain A^{ct}.

¹ N.S. A series. Vol. 53. pp. 42-83. B.T.N.S. Vol: 14. H. 217. 1753 April.

Present

His Excellency the Governor

Charles Lawrence

William Steele

William Cotterell

} Esq^{rs}.

John Collier.

Benjamin Green

Members of his Majesties Council for the province aforesaid by his Majesties Commission and Royall Instructions assigned to see the peace of our Sovereign Lord the King kept in the Town, County and province aforesaid And the goal of our said Sovereign Lord the King of Halifax of the Prisoners therein being by their proper hands to Deliver herein Court of Record in form of Law to be Determined and also all Treasons Counterfeits of money felonies, Trespasses, frauds, and Misdemeanors in the Town County and province aforesaid to hear and Determine By the Oaths of Benjamin Gerrish, William Magee Robert Campbell, John Codman, Isaac Deshamps, Joseph Green, Joseph Peirpont, Jacob Hurd, William Jackson, Aaron Porter, Charles King, Richard Catherwood, Henry Furguson, John Eyres, Thomas Amies, Josiah Milikin, Giles Harris, Edmond Dwight, James Fillis, John Scutt, Henry Wilkinson, Good and Lawfull Men of the County and province aforesaid then and there sworn and Charged to Inquire for our said Lord the King for the Body of the said County It is presented in manner and form as followeth That is to say, Province of Nova Scotia Halifax to witt The Jurors for our Lord the King upon their Oath present That Josiah Allen Silversmith and John Burnside Carpenter both of Halifax in the County of Halifax and province of Nova Scotia in Company together on the first day of March last in the Twenty sixth year of the Reign of our Sovereign Lord George the second now King of Great Brittain &c^t. & at Diverse other times both before and after at Halifax aforesaid in the county aforesaid well knowing that fourteen pieces of pewter, Tin, Lead, and other mixt Metals to the Likeness and resemblance of the good Lawfull and Current money and Silver Coin of Our Lord the King of this province called fifteen penny pieces otherwise Quarter Dollars, Shillings otherwise pestreens, six-pences seven penny half penny pieces otherwise an eighth part of a Dollar to be falsely and traiterously forged, Counterfeited and Coined deceitfully falsely & Traiterously did Expose pay and utter Two pieces thereof to Diverse Subjects of our said Lord the King of this Province for the Lawfull and Current money of this province To the great Deceit and prejudice of the said Subjects of our said Lord the King in this province and against the peace of our said Lord the King his Crown and Dignity and also against the form of the Statute in that Case made and provided Whereupon came the aforesaid Josiah Allen and John Burnside under the Custody of William Foy Esq^r. provost Marshall of the province aforesaid (Into whose Custody In the Goal of our said Lord the King of Halifax for the cause aforesaid they were before Committed) being brought to the Bar here in their proper persons who were committed to the said provost Marshall *all* of the province aforesaid And they the said Josiah Allen and John Burnside forthwith concerning the premisses in the Indictment aforesaid above specified and charged on them as above being Asked in what manner they would be tried did say that they were not guilty thereof and thereupon for good and Ill did putt themselves on the Country Therefore Lett a Jury thereupon Immediately come before his said Excellency the Governor Supream Judge and the Honb^{ie} the rest of the Judges hereby whom the truth of the matter will be the better known and who have no Affinity to the said Josiah Allen and John Burnside to Recognize upon their Oath Whether the said Josiah Allen and John Burnside be guilty of the premisses in the Indictment aforesaid above specified or not. And the Jurors of the said Jury By the said provost Marshall for this purpose Impannelled and returned To witt William Moore William Swartz, John Aubony, Joseph Chadwick, William Harris, Allen Usher, Samuel Crafts, William Crafts,

Andrew Maxwell, Enoch Wiswell, Cheney Brownjohn, Michael Molineaux, being Called Come who being chosen Tried and sworn to speake the truth of and upon the premisses aforesaid In the Indictment aforesaid above Specified Do Say upon their Oaths That the said Josiah Allen and John Burnside are Not Guilty in manner and form as they stand Indicted of the Premises aforesaid In the Indictment aforesaid above Specified in manner and form as the said Josiah Allen and John Burnside above by their plea hath Allegded nor did they withdraw themselves on that Occasion upon which it is Considered by the Court here That the said Josiah Allen and John Burnside of the premisses aforesaid In the Indictment aforesaid above specified be Discharged and go without Day

Entered by GEO: SUCKLING Clerk

Record of the Trial and Conviction of David Dodge for bringing into and Uttering Counterfeit Gold Coin in this Province.

Be it Remembered that at a General Court, Court of Assize and General Goal Delivery holden for the County of Halifax and province aforesaid at the Court House in the Town of Halifax in the same County the last Tuesday in Aprill In the Twenty sixth year of the Reign of Our Sovereign Lord George the second King of Great Britain.

Present

His Excellency the Governor

Charles Lawrence	}	Esq ^{rs} .	{	Benjamin Green
Whilliam Steele				John Collier
William Cotterell				

Members of his Majesties Council for the province aforesaid By His Majesties Commission and Royal Instructions Assigned to see the peace of our sovereign Lord the King kept in the Town, County and province aforesaid And the Goal of our said Sovereign Lord the King of Halifax of the prisoners therein being by their proper hands to deliver herein Court of record in form of Law to be Determined and also all Counterfeits of money, felonies, Trespasses, frauds and Misdemeanors in Town County and province aforesaid to hear and Determine by the oaths of Benjamin Gerrish, William Magee, Robert Campbell, John Codman, Isaac Deschamps, Joseph Green, Joseph Peirpont, Jacob Hurd, William Jackson, Aaron Porter, Charles King, Richard Catherwood, Henry Furguson, John Eyres, Thomas Amies, Josiah Millikin, Giles Harris, Edmond Dwight, James Fillis, John Scutt, Henry Wilkinson, Good and Lawfull men of the County and province aforesaid then and there sworn and charged to Inquire for our said Lord the King for the Body of the said County It is presented in manner and form as followeth that is to say Province of Nova Scotia Halifax to witt The Jurors for our Lord the King upon their Oath present That David Dodge heretofore of the Massachusetts bay in New England But now or late of Halifax in the County of Halifax in the Province of Nova Scotia Trader Not having the Fear of God before his Eyes nor Weighing the Duty of his Allegiance but being moved and Seduced by the Instigation of the Devill and contriveing and Intending our said Lord the King and all his people in this province craftily Falsely Deceitfully in order to Deceive and Defraud on or about the first day of January in the Twenty sixth year of the Reign of our sovereign Lord George the Second now King of Great Britain &c did unlawfully and Deceitfully bring into this province being part of the Dominions of the Realm of England from parts beyond the Sea Certain pieces of false and Counterfeits Coin of money of pewter, Lead, Tin, Brass or other mixt metals to the Likeness and simillitude of the good legal and current money and Gold Coin of our said Lord the King of this province Called Double Loons otherwise called four pistoles pieces Knowing the same to be false and Counterfeit To the intent to utter and make pay-

ment with the same within this province aforesaid being part of the Realm of England aforesaid And the said David Dodge, well knowing that two Double Loons otherwise four pistoles pieces parcell of the said false & Counterfeit Coin of money were false and Counterfeit He the said David Dodge afterwards to witt on the fifth day of February last In the said Twenty Sixth year of the Reign of our said Sovereign Lord the King and at Diverse other times both before and since the time last mentioned at Halifax aforesaid in the County and province aforesaid Deceitfully falsely did expose, pay and utter and did Deceitfully and falsely Advise persuade Cause and procure to be exposed pay'd and uttered (by a Certain ill Disposed person) Two pieces thereof of pewter, Lead, Tin, Brass or other mixt Metals to the Likeness and similitude of the good Legal and Current money and Gold Coin of our said Lord the King of this province Called Double Loons otherwise four pistole pieces to Diverse Subjects of Our said Lord the King of this province To the great prejudice and Deceit of the said Subjects of the said Lord the King against the peace of Our said Lord the King his Crown and Dignity and also against the form of the Statute in that case made and provided. Whereupon cometh the aforesaid David Dodge under the Custody of William Foy Esq^r. provost Marshall of the Province aforesaid (Into whose Custody In the goal of our said Lord the King of Halifax for the cause aforesaid he was before committed being brought to the Bar here in his proper person who was committed to the said provost Marshall of the province aforesaid and the said David Dodge forthwith concerning the premisses in the Indictment aforesaid above Specified and Charged on him as above being asked in what Manner he would be tried Did say that he was not guilty thereof and thereupon for good and Ill did putt himself on the Country Therefore lett a Jury thereupon Immediately come before his Said Excellency the Governor supream Judge and the Honb^{le} the Rest of the Judges hereby whom the Truth of the matter will be the better known and who have no affinity to the said David Dodge to recognize upon their Oath whether the said David Dodge be guilty of the premisses in the Indictment aforesaid above specified or not And the Jurors of the said Jury by the said Provost Marshall for this purpose Impannelled and returned to witt Roger Hill, Alexander Keddy, William Moore, William Swartz, John Aubony, Joseph Chadwick, William Harris, Allen Usher, John Slayter, Samuel Crafts, William Crafts, Andrew Maxwell, being called come who being Chosen, Tried and Sworn to Speake the Truth of and upon the premisses aforesaid In the Indictment aforesaid above Specified Do Say upon their oaths that the said David Dodge is Guilty, upon this it is required by the Court hereof the said David Dodge If he hath or knows any thing to say for himselfe why the Court here ought Not to proceed to Judgment Concerning him upon the said Verdict who says Nothing besides what at first he had said whereupon all and singular the premisses being seen and understood by the Court here It is Considered and Adjudged by the Court here That the said David Dodge do stand Committed to his Majesties Goal of this Town for the space of Six months (to witt) from the fourteenth day of May in this present year and that he do find sufficient Securitys for his good Behaviour for Six months more to be computed from the End of the said six Months

Entered by GEO: SUCKLING Clerk.

Record of Trial and Acquittal of Josiah Allen and the Conviction of John Burnside for Uttering false money Knowing it to be false.

Be it remembered That at a General Court, Court of Assize and General Goal Delivery holden for the County of Halifax and province aforesaid at the Court House in Town of Halifax in the Same County the last Tuesday in April In the Twenty Sixth year of the Reign of our Sovereign Lord George the second King of Great Brittain &c.

Present

His Excellency the Governor

Charles Lawrence	} Esq ^{rs}	{ Benjamin Green
William Steels		
William Cotterell			{ John Collier

Present Members of his Majesties Council for the province aforesaid By His Majesties Commission and Royall Instructions Assigned to See the peace of our sovereign Lord the King kept in the Town, County and province aforesaid And the Goal of our said sovereign Lord the King of Halifax of the prisoners therein being by their proper Hands to deliver here in Court of Record in form of Law to be Determined. And also all Counterfeits of money, felonies, Trespasses, frauds and Misdemeanors in the Town County and province aforesaid to hear and Determine by the Oaths of Benjamin Gerrish, William Magee, Robert Campbell, John Codman, Isaac Deshamps, Joseph Green, Joseph Peirpoint, Jacob Hurd, William Jackson, Aaron Porter, Charles King, Richard Catherwood, Henry Furguson, John Eyres, Thomas Amies, Josiah Millikin, Giles Harris, Edmond Dwight, James Fillis, John Scutt, Henry Wilkinson, Good and Lawfull men of the County and province aforesaid then and there sworn and charged to Inquire for our said Lord the King for the Body of the said County It is presented in manner and form as followeth that is to say Province of Nova Scotia Halifax to witt The Jurors for Our Lord the King upon their Oaths present That Josiah Allen Silversmith and John Burnside Carpenter both of Halifax in the County of Halifax and Province of Nova Scotia In Company together on the first Day of March last in the Twenty sixth year of the Reign of our Sovereign Lord George the second now King of Great Britain &c and diverse other days & times both before and after at Halifax aforesaid in the County aforesaid Four peices of false money of base Metals to the Likeness and Similitude of the Good Lawfull and Current Money and Silver Coin of this province called fifteen penny pieces and Six pences unlawfully unjustly and Deceitfully did Utter and pay to Diverse Subjects of the said Lord the King of this province as Good Lawfull money and Silver Coin of the province Called fifteen penny pieces and sixpences (they the said Josiah Allen and John Burnside then and there well knowing and each of them well knowing the said four pieces to have been false and counterfeit as aforesaid) To the great Damage of the said Subjects of our said Lord the King of this province against the peace of Our said Lord the King his Crown and Dignity Whereupon came the aforesaid Josiah Allen and John Burnside under the Custody of William Foy Esq^t provost Marshall for the province aforesaid (Into whose Custody In the Goal of our said Lord the King of Halifax for the Cause aforesaid they were before Committed being brought to the bar herein their proper persons who were Committed to the said Provost Marshall of the province aforesaid and they the said Josiah Allen and John Burnside forthwith concerning the premisses in the Indictment aforesaid above specified and Charged on them as above being Asked in what manner they would be Tried Did say that they was not Guilty thereof and thereupon for good and Ill did putt themselves on the Country Therefore Lett a Jury thereupon Imediately Come before his said Excellency the Governor Supream Judge and the Hon^{ble} the rest of the Judges hereby whom The Truth of the matter will be better known and who have no affinity to the said Josiah Allen and John Burnside to Recognize upon their oath whether the said Josiah Allen and John Burnside be Guilty of the premisses in the Indictment aforesaid above specified or not And the Jurors of the said Jury by the said provost marshall for this purpose Impannelled and Returned to witt Hugh Vans, Richard Bowers, Daniel Shatford, Christopher Davis, Richard Tutten, Vere Royse, Daniel Hills, John Brooks, Benjamin Lewis, Jonathan Hoar, James Freeman, Thomas

Greenoake being called come who being chosen Tried and Sworn to Speake the Truth of and upon the premisses aforesaid In the Indictment aforesaid above Specified Do say upon their oath that the said Josiah Allen Is not Guilty of the premisses aforesaid in the Indictment aforesaid above specified in manner and form as the said Josiah Allen by his plea aforesaid hath alledged and that the said John Burnside Is guilty of Uttering false and Counterfeit money Knowing it to be false In the Indictment aforesaid above Specified and charged on him upon which It is considered and Adjudged by the Court here That the said Josiah Allen of the premisses afores^d. In the Indictment aforesaid above specified against him be Discharged and go without Day And it is Required by the Court hereof the said John Burnside If he hath or Knows anything to say for himself why the Court here ought not to proceed to Judgment concerning him upon the said Verdict who says Nothing besides what at first he had said Whereupon all and singular the premisses being seen and understood by the Court here It is considered and Adged by the Court here That the said John Burnside be sett on the Pillory for the space of halfe an hour on the Parade on Wednesday next after the fourteenth day of May In this present year at one of the Clock in the Afternoon In pursuance of which Sentence on the same Fourteenth day of May a Warrant Issued under the Seal of this Court Directed to the Provost Marshall to cause the said Sentence to be putt in Execution who afterwards by his Deputy on the Twenty first day of May made return That he had caused the prisoner therein within Named to Receive the punishment therein Directed

Entered by GEO: SUCKLING Clerk

.....

434

ABSTRACT OF TRIALS OF CASES OF COUNTERFEITING ¹

Town & County of
Halifax Ls

An Abstract of the proceedings of the General Court begun & held in the Town of Halifax in and for the County of Halifax and province of Nova Scotia the Last Tuesday in April 1753 And in the 26th year of his Majesties Reign Before His Excellency the Governor Supream Judge and the Honble the Members of his Majesties Council also Judges of the same Court.

.....

The King Ag^t. Josian Allen & John Burnside

The prisoners were indieted for Coining & uttering Counterfeit Silver Coin in this province And thereupon try'd & acquitted by a Jury of their Country Upon which the Court Ordered another Indictm^t. to be drawn ag^t. them.

.....

The King ag^t. David Dodge

The Prisoner was Indicted for Uttering false money knowing it to be false upon which he was try'd & convicted by a Jury of his Country And afterwards on the 14th May the Court gave Judgm^t. That the prisoner sho^d. stand Committed to his Majesties Goal in this Town for the Space of six months from this date And that he do find sufficient Securities for his good Behaviour for six months more to be computed from the End of the s^d. Six months.

¹ N.S. A series. Vol. 53. pp. 84-89. B.T.N.S. Vol: 14. H: 188. 1753 April.

The King ag^t. Josiah Allen & John Burnside

The prisoners were Indicted for deceitfully Uttering false Silver Money knowing it to be false And thereupon a Jury of their Country were sworn & charged with the prisoners who found Josiah Allen not Guilty and John Burnside Guilty upon which the Court ordered Josiah Allen to be dis-charged and afterwards on 14th May the Court gave Judgm^t. ag^t. the s^d. John Burnside That he should be sett on the Pillory for the Space of halfe an hour on Monday next at one of the Clock in the Afternoon on the parade In pursuance of which a Warrant Issued as before to Cause s^d Sentence to be putt in Execution.

The Grand Jury presented Ann Cavanaugh the wife of Derby Cavanaugh for keeping a Disorderly house she was brought into Court & Submitted. The Court Ordered her to pay a fine of fforty shillings and find Security for her good Behaviour for twelve months—Afterwards on first of May she found Security & paid her fine of 40/^s. into the Hands of the Clerk of this Court.

435

SUPPLIES & HALF PENCE SHIPPED TO NOVA SCOTIA ¹

To Colonel Hopson Governor of Nova Scotia.

SIR,

We must likewise acquaint you, that M^r. Kilby has put on Board the Casco three hundred Small Arms, An Assortment of Nails and Iron ware, Five hundred pounds in Half pence, a Supply of Stationary Ware, Cloathing for the Rangers, and three thousand two hundred pair of Shoes for the Troops and Settlers, the Bills of Lading and particular Accounts of which you will receive from M^r. Kilby.

Your very loving Friends
and humble Servants,
DUNK HALIFAX
JAMES OSWALD
CHARLES TOWNSHEND

WHITEHALL

July 9: 1753.

436

SHOES PRICED AT 3 SH. 6D ²

To Peregrine Thomas Hopson Esq^r. Governor of Nova Scotia.

SIR,

We have already mentioned to you in Our former Letter, that you will receive by the Casco Twelve hundred pair of Shoes for the Settlers, which are to be disposed of to the foreign Protestants at Merligash or to the publick Labourers in the Works at Halifax, in part of payment of their Wages, in

¹ N.S. A series. Vol. 54. pp. 9-33. B.T.N.S. Vol: 35. p. 462.

² N.S. A series. Vol. 54. pp. 49-56. B.T.N.S. Vol: 35. p. 484.

such manner and in such proportion as you in your discretion shall think most proper, at the original price of three shillings and Six pence P pair, you may likewise, if you think it necessary, give some few of them to such as you shall think real Objects of Charity.

.....
Your very loving Friends
and humble Servants.

DUNK HALIFAX
JAMES OSWALD
FRAN: FANE

WHITEHALL

July 12: 1753.

437

CONDITIONS AT LUNENBURG¹

At a Council holden at the Governor's House in Halifax on Tuesday the 12th. day July 1753.

Present

His Excellency the Governor
The Hon^{ble}.

Benj: Green
Will^m. Steele
Jn^o. Collier
Will^m. Cotterell

} Counce^{rs}.

His Excellency communicated to the Council the following Letter from Coll. Lawrence Commanding at Lunenburg.

"LUNENBURG 11th July 1753.

"SIR

"I was yesterday honoured with your Excellency's Commands in Cap^t. Cotterells Letter dated the 5th Inst. the first Article of which I am now to reply to is that mentioning the employing the Inhabitants in order to dis-tribute money amongst them, and that as the Lords of Trade are so positive in their directions about the payment of their Passages you cannot consent to my going further than the Sixpences.

"If your Excellency pleases to remember before our Departure certain Jobbs of Work were offered them which if they would do, no farther Demands would be made on them for their Passages, nay they were even promised that those Jobbs should be made as easy to them as possible; It is true indeed they did agree to do them, But your Excellency well knows what they did at last amounted to nothing at all, and how much more difficult it is to make them work here under our present Circumstances than it was at Halifax I appeal to the Testimony of every thinking person in the Place, Let it be remembered that for above two years together before your Excellency's arrival in the Province Mr. Cornwallis used every means and method he could contrive to get out of these People the payment of their Freights, and at a time when they had plenty of Provisions, were engaged in few or no Improvements for themselves, less disgusted by delays than they are now, under infinitely more Authority, and in short differing in every respect as widely from what they are at present as we do from the Hottentotts, I say Mr. Cornwallis then took every measure in order to recover their Freights, but without Effect. I would

¹ N.S. B series. Vol. 6. pp. 193-201.

"beg leave also to remark, that these People cannot subsist without both cloath-
 "ing and Provisions, As to the first we have yet no merchants here to pay the
 "poor for their Labour, and thereby help to Cloath them, And as to the second
 "the Publick Allowance for seven Days, is barely sufficient for four or five,
 "how then these People so situated are to subsist, or whether they will not fly
 "to the French for Relief, who certainly make them specious promises of high
 "Encouragement, is what with great deference I submit to your Excellency's
 "consideration, But as this is a matter of the highest moment, and as I am in
 "some measure accountable for the consequences I think myself every way
 "bound in Duty as well as Inclination to give your Excellency my Sentiments
 "thereon; The People in general are extremely necessitous, and I may say
 "without at all aggravating their circumstances in real want of the common con-
 "veniences and necessities of Life. Victuals above all things they are in
 "absolute want of, And as I observed in a former Letter being unable to sub-
 "sist for seven days on an Allowance Sufficient for four or five only, They sell
 "off weekly what little matters they have to enable them to keep Life and
 "Soul together, If it should be urged that we have some such helps as Fish
 "& Herbs &^{ca}. in that I acquiesce but what are the uses of them whilst we neither
 "have the Leisure nor the means of availing ourselves of them, we cannot build
 "Houses, make Gardens, cut Timber and take Fish at the same time, even
 "tho' we had Craft and Tackling, now that the People are barefooted and have
 "neither money to buy more shoes, Leather to make them of, nor time to
 "make them in, what are they to do, In short they tell me daily and from all
 "Quarters that they have time to starve in, and that is all, whether they will
 "remain here to do so, or not is what I am in no doubt about, for they have
 "declared their Sentiments without reserve, nothing stopt the Desertion but
 "the Twelve pences that I have paid them for their Labour, and which they
 "are very sensible was intended only for an Expedient to pacify them till I
 "could apply to your Excellency for an additional Allowance of Provisions,
 "and nothing keeps them now here but a dependance on your goodness, that
 "they shall have what they cannot many days longer subsist without. This
 "Sir, I solemnly declare to you is the present State of our circumstances, and
 "I am still to hope as you have already broke through their Lordships Regula-
 "tions in regard to the Species of Provisions by allowing Bread in lieu of some
 "part of the Beef, that you will go still a Trifle farther and let the addition be
 "two Pounds of Bread P week with molasses, striking off the Rum, without
 "lessening the Beef, They will then have, God knows, but barely what a hard
 "working man can support upon, such an Addition will nevertheless afford them
 "much Relief and consolation. It will convince them that when they apply
 "with reason they are heard with attention, They will then see that the Indians
 "have not more Bowells than the English, that they were sent here not to be
 "Starved and beggar'd but to be cherrished and supported; it will then be
 "possible to guide and govern them, we shall have, I hope, not only their Hatts
 "but their Hearts, They may perhaps be prevailed on to work out their Pas-
 "sages with the help of the Sixpences, and become by Degrees what I most
 "earnestly wish to see them, a very different People from what every body
 "sees them under their present murmurings and complaints.

"Suffer me, Sir, to repeat once more that the Addition I am so sincerely
 "intreating for is two Pounds of Bread P week with molasses, The Expence of
 "it will instantly vanish when you reflect how inconsiderable the cost of it will
 "be in comparison of the vast Sums already laid out, and that it is to be the
 "means, the only means of Saving the Settlement, I must not forget to acquaint
 "you, Sir, that notwithstanding what is said in Cap^t. Cotterells Letter concern-
 "ing the Freight and Sixpences, I dare not discontinue paying them Twelve
 "pence for their Labour till I have your Liberty to increase their Allowance of

"Provisions, was I to strike off the Twelve pences to day, we should loose an hundred and fifty Families before to morrow, and what other much worse Effects it might have upon the patience of even them that are best disposed amongst them, is what in my Judgment, ought not to be risqued tho' the sum to be saved by it was five hundred Pounds instead of perhaps Twenty or under. As I have conformed strictly to Your Orders in every Point where it has been possible to do so, have made every saving and used my utmost caution and discretion in all such matters as time and circumstances would not admit me to write about, where I may have Erred, I hope your goodness will hold me excused, imputing my mistakes not to Intention but the want of that wisdom which I am not so happy to possess.

Signed

CHA^s. LAWRENCE.

The Council having taken the above Letter into mature consideration, It was Resolved, for the Reasons therein mentioned, That two Pounds of Bread P week to each Person, and the usual allowance of Molasses be added to the allowance of the Settlers at Lunenburg.

Mr. Saul having, by His Excellency's direction laid before him and the Council an Estimate of the Provisions necessary to supply 1600 Persons to the 15th of July 1754 and for Victualling 450 Persons on the compassionate List for 16 weeks at the old Allowance, by which Estimate it appears that there will be a deficiency, It was therefore advised that a sufficient Quantity of Provisions should be laid in before the winter to make good that deficiency.

P. T. HOPSON.

JN^o. DUPORT.

Sec. Con:

438

PRICES IN NEW YORK & HALIFAX CURRENCY ¹

Estimate of the Loss on 93 Barrells pease part of the Cargo of the Phoebe & Polly Ja^s. Spellen Master.

93 Barrels cost (all charges included) at New York in } that Currency £102 : 17 : 10..... } Freight at 45/ P Ton..... }	Halifax Cur ^{cy} . £64 : 6 : 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ 13 : 1 : 6 $\frac{3}{4}$
	<hr/>
	£77 : 7 : 8 $\frac{1}{2}$
17 Barrels found good..... £11 : 15 : 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ Share of the freight..... 2 : 7 : 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	
	<hr/>
	14 : 2 : 7 $\frac{3}{4}$ £63 : 5 : 0 $\frac{1}{2}$
By proceeds of sale of Damaged Pease.....	19 : 12 : 1
	<hr/>
Total Lost	£43 : 12 : 11 $\frac{1}{2}$

N.B. The charges of Survey not included.

Secretary's Office 21st July 1753

Errors Excepted

ARCH^d. HINSHELWOOD

¹ N.S. A series. Vol. 54. pp. 65-66. B.T.N.S. Vol: 14. p^t. of H: 199.

439

RATING OF HALIFAX CURRENCY¹

Account of Zebad Forman. Master of the Sloop "Dolphin"

"To carrying 56 Neutrals more than his Compt. of two to a ton, at 9s. per two, Halifax Curry. £12 12s. is lawful money pr. Capt. Murray's directions £15 - 2 - 5."

.....

440

CONDITIONS AT HALIFAX²

.....

The town of Halifax at this time contained 35 blocks, each block having 16 lots of ground of 40 feet wide, 60 feet deep. The width of the streets was 55 feet. [*London Mag.*, 1753, p. 268.]

Agreeably to orders from the king, a militia was established. All settlers and their servants, (the foreign settlers excepted), males between 16 and 60, were to be provided with musket, flints, powder, and ball, and appear at the rendezvous to be notified on or after 22 May. The punishment of *riding the wooden horse* was enacted by the militia law.

* * * * *

On the 1st November, governor Hopson sailed for England in the Torington, and the command of the province thereby devolved upon the honorable Charles Lawrence, esq'r. This was notified next day by Mr. Hinshelwood, the acting secretary, to the several commandants; captain George Scott, Fort Lawrence; captain Handfield, Annapolis; captain Hale, Piziquid; captain Cox, Vieux logis, and Erasmus James Philipps, commissary at Annapolis; and captain Floyer was authorized to relieve captain Hale, at Piziquid. The York, capt. Cobb, and the Ulysses, capt. Rogers, were still in the employment of the government, carrying stores, officers, &c., to the Bay of Fundy and elsewhere.

* * * * *

¹ Quoted by Horace A. Fleming, Halifax Currency, Journal of Canadian Bankers' Association. Vol. XXX. 1922-1923, pp. 88-996. According to the author the Spanish silver dollar freely circulating in the American colonies had soon found its way to Nova Scotia, but carried no fixed rating. Some time after the foundation of Halifax, its value came to be fixed apparently by usage at 5 shillings, the earliest known reference to this rate being the above account. As may be noticed, "the item in Capt. Forman's bill is made up in the first place in "Halifax Currency" and so stated. It is then carried out with one-fifth of the amount added thereto and extended as Boston Currency, thus showing that in order to convert "Halifax Currency" into Boston Currency (of 6 shilling dollars) it was necessary to add one-fifth to the "Halifax Currency," which must therefore have been 5s. dollars. From this we see that before there was any parliament in Halifax to pass Currency Acts there was a "Halifax Currency" based on the value of Spanish dollars at 5s. Inasmuch as there are 20s. in a £ and four fives are twenty, there are four dollars in a pound, not sterling but "Halifax Currency."

² History of Nova Scotia, Beamish Murdoch, Vol. II. pp. 219 & 225.

441

ACT PRESCRIBING CONDITIONS FOR RECEIPT OF HAY BOUNTY¹

Nova Scotia.

(3)

At a Council holden at the Governor's House at Halifax on Tuesday the 15th May 1753. to y^e 18th of July 1753.

Present.

His Excellency the Governor
The Hon^{ble}.

Cha ^s . Lawrence	} Council ^{rs} .
Will ^m . Steele	
Jn ^o . Collier	
Will ^m . Cotterell	

Resolved that all Persons claiming the Bounty upon Land improved and sowed with Hay Seed, or the Person who sowed the Seed shall make Oath that there has been sowed upon each Acre of such Land the Quantity of five Pints or five Pounds of Clean English Hayseed or a full Bushell of gross, unclesaned Seed, and that it is to all Intents and purposes Sowed according to the Meaning of the Act. in that case made and provided.

His Excellency acquainted the Council that it had been represented to him that the Foreigners designed to go to the New Settlement at Merlegash Could make no Manner of use, for the present, of the cleared Land to be given to them unless they were furnished by the Government with a Quantity of Seed Sufficient to sow their Lands, and as His Excellency is Informed there is none of the seed that was sent out for that purpose from England now remaining fit for use, desired the Opinion of the Council what Measures might be taken on this Head.

The Council were of Opinion that it would be a Great and Most Necessary Assistance to the said Foreigners both for their present and future subsistence that they should be furnished with a Quantity of Potatoes for Setts, not exceeding five hundred Bushells, and also a proportionable Quantity of garden Seeds which may be procured from New England.

JN^o DUPORT

P. T. HOPSON.

Sec: Conc:

442

ISSUE OF SUBSISTENCE IN MONEY IMPRACTICABLE ²

HALIFAX 23^d July 1753.

MY LORDS,

.....
The surprise and concern your Lordships express, at my taking the Opinion of the Council about distributing the three pences in lieu of Provisions to the Settlers, gives me great uneasiness, I did communicate on that occasion not only the 49th but also the 35th Article of my Instructions, tho I see it is not minuted,

¹ N.S. B series. Vol. 6. pp. 181-182.

² N.S. A series. Vol. 54. pp. 67-83. B.T.N.S. Vol: 14. H: 193.

but I believe the opinion of Council was not founded on either of these Articles, but on the absolute impracticability of executing those Orders, without a great probability of their being attended with the worst consequences; which was the only reason that could have prevented my Immediate compliance with any of your Lordships Directions.

I am
with the greatest Respect
& esteem
My Lords
Your Lordships
most obedient
& most Hble. Serv^t.
P. T. HOPSON

The Rt. Honb^{le}
The Lords Commiss^{rs}.
of Trade & Plantations.

443

ACT PROHIBITING DISTILLERIES IN HALIFAX¹

PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA

At a Council holden at the Governor's House in Halifax on Tuesday the 28th Day of August, 1753,

AN ACT to prohibit the erecting of Distilling Houses or setting up of Stills within the Town or County of HALIFAX, without Licence.

WHEREAS notwithstanding the Opinion of Council of the 11th, July 1751, with respect to erecting of Distilling Houses, within the Picketted Lines of Halifax, several Persons have presumed to sett up Stills for the Distilling of Spirits and Cordial Watters within the said Town of HALIFAX, which it is Apprehended, may be of Dangerous consequence, by means of Fires occasioned by such Distilling Houses, In order therefore to avoid, as much as possible, any Calamities that may happen to this Settlement thereby,

It is, by His Excellency the Governor by and with the Advice and Consent of his Majesty's Council of this Province RESOLVED, and by the Authority of the same IT IS ENACTED that from and after the Publication hereof, no Person or Persons whatsoever shall erect any Distilling of Cordial Watters, or any Spirituous Liquors whatsoever, within the Town or County of HALIFAX, without having first obtained Liberty of the Governor and Council for that Purpose; (such Liberty to be Continued until they shall be Esteemed Publick Nusances, and no longer) on Pain of forfeiting One Hundred Pounds for every Still so set up, or Distilling House erected; to be recovered by Bill, Complaint, Suit, or Information in any of his Majesty's Courts of Record within this Province, one fourth part thereof to go to the Informer or Prosecutor, and the Remainder to the use of the Government.

AND it is further enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That all Persons who at or before the Publication hereof, have Distilling Houses erected, or Stills sett up, shall within Twenty One Days after the Publication hereof, make report thereof to his Excellency in Council, in Order to their obtaining such Liberty as aforesaid on pain of Forfeiting the like Sum of One Hundred pounds to be recovered and applied in such manner as is aforesaid.

¹ N.S. Acts, Dec. 1749 to Sept. 1753. p. 325-327. N.S. B series. Vol. 6. pp. 215-217.

444

USE OF PIECES OF EIGHT IN TRADE WITH BRITISH COLONIAL SETTLEMENTS¹

Mr URBAN,

As by all our advices from America, the Spaniards continue to plunder and destroy the subjects of Great Britain, on pretence of the illegality of their cutting Logwood, in the Bay of Campeachy, and as the two nations have been long in negotiating an amicable settlement, it may not be improper to lay before your readers an impartial state of the Affair.

An Historical Enquiry into the Rights of the English subjects to the Logwood Trade in America.

The commodities properly call'd *Spanish*, are pieces of eight, cocoa nuts, and LOGWOOD.

And of these, it is universally allowed that it is impossible for our ships to carry on even a fair trade with the *British* settlements abroad, without taking pieces of eight in payment. It is allowed likewise that cocoa-nuts are the product of our own settlements in *America*; so that all the dispute lyes about the logwood; but I hope to make it very plain:

1. That our right to cut logwood in the bay of *Campeachy* was clear and undoubted at the conclusion of the treaty in 1670.

2. That at the time of the conclusion of that treaty it was so understood by the *Spaniards* themselves.

And, *Lastly*, That the Spaniards have never hitherto been able to plead any prescription of that trade in their favour.

.....

445

ACT CONTINUING BEER BOUNTY ACT FOR TWO YEARS²

AN ACT for the further continuing to William Steele Esq^r the Bounty upon Malt Beer by him brewed and Sold within this Province, made and passed in Council at Halifax the 18th Sept^r 1753.

William Steele Esq^r having set forth that he is under a Necessity of Repairing his Brew house and purchasing Utensils for Brewing of Malt Beer which he is unwilling to undertake unless the Bounty granted to him by the Resolution of the 28th of February 1753 be Continued to him for two Years. It is by His Excellency the Governor by and with the Advice and Consent of His Majesty Council of this Province Resolved and by the Authority of the same it is ENACTED That the said Bounty be continued to be paid to the said William Steele his Heirs, Executors or Administrators, for the space of Two years after the Expiration of the said Resolution of the said 28th of February provided the Quantity so brewed do not exceed One Thousand Barrells each Year.

¹ The Gentleman's Magazine, August, 1753. pp. 359-363.

² Nova Scotia Acts, Dec. 1749 to Sept. 1753. pp. 335-336. N.S. B series. Vol. 6. pp. 233-234.

446

ACT CONTINUING LAND BOUNTY ACT TO 15 SEPT. 1753¹*Nova Scotia.*

At a Council holden at the Governor's House in Halifax on Saturday the 28th July 1753. to y^e 26th day Oct^{br} 1753.

Present.

His Excellency the Governor

The Honb^{le}

Benj: Green

Will^m Steele

Jn^o Collier

Will^m Cotterell

} Council^{rs}

Whereas the Bounty granted on Land cleared, fenced and Sowed within this Province, has been found to have had a good Effect, and Whereas the Time limited by the Law for giving the said Bounty expires on the 31st day of this Inst: July, And Whereas it is apprehended that the Continuing the said Bounty for Sometime longer will be of Great Advantage to the Colony. It is Resolved that the said Bounty be continued on all Land that shall be cleared, fenced and Sowed on or before the 15th day of September next.

P. T. HOPSON.

Jn^o DUPORT

Sec: Conc:

447

ACCOUNT OF NOVA SCOTIA PUBLIC FINANCE²

In the Estimate of Exceedings from Nov^r 1st 1751 to Dec^r 31st 1752 allowed by Parliament, there are the following Articles—Viz^t

Dollars and half pence sent Governour Hopson.....	£ 4562	: 10	: 0
To Governour Hopson for victualling the Settlers, subsisting Rangers, &c &c &c &c.....	5543	: 3	: 4
	£ 10105	: 13	: 4
The Grant of Parliament for the year 1753 was.....	47167	: 6	: 6
	£57,272	: 19	: 10
Which Sums have been appropriated to the following Services—Viz ^t —			
Appropriated for payment, for provisions for the Troops 1753.....	14165	: 0	: 10
for payment for 12 months provisions for 1955 Settlers—1753.....	9662	: 19	: 10
for replacing the Dollars and half pence sent out.....	4562	: 10	: 0
	£28,390	: 10	: 8
To be drawn for by the Gov ^r towards defraying the Expences of the Colony from Aug ^t 1 st 1752 to Dec ^r 31 st 1753.....	£28,882	: 9	: 2
	£57,272	: 19	: 10

¹ N.S. B series. Vol. 6. pp. 207-208.

² N.S. A series. Vol. 54. pp. 95-100.

Of the foregoing Sum of.....	£28,882	:	9	:	2
There has been drawn for, by the Governour, the several following Sums—viz ^t In favour of Apthorp & Hancock on Acco ^t of Supplies (£3000 of which has been Cash).....	£12,000	:	—	:	—
In favour of Delancy & Watts on Acc ^t of provisions	2000	:	—	:	—
In favour of Dan ^l Dyson for Wood for Chignecto	541	:	16	:	0
In favour of Josh. Mauger and Ephm Cook for Molasses	1162	:	0	:	0
In favour of Rich ^d Catherwood for Cloathing for the Rangers.....	164	:	1	:	8
In favour of sundry persons for provisions purchased at Halifax.....	1409	:	8	:	10
In favour of W ^m Baker for money supplied by M ^r Saul for Works at Annapolis & Chignecto	300	:	0	:	0
In favour of Ditto for Cash supplied to the Trea ^r at Halifax by M ^r Lane.....	2800	:	0	:	0
			20377	:	6 : 6
Ballance of the before going sum remaining } to be drawn for.....			£8505	:	2 : 8
Remaining to be drawn for, of the foregoing Sum of	28882	:	9	:	2
Besides which Ballance, the Governour has likewise to draw for the further Sum of he having purchased provisions for 9 months, from Aug ^t . 1 st 1752 for 2400 persons—agreeable to the Estimate transmitted last year which 9 months includes 4 months of the year 1753—for which year's provisions the sum of £9662 : 19 : 10 was granted.			£8505	:	2 : 8
			3221	:	0 : 0
Total remaining to be drawn for upon Account } of the ordinary Expences of the Colony }			11726	:	2 : 8
Upon as near a calculation as the Nature and present State of the currant Account ^s will admit there appears to be necessary to compleat the payments for the ordinary Expences of the Colony to Dec ^r . 31 st 1753 as follows. Viz ^t .					
For Civil Officers Salaries, Rangers, Vessels in the Service, Hospital, Orphan House, & small Contingencies — about.....			£9000	:	0 : 0
For the public Works— Fuel Rum & Molasses &c. about			6000	:	0 : 0
Due to Delancy & Watts on Acc ^t . of provisions about			500	:	0 : 0
			£15,500	:	0 : 0
From which deduct the Sum remaining to be drawn for			11,726	:	2 : 8
There remains an exceeding of.....	£	3774	:	2 : 8	
To this is to be added, what may be due to Apthorp and Hancock on Acco ^t . of Supplies—which are not yet compleated.....	£				
This, 'tis supposed may be \$2000					
Total of exceedings on the ordinary Surfaces of the Colony—occa- } sioned as is mentioned in the annexed Letter, and inclosed } Explanation }	£				

448

LIST OF BILLS DRAWN FOR MONEY & SUPPLIES¹

List of Bills drawn by His Excellency Governor Hopson upon Christopher Kilby Esq^r on Account of the Colony of Nova Scotia Viz^t.

A List of N^o 35 was sent P Captain Taggart am^o to

N ^o . 36 May	} in favour of Richard Catherwood for Cloathing Gorhams } Company.	£12251	:	4	:	11	
22 ^d . 1753			164	:	1	:	8
37 d ^o .	} in favour of William Baker Esq ^r . for Dollars received into } the Treasury from Thomas Saul Esq ^r		500	:	0	:	0
24 th							
38. June	} in favour of Timothy Fitch for freight of provisions from } Ireland.		126	:	0	:	0
19 th .							
39. d ^o .	} in favour of Thomas Hancock on Account for supplies. . .		3000	:	0	:	0
23 ^d .							
40. d ^o .	} in favour of Charles Apthorp on Account for Supplies. . .		3000	:	0	:	0
23 ^d .							
41. July 3	} in favour of William Condy for freight of provisions from } Philadelphia in the Schooner Prospect.		73	:	13	:	5
	Carried over	£19115	:	0	:	0	

The four following were in payment of Mollasses & rum furnished by

Joshua Mauger Esq^r Viz^t

N ^o . 42 July	} in favour of John Moffatt.	100	:	0	:	0
6 th . 1753			139	:	8	:	9
43 Ditto	D ^o of Joshua Mauger Esq ^r	122	:	11	:	5
44 Ditto	D ^o Ditto	100	:	0	:	0
45 Ditto	D ^o of John Watts Esq ^r	1000	:	0	:	0
46 18 th .	in favour of William Baker Esq ^r for Dollars received } into the Treasury from Thomas Saul Esq ^r					
		£20577	:	0	:	2

449

NO CIRCULATING MONEY AMONGST GERMAN SETTLERS²

HALIFAX

1st March 1754

My LORDS

I have the Pleasure to acquaint Your Lordships, that since my last the People at Lunenberg have been very quiet, and have employed themselves in cutting Roads thro' their great Lots, which are now actually Finished, and the Lots are drawn for. The greatest difficulty they labour under, is the want of a Circulation of Money amongst them, which makes them so Poor, that they are very bare of Cloaths: To remedy which Inconvenience, as far as it was in my Power, I have distributed some Shoes amongst them; as Your Lordships acquainted the Governor, he might do so if he found it necessary.

I am
with the highest respect
My Lords

The Right Honble
The Lords Commissioners of
Trade & Plantations.

Your Lordship's most obedient & most
humble Servant

CHAS. LAWRENCE

¹ N.S. A series. Vol. 54. pp. 105-106. B.T.N.S. Vol. 14. H: 203. 1753.

² N.S. A series. Vol. 55. pp. 19-24. B.T.N.S. Vol. 15. H. 250.

450

SPECIAL COURT FOR COLLECTION OF DEBTS¹

At a Council holden at the Governor's House in Halifax on Monday the
1st April 1754.

Present

Cha ^r Lawrence Esq ^r President.	} Counc ^{rs}
Benj: Green	
Will ^m Steele	
Jn ^o Collier	
Will ^m Cotterell	
Rob ^t Monckton	

.....
The President then laid before the Council the following Application of John Butler for a Special Court, with the Justices Remarks upon the same and desired their opinion and Advice thereon.

"Halifax Ss:"

To the Worshipfull Charles Morris Esq^r First "Justice of the Inferior Court of Common Pleas for the Province of Nova Scotia."

"The Memorial of John Butler late of Oyster Bay in the Province of New York but now residing in Halifax Merchant."

"Sheweth."

"That several Persons within this Province remain Justly Indebted to your Memorialist in several considerable sums of Money, to the Amount of four hundred Pounds or thereabouts, who now refuse to make your Memorialst any manner of Payment or Satisfaction for the same, and your Memorialist being obliged very shortly to depart this Province for New York aforesaid."

"Your Memorialist humbly Prays Your Worship to grant unto him the benefit of a Special Court, that he may be at Liberty to sue such Persons there, as refuse to make payment or Satisfaction."

"And your Memorialist will &c"

Signed

26th March 1754.

JOHN BUTLER"

"We the subscribers, Justices of His Majesty's Inferior Court of Common Pleas, havng heard the reasons of the Petitioner for calling a Special Court, are of Opinion."

"That the Design of said Act was intended for the benefit and Relief of such Merchants and others whose stay here was not as a Factor or Merchant negotiating for a time with consignments in different Vessels, but whose stay was limited to the vessel they came in."

"But inasmuch as other Factors and Merchants in like Circumstances with the Petitioner, have had a special Court, heretofore, granted to them, we are of opinion that he may be intitled to the benefit of the said Court."

"But we are further of Opinion that Application ought to be made to the Governor and Council for a further and fuller Explanation of the said Act."

Signed

"Cha^r Morris.

Jn^o Duport.

Rob^t Ewer.

"Jos: Scott.

Jn^o. Creighton.

Jos. Gerrish.

His Majesty's Council having taken under consideration the foregoing Memorial and the Justices Remarks thereon, were of opinion that the Intent of the Law for calling Special Courts was for the Relief of such Persons who brought Goods hither and returned in the same Vessel, and not for such Persons who might reside here and Transact Business as Factors, but inasmuch as Special Courts have been, heretofore, granted to Persons under the like circumstances with the Petitioner, The Council were of Opinion that a Special Court should be granted to him altho' he is not strictly within the meaning of the Law, and that it should be recommended to the first Justice that, for the future, no Special Courts should be granted to Persons even within the Intent and Meaning of the said Law, but with the utmost caution.

Signed

Jn^o DUPONT
Sec: Conc:

Signed

CHA^r LAWRENCE

451

WARRANT FOR ARREST OF DEBTOR TO GOVERNMENT¹

At a Council holden at the Governor's House in Halifax on Monday the 27th day of May 1754.

Present

Cha ^r Lawrence Esq ^r	President.
Benj: Green	} Council ^{rs}
Will ^m Steele	
Jn ^o Collier	
Will ^m Cotterell	
Rob ^t Monckton	

.....

The Treasurer having laid before the Council an Abstract of the State of M. Samuel Hadley's Accounts with the Government by which it appeared that there is a Ballance of £132 : 13 : 11 due from him to the Government, also a further sum of £221 : 13 : 9 charged in his Account as paid at Chignecto for the uses of the Government, for which the Vouchers are wanting, It was the opinion and Advice of the Council That, as frequent Application had been made to him to adjust and pay the same without Effect, a Warrant from the Council be Issued to bring the said Hadley to Halifax in order to his adjusting his said Accounts and discharging himself of the said Sum. And the said Warrant was Ordered to be Entered in the Council Book book being in the following Form.

"Province of)
"Nova Scotia)

"COUNCIL CHAMBER
"HALIFAX 27th May 1754."

"By His Honour Charles Lawrence Esq^r President of His Majesty's Council
"of the said Province."

"Whereas the Treasurer of this Province hath this day laid before the
"Council an Abstract of the State of M^r Samuel Hadley's Account with the
"Government, by which it appears that there is a Ballance of £132 : 13 : 11
"due from him to the Government also a further sum of £221 : 13 : 9 charged
"in his Account as paid at Chignecto for the uses of the Government, for which
"the Vouchers are wanting, And whereas it is the Opinion and Advice of the

¹ N.S. B series. Vol. 7. pp. 40-43.

" Council That, as frequent Application had been made to him to adjust and
 " pay the same without Effect, a warrant from the Council be Issued to bring
 " the said Hadley to Halifax in order to his adjusting his said Accounts and
 " discharging himself of the said Sum, you are therefore hereby Required and
 " Authorized to cause the said Samuel Hadley to be Apprehended and con-
 " veyed in safe Custody to Halifax in order to his adjusting his said Accounts
 " and discharging himself of the said Sum.

" By the Presidents Command
 Signed

JN° DUPORT.

Sec: Conc:

" To George Scott Esq^r one of
 " His Majesty's Justices of
 " the Peace for the Province
 " aforesaid."

Signed

CHA° LAWRENCE

Signed

JN° DUPORT

Sec: Conc:

452

QUIT RENTS PAID IN LIVRES¹

An Account of Quit Rents paid to Captain Matthew Floyer by the following
 Inhabitants of Pisiquid—Mines—and River Canard—

	Livres	Sous
P —Pierre Tibedo	5	
P —Breaux & Babin	7	
P —Herbert or Trahan	3 —	10
P —Abra: Landry	4 —	10
C —Claude Granger	3 —	2½
D°. —Jean Dupuy	1 —	10
P —Jos: Vincent	2 —	
D°. —Ant: Aucoin	2 —	
D°. —John le Blanc	2 —	10
M —John Jacque le Blanc	1 —	5
P —Peirre Landry	4 —	10
P —Family of Rivett		
P —Claude Broussard	4	
P —Peirre Boudrot	6 —	10
P M—Melanson	3 —	15
M —John Doucet	4 —	
C —Emanuel Herbert	6 —	12
	102 —	14½

FORT EDWARD 20th June 1754

M: FLOYER

N.B. The P^s M^s and C^s Stand for the Inhabitants [torn]
 liv'd—who

N.B. The P^s are Piziquid

453

IMPERIAL GRANT TO PURCHASE LIVE STOCK¹

At a Council holden at the Governor's House in Halifax on Fryday the 21st day of June 1754.

Present

Cha^s. Lawrence Esq^r. President
 Benj: Green
 Will^m. Steele
 Jn^o. Collier
 Will^m. Cotterell
 Rob^t. Monckton

Counc^{rs}.

.....
 The President then acquainted the Council that their Lordships of the Board of Trade had been pleased to allow a sum of money for purchasing Live Stock to be distributed amongst the Swiss and German Setlers at Lunenburg, and desired the Advice of the Council in what manner to lay out the same.

The Council were of Opinion and did Advise that an Advertizement should be published requiring such Persons who might be willing to contract for the supplying the same, to deliver in their Proposals forthwith.

Signed

CHA^s. LAWRENCE.

Signed

JN^o. DUPORT

Sec: Conc:

454

VALUE OF FRENCH COIN ²

N^o 21

1743: 1752-3

Quit Rents paid by the Acadians in the various Districts.

'Le Blanc' and family under

'Grand Pre

Given	in whose name	for what family	Sum Received
from years	Glude Peters) Charles Bourg) Noah Michel)	Charles Landrie (Decd	0. 12 0
cp ^{tr} . from 1743	Louis Longe et fils	his own family	2. 4. 0
1754 Sept from 1743	Ensarne Teriout	his own family	2. 4. 0
			£5. 0. 0
N.B. the above was from y ^e . Cobequid Inhabitants and paid in y ^e . 8 livre 8 ^d . peice at 5/7 1/2 a peice			

¹ N.S. B series, Vol. 7, pp. 47-49.

² Brown Collection, Nova Scotia. M 651^a. pp. 175-176.

Place	Date of old Receipt.	Date of Receipt.	in whose name given	for what family	time	Sum Recd	
Grand Free	11 th . Feby. 1753	11 th . Feby 1754	Jn. Robich- eau	Cha ^s . Le Blanc	1 year	1 -	
	22 Jan ^y . 1753	22 Jan ^y . 1754	Jn ^o . Gouthro	vief Glode Gothro	1 year	1 - 8	
	9 Dec ^r . 1752	9 Dec ^r . 1753	Michel Le Blanc	M Le Blanc	1 year	1 -	
Riviere Cannard	29 Nov. 1752	29 Nov. 1753	Jn ^o . Trohon	Jn ^o . Trohon	1 year	2 - 8	
	8 Dec ^r . 1752	8 Dec ^r . 1753	Joney Teriout	Glude Teriout	1 year	2 - 1 1/2	
	30 Nov. 1752	30 Nov. 1753	Rene Oquine	Pier Oquine	1 year	3	
	21 Dec ^r . 1752	21 Dec ^r . 1753	Jean Comoe	Jn ^o . Comoe	1 year	4	
	7 Dec ^r . 1752	7 Dec ^r . 1753	_____	Akin Hebair	1 year	2. 6	
	7 Jan ^y . 1753	7 Jan ^y . 1754	Jn ^o . Beaudrot	Glude Beaudrot	1 year	1 - 8	
	7 March 1753	7 March 1754	Jos. Beau- droit		1 year	0 - 3	
	28 Nov ^r . 1752	28 Nov. 1753	Pier Landrie	Rene Landre	1 year	2 - 4	
Pete Cote & River In- habitate.	1 Feby. 1753	1 Feby. 1754	Jn Gouthro	Glude Landre	1 year	1 - 4	
	4 Dec ^r 1752	4 Dec ^r . 1753	Augustin Hebair Fran ^s . Le Blanc	Jn ^o . Hebare	1 year	1 - 8	
	20 Nov ^r . 1752	20 Nov ^r . 1753	Fra ^s . Landrie)	-	1 year	1 -	
	20 Nov ^r . 1752	20 Nov ^r . 1753	Simon Le Blanc)	-	1 year	1 -	
							1-18-2 1/2
					Cobequid		5 6-18-21/2

455

BOUNTIES DISCONTINUED FOR LACK OF FUNDS¹

At a Council holden at the Governor's House in Halifax on Wednesday the 31st day of July 1754.

Present

Cha ^s . Lawrence Esq ^r .	} Counc ^{rs} .
Benj: Green	
Jn ^o . Collier	
Will ^m . Cotterell	
Rob ^t . Monckton	

The Treasurer having represented to the Council that the Bounties heretofore granted by several Acts of this Province were to be continued for the Term of Three Years, and untill Repealed by His Majesty or the Legislative Authority of this Province, which Term of Three years expires this day, and that there is now a Demand for more than five hundred Pounds for Bounties due by the

¹ N.S. B series. Vol. 7. pp. 59-61.

said Acts, more than has been, as yet, received by him for Duties on Spirituous Liquors, which by the said Acts were appropriated for payment of the Bounties. And it appearing that the Bounty on Fish and Oyl has not effectually answered the Expectation of the government therein, And that the Bounty on building Vessels cannot be continued at present for want of a sufficient Fund, It was, by His Honour the President of His Majesty's Council of this Province, and the Members of His Majesty's said Council Resolved and by the Authority of the same It is Enacted That the said Bounties should be discontinued and cease, for the present, from and after this Thirty first day of July 1754, and that Publick Notice be given thereof, And that the Duties on Spirituous Liquors Retailed and Imported be continued, as by the several Acts relating thereunto it is provided, for the present and untill further consideration may be had relating to any Amendments or Alteration therein or to the manner of Collecting the same.

Also that the Treasurer be empowered and directed to pay the Bounties now due out of the governments money in his Hands, to be replaced by him as soon as he shall have received sufficient therefor out of the Money arising from the said Duties.

Signed

CHA^s. LAWRENCE.

Signed

JN^o. DUPORT

Sec: Conc:

.....

456

ACT PROHIBITING EXPORT OF RAW HIDES¹

At a Council holden at the Governor's House in Halifax on Thursday the 12th day of Sept^r. 1754.

Present.

Cha ^s . Lawrence Esq ^r . President	}	Counc ^{rs} .
Benj: Green		
Jn ^o . Collier		
Will ^m . Cotterell		
Rob ^t . Monckton		

It was Resolved and Enacted as follows Viz^t.

An Act prohibiting the Exportation of Raw Hides out of this Province other than for England.

Whereas the frequent Shipping and carrying of Raw Hides out of this Province hath been much to the Damage thereof, not only by reason of the choicest of the said Hides going off, but the great Quantities, that many times the necessity of the Province cannot be supplied, It is therefore by the President and Members of His Majesty's Council of this Province Resolved and by the Authority of the same it is Enacted that from and after the Publication hereof no Raw Hides be laden on board any ship or Vessel, before the Master give Bond at the Naval Office at Halifax and at the other Ports to such person as shall be appointed for that purpose, to the Value of One hundred Pounds Sterling

¹ Nova Scotia, B. 7, 1754. pp. 75-78.

with Sufficient Surety, that the same shall be by the said Ship or Vessel, carried for England, Wales, Port or Town of Berwick upon Tweed, and no other Place, and be there landed and put on Shore, (the danger of the Seas only excepted) and shall in Eighteen Months time return a Certificate of the same. And if any shall presume to Lade on board any Ship or Vessel, any Raw Hides, before Bond be given as aforesaid, he shall forfeit the same, and the Master of the Vessel shall forfeit the Value of all such Raw Hides that he shall Know to be on board any such Vessel. And if any Ship or Vessel shall Carry out of this Province any Raw Hides before Bond given as aforesaid, or any Seizure be made, every Master of such Vessel Knowing thereof shall forfeit and pay double the Value of the same, and the Shipper double the Value of what shall be so Shipp'd, Provided that Information, Suit or Prosecution for the same be had and made within the space of Eighteen Months next after the Offence Committed, and not afterwards. The aforementioned several Forfeitures to be recovered by Action, Bill, Plaint or Information in any of His Majesty's Courts of Record within this Province, and to be employed and disposed of, One half thereof for and towards the support of His Majesty's Government within the same, and the other half to him or them that shall Inform and sue for the same. And it shall and may be lawful to and for every Justice of the Peace, upon Information given of any Raw Hides, laden or put on board any Ship or Vessel, and Bond not given as aforesaid, to Issue out his Warrant under his Hand and Seal, directed to the Sheriff or his Deputy, requiring him to make seizure of any such Raw Hides, shipped as aforesaid, and to secure them in order to a Tryal, who is hereby Empowered and required to Execute such Warrant.

Signed

CHA^s. LAWRENCE.

Signed

JN^o. DUPONT

Sec: Conc:

457

FARMING OF LIQUOR DUTIES¹

At a Council holden at the Governor's House in Halifax on Tuesday the 17th day of Sept^r. 1754.

.....

The President acquainted the Council that in pursuance of the Resolution of the 9th Inst. the Duties upon Spirituous Liquors had been put up to Publick Auction to be farmed for one year, but that no body would bid for the same.

M^r. Malachi Salter appeared this day and proposed to Farm the Duties upon Spirituous Liquors Imported and Retailled, for one Year, for one Thousand Pounds Sterling provided that such persons as are Licenced to Retail Spirituous Liquors do pay the Duty for all they sell either in Great or small Quantities, which, upon Consideration, was approved of, and the following Act was accordingly made and passed Viz^t.

An Act in addition to An Act made the 29th day of April 1751 Laying a Duty of Six pence P Gallon upon Spirituous Liquors Retailled.

It is by the President and Members of His Majesty's Council of this Province Resolved and by the Authority of the same it is Enacted That all persons who are or shall be Licenced to Retail Spirituous Liquors, shall, after

¹ Nova Scotia, B. 7, 1754. pp. 79-81.

the Twenty fourth day of this Inst. September, render an Account (upon Oath) Monthly unto such person or persons as shall be from time to time appointed to receive the same, of all the Rum and other distilled Spirituous Liquors by them respectively sold either in great or small Quantities and pay the Duty by Law provided to be paid, being Sixpence P gallon for the same.

Upon passing the above Act M^r. Salter agreed to Farm the said Duties for one Year from the 25th Inst: for the sum of One Thousand Pounds Sterling, and to give Bonds with two Sufficient Sureties for the payment of the same Quarterly.

458

PROCLAMATION PROHIBITING EXPORT OF CORN¹

At a Council holden at the Governor's House in Halifax on Tuesday the 17th day of Sept^r. 1754.

Present.

Cha ^s . Lawrence Esq ^r . President	}	Counc ^{rs} .
Benj: Green		
Jn ^o . Collier		
Will ^m . Cotterell		
Rob ^t . Monckton		

The President acquainted the Council that he has various Informations that Vessels are now in the Bay of Fundy, purchasing Corn in order to Export the same out of the Province, to the great detriment and disadvantage of His Majesty's Subjects, and it being apprehended that this is done with a Secret Intent of carrying the same to the French Settled at Beausejour, St. Johns River and along the north Coast of the Bay, The Council did Advise that the following Proclamation should be forthwith Issued.

"By Cha^s. Lawrence Esq^r. President of the Council, and Commander in
 "Chief for the time being, of His Majesty's Province of Nova Scotia or
 "Accadie, Lieutenant Governor of Annapolis Royal, and Lieutenant Colonel
 "of One of His Majesty's Regiments of Foot.

"A Proclamation."

"Whereas it has been represented to me and His Majesty's Council, that
 "the Exportation of Corn from this Province, is not only of the Greatest ill
 "consequence to the Inhabitants thereof, but that such Corn is frequently
 "carried to Foreign Markets.

"I do hereby, and with the advice and consent of His Majesty's Council,
 "strictly forbid any masters of Vessels trading to this Province, to Ship on board
 "their vessels any Corn, without a Permission in writing signed by myself,
 "under the penalty of Fifty Pounds Sterling, and a Forfeiture of the Corn so
 "shipped, One half to the Informer, the other to the use and Support of His
 "Majesty's Government in this Province, And I do hereby require and enjoin
 "all Officers Civil and Military, to use their utmost Endeavours to prevent any
 "Frauds that may be attempted contrary to the Intent and Meaning of this
 "Proclamation. And I do hereby empower any of His Majesty's Justices of

¹ N.S. B series. Vol. 7. pp. 79-83.

of the said Province from being supplied with a Quantity of that commodity sufficient for the consumption of the Inhabitants thereof, but is also often shipped and Transported to His Majesty's Enemies, for their use and Support to the great Prejudice, Disturbance, and Annoyance of this His said Majesty's Government, and the Inhabitants thereof. For prevention whereof for the future, It is Resolved by the President and members of His Majesty's Council of this Province, and by the Authority of the same it is Enacted that from and after the Publication hereof no Wheat, Rye, Barley, Oats, Pease or any other Kind of Grain whatsoever, shall be shipped or taken on board any ship or Vessel, Shallop, Boat, or Canoe, in any Port or Place within this Province, until a Permit shall be first obtained in writing under the Hand of the Governor or Commander in Chief of this Province for the time being, for the shipping of such Corn or Grain, and also Bond with sufficient Surety, be entered into by the Shipper thereof, to such person or persons as shall be appointed for that purpose, by the said Governor or Commander in Chief, to take the same (and who is hereby required to give a Certificate thereof) that such Corn or Grain so shipped, shall be carried to some or one of His Majesty's Settlements or Garrisons in this Province, or to some other of His said Majesty's Colonies or Plantations in America, Asia or Africa, or to the Kingdom of England, Principality of Wales, or Town of Berwick upon Tweed, and there put on shore without fraud (the danger of the seas only excepted) and so Toties Quoties, as often as the same shall be brought to be reshipped, And if any Wheat, Rye, Barley, Oats, Pease or any other kind of Grain whatsoever, shall be shipped or put on board without such Permit first obtained and Bond given as before directed the same shall be forfeited, And if any Master of any Ship or Vessel shall take on board any Wheat, Rye, Barley, Oats, Pease, or any other Kind of Grain, until such Permit obtained and Bond given as aforesaid, all and every such Master of such ship or Vessel shall forfeit and pay the sum of Fifty Pounds, to be respectively recovered in any of His Majesty's Courts of Record in this Province, or in the Court of Admiralty, by such person or persons who shall seize or sue for the same.

And be it further Enacted That all and every Ship, Vessel, Shallop, Boat or Canoe, that shall or may hereafter (during the continuance of this Act) be Trading in the Bay of Fundy aforesaid, or on the Coast of Cape Sable, in which Wheat, Rye, Barley, Oats, Pease or any Kind of grain whatsoever shall be suspected to be shipped, contrary to the Intent of this Act, shall and are hereby declared to be subject and liable to the visitation, Search and Examination of any of His Majesty's Ships of War, the armed Vessels and Boats of this Province, and to all such other person and persons as shall be appointed for that purpose by the Governor or Commander in Chief for the time being of this Province who are hereby respectively empowered to search, seize, and bring in any Ship, Vessel, Shallop, Boat or Canoe, together with the Master of such Ship, or Vessel, or the person or persons navigating such Shallop, Boat or Canoe, which they shall so find offending against this Act, that they may severally be proceeded against according to Law.

And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, that it shall and may be lawful to and for any one of His Majesty's Justices of the Peace in this Province, upon Information made to him upon Oath, to Issue his Warrant under his Hand and Seal, for the Seizing any Wheat, Rye, Barley, Oats, Pease, or any other Kind of Grain, which he shall be so informed has been shipped contrary to the Directions of this Act, as also for the Apprehending the Master of such Ship or Vessel, or the Navigators of such Shallop, Boat or Canoe, in which the same shall have been so shipped, and the person or persons to whom such Warrant shall be directed, shall and may lawfully enter any Ship or Vessel, Shallop, Boat or Canoe, in which such Wheat, Rye, Barley, Oats, Pease or any

Kind of Grain is shipped, and if there found, to Seize and take the same into his or their Custody, together with the Master of such Ship or Vessel, or the Navigators of such Shallop, Boat or Canoe, and cause them to be conveyed before the said Justice, that they may be sent to Halifax in this Province, to be respectively proceeded against according to the directions of this Act.

And Whereas, Wheat, Rye, Barley, Oats, Pease, and Several other Kinds of Grain are frequently transported in Shallops, Boats, and Canoes, from the Settlements on the South side of the Bay of Fundy aforesaid, to the Indians and French on the North Side of the said Bay; for the more effectual prevention whereof, Be it Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That any Shallop, Boat, or Canoe, which shall be found offending against this Act, over and above the penalty and Forfeiture herein before specified, shall be liable to and shall and may be destroyed by any of the persons hereby appointed to put this Act in Execution, and the person or persons found navigating or conducting such Shallop, Boat or Canoe, shall be liable to the penalty of Fifty Pounds.

All the Penalties and Forfeitures arising by Force and virtue of this Act, to be one half to the use of the Government of this His Majesty's Province, the other Half to the Informer or Seizer.

This Act to continue and be in Force for the space of two Years, or until the same shall be disapproved by His Majesty, or repealed by the Legislature of this Province.

Signed

CHA^s LAWRENCE.

Signed

JN^o DUPONT

Sec: Conc:

461

LIST OF BILLS DRAWN FOR CASH & SUPPLIES¹

List of Bills of Exchange drawn upon Christopher Kilby Esq^r. by Colonel Lawrence On Account of The Government of Nova Scotia.

1754

February 20 th	—In favour of William Baker for Cash N ^o 4.	£1000		
June 5 th	—In favour of Nich ^s . Roberts for freight of provisions from Ireland No. 5, for 162½ Guineas.			
“ 26 th	—In favour of William Baker for cash N ^o 6	2000		
“ 29 th	—In favour of Malachy Salter on Account of Live Stock for the Germans N ^o 7, for			500
Aug ^t . 3 rd	—In favour of James Kirkwood for freight of Provisions from Ireland N ^o 8, for 168¾ Guineas.			
“ 9 th	—In favour of Daniel Dyson for Wood for Garrison of Chignecto N ^o 9 for . . .	541	:	9 : 2
“ 14 th	—In favour of Abraham Roth for freight of Provisions from Ireland, N ^o 10 for.	49	:	10 : 6
“ 16 th	—In favour of William Baker for Cash N ^o 11.	4000		

£7000

¹ N.S. A series. Vol. 56. pp. 64-65.

The above Sum of £7000 Accounted for as follows. Viz		
By the Treasurers' Vouchers Transmitted by the Wasp, N ^o . 1, to 63 for the Expence of the half year Ended 30 th June 1754.	£4594	: 15
By Cash paid by Order to the Pay Master of the Works for which the Vouchers will be transmitted when completed.	2405	: 5
	£7000	- -

462

ACT REGULATING EXPORT OF FISH, LUMBER, &c.¹

At a Council holden at the Governor's House in Halifax on Thursday the 24th of Oct^r. 1754.

Present.

The Lieutenant Governor	}	Council ^{rs} .
Benj: Green		
Jn ^o . Collier		
Will ^m . Cotterell		
Jon ⁿ . Belcher	}	

.....

The Council resumed the consideration of the Draft of the Act, read the 9th. and 21st. Inst: to prevent the Exportation of unmerchantable Fish, Lumber &c^a. and having approved of the same, Ordered it to be inserted in the Council Minutes, and Printed and Published with all convenient dispatch. Of which Act the Tenor follows.

An Act to prevent the Exportation of unmerchantable Fish, Lumber, &c^a. and to regulate the Assize of Cask, and for appointing Gaugers, Surveyors, and Cullers.

Whereas, by a Memorial of the late grand Jury and others, it has been represented to the Lieutenant Governor and the Members of His Majesty's Council of this Province, That many evil consequences, have arisen by some ill disposed Persons exporting Lumber, Fish and other Commodities the Produce and Manufactures of this Province which have been bad in their Kinds, and not merchantable, whereby the said Commodities and Manufactures have fallen into disrepute at Foreign Markets, to the great disadvantage and Detriment of the Export of this Province. To prevent the like evil Practices for the future, and to the end that the said Commodities and manufactures, may regain their Credit at Foreign Markets, which can only be done effectually by preventing any such from being Exported, but what are really good and Merchantable, and are agreeable to the several Regulations hereafter mentioned.

It is therefore, by the Lieutenant Governor and Members of His Majesty's Council of this Province Resolved and by the authority of the same it is Enacted, That from and after the Thirty first day of December next ensuing, All Pickled Fish for Exportation shall be put in none but full gage Barrels of Thirty two Gallons at least, being London Assize, That the Fish be all of one Kind, well saved, sweet, free from Rust, and close packt, the Barrels light and full of sweet and strong Pickle.

That Herring be free from Oyl.

¹ N.S. B series. Vol. 7. pp. 129-151.

That Merchantable Cod fish have the Qualities that make them so in Newfoundland. That Boards shall be full one Inch thick, and no Boards to be Exported to any of the Islands or Territories commonly called or known by the name of the West Indies but what are Square edged.

That all Hogshead Staves be six Inches broad, three quarters Inch thick at the thin Edge, and Forty Inches long.

That Barrel Staves be four Inches broad, and half Inch thick at the thin Edge and Thirty Inches long.

That Barrel Staves for the Irish Market be Thirty Inches long, five Inches broad, clear of sap, and three Quarters Inch thick at the thin Edge.

That Hogshead Hoops be fifteen Feet long, substantial and well shaved, and three Quarters Inch broad at the thin End.

That Barrel Hoops be nine Feet long, and a half Inch broad at the small End.

That Shingles be Eighteen Inches long, and at least four Inches broad, and a half Inch thick at the thick End.

That Clap-boards be five Inches broad, half Inch thick at the Back, and four Feet four Inches long.

That Cord Wood be full four Feet long, each Stick, accounting half the Carf, the Pile to be solid, four Feet high, or an Allowance for Wants, and eight Feet long, and each Cord sound hard wood.

And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That from and after the said Thirty first day of December next, all sorts and Kinds of Tight Cask used for any Liquor or Fish, or any other Commodity within this Province shall be of London Assize, That is to say, Butts to contain One hundred and Twenty six Gallons, Puncheons, Eighty four gallons, Hogsheads, Sixty three gallons, Tearces, Forty two Gallons, Barrels, Thirty two Gallons and to be made of sound, well seasoned Timber, and free of Sap: And that fit Persons be appointed from time to time in all Places needful to view and gage all such casks, and such as shall be found of due Assize shall be marked with the Gauger's mark, who shall have for his Pains, Four pence per Ton; and every Cooper shall set his distinct Brand mark on all Cask made by him on Penalty of Forty Shillings.

And whosoever shall put to sale any new Cask, or any Cask new made up from old stuff, being deficient either in Workmanship, Timber or Assize as aforesaid, upon Proof thereof made, by one sufficient witness before any one of His Majesty's Justices of the Peace, he shall forfeit such Cask, and be fined and pay the sum of Ten Shillings for every Cask that shall be so found defective, to be levied by Warrant of Distress and Sale of the Offenders goods, under the Hand and Seal of such Justice, and for want of Sufficient Distress to be found, the Offender to suffer Ten days Imprisonment for every Cask so found defective, Provided the said Imprisonment do not in the whole exceed the Term of Three Months. And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That the grand Jury for the County of Halifax, summoned to Appear and Serve at the Supreme Court to be held on the last Tuesday in October in and for this Province, shall annually at their said meeting, and before the Rising of the said Court, nominate and appoint fit Persons to serve in the Town and Suburbs of Halifax and Places thereto adjacent, as Gaugers of Cask, Cullers and Surveyors of dry and Pickled Fish, Boards, Staves, Shingles, Clapboards, Hoops and Cord Wood, and shall Report to the said Court, the names of the several Persons by them so nominated and appointed, for the Service aforesaid, that they may be sworn by the said Court, to the due Execution of their several Offices, which, if any so nominated and appointed, shall refuse, he shall pay the Sum of Forty Shillings, and another shall be nominated and appointed in like manner in his Stead.

Provided always, That if it shall happen that any one of the Officers so nominated and appointed as aforesaid should happen to die or misbehave, or depart the Province during the Interval of the sitting of the said Court, that then another fit Person shall and may be nominated and appointed in his stead by His Excellency the Governor, Lieutenant Governor or Commander in Chief of the said Province for the Time being, such Officer so appointed shall and may be sworn to the due Execution of his office before any one of His Majesty's Justices of the Peace, and shall and may continue in and Execute such Office, untill another shall be appointed by the Grand Jury, at their next Meeting before the said Supreme Court, any thing herein contained to the Contrary notwithstanding.

And be it further Enacted, That the Grand Jury to be Summoned to Appear and serve at the Supreme Court to be held on the last Tuesday of this present Month of October, shall and may, and they are hereby impowered to Nominate and Appoint the several Officers to be appointed for the Year ensuing, to put this Act in Execution, and such Officers shall and may be sworn by the said Court, to the due Execution of their Several Offices.

And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That the Justices of the Peace at their General Quarter Sessions of the Peace to be holden in and for the Town and County of Halifax in the said Province, shall yearly, or as often as there shall be Occasion by means of Death, Misconduct or Removal out of the Province, in any other Town or Place in the said Province needfull thereof, nominate and appoint a fit Person or Persons to serve in such Town or Place, as Gaugers of Cask, Cullers, and Surveyors of dry and pickled Fish, Boards, Staves, Shingles, Clap-boards, Hoops and Cord Wood, and such Person, so Nominated and Appointed, shall and may be sworn to the due Execution of his Office, before any one of His Majesty's Justices of the Peace, and if any Person shall refuse to serve in the said Office, to which he shall be so Nominated and Appointed, he shall pay the sum of Forty Shillings, and another shall be appointed in like manner in his Stead.

And every Gauger of Cask appointed as aforesaid, shall take care that such Cask by him viewed and marked, as hereinbefore directed, be of true and full Assize and Agreeable to the other Qualifications by this Act required, and that he mark no Cask whatsoever defective in any of the aforesaid Particulars, on Penalty of Ten Shillings for every Cask so by him marked that shall be found defective in any of the aforesaid Respects.

And for preventing of Fraud and Deceit in the Packing of Pickled Fish, to be put to sale, Be it Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That in every Town within this Province where such Pickled Fish are Packed for sale, the Surveyor or Surveyors of Fish of such Town, or of the Town where they are put to sale or Shipped, shall see that it be well and orderly performed, and that said Fish be packed all of one Kind, and that all Cask so packed be full, and in all other Respects answerable to the Regulations herein Specified in that behalf, Setting his Brand or Mark on all Cask so by him Examined and Surveyed, and he shall receive of the Purchaser or Purchasers of such Fish, for surveying and marking One Penny per Barrell, and Three Pence per mile for his Travel, if out of the Town or Suburbs of Halifax aforesaid. And if any such Pickled Fish be put to sale or shipped off without the Surveyors Brand or Mark, they shall be forfeited or the value thereof by the seller or Shipper thereof.

And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That all sorts of Green or Pickled Fish shall be put up for Transportation to a Foreign Market, shall be searched, Surveyed, and approved by the sworn Surveyor, who shall take strict care that the same be in all respects agreeable to the Regulations herein before specified, and shall and may open the Head of any one Barrell the Buyer shall chuse for that purpose, and such as shall be so found good

and merchantable, the surveyor shall mark with such Brand-mark as shall be assigned to him by the said Court, or by such Justices of the Peace (where they by this Act, are empowered to appoint him) and such other Cutt-mark as may denote the Kind of Fish and Time when packed. And if any Master of any Ship or Vessel, or any Officers or Mariners belonging thereto, shall receive such Pickled Fish not marked and branded as aforesaid, on board any of their Ships or Vessels, he or they who shall offend therein, shall forfeit double the value of all such Fish, and he or they who shall own such Fish, shall forfeit the same, or the value thereof. And if any Cooper or other Person shall shift any Fish, either on board or on shore, after the same hath been so marked and Branded by the Surveyor, and ship and Export the same, the surveyor not having allowed thereof, and anew Marked and branded the cask whereinto such Fish shall be so Shifted, all Persons acting, ordering or assisting therein, upon Conviction thereof before any one of His Majesty's Justices of the Peace, by the Oath of one credible witness, for the first Offence, shall suffer six months Imprisonment for the second Offence, nine months Imprisonment, and for the third Offence Twelve months Imprisonment, without Bail or Mainprize; And shall likewise pay double Damages to the Person wronged thereby. And if any Person or Persons shall presume to counterfeit the Brand-mark of any Surveyor or Gauger, or Certificate of any Culler, upon due Proof or conviction, he or they shall incur, forfeit and pay the sum of Ten Pounds, and suffer one Months Imprisonment.

And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That the culler of Fish thereto appointed as aforesaid, shall cull all merchantable Fish that shall be sold or Exported, and shall have One Penny per Quintal for every Quintal of Merchantable Fish by him culled, to be paid by the Purchaser or shipper, and Three Pence per mile for his Travel, if out of the Town or suburbs of Halifax aforesaid, and such Culler shall give a Certificate under his Hand, Specifying the Quantity of Fish so by him culled, and the name of the Owner, Seller, or Shipper thereof, and of the Time and Place where culled, And if any dry Fish shall be put to sale or shipped for Exportation, without having been so culled by the Culler, or without having such Certificate thereof as before directed, the same shall be forfeited, or the Value thereof, by the Seller or Shipper thereof.

And Whereas Boards, Plank, and Timber are usually sold by the measure set upon them at the mills where they are sawn and Bundles of Clap boards and Shingles are marked for a greater number than they contain, and many other Frauds and Deceits in the said Commodities are often practiced by evil minded Persons, for Prevention whereof Be it further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That all Boards, Plank, Timber and Slit work that shall be Imported or brought for sale to any Town within this Province, or Exported from thence to any Foreign Market, before their delivery on Sale, shall be viewed, surveyed, and also measured by one of the Surveyors thereto appointed, (when he shall have any doubt of the measure) having Consideration for drying and shrinking, also shall mark anew, all such to the Just Contents, making allowance for Rotts, Splitts and Wains, the Buyer to pay the Officer Four Pence per Thousand Feet for viewing only and Six Pence per Thousand Feet more for measuring and marking and so pro rata for a lesser Quantity than a Thousand Feet, and Three Pence per mile for his Travel as aforesaid. And no Boards, Plank, Timber or Slitt work shall be delivered upon Sale, or shipped for Exportation beyond Sea, before they have been viewed and surveyed by the Surveyor, and by him found to answer the Descriptions in this Act mentioned, and also measured (if occasion be) and marked anew by one of the Officers thereto appointed, on pain of being forfeited, or the value thereof, by the Seller or Shipper thereof.

And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That all Shingles and Clap-boards, exposed to sale by Quantities in Bundles, that do not hold out the number they are marked for, unless it shall appear that some have been drawn or shaken out of the Bundle after packing, shall be forfeited. The charge of searching and telling to be paid thereout. That every Bundle of Shingles, and Clapboards that, according to the Judgement of the Surveyor, will hold out Eighteen Inches long, four Inches broad and half an Inch thick, agreeable to the Dimensions by this Act prescribed for shingles, and, if Clapboards, five Inches broad, half Inch thick at the Back and four Feet four Inches long, being the Dimensions by this Act prescribed for Clapboards shall be accounted merchantable, and all that are otherwise to be culled out and burnt, till what be left of said Bundle will bear the Proportions before described, according to the Judgment of the said Surveyor, who shall have for his Service, if shingles, One Penny per Thousand, if Clapboards, Two Pence per Thousand, surveying, and One Penny more per Thousand telling, to be paid by the Buyer where no Forfeiture is found for want of Tale, to satisfy such charge, and for every Thousand he culls and binds up again, Six Pence per Thousand and proportionably for a lesser Quantity, to be paid by the Owner or Seller of said Shingles or Clapboards returning the remainder to the Owner, if any be, after the Charges are paid.

And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That if any Boards. Plank, Timber or Slitt-work or any shingles or Clapboards, shall be exposed for sale, or shipped for Exportation, without such survey as above directed, had before the Delivery thereof. The whole of such Boards, Planks Timber, Slit Work, Shingles or Clapboards, or the value thereof, shall be forfeited by the Seller or Shipper.

And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That all Hogshead Staves, Barrel Staves, Hogshead Hoops and Barrel Hoops that shall be Imported, or brought for sale to any Town within this Province, or Exported from thence to any Foreign Market, before their Delivery on Sale shall be viewed and surveyed by one of the surveyors thereto appointed, who shall take strict care that the same be severally conformable to the Directions of this Act, and that all Staves and Hoops, that according to the Judgment of the said Surveyor, shall be agreeable to the direction of this Act, and none other shall be accounted merchantable, and all that shall be found otherwise, to be culled out and Burnt, till what be left will bear the several Proportions by this Act described according to the Judgment of the said Surveyor, who shall have for his service, if Staves, Six Pence per Thousand, if Hoops, Three Pence per Thousand, to be paid by the Buyer.

And be it further Enacted That all Hoops exposed to sale by Quantities in Bundles, that do not hold out the number they are so exposed to sale for, unless it appears that some are drawn or shaken out of the Bundle after Packing, shall be forfeited, The charge of Surveying, and Three Pence per Thousand telling, and so in proportion for a lesser Quantity being paid thereout. And if any Staves or Hoops shall be delivered upon sale or shipped for Exportation, to any Foreign Market before they have been surveyed by the surveyor, and by him found to Answer the Descriptions in this Act mentioned, the same shall be forfeited or the value thereof by the seller or Shipper thereof.

And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That all Cord Wood, exposed to sale, shall on the Sale, and before the Delivery thereof, be surveyed by the Officer for that purpose appointed, who shall measure the same, and take care that each Cord do answer the Qualifications by this Act required, and he shall receive of the Buyer for such survey and Examination Two Pence per Cord and no more; and if any Cord Wood shall be sold and delivered without such survey, the same shall be forfeited, or the value thereof, by the seller.

And if any Person shall refuse to satisfy the Officer or Officers by this Act appointed, his Fees before mentioned, he shall have Power to detain so much of the Commodity as will make him Satisfaction for his Fees and Travel aforesaid, Provided that such Fees do not exceed the sum of Twenty Shillings, and in case the same shall exceed such sum of Twenty Shillings, then to be levied by Warrant of Distress and sale of the Offenders goods and Chattels, under the Hand and Seal of any one of His Majesty's Justices of the Peace, the surplus, if any be, after paying the Officers Fees, and charges of Distress and Sale, to be returned to the Owner of the said goods.

And be it further Enacted, That an Oath shall be administred, to the several Officers that shall be chosen to gauge survey and Search the several Articles in this Act mentioned, in the following Form Viz^t.

" You Swear that you will from time to time diligently and faithfully discharge and Execute the Office of - - - within the Limits whereto you are appointed for the ensuing year and untill another be chosen in your Place, and that by and in all the particulars mentioned in the Laws whereto your Office hath relation, and that you will do therein impartially, according to Law without Fear or Favour.

So help you God."

And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That all Fines, Penalties and Forfeitures arising by Force and virtue of this Act, shall be one half to His Majesty, towards the support of His Majesty's Government of this Province, and the other half to him or them that shall Inform or Sue for the same, to be recovered in manner following, That is to say, Where the Forfeiture or the Value thereof shall not exceed the sum of Twenty Shillings the same to be recoverable before any one of His Majesty's Justices of the Peace, by the oath of one credible witness, to be levied by Warrant of Distress and sale of the Offenders goods and Chattels, under the Hand and Seal of such Justice, and for want of Sufficient Distress, such Offender to suffer Twenty days Imprisonment, and where the Forfeiture or the Value thereof shall amount to above Twenty Shillings but shall not exceed the sum of Three Pounds, then the same to be recoverable before any two of His Majesty's said Justices, upon the like Proof as above, and to be levied by like Warrant under the Hands and Seals of such Justices, and for want of Sufficient Distress the Offender to suffer Sixty days Imprisonment; and in case such Forfeiture or the value thereof shall exceed Three Pounds, the same to be recoverable by him or them who shall Inform or sue for the same in any of His Majesty's Courts of Record in this Province.

And be it further Enacted That this Act be read and Published once every year at the Opening of the Supreme Court of General Quarter Sessions of the Peace for the Town and County of Halifax.

Signed

CHA^s. LAWRENCE.

Signed

JN^o DUPONT

Sec. Conc:

463

MUSKETS VALUED IN CURRENCY OF HALIFAX¹

Town and County of Halifax

Michaelmas Term 29th. October 1754

The Record of the Trial and conviction of Benjamin Street, Samuel Thornton and John Pastree, Mariners of and belonging to the Sloop Nancy and Sally, John Hovey Master Trading within the Bay of Fundy within the Province of Nova Scotia or Accadia.

The Inquisition taken at the Supream Court of Judicature, of our Lord the King for the Town and County of Halifax in the Province aforesaid, on the Twenty ninth day of October 1754 in the Twenty eighth year of the Reign, of his Sacred Majesty, George the Second before the Honourable Jonathan Belcher Esq^r Chief Justice of the Supream Court of Judicature, in his Majestys said Province of Nova Scotia, Legally Nominated, Commissioned and Sworn, to see the peace kept in said Province, County and Township, And Also, divers Felonies, Trespasses, & Misdemeanors in said Province County and Township Committed, And to hear and determine By the Oaths of Charles Morris, Benjamin Gerrish, Malachy Salter, George Saul, Charles Proctor, Robert Saunderson, Charles Hay, Jonathan Prescott, John Codman, Mathew Barnard, William Pitman, William Magee, James Hall, Jacob Hurd, Samuel M^cClure, Richard Catherwood, Barth^o. Kneeland, Aaron Porter, Alexander M^cKowen, Jonathan Hoar, Giles Harris, Henry Ferguson, James Fillis the Grand Jury good and lawfull men of the Board of said County and Township upon their Oaths say, That Benjamin Street, Samuel Thornton, and John Pastree, Mariners on board the said Sloop Nancy and Sally, not having the fear of God before their Eyes, did on the Twenty seventh Day of July in the Twenty eighth year of the Reign of our Sovereign Lord George the Second, Now King of Great Brittain and so forth, with force and Arms at a certain place, called Musquash Cove within the Bay of Fundy, within the Province of Nova Scotia aforesaid, (the said Sloop called Nancy and Sally, in which the said Benjamin Street, Samuel Thornton, and John Pastree, were then on board of, being then at an Anchor in the said Cove, called Musquash Cove, in the Province aforesaid, near the Shore) In and upon one John McDermott Mariner, (belonging to the Vulture Sloop of War, then stationed in the Bay of Fundy in the Province aforesaid, for the Protection of his Majesty's Subjects, and the trade of the said Province) and then and there, being in the peace of God, and of our said Lord the King, feloniously willfully, and of their Malice aforethought did make an Assault, and that they the said Benjamin Street, Samuel Thornton, and John Pastree, certain Swivel Guns, then and there being on board said Sloop Nancy and Sally, & Muskatoons and Musketts, being in the whole of the value of Twenty Shillings Currency of Halifax aforesaid then and there charged with Gunpowder and leaden or Iron Bullets, which said Swivel Guns, they the said Benjamin Street, Samuel Thornton and John Pastree, then & there, with all their Severall hands, managed, traversed and directed, and which said Muskatoons and Musketts, they the said Benjamin Street, Samuel Thornton and John Pastree in their Right hands, then and there, had and held against, to, and upon the said John M^cDermott, then and there feloniously, willfully and of their Malice aforethought did, shoott off, discharge, and send forth, and that they the said Benjamin Street, Samuel Thornton, John Pastree, with the Leaden or Iron Bullets aforesaid out of the Swivel Guns, Muskatoons and Musketts aforesaid, then and

¹ N.S.A. series. Vol. 56. pp. 105-120. B.T.N.S. Vol: 15. H. 285.

there, by force, of the Gunpowder, shott off, discharged, and sent forth as aforesaid, the aforesaid John M^cDermott, in and upon the Head of him the said John M^cDermott, then and there, with the Leaden or Iron Bullets aforesaid, out of the Swivel Guns, Muskatoons and Musketts aforesaid, by the said Benjamin Street Samuel Thornton, and John Pastree, so as aforesaid, shott off, discharged, and sent forth feloniously, willfully, and of their Malice aforethought, did strike penetrate and wound, giving to the said M^cDermott, then and there, with the Leaden or Iron Bullets aforesaid, so as aforesaid, shott off, discharged, and sent forth, out of the Swivel Guns, Muskatoons and Musketts aforesaid, by the said Benjamin Street, Samuel Thornton, and John Pastree, in, and upon the Head of him, the said John M^cDermott One Mortall wound, of the Depth of three Inches, and of the Breadth of One Inch, of which said Mortall Wound, the aforesaid John M^cDermott, from the said Twenty seventh day of July, in the year aforesaid, untill the Thirty first day of said Month of July, in the year aforesaid, as well at Musquash Cove, in the Province aforesaid, as also at Annapolis Royall, in the Province aforesaid, did languish, and languishing did live, on which said Thirty first day of July in the said Twenty eighth Year of the Reign of our said Lord the Now King, the said John M^cDermott at Annapolis Royal aforesaid, of the mortall Wound aforesaid, died. And so the Jurors aforesaid, upon their Oath aforesaid, do say, that the said Benjamin Street, Samuel Thornton and John Pastree, the said John M^cDermott in manner and form aforesaid, feloniously, willfully and of their Malice aforethought did Kill and Murder, against the peace of our said Lord the King, his Crown and Dignity.

And also they the said Grand Jury on their Oaths, did present, that Benjamin Street, Samuel Thornton and John Pastree, late on board the Sloop, called the Nancy and Sally, not having the fear of God before their Eyes did on the Twenty seventh day of July, in the twenty eighth year of the Reign of our Sovereign Lord George the Second, now King of Great Brittain and so forth, with force and Arms, at a certain place, called Musquash Cove, in the Bay of Fundy within the Province of Nova Scotia aforesaid, (the said Sloop, called the Nancy and Sally, in which the said Benjamin Street, Samuel Thornton and John Pastree were, then on board of, being at an Anchor in the said Cove, called Musquash Cove, in the Province aforesaid, near the Shore) in and upon one Isaac Jolly, (belonging to the Vulture Sloop of Warr, then Stationed in the Bay of Fundy, in the Province aforesaid for the protection of his Majesty's Subjects, and the trade, of said Province) and then and there, being in the peace of God, and of our said Sovereign Lord the King (and in the Actual Execution of his Duty) feloniously, willfully and of their Malice aforethought, did make an Assault, and that they the said Benjamin Street, Samuel Thornton, and John Pastree certain Swivel Guns, then and there, being on board the said Sloop Nancy and Sally, and Certain Muskatoons and Musketts, being in the whole, of the Value of Twenty Shillings Currency of Halifax aforesaid, then and there charged with Gun-powder, and leaden or Iron Bullets, which said Swivel Guns, they the said Benjamin Street, Samuel Thornton, & John Pastree then and there, with their Hands, managed Traversed & directed, and which said Muskatoons and Musketts, they, the said Benjamin Street, Samuel Thornton, & John Pastree, in their right hands then and there, had & held, against to, & upon the said Isaac Jolly, then & there feloniously, willfully & of their Malice aforethought did shoot off discharge and send forth, and that they the said Benjamin Street, Samuel Thornton, & John Pastree with the leaden or Iron Bullets aforesaid, out of the Swivel Guns, Muskatoons & Musketts aforesaid, then & there, by force of the Gun powder, shott off, discharged & sent forth, as aforesaid, the aforesaid Isaac Jolly in & upon the head of him the said Isaac Jolly, then & there, with the leaden or Iron Bullets

aforesaid, out of the Swivel Guns, Muskatoons & Musketts aforesaid by the said Benjamin Street, Samuel Thornton, & John Pastree, so as aforesaid, Shott off, discharged and sent forth, feloniously, wilfully and of their Malice aforethought, did strike, penetrate and wound, giving, to the said Isaac Jolly, then and there, with the leaden or Iron Bulletts aforesaid, so as aforesaid, shott off, discharged and sent forth, out of the Swivel Guns, Muskatoons and Musketts, by the said Benjamin Street, Samuel Thornton, and John Pastree, in and upon the Head of him the said Isaac Jolly, One Mortall Wound, which went quite through the Head of him the said Isaac Jolly, of which said Mortall Wound, the aforesaid Isaac Jolly instantly died, and so the Jurors aforesaid, upon their Oath aforesaid, do say, That the said Benjamin Street, Samuel Thornton & John Pastree, the said Isaac Jolly, then and there, in manner and form aforesaid, feloniously, wilfully and of their Malice aforethought, did Kill & Murder, against the Peace of our said Lord the King his Crown and Dignity.

And afterwards, that is to say, the Provost Marshall of said Province, having brought said Prisoners to the Bar of said Court, and being Arraigned by the Clerk of the said Court, whether they, the said Benjamin Street, Samuel Thornton and John Pastree were Guilty of the Felony and Murder whereof they stood indicated or not, to which the said Benjamin Street, Samuel Thornton, and John Pastree severally Answered, that they were not Guilty, and for Trial, putt themselves upon God and their Country. Therefore cause a Jury thereto, immediately to come, and the Jurors of said Jury, being called according to the impannell returned by the Provost Marshall, That is to say—George Gerrish, Josiah Milliken, Jonathan Giffard, John Rider, Benjamin Lewis, Joseph Peirce, Ezekiel Averrell, Joseph Wakefield, William Ingolls, Benjamin Storer, William Best, John Slater, appear'd and being sworn to well and truly try, and true deliverance make between our Sovereign Lord the King, and the Prisoners at the Barr, and having heard the Evidence sworn and examined, and the said Benjamin Street, Samuel Thornton & John Pastree, being Interrogated and asked, what they had to say in their Deffence, the Jurors retired and in a short time returned with their Verdict, which was That they, the said Benjamin Street, Samuel Thornton, and John Pastree, were Guilty of Man Slaughter, and that they did not know of any Goods, Chattles or Estate, they had at the time, the fact was Committed.

Then the Prisoners being Asked if they had anything to say, why Sentence or Judgment of Death should not pass against them pursuant to said verdict, to which they Severally Answered, That they beg'd they might be allow'd the benefitt of y^e. Clergy which was allow'd them.

Then the Chief Justice of said Court proceeded to Pass sentence, That they the said Benjamin Street, Samuel Thornton and John Pastree, shou'd be burned in the Hand and that they shou'd remain in Prison for the space of Nine Month.—pursuant to which Sentence the said Benjamin Street, Samuel Thornton & John Pastree, were in open Court burnt on the Left Hand with the Mark of the Letter M and the said Prisoners were given in Charge to the Gaoler in order to their Confinement.

Enter'd by Alex. Winnett Clerk of the Supream Court.

464

MUSKETS VALUED IN CURRENCY OF HALIFAX.¹

Michalemas Term 29th Oct^r. 1754.

The King agst John Hovey

The Inquisition, taken at the Supream Court of Judicature, of our Lord the King for the Town and County of Halifax, in the Province aforesaid, on the twenty ninth day of October 1754 in the Twenty eighth year of the Reign, of his Sacred Majesty, George the Second, Before the Honourable Johathan Belcher Esq^r. Chief Justice of the Supream Court of Judicature, in his Majesty's Province of Nova Scotia, Legally Nominated, Commissioned and sworn, to see the peace kept in said Province, County and Township, Committed, to hear and determine, By the Oath, of the Grand Jury afore mention'd good and lawfull Men, of the Body of the said County and Township, who upon their Oaths say that, John Hovey mariner, and late Master of the Sloop Nancy and Sally, not having the fear of God before his Eyes, but being moved and Seduced by the Instigation of the Devil, on the twenty seventh day of July, in the twenty eighth Year of the Reign of our Sovereign Lord George the Second, now King of Great Brittain, France and Ireland, with force and Arms at a certain place called Musquash Cove, in the Bay of Fundy and province aforesaid, the said Sloop Nancy and Sally, in which the said John Hovey was as Master and Commander (and Benjamin Street, Samuel Thornton, John Pastree, John Neal, James Whaland and Joseph Hovey were as Mariners)) being near the Shore, in & upon One Isaac Jolly, and John M^cDermott, Sailors belonging to the Vulture Sloop of War then Stationed in the Bay of Fundy, in the Province aforesaid for the Protection of his Majesty's Subjects, and Trade of said province, and they the said Isaac Jolly and John M^cDermott, being then and there, in Musquash Cove aforesaid, in the Barge belonging to said Vulture, Sloop of Warr, and in the peace of God, and of our said Lord the King, and in the Execution of their Duty, the said John Hovey, feloniously, willfully and of Malice aforethought, did make an Assault with certain Swivel Guns, Musketts and Muskatoons, then on board said Sloop, to the Value of Twenty Shillings Currency of Halifax, then and there charged with Gunpowder, and leaden and Iron Bullets, he the said John Hovey, did fire off, and discharge by his Authority, as Commander of said Sloop Nancy and Sally, did order and Command, to be fired off, and discharged, from said Sloop, against said Isaac Jolly, and John M^cDermott, and then and there, by force of the Gunpowder, and leaden or Iron Bullets so shott off and discharged as aforesaid, the aforesaid Isaac Jolly and John M^cDermott in and upon the Heads of the said Isaac Jolly and John M^cDermott, did strike, penetrate and wound, and with said Swivel Guns, Musketts, and Muskatoons so shott off, and discharged as aforesaid, by said John Hovey, and by his Command and Authority, as Master of said Sloop Nancy and Sally, one Mortall wound on the Head of said Isaac Jolly, which went through the Head of him the said Isaac Jolly, and one Mortall Wound, in and upon the Head of said John M^cDermott of the breadth of one Inch, and three Inches deep, of which wounds, the said Isaac Jolly instantly died, and John M^cDermott languished three Days, and then died, And so the Jurors aforesaid upon their Oaths as aforesaid, do say that John Hovey aforesaid, feloniously, willfully and of Malice aforethought, and by his the said John Hoveys Command and Authority as

¹ N.S. A series. Vol. 56. pp. 121-126. B.T.N.S. Vol: 15. H. 285 (continued).

Commander of said Sloop Nancy and Sally did kill and Murder said Isaac Jolly and John M^cDermott, against the peace of our Lord the King, his Crown and Dignity.

And said John Hovey having made his Escape out of Gaol, was thrice call'd upon and not appearing the Court Ordered that said Hovey shou'd be proceeded against, to an Out Lawry.

Enter'd by Alex^r. Winniett Clerk of the Supream Court.

465

FOWLS VALUED IN LAWFUL MONEY OF GREAT BRITAIN.¹

Michaelmas Term 29th October 1754

The Record of the Trial and Conviction of John Moor

The Inquisition, taken at the Supream Court of Judicature, of our Lord the King for the Town and County of Halifax, in the Province aforesaid, on the Twenty Ninth day of October 1754 in the Twenty eighth Year of the Reign of his Sacred Majesty, George the Second. Before the Hon^{ble}. Jonathan Belcher Esq^r. Chief Justice of the Supream Court, of Judicature in his Majesty's Province of Nova Scotia, Legally Nominated, Commissioned and sworn to see the peace kept in said Province, County and Township, and, also divers Felonies, Trespases and Misdemeanors in said Province, County and Township committed to hear and determine. By the Oaths of Charles Morris Benjamin Gerrish, Malachy Salter, George Saul, Charles Procter, Robert Saunderson, Charles Hay, Jonathan Prescott, John Codman, Mathew Barnard, William Pitman, James Hall, Jacob Hurd, Samuel M^cClure, Richard Catherwood, Barth^o. Kneeland, Aaron Porter, Alexander M^cCowen, Jonathan Hoar, Giles Harris, Henry Ferguson, James Fillis, the grand Jury, good and lawfull Men of the Board of the said County and Township, who, upon their Oaths say, that John Moor of Halifax, in the said County, on the seventh day of November, in the Twenty eighth year of the Reign, of our Sovereign Lord George the Second, now King of Great Brittain, and so forth, with, force and Arms, at Halifax aforesaid in the County aforesaid, Twelve Fowls, of the Value of Nine Shillings of Lawfull Money of Great Brittain, of the Goods and Chattels of Calven Gay, Trader, out of the Warehouse or Store, of him the said Calvin Gay, in Halifax aforesaid, then and there, being found, then and there, privately & feloniously, did steal, take, and Carry away, against the form of the Statute, in that Case made and provided, and against the peace of Our Said Lord and King, his Crown and Dignity.

And afterwards, that is to say, the Provost Marshall of said Province, having brought said Prisoner to the Barr of said Court, and being Arraigned by the Clerk of said Court, whether he was Guilty of the Felony, in manner and form as he stood indicted, or not, to which, the Prisoner pleaded Not Guilty and for Trial, put himself on God, and his Country. Therefore cause a Jury thereto, immediately to come, and the Jurors of the said Jury being called, according to the impanel returned by the Provost Marshall, That is to say:

- | | |
|---------------------|----------------------|
| 1. George Gerrish | 7. William Craft |
| 2. Josiah Milliken | 8. Joseph Peirce |
| 3. Jonathan Giffard | 9. Charles Trelaven |
| 4. John Rider | 10. Paul Pritchard |
| 5. William Swartz | 11. Ezekiel Averrell |
| 6. Benjamin Lewis | 12. James Porter. |

¹ N.S. A series. Vol. 56. pp. 127-132. B.T.N.S. Vol: 15. H. 285 (con'd).

Appeared, and being sworn, to well and truly Try, and true deliverance make, between our Sovereign Lord the King, and the Prisoner at the Barr, and having heard the Evidences sworn and Examined; And the said John Moor, being interrogated, and asked what he had to say in his Defence. The Jury having retired, returned and brought in their Verdict, That the Prisoner is Guilty, to the Value of four shillings and ten pence.

Then the Prisoner being asked if he had anything to say, why sentence or Judgment of Death shou'd not pass against him, pursuant to the Verdict, to which he Answered, and begged to be allowed the Benifitt of Clergy, which being allowed by the Court, proceeded to Sentence that the said John Moor shou'd be burned in the hand.

Pursuant to which Sentence, the said John Moor was in Open Court burned on the left hand with the mark of the Letter T

Enter'd by Alex Winniett Clerk of the Supream Court.

466

PERSONALTY VALUED IN CURRENT MONEY OF HALIFAX¹

Michaelmas Term 29th October 1754.

The Record of the Trial of Samuel Chip, and Elizabeth his Wife (alias Elizabeth Burt.

The King agst. Samuel Chip & Elizabeth his Wife alias Elizabeth Burt.

The Inquisition, taken at the Supream Court of Judicature, of our Lord the King for the Town and County of Halifax, in the Province aforesaid, on the Twenty Ninth day of October 1754 in the Twenty eighth Year of the Reign of his Sacred Majesty, George the second, Before the Honourable Jonathan Belcher Esq^r. Chief Justice of his Majesty's Supream Court of Judicature, in the Province of Nova Scotia Legally Nominated, Commissioned and sworn to see the peace kept in said Province, County and Township, And, also divers Felonies, Trespasses and Misdemeanours, in said Province, County and Township, Committed, to hear and Determine, By the Oaths of the Grand Jury aforementioned good and lawful Men, of the Body of the said County and Township, who say upon their Oath aforesaid, That Samuel Chip of Halifax Soldier, and Elizabeth his Wife, alias, Elizabeth Burt on the first Day of June, in the Twenty seventh Year of the Reign of our Sovereign Lord, George the Second, now King of Great Brittain and so forth, with force and Arms, at Halifax aforesaid, in the County and Province afores^d. in a Street, there leading to a place, there called Dutch Town, in and upon One John Folliard, in the peace of God, and of our said Lord the King, then and there being, feloniously did make an Assault, and One Sun Dial, of the Value of Ten pence, and one Compass, and Nine Shillings and three pence, half penny of Current Money of Halifax aforesaid, of the Goods, Chattels, and Money, of him the said John Folliard, from the person of him, the said John Folliard, and against the will, of him the said John Folliard, then and there feloniously did steal, take and carry away, against the peace of our said Lord the King, his Crown, and Dignity.

And afterwards, that is to say, The Provost Marshall of said Province, brought the said Prisoners to the Barr of said Court and being Arraigned by the Clerk of said Court whether they were Guilty, of the Felony, in manner & form as they stood Indicted, or Not, to which the Prisoners pleaded not Guilty and for Trial, put themselves upon God and their Country. Therefore cause

¹ N.S. A series. Vol. 56. pp. 139-144. B.T.N.S. Vol. 15. H. 285 (cont'd).

a Jury thereto, immediately to come, & the Jurors of said Jury being called according to the impannell returned by the Provost Marshall, That is to say.

- | | |
|---------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1. George Gerrish | 7. William Craft |
| 2. Josiah Milliken | 8. Mathew M ^c Namara |
| 3. Jonathan Giffard | 9. Joseph Pierce |
| 4. John Rider | 10. Charles Trelaven |
| 5. William Swartz | 11. Paul Pritchard |
| 6. Benjamin Lewis | 12. Ezekiel Averrell. |

Appeared and being sworn, and charged with the Prisoner, and the prosecutor not appearing the Jury find the Prisoner Not Guilty.

On which said Samuel Chip and Elizabeth his Wife were discharged by Order of Court.

Enter'd by Alex^r. Winniett Esq^r. Clerk of the Supream Court.

467

EXPORT OF FIREWOOD TO BOSTON¹

To CHARLES LAWRENCE Esq^r. Lieu^t-Gov^r. of Nova Scotia.

SIR,

.....

The quiet Behaviour and industrious Disposition of the Germans at Lunenburgh exceeds our most sanguine Expectations, and the surprizing Effects it has already had in reducing the price of labour to so low a rate, that they can afford to export Firewood to Boston at two Shillings P Cord, gives Us the greatest Satisfaction; and We flatter ourselves, that you will be able to avail yourself of this Circumstance at Halifax, where Firewood has hitherto been sold at so extravagant a Price, (being informed by Cap^t. Floyer, that he has constantly paid at the rate of twelve Shillings per Cord;) for We cannot but suppose, that, if Firewood can be shipped at Lunenburgh for two Shillings, it may be afforded at Halifax for four Shillings P Cord; and We are persuaded, that when you consider how great a Saving this will make in the publick Expences, in the Accounts of which this Article is a very large one, and how great an Advantage it will be to the industrious labouring Settler to have his Firewood at so much cheaper a rate, you will think it a Circumstance well worthy of your Attention.

.....

Your very loving Friends
and humble Servants,

DUNK HALIFAX
J. GRENVILLE
T. PELHAM

WHITEHALL Oct^r 29. 1754.

468

DRAFT ACT AMENDING FISH BOUNTY & LIQUOR DUTY ACT,
READ²

At a Council holden at the Governor's House in Halifax on Fryday the 28th Feb^r. 1755.

.....

¹ N.S. A series. Vol. 56. pp. 76-104. B.T.N.S. Vol: 36. p. 59.

² Nova Scotia, B. 8, 1755. p. 11.

An Act for the Explanation and Amendment of An Act made the 29th of April 1751, for Granting a Bounty upon Fish and Oyl, and for Laying a Duty upon Spirituous Liquors as a Fund for the payment thereof and effectually securing the payment of the said Duty, was Read.

Ordered that the same do lie upon the Table.

469

PRICES OF PERSONAL SERVICES IN STERLING¹

At a Council holden at the Governor's House in Halifax on Tuesday the 11th March 1755.

Present.

The Lieutenant	Governor.	}	Counc ^r s
Benj. Green			
Jn ^o Collier			
Will ^m Cotterell			
Jon ⁿ Belcher			

The Lieutenant Governor communicated to the Council the following Memorial from M^r Archbald Hinshelwood, and desired their Opinion and Advice thereon.

" N^o 1st

D^r the Government of Nova Scotia to Arch^d Hinshelwood."

		Ster ^s
" 1750 Sep ^r	" To M ^r Grant for Sundry Sea Stores on Board the America as P ^r his Reçet.	£5. 10. 0
Nov ^r	" To Sundry Charges from Portsmouth to London.	3. 3. 0
	" To M ^{rs} Middleton for Board and Lodging from 7 th Nov ^r to 30 th April 1751.	£17. 10. 0
	" To Washing in London per Reçet.	3. 1. 0
	" To personal Expenses from the 7 th of Nov ^r 1750 to May 1 st 1751 while attending the Orders of the Board for my Return.	40. 0. 0
" 1751 Apr ^l 30	" To Passage and Sea Stores on board the four Brothers to Boston, being the first vessel ready to sail for North America after I received my Orders P ^r Reçet.	15. 4. 9
July 30 th	" To M ^r Benj ⁿ Parker paid him the Expences laid out at Deal when wind bound my share.	1. 18. 2
	" Carried over.	£86. 7. 1
	" To Expences at Boston while there waiting a vessel for "Halifax Viz".	
	old Ten ^r	
	" Board at 12/ P Week. £25. 14. 0 }	8. 12. 11½
	" Washing. 10. 17. 9 }	
	" Personal Expences. 50. 0. 0 }	
	" To paid Cap ^t Turner Passage & Stores to Halifax P ^r Reçet.	
		£97. 0. 0
1751 Apr ^l 26 th	" By Cash received in part from the Board before I left London.	40. 0. 0
	" Ballance still due A. Hinshelwood.	57. 0. 0
	" Halifax, 14th Oct ^r 1751.	
	" Errors Excepted.	

Signed " Arch^d Hinshelwood."

¹ N.S. B series. Vol. 8. pp. 16-34.

“Fund for the payment thereof, and effectually securing the payment of the said Duty, It is Enacted That all Persons retailing Spirituous Liquors without Licence shall pay Ten Pounds sterling and be publickly Whipt Thirty Stripes, and in case of refusing or neglecting to pay the said Sum of Ten pounds, to be Committed to His Majesty’s Goal for Three Months” And Whereas the said Act has been found ineffectual in several Instances for preventing the retailing of Spirituous Liquors without Licence, and contrary to the Intent and meaning thereof. And Whereas the drinking of Rum or other distilled Spirituous Liquors is become very Common especially among the People of Inferior Rank, the constant and excessive use whereof tends greatly to the Destruction of their Healths, rendring them unfit for usefull Labour and Business, and hath been the frequent Occasion of enormous Disorders, Riots and Vices, to the Impoverishment and to the great Danger of the utter Ruin of this Province, It is therefore by the Lieutenant Governor and the Members of His Majesty’s Council of this Province Resolved and by the Authority of the same it is Enacted That from and after the Publication hereof, if any Rum or other distilled Spirituous Liquors shall be sold in any Quantity not exceeding Three Gallons by any Person or Persons not having Licence, and the same shall not be delivered and actually and bona fide carried away at one and the same time, by the Person buying the same or some other employed by him or her for that purpose, at the Time of such sale; the Person so selling such Rum or other distilled Spirituous Liquors, shall be deemed to all Intents and purposes, within the Intent and meaning of the said Act, as Retailers of the same without Licence, and shall be subject to the same Penalties as Retailers without Licence are, by the said Act, subjected to.

And be it further Enacted, That if any Person or Persons, not licenced as aforesaid, shall order, permit, or connive at the Selling any Rum or other distilled Spirituous Liquor or Liquors, contrary to the true Intent and Meaning of this and the said former Act, by his or her Child or Children, Servant or Servants, or any other Person or Persons belonging to, or in his or her House or Family, and be thereof convicted, he, she or they shall be deemed and adjudged to be the offenders, and shall be liable to the Penalties in the same Manner as if he, she or they had themselves, sold such Rum or other distilled Spirituous Liquors as aforesaid, unless such Person or Person will make Oath that he, she or they did not Order, permit or connive at such Sale.

And be it further Enacted That if any Person or Persons who shall Vend, sell or utter any Wares, Goods, Provisions, (Liquors of any Kind) or other Things by Retail, shall give away any Rum or distilled Spirituous Liquor or Liquors to any Person or Persons coming to his, her or their shops or Houses, to buy fetch, or carry away any such Wares Goods, Provisions, or other Things, or under the pretence of his, her or their being a Customer or Customers, or under any other Pretence, every such Person or Persons so giving away such Rum or distilled Spirituous Liquor or Liquors, shall be deemed and taken to be a Retailer or Retailers of Rum, or such other distilled Spirituous Liquor or Liquors, within the meaning of this Act, and as such shall be subject and liable to the Penalties and Forfeitures imposed by this Act, on every Retailer of Rum or other distilled Spirituous Liquors offending contrary to the true Intent and Meaning of this Act.

And it is further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid That the before-mentioned Act shall be construed to extend to the delivery of Rum or any other distilled Spirituous Liquors by way of payment of Labourers or Workmen’s Labour or Hire, or for any Assistance or Services whatsoever, or by Way of Barter or Exchange for any Liquor or other Commodity whatsoever or by Way of Reward for any such Labour, Hire, Assistance or Services as aforesaid.

And it is further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That if any Person shall receive Money from any Person or Persons under Pretence of purchasing Rum or other distilled Spirituous Liquors in any Quantity less than three gallons, and shall by himself or themselves, or by any Person employed by them for that purpose, deliver the same, such Person shall be deemed a Retailer of such Rum or other distilled Spirituous Liquors so by him or her pretended to be bought and delivered and be subject to all the Penalties contained in the beforementioned Act, unless he, or she can prove that the same was purchased of a Licenced Retailer, or if not purchased of a Licenced Retailer, that the same was bought of an unlicenced Retailer, and in that case he, or she, shall not only be excused from such Penalties, but shall be also entitled, on Conviction (upon their Information) of such Person of whom the same was so bought, to the Reward allowed, by the said Act, to the Informer.

And it is also further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That if any Person shall, by any other Method, Device, Art, Craft, or Ingenuity whatsoever, Retail any Rum or other distilled Spirituous Liquors, contrary to the Meaning and true Construction of this and the said Act, he she or they shall be deemed Offenders against the same, and be subject to the Penalties by the said Act laid on Retailers of Spirituous Liquors without Licence.

And Whereas by the said Act no Provision is made for levying the said Penalties on the goods and Chattles of the Offender, in case of Refusal or neglect in such Offender to pay the same, It is further Enacted, That in Case of Refusal or Neglect in such Offender, upon Conviction, to pay the said Penalty of Ten Pounds together with Costs of Prosecution, the same shall by Virtue of a Warrant of Distress, under the Hand and seal of any one of the Members of His Majesty's Council of this Province, be levied of the Goods and Chattels of such Offender, returning to him the Overplus, if any be, and for want of Sufficient Distress, the Offender to be Committed to His Majesty's goal, there to remain the Term of Three Months.

And Whereas persons resorting to Houses and Places suspected of selling Rum or other distilled Spirituous Liquors without Licence, when they have been only Summoned to Attend and give Evidence relating to such Sale, have presumed to refuse Obedience to such summons, and others who have appeared upon a Summons for that purpose, and have been sworn for disclosing the Truth, have wickedly and grossly prevaricated in their Testimony, to the great abuse of Oaths, and prevention of Justice, and the good purposes intended by the said Act, For remedy whereof, Be it further Enacted That on any Information to be hereafter exhibited against any Person or Persons for Selling Rum or other distilled Spirituous Liquors contrary to the true Intent and Meaning of this and the said former Act, the Person exhibiting such Information shall Lodge with the Clerk of the Council, a List of the Names of all such Persons, whom the Person so Informing, shall have reason to believe have resorted to Houses or other Places so suspected as aforesaid, or shall have reason to believe can prove the Truth of such Information, and thereupon a Summons shall Issue to such Persons so returned as Witnesses to appear on a Day certain, to be expressed in such Summons, before the Governor and Council, to give Evidence relating to such sale without Licence as aforesaid: And if any Person or Persons so Summoned shall neglect or refuse to appear, or on his, her or their Appearance shall refuse to give Evidence, every Person so offending shall Forfeit the sum of Ten Pounds, the same to be levied and raised in like manner as the other Penalties by this and the said former Act are directed to be levied, and in default of Goods and Chattles whereon the said Penalty may be levied, the Offenders shall be Committed to His Majesty's Goal for the Space of Three Months. And if any Person so Summoned and appearing shall presume to evade the Questions demanded of him, and to prevaricate in his Evidence, such Evasion and Prevarication shall be deemed

and construed to be a Refusal to give Evidence, and such Person or Persons shall be subject to the said Penalty of Ten Pounds, in the same manner as if he, she or they had absolutely refused to give Evidence, relating to such sale as aforesaid.

And be it further Enacted That where any Person or Persons shall be imprisoned for Neglect or Refusal to pay the Penalties aforesaid, he, she or they shall not have the Liberty of the Goalers yard or House, And in Case the Goaler shall permitt such Person or Persons to be in his House or Yard, the said Goaler shall forfeit the sum of Ten Pounds to be levied and raised as the other Penalties are directed to be raised and levied.

Provided always and it is hereby further Enacted That every Information for any Offence or Offences against this and the said former Act shall be exhibited and prosecuted within Three Months from the Time of Committing the Offences aforesaid.

And be it further Enacted That this Act and the said former Act shall be yearly read at the Opening of the Sessions of the Supreme Court in April, and at the Opening of the General Quarter Sessions of the Peace in June.

.....

471

ACT REGULATING EXPORT TRADE¹

At a Council holden at the Dwelling House of Benjamin Green Esq^r. in Halifax on Wednesday the 2nd April 1755.

Present.

The Lieutenant Governor	}	Counc ^{rs} .
Benj: Green		
Jn ^o . Collier		
Will ^m . Cotterell		
Jon ⁿ . Belcher		

It was Resolved and Enacted as follows.

An Act to regulate the Shipping and Exportation of Provision and Warlike Stores, made and Passed in Council at Halifax the 2nd day of April 1755, in the 28th year of His Majesty's Reign.

Whereas the Exportation of Provision and Warlike Stores of any kind from this Province at this time, may be attended with the greatest ill consequences, not only by preventing the Markets and Exigencies of the said Province from being supplied with a Quantity of the same, sufficient for the Consumption, Defence and the Protection of the Inhabitants thereof; but also may be often shipped and Transported to His Majesty's Enemies, for their support and use, to the great Prejudice, Disturbance and Annoyance of His Majesty's Dominions in America in general, and of this His said Majesty's Province, and the Inhabitants thereof in particular. For prevention whereof, for the future, It is by the Lieutenant Governor, and the members of His Majesty's Council of this Province Resolved, and by the Authority of the same it is Enacted That no Biscuit Bread, Flour or Meal of any Kind, Salted Beef or Pork, Butter, Cheese, Hams, Gammons or Tongues, Carcasses either in whole or in parts of Beef, Mutton, Veal, Lamb, Pork or any kind of dead Poultry, commonly called Dead Stock, or any live Bullock, Ox, Cow, Steer, Calf, Sheep, Lamb or any Swine

¹ N.S. B series. Vol. 8. pp. 54-62.

Kind, or any sort of live Poultry whatsoever, or any other Provision or Subsistence of the like nature, of what Denomination soever, or any Warlike Stores, being either the Produce or Manufacture of this Province, or imported into any Port in the same from any Port or Place whatsoever, shall be reshippt, exported or carried out of such Port again, in any Ship, Vessel, Shallop, Bark, Boat or Canoe whatsoever (except a reasonable Quantity for the use of such Ship or Vessel as aforesaid, on her intended voyage) without a Permit first obtained in writing under the Hand and Seal of the Lieutenant Governor or Commander in Chief for the Time being (if he shall at any time think it necessary) and Bond entered into by the Master of such Ship or Vessel, with one sufficient Surety, in a Sum not exceeding One Thousand, nor less than Five hundred Pounds, to be taken in the usual manner, if at Halifax, by the naval Officer there, and if at any other Port or garrison in this Province, then by the Commanding Officer there, (who shall give a Certificate thereof) conditioned that all such Stock, Provision, and Warlike Stores, shall be carried to some other Port or garrison within the said Province, or to some of His Majesty's European Dominions, or to some or one of His American Colonies or Plantations, and there put on shore without Fraud (the Danger of the Seas only excepted) and a Certificate of such Landing, if within the said Province, shall be returned to the naval Officer as aforesaid, or Commanding Officer where such Bond was given, in three months after the Date of such Bond; and if out of the said Province, then within Twelve Months after the Date of such Bond; and in default thereof the said Bond or Bonds, by whomsoever taken, to be deemed forfeited, and may and shall be put in suit by such Naval Officer, and so Toties Quoties as often as the same shall be brought to be reshipped, exported or carried out.

And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That if any of the above enumerated Articles, or any other of the Provision Kind, of what Denomination soever, or any Warlike Stores, shall be shipped, exported or carried out, or attempted to be exported or carried out, without such Permit first obtained, and Bond given as before directed, upon Information and due Proof thereof, all such Provision and Warlike Stores so shipped, exported, or carried out, or attempted to be so exported, or carried out shall be forfeited.

And if any Master of any Registred Ship or Vessel, or the Navigator or Navigators of any unregistred Vessel, Shallop, Bark, Boat or Canoe, shall receive on Board, or permit or Suffer to be received on board any of the said above enumerated Articles, or any other of the Provision Kind, of whatsoever Denomination, or any Warlike Stores untill, Permit obtained and Bond given as aforesaid, he or they shall forfeit and pay the Sum of One Thousand Pounds.

And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That all ships, Vessels, Shallops, Barks, Boats or Canoes, lying and being in any Harbour, Bay, River, Creek, or Cove within this Province, in which any of the before enumerated Articles, or any other of the Provision Kind of whatsoever Denomination, or any Warlike Stores, shall be suspected to be shipped, contrary to the Intent and meaning of this Act, shall be liable to the Search and visitation of any of His Majesty's Ships of War, the Armed Vessels and Boats of this Province, and to all such other Person or Persons as shall be appointed thereto by the Lieutenant Governor or Commander in Chief for the time being of the said Province, who are hereby respectively empowered to enter, Seize and detain any such Ship or Vessel, Shallop, Bark, Boat or Canoe, together with the Master of such Ship or Vessel and the navigator or navigators of such Shallop, Bark, Boat or Canoe, which they shall so find offending against this Act, that they may severally be proceeded against according to Law.

And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That it shall and may be lawful to and for any one of His Majesty's Justices of the Peace within this Province, on Information made to him upon Oath, to Issue his Warrant

under his Hand and Seal, for the Seizing any such of the above enumerated Articles, or any other Kind of Provision of Whatsoever Denomination, or any Warlike Stores, which he shall be so informed have been Shipped contrary to the directions of this Act, as also for the apprehending the Master of such Ship or Vessel, or the Navigator or Navigators of such Shallop, Bark, Boat or Canoe, in which the same shall have been so shipped or put on board, and the Person or Persons to whom such Warrant shall be directed, shall and may lawfully enter any Ship or Vessel, Shallop, Bark, Boat or Canoe, in which the same shall have been so shipped or put on board, and the Person or Persons to whom such Warrant shall be directed, shall and may lawfully enter any Ship or Vessel, Shallop, Bark, Boat or Canoe, in which such Provision or Warlike Stores as aforesaid, are shipped, and, if there found to seize and take the same into his custody, together with the Master of such Ship or Vessel or the Navigator or Navigators of such Shallop Bark Boat or Canoe, and cause them to be convey'd before the said Justice, that they may be severally proceeded against according to the Directions of this Act; and such Justice may and shall demand Security of them respectively for their appearance and answering the said Complaint against them and abiding the Judgment made thereon: And in case of Refusal or neglect to procure Security to the Satisfaction of the said Justice, that then it shall be lawful to and for the said Justice to commit such offender or offenders to any of his Majesty's Goals in the said Province, there to remain till thence delivered by due course of Law.

And be it further enacted, That if any Person or Persons shall forge or publish, any Certificate or Certificates required by this Act as aforesaid, and shall thereof be lawfully convicted, such Person or Persons shall forfeit the sum of One Thousand Pounds.

All Seizures forfeitures and Penalties arising by force and Virtue of this Act, to be one half to the use of the Government of this his Majesty's Province, and the other half to such Person or Persons who shall inform, Seize or sue for the same, and shall and may be sued for and recovered in any of his Majestys Courts of Record in this Province or in the Court of Admiralty.

.....

472

ACT, AMENDING FISH BOUNTY & LIQUOR DUTY ACT¹

At a Council holden at the Dwelling House of Benjamin Green Esq^r. in Halifax on Thursday the 10th April 1755.

.....

The two following Acts were Read, approved of, and Enacted Viz^t.

An Act for Repealing part of an Act made the 29th of April 1751, Intitled "An Act for granting a Bounty upon Fish and Oyl, and for laying a Duty upon Spirituous Liquors as a Fund for the payment thereof, and effectually securing the payment of the said Duty," Made and passed in Council at Halifax the 10th of April 1755.

Whereas by an Act made the 29th of April 1751, Intitled "An Act for granting a Bounty upon Fish and Oyl, and for laying a Duty upon Spirituous Liquors, as a Fund for the payment thereof, and effectually securing the payment of the said Duty" It is amongst other things Enacted "That all Persons

¹ Nova Scotia, B. 8, 1755. pp. 69-73.

“retailing Spirituous Liquors without Licence, shall pay Ten Pounds Sterling “and be publickly whipped Thirty Stripes.” And Whereas Lenity may be an Inducement to Obedience to the Laws, and prove available for the Reformation of Offenders, It is Resolved by His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor and the Members of His Majesty’s Council of this Province, and by the Authority of the same It is Enacted That the said Clause of the said Act, so far as the same relates to the said Punishment of being publickly Whipped, shall be and is hereby declared to be absolutely Repealed, and, to that Intent and purpose only, Null and Void, but the said Clause shall remain Valid and effectual to all other Intents and purposes whatever.

.....

473

ACT FOR THE LEVYING OF EXECUTION ON ASSETS OF ABSCOND-
ING DEBTORS¹

At a Council holden at the Dwelling House of Benjamin Green Esq^r. in Halifax on Monday the 14th April 1755.

Present.

The Lieutenant Governor	}	Counc ^{rs} .
Benj: Green		
Jn ^o . Collier		
Will ^m . Cotterell		
Joh ⁿ . Belcher		

The following Laws were Read, approved of, and Enacted.

An Act to enable Creditors to receive their Just Debts out of the Effects of their absent or absconding Debtors, made and passed in Council at Halifax the 14th day of April 1755.

Whereas the grand Jury at the last Supream Court, have, by their Memorial, represented, “That many Persons indebted depart this Province without regular “Leave, and by Appointing Attornies sue out and recover their Debts, tho’ “absent, and that no Remedy by Law, is provided to commence an Action “against such Absentees, because they cannot be served with a Copy of the “Process, nor Attachment be made of their Effects in the hands of their Agent, “whereby such Creditors suffer a total loss of their Debts.” For the better preventing, therefore, of such frauds and deceits for the future.

It is Resolved, by His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, and the Members of His Majesty’s Council of this Province and by the Authority of the same It is Enacted, That after the Publication hereof, it shall and may be lawfull to and for any Creditor to cause the goods or Effects of his Absent or Absconding Debtor, not residing within this Province, to be attached, in whose hands or Possession soever the same are or may be found: And the attaching of any part thereof, shall secure and make the whole that is in such persons hands liable, in the Law, to respond the Judgment to be recovered upon such Process, if so much there be, and no further; and shall be subjected to be taken in Execution for Satisfaction thereof, or so far as the Value thereof will extend; and the Person in whose hands they are, shall expose them accordingly.

And be it further enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That where no goods, Effects or Credits of an Absent or absconding Debtor, in the hands of his Attor-

¹ N.S. B series. Vol. 8. pp. 75-82.

ney, Factor, Agent or Trustee shall be exposed to view, or can be come at, so as to be attached it shall and may be lawfull to and for any Creditor to file a Declaration against his absent or absconding Debtor, in the Clerks Office of the Inferior Court of Common Pleas in the same County where such Creditor lives, therein particularly setting forth his Debt and Damage, how and for what cause it arises, and to cause the Attorney, Factor, Agent or Trustee of such absent or absconding Debtor, to be served with a Summons out of the Office, annexed to the said Declaration, Ten Days before the Sitting of the Court, for his Appearance at such Court; which being duly served, and return thereof made, under the Officers Hand, shall be sufficient in the Law to bring forward a Trial without other or further Summons; unless the Debtor be an Inhabitant or hath for some time had his residence within this Province; in which case a like Summons, with an Attested Copy of the Declaration Annexed shall also be left at his Dwelling house, Lodging or place of his last and usual Abode. And such Attorney, Factor, agent or Trustee, upon his desire shall be admitted to defend the suit, on behalf of his principal throughout the course of the Law; and an Imparance shall be granted of course, at three Courts successively that he may have oppertunity to notify his Principal thereof; and at the fourth Term, without special matter alledged and allow'd in Barr, Abatement or further continuance, the cause shall peremptorily come to Trial: And if Judgment be rendered for the plaintiff, all the goods, Effect, or Credits of the Debtors, which are in the hands of such Attorney, Factor, Agent or Trustee to the value of such Judgment (if so much there be) shall be liable and subjected to the Execution granted upon such Judgment for or towards satisfying the same, and from the time of serving the summons as aforesaid, shall be liable and secured in the Law, in his hands to answer the same, and may not be otherwise disposed of or converted.

And in Case any Attorney, Factor, Agent or Trustee, from and after the time of his being served with Summons and Declaration, as aforesaid, against his Principal, (being an Absent or absconding Debtor) shall Transferr, remit, dispose of or convert any of the goods, Effects or Credits of such Debtor in his hands at the Time of such Service, so that there shall not be sufficient to satisfy the Judgment, the Debt being afterwards ascertained by Judgment of Court; or that shall not discover, expose and subject the goods or Credits of the Debtors in his hands, to be taken in Execution, for or towards the Satisfaction of the Judgment, so far as what is in his Hands will extend, shall be liable to satisfy the same, of his own proper goods and Estate, and as of his own Debt: and a Writt of Seire Facias may be taken out of the same Court, and served upon him as the Law directs, to appear and shew cause (if any he have) to the Contrary; where, upon Default of Appearance or Refusal to disclose upon his oath, (which Oath the Justices of such court are impowered to administer) what goods Effects or credits of the Debtor are in his hands, and to what value, and to Expose and subject the same to the Execution granted upon the principal Judgment, if any goods, Effects or Credits be in his hands; Then Judgment shall be entered up against him of his own proper goods and Estate, and Execution be awarded accordingly.

Provided Nevertheless, That if the Person so summoned as aforesaid, had or have not any goods, Effects, or Credits of the Debtors in his hands, nor any ways remitted, disposed of or converted the same, from and after the serving of the first Summons, the party who commenced the suit, shall pay and satisfy the reasonable cost and charges occasioned to such Person, to be taxed in common form by the Justices of the Court.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid That the goods, Effects or Credits of any absent Debtor so taken as aforesaid by process and Judgment of Law, out of the Hands of his Attorney, Factor, Agent or Trustee, by any of

his creditors, shall fully acquit and forever discharge such Attorney, factor, Agent or Trustee, his Executors or Administrators of, from, and against all Actions and Suits, Damages Payments and Demands whatsoever, to be asked, commenced, had claimed or brought by his Principal his Executor or Administrators, of and for the same, And if any Attorney Factor, Agent or Trustee shall be molested, troubled or sued by his Principal, for anything by him done in Pursuance of this Act, he may plead the general Issue, and give this Act in Evidence: any Law, usage or Custom to the contrary notwithstanding.

.....

474

ACT REGULATING EXPORT TRADE IN RAW HIDES¹

At a Council holden at the Dwelling House of Benjamin Green Esq^r. in Halifax on Monday the 14th April 1755.

.....

An Act, to prevent the Cutting or Splitting of Hides, made and passed in Council at Halifax, the 14th of April 1755.

Whereas the Grand Jury, at the last Supream Court, have, by their Memorial, represented, "That as a beneficial Law of this Province has lately "been enacted to prevent the Exportation of Raw Hides; they apprehended it "might be rendered still more beneficial, if some fine was laid on the Butchers "to prevent their Cutting and Splitting the Hides, as it is their Practice at "Present, to the Great Damage of the said Hides, and sometimes the utter "Ruin of them; And that some Officer be Appointed to view them, as also to "seal such Leather as may be tanned in the Colony." For the better preventing the like Evil practices for the future.

It is therefore Resolved, by His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, and the Members of his Majesty's Council of this Province, and by the authority of the same It is Enacted, That after the Publication hereof, no Butcher whatsoever, by himself or any other Person, shall gash, cut or Split any Hide of Ox, Bull, Steer or Cow, or any Calf's skin, in fleaing thereof, or otherwise, whereby the same shall be impaired or Damaged, on pain of Forfeiting the sum of Twenty Shillings for Splitting gashing or cutting any such Hide or Skin.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That no Tanner or other Person whatsoever, shall sell, or expose to sale, any Leather tanned, carried or otherwise dress'd or Manufactured within this Province, or imported into the same from any of the Neighbouring Colonies, till the same has been view'd stamped, and mark'd by the Officer for that purpose to be Appointed and sworn in Manner hereafter prescribed, on pain of forfeiting the Sum of Twenty Shillings for every Hide or Skin so sold or offered to be sold.

An [d] be it further enacted, That the Grand Jury for the County of Halifax, Summoned to Appear and serve at the Supream Court to be held on the Last Tuesday in April in and for this Province, shall Annually, at their said Meeting, and before the rising of the said Court, nominate and Appoint two fit Persons to serve in the Town and Subburbs of Halifax, and place thereto Adjacent, as Surveyors of all such Hides and Skins, who shall be sworn by the said Court to the due Execution of their Office, in the words following Viz^t.

"You swear, that you will from time to time Diligently and faithfully discharge and Execute the Office of _____ within the limits whereto you are

¹ Nova Scotia, B. 8, 1755. pp. 75-87.

“appointed for the ensuing year and untill another be chosen in your place;
 “and that in and by all the particulars mentioned in the Laws whereto your
 “Office hath relation, and that you will do therein impartially, according to
 “Law, without fear or favour.”
 “So help you God.”

And every surveyor so Appointed and sworn, shall, from time to time view all such Hides or Skins as aforesaid, and shall stamp and mark all such as he shall find to be sufficiently Tanned, curried or otherwise dressed or Manufactured, and if any such Hides or Skins shall have been Manufactured within this Province, the same shall be stamped and mark'd with the first Letter of the Name of the Town wherein they have been so Manufactured: and such Surveyor shall be paid for his Trouble in viewing and marking such Hides & Skins at the following Rates That is to say Three pence for every Ox, Bull, Steer or Cow Hide, and for every Calfs skin One penny. And if any person or persons shall presume to Counterfeit the Stamp or mark, by this Act required and shall be thereof convicted, he shall forfeit the sum of Ten Pounds.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the Justices of the Peace, at their General Quarter Sessions of the peace, to be holden in and for the Town and County of Halifax aforesaid, shall yearly, or as often as there shall be Occasion by means of Death, Misconduct, or Removal out of the Province, in any other Town or place in the said Province needful thereof, Nominate and Appoint a fit Person or Persons in such Town and place as Surveyors of all such Hides or Skins; and such Person so Nominated and Appointed, shall and may be sworn to the due Execution of his Office; before any one of His Majesty's Justices of the Peace: and if any Person shall refuse to serve in the said Office to which he shall be so nominated and Appointed, he shall pay the sum of Forty Shillings, and Another shall be Appointed in like manner in his Stead.

All Forfeitures and penalties arising by force and virtue of this Act, to be one half to the Informer and the other half to the use of the Poor; and to be recovered before any one of His Majesty's Justices of the Peace within this Province, and to be levied, upon due Conviction, by Warrant of Distress and sale of the Offenders Goods and Chattles, under the Hand and seal of such Justice; and for Want of sufficient Distress, the Offender to suffer Twenty Days Imprisonment.

475

ACT REGULATING THE PACKING OF BEEF & PORK IN CASKS¹

At a Council holden at the Dwelling House of Benjamin Green Esq^r. in Halifax on Monday the 14th April 1755.

An Act to prevent Frauds and abuses in the Sale of Casks of Pork and Beef made and passed in Council at Halifax, the 14th Day of April 1755.

Whereas great frauds and abuses may be Committed, in regard to Pork and Beef exposed to sale in Casks, by the same being slightly packed or deceitfully filled, or by other means: For Prevention thereof.

It is by His Excellency the Lieutenant, Governor and his Majesty's Council of this Province Resolved and by the Authority of the same It is Enacted, That

¹ Nova Scotia, B. 8, 1755. pp. 75-94.

all Casks of Pork and Beef which shall be sold, exposed to sale, or bartered or bargained for, in any way, within this Province, from and after the Publication of this Act, shall contain at the Rate of Two Hundred and Twenty Pounds of nett meat p^r. Barrell or Cask of Thirty two Gallons.

And for the better preventing any Deceit or Imposition upon Purchasers, who may be unskilled in the Just and proper Methods of packing Meat in Casks for Sale.

It is further enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That all Persons exposing to sale or bartering any Casks of Pork or Beef within the said Province, shall (when so required by the Person or Persons purchasing, bartering or bargaining therefor) suffer the said Cask or Casks of Meat to be opened and inspected by such Person as shall be appointed to, and sworn to Justice and Fidelity in the said service in manner hereafter prescribed, which Person shall, after carefull inspection and Examination ascertain any Deficiency of the before mentioned weight, which shall to him appear to be therein.

And [be] it further enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That all Persons selling, offering to Sale, or bartering away any such Casks of Pork or Beef, shall Deduct and allow to the Purchaser thereof at the Rate of one penny in Every Twenty shillings of the Purchase, Money for each Pound weight of Meat, which shall, upon such Inspection and Examination, appear to be wanting in the said Cask or Casks, at the aforesaid Rate of Two Hundred and Twenty Pounds per Barrel.

And it is further enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That any Person or Persons selling exposing to Sale, or bartering away any Casks of Pork or Beef within this Province, who shall refuse to suffer such Inspection and Examination, or that shall after the same may have been made, refuse to deduct and allow to the purchaser at the Rate herein before Mentioned, for the Defficiency of the weight thereof, the Person or Persons so offending shall forfeit and pay the sum of Twenty Shillings for each such Cask.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the next Grand Jury of the County of Halifax, may and shall, at some time during the next sitting of the Supream Court, nominate some one or more suitable Person or Persons for the service of inspecting, examining and ascertaining the Defficiency in the Weight of such Cask of Pork or Beef at Halifax: who shall in the said Court, take an Oath for the Just and faithfull performance of the said service, in the words following Viz^t.

“ You Swear that you will from time to time Diligently and faithfully discharge and execute the office of within the Limitts whereto you are appointed for the ensuing year and until another be chosen in your place and that in and by all the Particulars mentioned in the Laws whereto your Office hath Relation, and that you will do therein impartially according to Law without fear or favour.”

“ So help you God.”

and that future Grand Juries may and shall, as Occasion may require, nominate other persons to the said service, to be sworn at the then next to be holden Supream Court or Quarter Sessions. And at the other ports within this Province, where his Majesty's has or shall have Troops or Settlements, the Commanding Officer for the time being, in each such Port, may and shall appoint some Suitable Person to that service, who shall take such Oath, as before-mentioned in presence of the said Commanding Officer.

And it is further enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That if such Person or Persons as shall be Nominated for the aforesaid Service, shall refuse to be sworn thereunto, he or they shall forfeit the sum of Forty Shillings for the uses of this His Majesty's Government. And if such Person or Persons, after having been Nominated and sworn in Manner before Mentioned, shall refuse

or neglect the said service when thereunto required, he or they shall (without reasonable cause appearing for his or their refusal or Neglect) forfeit the sum of five Shillings, for each Offence, to the Person or Persons aggrieved and Complaining thereof, within the Term of three Days after the same, the said Offence to be enquired of and Determined before any one of His Majesty's Justices of the Peace within the said Province.

And it is further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That such Person or Persons as shall be nominated and sworn to the aforesaid service, shall, when employ'd therein, by any Person or Persons be paid therefor in manner following Viz^t.

For a Single Cask, Eight pence, For any Number not exceeding Ten, four pence half penny each For any Number exceeding Ten four pence each.

The same to be paid by the Seller on each Cask, which shall be found deficient in Weight, and by the Purchaser on each Cask which shall be found not deficient in Weight, at the Rate herein before affixed. Any Dispute arising herein to be enquired of and determined before any one of His Majesty's Justices of the Peace within the said Province.

And it is further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That all the Penalties and Forfeitures arising by Force and Virtue of this Act, (excepting those, the Recovery and Disposition whereof, are in the said Act already provided for) shall be divided and disposed of in Manner following Viz^t.

One Moiety for the use of this His Majesty's Government, and the other Moiety to the Person or Persons who shall inform or sue for the same, and shall be recovered with Costs, by Action of Debt, Bill, Complaint or Information, in any Court of Record within this His Majesty's Province, in which no Essoign, Protection or Wager of Law shall be allowed.

Signed

CHAS. LAWRENCE

Signed

JN^o DUPONT

Sec: Conc:

476

FARMING OF LIQUOR DUTIES¹

At a Council holden at the Governor's House in Halifax on Tuesday the 23^d. Sept^r. 1755.

Present.

The Lieutenant Governor

Benj: Green	} Council ^{rs} .
Jn ^o . Collier	
Will ^m . Cotterell	
Jn ^o . Rous	
Jon ⁿ . Belcher	

The Council took into Consideration whether the Duties upon Spirituous Liquors, should be again Let out to Farm, And it was Resolved that they should be put up to Publick Auction to be Farmed, for One year, to the highest Bidder upon Fifteen hundred Pounds, The Council being of Opinion that they were worth full that sum; And that if no body appeared to bid upon it, that they should be again taken into the Governments hands.

¹ Nova Scotia, B. 8, 1755. pp. 211-212.

And Whereas some Doubts have arisen whether Prize Rum would be liable to pay the Duty, it was unanimously agreed that all Prize Rum, legally condemned in the Court of Admiralty, will be liable to pay the Duty, and that this Opinion should be declared to such Persons as might appear to Bid for the said Dutys.

Signed
CHA^s. LAWRENCE.

Signed
JN^o DUPORT
Sec: Conc:

477

TRANSPORTATION OF ACADIANS, SEPTEMBER 1755¹

.....

The vessels employed in transporting the French Acadians were 17 in number, paid by Aphorp and Hancock, in which 2000 or 3000 persons were carried to the other colonies, 50 of whom were sent direct from Halifax to North Carolina.

.....

478

LOCAL PROVISIONS CHEAPER THAN IMPORTED PROVISIONS²

At a Council holden at the Governor's House in Halifax on Wednesday th. 8th. Oct^r. 1755.

Present.

The Lieutenant Governor

Benj: Green	} Council ^{rs} .
Jn ^o . Collier	
Will ^m . Cotterell	
Jon ⁿ . Belcher	

.....

The Lieutenant Governor likewise acquainted the Council that the very critical Situation of the Publick Affairs required the reservation of some Provisions in the Governments Stores here, to be in readiness in case of an Emergency, and that without a further supply it would be impracticable to carry on the allowance proposed.

The Lieutenant Governor also acquainted the Council That if it was their opinion that a further supply is absolutely necessary, it might now be purchased here at an easy Rate, There being very opportunely, a Quantity of Beef and Pork lately arrived here from Ireland, which M^r. Agent Kilby had directed that the government should have the offer of, also that there was a Quantity of Flour lately taken from the French by the Fleet, which might be purchased at a low Rate, and desired the Opinion of the Council thereon.

¹ History of Nova Scotia, Beamish Murdoch, Vol. II. p. 298.

² N.S. B series. Vol. 8. pp. 213-218.

The Council having taken into consideration the absolute necessity there is of continuing an Allowance of Provisions to most of the Settlers at Lunenburg, and some other necessitous Persons the approaching winter, also that the critical Situation of the Publick Affairs render it highly expedient that a Quantity of Provisions should be reserved here on the governments account, and as the year is so far advanced that a Supply, if now sent for to the Continent, could not probably arrive in season, nor be procured at so low a Rate, (there being at this Time a great Demand for Provisions there) They were of Opinion that it is highly advisable That a sufficient Quantity of these Provisions should be purchased for the abovementioned and other necessary Occasions of the Government.

Signed
CHA^s. LAWRENCE.

Signed
JN^o. DUPORT, Sec: Conc:

479

ACQUISITION & TRADE OF HALIFAX TO 1755¹

Account of the British Territories in N. America; continued from p. 217.

ACADIA, or NOVA SCOTIA, had been long possessed by the *French*, when they ceded this territory to us by the 12th article of the treaty of *Utrecht*, to be determined by its ancient limits, including the city of *Port Royal*, which was from that time called *Annapolis*, in honour of the queen, with all its suburbs, and the sovereignty of all the islands depending upon or belonging to it. Before this cession *Acadia* was always considered as part of *Canada*, and the greater part of historians relate that both *Cabot* and *Verassan* landed there; that *Cabot* brought over two or three of the natives to *England*, and that *Verassan* was killed there by the savages. It is, however, remarked by *Du Mont*, that these accounts are uncertain and have been contradicted by other writers.

The *French* began to establish a colony in *Acadia* in 1604, and almost all the first settlers were protestants. The undertaking was directed by *Peter du Guasts Sieur de Monts*, a native of *Xantoin*, gentleman in ordinary of the bed-chamber to *Henry IV.* of *France*, and governor of *Pons*.

A fort had been before built by the *French*, and the governor had received a commission from the king for prosecuting the discoveries which had been begun by *James Quartier*, and making settlements in the country. Upon the death of the governor this commission was obtained by the *Sieur de Monts*, to whom the king also granted an exclusive trade of furs and skins from latitude 40 to 54 north, together with a right to make grants of land as far as lat. 46, and the post of vice-admiral and lieutenant general of the new country in all its extent. *De Monts* was a Calvinist, and *Henry* permitted him the public exercise of his religion in *America*. Soon after he had received his commissions he built *Port Royal*, and in a short time granted it, with the lands adjacent, to *John de Biencourt*, a gentleman who accompanied him by the title of the *Sieur de Poutrincourt*, and *Poutrincourt* soon after shared his grant with the *Marquis de Guercheville*.

While these transactions in *America* were recent, the merchants of *St. Malo*'s petitioned the king's council for a restoration of the national rights, which had been given away by the grant of an exclusive trade to *De Monts*, and obtained an arret by which the grant was revoked; a like grant to the nephews

¹ The Gentleman's Magazine, Vol. 25. 1755. pp. 261-264.

of *James Quartier* having been revoked in 1588. And it seems at that time to have been an established maxim in *France*, that every subject had a natural right to trade wherever the nation had a settlement, and that all monopolies were contrary to natural law.

De Monts being discouraged by this revocation of his grant, renounced his enterprize, and ceded all his other rights to his colleague the Marquiss *de Guercheville*, who sent one *Saussay* to make a new settlement in the neighbourhood of *Port Royal*. *Saussay* placed his colony at the mouth of the river *Penobscot*, in lat. 44 20, on the north coast, and gave it the name of *St Saviour*.

Very soon after these settlements were made, eleven *British* ships appeared off the coast, which had sailed from *Virginia*, under the command of *Samuel Argall*, to fish near the isle of *Monts-deserts*, just over against the river *Penobscot*. *Argall* hearing that some foreigners had lately settled on the continent near the island, resolved to drive them away, upon the authority of a grant from *James I.* which had authorized the subjects of *Great Britain* to make settlements in *North America* to lat. 45. But *Du Mont* expresses his surprize, that *Argall* should imagine such an act of *James* could bind subjects of another crown, or give him an equitable authority to dispossess them.

But whatever was his authority, or whether founded in right or wrong, *Argall* soon destroyed the rising town of *St Saviour*, and conducted to *James-Town*, the capital of *Virginia*, as many of the inhabitants as chose to follow him. Soon after this expedition he was sent out again by the governor general of that province, to drive all the *French* out of *Acadie*, which he accomplished with as little trouble as he had destroyed *St Saviour*, and without striking one blow. He entirely ruined *Port Royal*, and all that remained of an antient habitation which *M. de Ponts* had raised at *Sainte-Croix*.

In 1621, *Sir William Alexander*, who was then secretary of state for *Scotland*, and was afterwards created *Lord Sterling*, at the instigation of *Ferdinand Gorges*, president of the *Virginia* company, applied to *James I.* for all that had been taken from the *French* in that part of *Canada*, and the king made a grant of the conquered lands in consequence of this application, upon condition that all the plantations into which they should be converted, should be held of the crown of *Scotland*, and governed by the laws of that kingdom.

Sir William divided this grant into two provinces, one of which he called *Nova Scotia*, and the other *New Alexandria*, and, in concert with a company, of which he was president, he sent to his new territory a great number of persons who intended to settle there; but they had scarce formed themselves into a regular society, before *Charles I.* relinquished *Acadia* to the *French*, by his treaty of marriage with *Henrietta Maria*, a princess of *France*. However, in 1628, about three years afterwards, the siege of *Rochelle* furnished us with another occasion of committing hostilities against the *French*, and we again possessed ourselves of these cantons, at the same time that *David Kirk* made himself master of *Canada*.

France, says *Du Mont*, soon became sensible, that it was very difficult to obtain a restitution of what had been once taken away, and finding that the negotiations set on foot for recovering *Canada*, were drawn out to a tedious length, they armed six vessels, and sent them out to recover their supposed right by force. These preparations induced the *English* ministry, at the instance of *Ld Montague*, to give with a good grace what they found it difficult to keep, and the country in dispute was once more yielded to *France*, by a treaty signed at *Saint-Germain-en-Laye*, the 29th of *March*, 1632.

From this time the *French* continued in quiet possession till 1654, when *Cromwell* having obtained the protectorship, sent Major *Sedgwick* to attack *Acadia*, with orders to expell all who would not acknowledge themselves subjects of *England*. *Sedgwick* executed his commission, and *Cromwell* passed a

grant of *Acadia* to one *de la Tour*, a *French* refugee, who had purchased *Ld Sterling's* title to that country; and *de la Tour* soon after transferred his right to *Sir William Temple*.

We continued in the possession of our conquest till 1670, when by the treaty of *Breda*, which was signed by *Sir Wm Temple* just mentioned, on the part of the king of *Great Britain*, and *Hubert d'Audigny Chevalier de Grand-Fontain*, on the behalf of his most Christian majesty, the possession of this country was once more ceded to *France*, from the river *Penobscot* to the fall of *Cape Breton* inclusive.

From this time the *French* continued masters of this province 20 years; but in the year 1690, *Sir Wm Phips* came from *New England* and presented himself before *Port Royal*, their principal settlement, which he soon after took, as well as a fort on *St. John's* river, which he entirely demolished. He caused all those who would not take an oath of allegiance to the king of *England*, to leave the country, and appointed a governor over those who, upon that condition, were content to stay. *France* again recovered *Nova Scotia* at the peace of *Ryswick*, and again lost it in 1710, when we took it from them during the war for the succession of *Spain*; and it was finally confirmed to us by treaty at the peace of *Utrecht*.

As to the extent of *Acadia*, authors are by no means agreed; some give this name to the whole peninsula, of a triangular form, which bounds *America* to the north east, where the city of *Port Royal* is situated; others, and particularly *Champlain* and *Denis*, confine it within much narrower bounds. *Champlain*, according to father *Charlevoix*, whom *Du Mont* has copied in this part of his account, gives the name *Acadia* only to the southern coast of the peninsula; and *Dennis*, who lived long in the country, who has given a very exact description of it, and who was proprietor and governor of the east coast, in the name of the *French* king, limits it by the same bounds.

Dennis also divides all the west and south of *Canada* into four provinces, each of which had in his time a separate proprietor, who was lieutenant general for the king. The first, which extended from *Penobscot* to *St John's* river, was called the province of *Elechemins*, and now *Nouremberg*; the second, reaching from *St John's* to *Cape Sable*, was called *French Bay*; the third, from *Cape Sable* to *Camceaux*, according to him, is *Acadia*, and is the district which we now call *Nova Scotia*; and the fourth, of which he was the governor, reached from *Camceaux* to *Cape Rosiers*, and was called by some *Lawrence's Bay*, and by others *Gaspesia*.

It is not pretended, says *Du Mont*, that these boundaries of *Acadia*, in which the two most ancient *French* writers agree, were in view when it was declared by the treaty of *Utrecht*, that his most Christian Majesty ceded to the queen of *England*, for ever, *Acadia*, or *Nova Scotia*, according to its antient limits and also the city of *Port-Royal*, with its liberties; for as this treaty adds *Port Royal* to *Acadia*, it seems to follow, that the whole peninsula was not included under the name of *Acadia* or *Nova Scotia*; and indeed in many treaties between the two crowns, the name *Nova Scotia* is sometimes given to the peninsula, exclusive of the southern coast of *Canada*, and sometimes to that coast, exclusive of the peninsula; but, according to *Du Mont*, it cannot be proved by any authentic memoir, that the name *Nova Scotia* has ever included both. He also remarks, that these changes of the name are modern, and that the ancient limits of *Acadia*, or *Nova Scotia*, is the point in question between *England* and *France*. He observes farther, that even among us the peninsula and the parallel coast on the continent were formerly so far from making two cantons, which were confounded under the same name, that when the grant was made by *K. James I.* to *Sir Wm Alexander*, of all that he had taken from *France* in this vast tract of *Canada*, the peninsula is nam'd *Nova Scotia*, and the name of *New Alexandria* is given to the rest.

We extend this province from lat. 43 to 51 north, but the metropolis, now called *Annapolis*, has never been very considerable. The *French*, as *Du Mont* observes, never secured it by any better fortification than a few wretched palisades, which might be forced immediately by the first handful of men that should come against it, notwithstanding its importance to them, which was considerable, for it enabled them greatly to molest our people at *New England*, and interrupt the trade of the northern colonies; and it furnished a very considerable article of commerce itself in timber, fish, furs, which drew to *Acadia* more than 6000 inhabitants.

Since it fell last into our hands we have put it into a better state of defence; the trade is the same as formerly, consisting of timber, furs, and fish. The skins are brought down by the *Indians* who barter them for *European* commodities of little value, which the inhabitants of *Annapolis* take care to supply.

This city is situated in the bottom of a bay, that forms a basin which is two leagues long and one wide. This basin is thought to contain a thousand vessels at a time, but the entrance is something difficult.

It is judiciously observed by *Du Mont* that it was of great importance to us to secure the possession of *Acadia*, independent of the advantages which arise from the extent which it adds to our dominion. For the *French* who were established in this country, formed an alliance with the *Indians* who dwelt to the east of *New England*, and by their means obstructed the progress of that colony. In time of war they derived succours from them, which were of great use in the incursions which they made in the neighbourhood of *New Hampshire*, and the province of *Main*; and on the sea coast *Port Royal* served as an ambush for their privateers, who rushed out upon our vessels; so that *Port Royal* was the *Dunkirk of America*.

The cession which has been made of this country to us has in a great degree, restored quiet to *New England*, and security to its commerce, tho' we are still incommoded by the *Indians*, who are in the *French* interest; for as they would not submit to us, they returned from *Acadia* to *Gaspesia*, where they are troublesome neighbours.

The Soil of *Acadia* is almost every where fertile, producing corn, pease, beans, and fruits of various kinds, which, with the cattle that the inhabitants are provided with, not only suffice for the subsistence of the colony, but enable it to furnish others.

Many parts of this country afford masts much stronger than those of *Norway*, and the timber that is felled there serves to make casks for barrelling the cod, and the oil of the sea wolves, which is excellent in its kind, and is exported to *Europe*.

Wolf Island, so called from the great number of sea-wolves that go on shore there, affords many skins of these amphibious animals, and much oil. The oil is drawn from the fat of the young, and two or three will yield enough to fill a hoghead. When it is fresh, it is very sweet and fit for the table; it is used also to burn, and for other purposes. But the skin trade and cod fishery, which is carried on with great advantage on this coast, are the principal sources of wealth to the inhabitants of *Acadia*. Among the skins those of the badger hold the first rank; otters, wolves, lynxes, foxes, and many other animals, furnish the rest. The skins of the elk are also a considerable branch of the trade of *Acadia*, and are used here for belts, girdles, and gloves. The beavers are dealt in by separate traders independent of any company, and sell for 5 or 6 shillings a pound.

The cod fishery is carried on in most of the rivers and small gulphs on the coast, and by the 12th article of the treaty of *Utrecht*, the subjects of the king of *France* are prohibited from fishing within thirty leagues of the coast of *Nova Scotia*, reckoning from the isle of *Sable* inclusive to the S.W.

The commodities which are exported from *Europe* to *Nova Scotia* consist of wearing apparel of all sorts, household goods, implements, and furniture of various kinds. They are landed at *Annapolis*, and thence distributed to the rest of the country. The *English* settlers in *Acadia* are also sometimes furnished from *Boston*, and other colonies to the southward.

At the reduction of our forces upon the conclusion of the last peace, Lord *Halifax* formed a project to augment our colony at *Nova Scotia*, by giving tracts of land to such officers and soldiers as were willing to go over and settle there. This scheme the government adopted, and began to execute in 1749; and the lords commissioners of trade and plantations issued a proclamation, by which 50 acres of land were offered to every soldier and sailor who would settle in that part of *America*, without paying any rent or service during ten years, and no more than one shilling *per ann.* for the 50 acres afterwards; to every soldier or sailor, who had a wife and children, 10 acres more were offered for every individual in his family, and for every increase that should afterwards happen on the same conditions. To each subaltern officer 80 acres, and 15 more for each of his family; 200 acres to each ensign, 300 to each lieutenant, 400 to each captain, 600 to each officer in rank above a captain, and 30 acres more for every person in his household. The government also engaged to transport and maintain the new settlers one year at its own expence, and to furnish them with such arms, provisions, utensils, implements and tools as should be necessary to put them in a condition to clear and cultivate their lands, to build them habitations, and commence a fishery.

The same conditions that were offered to soldiers and sailors were also offered to all carpenters and other handy-craftsmen; and surgeons were offered the same conditions as an ensign.

This proclamation was published in *March*, and in the beginning of *May* following 3750 persons embarked, who established themselves on the borders of the bay of *Chebecto*, and built a city, which they called *Hallifax*, in honour of the projector. In the month of *October* the same year 350 houses were built, and before the end of the winter many more.

The parliament has allowed very considerable sums for the increase and establishment of this colony. The same year in which the first settlers were embarked they granted 40,000*l.* sterling for the charge of that embarkation and other expences. In the year 1750 they granted 57,582*l.* 19*s.* 3¼*d.* for the same purpose; in 1751, 53,927*l.* 14*s.* 4*d.* in 1752, 61,492*l.* 19*s.* 4½*d.* in 1753, 94,615*l.* 12*s.* 4*d.* in 1754, 58,447*l.* 2*s.* and in 1755, 49,418*l.* 7*s.* 8*d.*¹

480

PARLIAMENTARY GRANT FOR 1756²

.....
 On the 10 Feb'y. parliament voted £55,032 19 0 for the support of the colony of *Nova Scotia*. This sum does not include charges of forces and garrisons.

¹ The author of the *British Empire in America*, v. 1, p. 213, complains of this expence, and praises the French for their economy in making settlements. The event has shewn that this vaunted parcimony lost all *New France*, while the English gained it by a contrary course, and spread their race and language over the whole continent." *History of Nova Scotia*, Beamish Murdoch, Vol. II. p. 279.

² *History of Nova Scotia*, Beamish Murdoch, Vol. II. p. 303.

481

PETITION FOR PAYMENT OF MEDICINE ACCOUNT¹

To the Right Hon^{ble} the Lords Commiss^{rs} for Trade and Plantations
The Memorial of Finalia Lockman Wife of Leonard Lockman Esq^r.
one of the Surgeons employed in the Service of the Settlement in his
Majesty's Colony of Nova Scotia.

Humbly Sheweth

That the said Leonard Lockman during his said Service and before any Allowance was made him for Medicine Mony purchased Medicines at Halifax and New England at different times, to the value of Twenty five Pounds, & Twenty two pounds two shillings and sixpence, and expended the same for the use of the Settlement.

That he has paid the said sums, making together £47:2:6, but has never been repaid by the Government.

Your Memorialist therefore prays, that your Lordships would be pleas'd to give directions for Payment being made to her said husband out of the public Treasury at Halifax upon proving the Facts herein contain'd, to the satisfaction of the Governor, or Commander in Chief for the time being, and his Majesty's Council.

And Your Memorialist shall ever pray &c.

FINALIA LOCKMAN

April [1756]

482

BOND STATED IN DOLLARS & IN BILLS OF NOVA SCOTIA²

Know all men by these presents, that We Leonard Lockman, Surgeon, & Edmund Dwight Gentleman both of Hallifax in the County of Hallifax & in the Province of Nova Scotia, are Holden and stand firmly bound, And obliged unto Silvester Gardiner of Boston in the County of Suffolk, & Province of the Massachusetts Bay In New England, Surgeon, & apothecary, in the full & Just sum of one Hundred & Ninety Eaight mill^d. Dollors: To be paid unto the said Silvester Gardiner, His Heirs, Executors Adm^{rs} or Assigns, to the good payment thereof, well & truly to be made, wee bind ourselves Heirs, Ex^{rs} Adm^{rs}. firmly by these Presants sealed with our Seals. Dated the twenty fifth of Feb^r Anno Domino one thousand seven Hundred and fifty And in the twenty fourth year of His Majesty's Reign.

The Condition of the above written Obligation is such, that if the above bounded Lennord Lockman, His Heirs, Ex^{rs}, Adm^{rs}, or Assigns shall well & truly pay or cause to be payed, to the above named Silvester Gardiner, His Heirs Ex^{rs}, Adm^{rs}, Or Assigns, the full Sum of eaightly eaight & Half Milled Dollors, on or before the twentieth Day of August, Next, and in Case of fauliere, of the said Lockmans paying the sum mentioned in the Condition, of this bond by the time above mentiond the above said Dwight Stand Obligated for the Payment, of the Same, if the said Lockman or Dwight or Either of them shall pay the above said Sum mentioned, in the condition, by the time above mentioned, then the above written Obligation To be Void otherwise to Remain in full force & Signed Sealed & Deliverd in Presence of us

ALEX^r. FORBES
CORNELIUS DURANT

¹ N.S. A series. Vol. 60. pp. 67-68. B.T.N.S. Vol. 16. I. 14 April 1756.

² N.S. A series. Vol. 60. pp. 69-71. B.T.N.S. Vol. 16. part of I. 14 April 1756.

Rec^d. of Leonard Lockman Esq^r. Twenty two pounds Two Shillings & six pence In Bills of this Province. Being the full Contents of the Within Obligation, As Witness my hand this 12th. Day of November 1751. In Hallifax Nova Scotia

P. W. FAYRWEATHER
for D^r. SILVESTER GARDINER

£22:2:6

Lunenburg Oct^r. 7. 1755 then appeared before me Leonard Lockman Esq^r. And made oath, that he paid the above sum of money for Medicines which he expended for the use of the Settlement, & for which he received no Payment

S. ZOUBERBUHLER.

483

SEVERITY OF PUNISHMENT FOR COUNTERFEITING SILVER MONEY¹

SIR,

I take the liberty of inclosing to you sundry Papers relative to a Case which has been tried in the Supreme Court here, together with the Records of the Case, and beg the favor of You to lay them before their Lordships with my Duty.

It is a Case of much importance to this Province as it respects the Counterfeiting Spanish Dollars, which with Pistereens is the only Silver Money current in the Province.

The short State of the Case is that John Young in Conjunction with others counterfeited Several Dollars & Pistereens, & being apprehended One of the Accomplices upon Examination confess'd the Fact, & they were committed for Trial.

Last April Term a Bill was accordingly by direction of the Court, drawn charging them with high Treason, and two of them were tried to wit Young & Badcock, and they were found Guilty by Verdict, but it appearing upon Motion in Arrest of Judgment, that the Grand Jury had obliterated the Material Words in the Indictment which constitute it High Treason, That indictment was quash'd & another was order'd to be drawn which they contrary to the Direction of the Court refus'd to find.

I order'd the Prisoners to be remanded & continued over till the next Term, it being in my Opinion then absolutely necessary, as many Frauds of that Nature had been committed & least the Current Silver Coin here might become as the Copper Coin is at present one half Counterfeit, expecting then a proper legislative power would soon be established in the Colony, and a Stop put to such Practices by a Law inflicting some other Punishment than that of High Treason, as it appeared to me to be by the Laws of England, which that Jury took upon them to judge did not extend here.

In the Term in October last the grand Jury of that Term found the Bill for High Treason against Young & Badcock. The latter was convicted only of uttering counterfeit Pistereens, & Young of counterfeiting Spanish Dollars.

The Difficulties which have arisen will fully appear from the inclosed stated Case.

As on the one hand I would be extremely cautious least a Crime so atrocious as that of counterfeiting the Current Coin should go unpunished to the detriment

¹ N.S. A series. Vol. 61. pp. 17-22. B.T.N.S. Vol: 16. I. 31.

of the Public I would be as cautious on the other hand where the Life of One of His Majesty's Subjects is concern'd, & especially as this Case has been the Subject of much Controversy.

I have therefore deferr'd giving Sentence till next Term which begins the latter End of April next — that such Opinions in Law may be obtain'd on this head as may have weight in the future proceedings — And if it should be adjudg'd to be High Treason, I would beseech their Lordships to interceed with His Majesty for a Pardon for Young the Convict, as he has suffered'd a long imprisonment, and from the novelty & doubtfulness of the Case appears to be a fit Object of His Majesty's mercy.

I would further beg the favor of You Sir, that you will be so kind as to transmit me such proceedings as may be necessary for my direction & Government in this Case.

I am with the highest respect,
Sir

Your most Humble &
Most Obliged Servant
JONATHAN BELCHER

HALIFAX
NOVA SCOTIA
20th January 1757.
M^r. Secretary Pownall

484

RENT STATED IN MONEY OF HALIFAX.¹

HALIFAX
NOVA SCOTIA
March 15, 1757.

This Day appeared before Me, M^r. John Grant Merchant of Halifax, Nova Scotia and made Oath upon the Holy Evangelist.

That sometime in the latter end of the Year 1754, or the beginning of the year 1755, Governor Charles Lawrence, Then Commanding his Majestys Province of Nova Scotia, did order a small House, belonging to the said John Grant, Built upon the said John Grants Wharf (which Wharf had cost him a very large Sum, and that the said House, had Stood There for several Years and was Built by Permission, and did bring a Yearly Rent of Thirteen pounds to the said John Grant, of the Money of Halifax, To be Taken down, and rendered it useless & untenantable, To the great loss of the Owner, and this was done, without the Consent of the Proprietor, and that the said John Grant, did by Letter, or Memorial, apply to the said Governor Lawrence, desiring that he might have an Allowance for the said House, as it was rendered untenantable and removed by his Orders.

But the said John Grant, could find no Redress, To his great vexation & Loss—

Sworn before Me, Day & Date, above Written

JOHN GRANT.

EDM^d. CRAWLEY Justice Peace.

HALIFAX PROVINCE
NOVA SCOTIA

I William Nesbitt Notary Publick and Tabellion and Tabellion duely Admitted & Sworn do hereby attest and declare to all whom it may concern that the above Named Edmond Crawley Esq^r before whom the above affid^t.

¹ N.S. A series. Vol. 61. pp. 119-121. B.T.N.S. Vol: 16. I. 52.

was made is one of his Majesty's Justices of the peace for the Town and County of Halifax in the province Afors^d. and that to his Acts as such faith and credit is to be given as well in as out of Court given under my hand and Notarial Seal of Office this fifteenth of March 1757.

WM. NESBITT
Not: Pub:

485

BOUNTY ON FISH AND ON CLEARING OF LAND¹

At a Council holden at the Governor's House in Halifax on Tuesday the 3^d. May 1757.

Present

His Excellency the Governor

The Lieutenant Governor

Jon ⁿ . Belcher	} Council ^{rs} .
Benj: Green	
Jn ^o . Collier	
Rob ^t . Grant	
Cha ^s . Morris	

The following Report of the Committee appointed on the Tenth day of December last to Audit the Publick Accounts, was Read and Ordered to be entered, Viz^t.

"We the Subscribers having been appointed by His Excellency the Governor in Council, a Committee to Audit such Publick Accounts as should be laid before us, Do certify that in pursuance thereof, and at the desire of Benjamin Green Esq^r. we have inspected and examined his Accounts of Money received for Duties on Spirituous Liquors within this Province to 25th. Dec^r. last, also his Account of Money paid for Bounties agreeable to the Acts of the Governor and Council of the Province, and that by the Accounts attested and vouched as P. Abstract hereunto annexed, it appears that the ballance now in his hands is One Thousand six hundred and forty one Pounds, Eleven Shillings and five pence."

HALIFAX 8th. March 1757 "

Signed

ROB^t. GRANT
CHA^s. MORRIS

It appearing by the above Report that a considerable Sum of Money was in the Treasurers hands on the 25th. Dec^r. last, and a further Sum having accrued since that Time, The Council did Advise that a Bounty should be granted upon Fish, and upon the clearing of the Land within this Peninsula; and Robert Grant and Charles Morris Esq^r. were appointed a Committee to consider in what manner the said Bounties should be granted.

.....

486

BOUNTY ACT¹

At a Council holden at the Governor's House in Halifax on Fryday the 6th. May 1757.

.....

An Act in Explanation and Ammendment of the Laws made for laying certain Duties on Distilled Spirituous Liquors sold by Retail, and on distilled Spirituous Liquors imported into this Province, was Read.

Ordered that the same do lie upon the Table.

Whereas it hath been found by Experience that the giving a Bounty on clearing of Lands hath conduced very much to the Advantage of this Settlement, and that the clearing of the Woodlands on the Peninsula of Halifax, would Contribute much to the Security of the Inhabitants of the said Town and suburbs, It is Resolved by His Excellency the Governor and His Majesty's Council, That there be paid out of the Monies in the Hands of the Treasurer, arisen from Duties on Spirituous Liquors the Sum of Thirty Shillings to the Proprietor, for every Acre of Land which (from and after the date of this Resolution) shall be cleared by him in the following Manner, and within Twelve Months.

That every Acre for which the said Bounty shall be paid, shall be cleared of all the Underbrush, and every Tree thereon shall be felled, reserving a Number not exceeding Twenty on every Acre, and that all the Tops, Limbs or Boughs of the Trees so felled shall be either burnt or cut up into Cord Wood, and the Land so cleared shall be fitted and prepared for the sowing of English Grass Seed thereon, or for the Plough; and before they shall be intitled to the said Bounty, the same shall be viewed and Certified by such Persons as the Governor shall appoint for that purpose.

And Whereas the Fences on great parcels of the Lotts of Lands on the said Peninsula (which have heretofore been cleared and sowed with English Grass and fenced in, and for which a Bounty has already been paid) are now almost destroyed by Fires over running the said Lotts, and others have been Cut up and Carried away by evil disposed persons: And Whereas Many of the said Lotts are now sett with English Grass and would soon become profitable to the Owners, as well as a Publick benefit, were the same fenced in And as there are no other Materials at hand to fence the same but Stones, which Kind of Fences cannot be erected without Great Charge and Expence. In order therefore to encourage the said Proprietors to inclose and fence in the said Lotts it is further Resolved That there be paid out of the aforesaid Monies the Sum of Two Shillings this Currency for every Rod of Good and sufficient Stone Wall of four feet, at least, in heighth, erected on the said Lotts of Land, as soon as they shall have inclosed thereby, a Lott, containing in Quantity not less than three Acres, and Provided the same be erected within Twelve Months from this date, to be certified in manner aforesaid.

And as a further encouragement to Cultivate or otherwise improve the said Lands, be it Resolved that there shall be paid to every Proprietor the sum of Three Shillings for every Gross hundred Weight of Good English Hay which shall be made within the Peninsula aforesaid, within this present year, to be certified in Manner aforesaid; and for every Bushel of Wheat, Rye, or Barley, the sum of Eighteen Pence, and for every Bushel of Oats, the sum of Six pence, and for every Bushel of Potatoes the sum of Six pence.

¹ Nova Scotia, B. 9, 1756-59. pp. 32-37.

And whereas the Bounty which was heretofore paid for the Catching and curing of Merchantable Cod Fish has been of Great Encouragement to the Fishery, be it further Resolved that there be paid out of the said Monies the Sum of One Shilling for every Quintal of Merchantable Cod fish which shall be caught during this fishing Season in Vessels the Property whereof shall belong to and be owned by Persons dwelling and residing within this Province, and the Crews thereof to consist, at least one half, of Fishermen living and residing also within said Province.

And be it further Resolved that the like sum of One Shilling be paid as aforesaid for every Barrel of Pickled Fish under the foregoing Restrictions. And for the further encouragement of Industry it is further Resolved that over and above the aforesaid Bounties, the following Premiums shall be given Viz^t.

To the person who shall cure the greatest Quantity of Merchantable dried Codfish, exceeding three hundred Quintals Twenty Pounds.

To the person who shall cure the greatest Quantity of Merchantable pickled Fish, exceeding two hundred Barrels Ten Pounds.

To the person who shall raise the greatest Quantity of Potatoes, exceeding one hundred Bushels, Five Pounds.

To the person who shall raise the greatest Quantity of Grain, exceeding fifty Bushels, Five Pounds.

The aforesaid Premiums to extend throughout this Province, and to be paid upon proper Certificates being produced before the 25th day of December next.

487

BONDS OF LIQUOR RETAILERS TO BE PAID FORTHWITH¹

At a Council holden at the Governor's House in Halifax on Fryday the 6th May 1757.

Whereas Report hath been made to His Excellency the Governor and His Majesty's Council, that Numbers of persons licenced to Retail spirituous Liquors within this Settlement are greatly deficient in the payment of the Duty for such Liquors by them sold, It is therefore Ordered that Publick Notice be given to all licenced Retailers that if they shall not, on or before the 25th Inst. Settle their Said Accounts, and pay the Duty due thereon, up to the 24th day of April last, their Bonds will be put in suit against them or their sureties.

Signed
JN^o. DUPORT
Sec: Conc:

Signed
CHA^s. LAWRENCE.

488

OPINION OF LAW OFFICERS ON NOVA SCOTIA COUNTERFEITING CASE²

To the Right Honourable the Lords Commissioners for Trade and Plantations.

MY LORDS,

In Obedience to your Lordship's Commands, signified to Us by M^r. Pownall, by Letter dated Whitehall April 1st 1757. accompanied with an inclosed Letter

¹ Nova Scotia, B. 9, 1756-1759. pp. 32-38.

² N.S. A series. Vol. 61. pp. 164-167. B.T.N.S. Vol: 16. I. 35.

and Papers which he had received from Jonathan Belchier Esquire Chief Justice of his Majesty's Colony of Nova Scotia, relating to the Case of two Persons, convicted in the Courts there of counterfeiting and uttering Spanish Dollars and Pistareens; and requiring our Opinion in Point of Law thereon.

We have taken the said Paper and Letters (which are herewith returned) into our Consideration, and find, that the Question, upon which the Case of those two persons convicted of High Treason depends, is this, Whether the Act of Parliament 1st Mar: Ch: 6 intituled an Act, "that the Counterfeiting of "strange Coins, being current within this Realm) the Queen's Sign Manual or "Privy Seal, to be adjudged Treason extends to Nova Scotia, and is in force "there, with respect to the Counterfeiting Spanish Dollars and Pistareens in "the said Province.

And We are of Opinion, that it doth not, for that the Act is expressly restrained to the counterfeiting foreign Coin Current within this Realm, of which Nova Scotia is no part.

Secondly, We are of Opinion that the Proposition adopted by the Judges there, that the Inhabitants of the Colonies carry with them the Statute Laws of this Realm is not true as a general Proposition, but depends upon Circumstances, the Effect of their Charter, Usage, and Acts of their Legislature; and it would be both inconvenient and dangerous to take it in so large an extent.

And thirdly We are of opinion, that the Offence can be considered only as a High misdemeanor unless there are any Provisions in any Charter granted to that Province, which make it a greater Offence, to which, We are entirely strangers.

All which is submitted to your Lordships

18 May 1757

ROB^t. HENLEY.
C. YORKE.

489

THEFT OF DOLLARS¹

At a Council holden at the Governor's House in Halifax on Thursday the 26th May 1757.

Present

His Excellency the Governor

The Lieutenant Governor

Jon ⁿ . Belcher	} Council ^{rs} .
Benj: Green	
Jn ^o . Collier	
Rob ^t . Grant	
Cha ^s . Morris	

The following Memorial from the King's Attorney was Read.

"To His Exc^y. Cha^s. Lawrence Esq^r. Captain General and Governor of His Majesty's Province of Nova Scotia, and the Hon^{ble}. the Members of His Majesty's Council for said Province."

"The Memorial of William Nesbitt His Majesty's Attorney for said Province." "Sheweth

"That one Henry Lahy having been robb'd at Fort Cumberland of five "hundred Dollars, and one Wilkinson formerly belonging to the Train, having

¹ N.S. B series. Vol. 9. pp. 41-43.

“by the vigilance of Captain George Scott the Commanding Officer then at Fort Cumberland, been detected for robbing said Lahy of said Dollars, and stands now Committed to His Majesty’s Goal in Halifax, and a Bill of Indictment has been found against said Wilkinson, by the grand Jury last Supream Court, But for as much as the Witnesses that were necessary and bound over to prosecute the said Wilkinson could not arrive in time from Fort Cumberland before the last Supream Court was adjourn’d without day, and whereas the said witnesses are now arrived at Halifax, and being persons in the Army and subject to be removed from Halifax to Distant Places on Command, and without their Evidence cannot proceed to the Tryal of said Wilkinson for said Robbery, from all which considerations and the absolute necessity there appears to have the said Wilkinson brought to his Trial whilst the witnesses are in the Place.”

“Your Memorialist humbly Prays your Excellency and Honours will resolve on some day the latter end of next week for the Trial of said Wilkinson and order such Resolution to be minuted in the Council Books, or on the Back of this Memorial, And your Memorst. shall &c.”

Signed

W^m. NESBITT

His M^s. Attorney.”

The Council having taken the same into consideration, it was Resolved and Ordered that the Supream Court do Sit on Thursday the second day of June next for the Trial of the said Wilkinson.

.....

490

REGULATIONS FOR RECOVERY OF LIQUOR DUTIES¹

At a Council holden at the Governor’s House in Halifax on Thursday the 26th May 1757.

.....

Whereas Difficulties have arisen upon the Laws relating to the laying certain Duties on Spirituous Liquors imported into this Province, and on Spirituous Liquors sold by Retail, with respect to the recovery of the said Duties and inflicting the Penalties for the breach of the said Laws, it is Resolved by His Excellency the Governor and His Majesty’s Council of this Province, that from and after the Publication hereof, the said Duties and Penalties shall be recoverable by Bill, Plaint, Information or Action of Debt, in any of His Majesty’s Courts of Record subject to an Appeal as is already established by the Laws of this Province.

Signed

CHA^s. LAWRENCE.

Signed

Jn^o. DUPORT

Ses: Conc:

¹ Nova Scotia, B. 9, 1756-59. pp. 41-44.

491

REGULATIONS FOR LICENSING OF LIQUOR DEALERS¹

At a Council holden at the Governor's House in Halifax on Tuesday the 21st June 1757.

Present.

His Excellency the Governor

The Lieutenant Governor

Jonⁿ. Belcher

Benj: Green

Rob^t. Grant

Cha^s. Morris

} Council^{rs}.

Resolved that all Persons retailing Spirituous Liquors, Wine, Cyder, Ale, Beer or other Strong Liquors of the like nature, or Keeping Houses of Publick Entertainment, without Licence, within this Province, also all Persons that shall have Licences from His Excellency the Governor for the sale of such Liquors, and Keeping such Houses, who shall offend against the Regulations made, or to be made by the Governor and Council relative thereunto, shall be prosecuted upon an Act of Parliament made in the Ninth year of His present Majesty's Reign, intituled *An Act for laying a Duty upon the Retailers of Spirituous Liquors, and for Licencing the Retailers thereof*; Provided that the Appeal from the Judgment of the Justices shall not be to the Sessions, but shall be to the Governor and Council, in Case any one shall think himself aggrieved.

Resolved also that for the future there be two sorts of Licences granted for the sale of Spirituous Liquors, Viz^t. the one for Licencing Persons to Keep Taverns and Houses of Publick Entertainment, and to retail all sorts of Liquors therein and the other for Licencing Merchants and Traders to Retail Spirituous Liquors out of their shops or Houses.

Whereas by a Resolution of Council of the 22^d day of December 1752 It is Ordered that every Person having Licence to Retail Spirituous Liquors shall put up a Sign with their name wrote thereon, and that they sell Spirituous Liquors by Licence; And Whereas many Persons who are not Licenced to Retail such Liquors, do still presume to Keep up their Signs, Publick notice is therefore Ordered to be given That if any Persons, other than such as have Licence to Retail Spirituous Liquors, shall not take down such their signs within Ten days from the Date hereof, His Majesty's Justices will be empowered to Issue Warrants to the Constables to take them down.

Signed

CHA^s. LAWRENCE.

Signed

Jnⁿ. DUPORT

Ses: Conc:

¹ Nova Scotia, B. 9, 1756-59. pp. 49-51.

492

UNLICENSED LIQUOR RETAILERS TO REMOVE SIGNS¹

At a Council holden at the Dwelling House of Benjamin Green Esq^r. in Halifax on Saturday the 2^d July 1757.

Present,

His Excellency the Governor
The Lieutenant Governor

Jon ⁿ . Belcher	}	Counc ^{rs} .	{	Benj: Green
Jn ^o . Collier				Will ^m . Cotterell
Rob ^t . Grant				Cha ^s . Morris

Whereas many Persons who were lately Licenced to Retail Spirituous Liquors, but whose Licences were called in by His Excellency's Proclamation of the 9th day of June last, do still presume to Keep up their Signs, Signifying that they do sell Spirituous Liquors by Licence, It is therefore Resolved by His Excellency the Governor and His Majesty's Council of this Province, that it shall and may be lawful for the Justices to issue Warrants to the Provost Marshal or his Deputy, directing him to pull down the signs of all such Persons who are not licenced.

Resolved that the Justices be directed and Empowered to put in Execution the Act of Parliament for punishing Mutiny and Desertion and for the better payment of the Army and their Quarters, so far as the same relates to the Quartering and Billetting Officers and Soldiers.

Signed

CHA^s. LAWRENCE.

Signed

Jn^o. DUPORT
Ses: Conc:

493

PURCHASE OF BREAD & FLOUR FOR SUBSISTENCE OF SETTLERS²

At a Council holden at the Governor's House in Halifax on Wednesday the 17th Augst. 1757.

Present,

The Lieutenant Governor	}	Counc ^{rs} .
Jon ⁿ . Belcher		
Benj: Green		
Jn ^o . Collier		
Cha ^s . Morris		

The Lieutenant Governor laid before the Council the following Representation from Captain Sutherland commanding at Lunenburg, and desired their Opinion and Advice thereon.

"To His Excellency the Lieu^t. Governor and the Hon^{ble} His Majesty's Council."
"The Representation of Capⁿ. Patrick Sutherland Command^g. His Majesty's Troops at Lunenburg in behalf of the Setlers there."

¹ Nova Scotia, B. 9, 1756-59. pp. 52-53.

² N.S. B series. Vol. 9. pp. 57-59.

"Sheweth"

"That it is with the highest Satisfaction I can now inform your Excellency and Honours, of the great benefit and Advantage which has accrued to the Settlers at Lunenburg from the seasonable supply of Bread and Flour which was granted to them some time ago, as it has been an encouragement so visible to their Industry, and to the surprizing Progress they have made and are daily making upon their Lands."

"That a continuation of that supply for a Twelve Month longer, is in my opinion, absolutely necessary to the well being and future Prosperity of that Infant Settlement, as the People are so constantly employed in clearing and Cultivating their Lotts, that they have neither Time nor Opportunity of earning Money to purchase Bread for their Families, especially now in time of War, when the Price of that species must be considerably advanced."

"I therefore humbly submit this matter to your serious attention, and hope that a sufficient supply of Bread and Flour will be ordered for their further support and encouragement for that Time, making no manner of doubt but that the Lands now cleared, and that will be cleared and under Cultivation next Spring, will enable the Settlers sufficiently to provide Bread for most, if not all their Families."

The Council having maturely considered the same, it was Resolved that a Quantity of Bread and Flour be forthwith purchased at the cheapest Rate sufficient to supply the said Settlers at Lunenburg according to their usual Allowance, until the middle of July 1758.

494

BEDDING 100% DEARER IN BOSTON THAN IN ENGLAND¹

HALIFAX

9th November 1757.

MY LORDS,

I must not forget to remind your Lordships that I made application to you last Year for a quantity of Bedding for the Troops, I must now beg leave again to represent that unless we have a supply by the first Opportunity in the Spring, not only the Regiments quartered here, but those in every other part of the Country will labour under such difficultys as will compell me to have recourse to Boston or some other place upon the Continent and incur an Expench which I fear your Lordships will by no means approve, as the three hundred Setts I have been allready obliged to purchase turn out Cent P Cent dearer than what better Bedding can be purchased for at Home.

My Lords

Your Lordships most
obedient and most
humble Servant

CHA^s. LAWRENCE.

The Right Honourable
The Commissioners of Trade
& Plantations.

¹ N.S. A. series. Vol. 61, pp. 200-226. B.T.N.S. Vol: 16. I. 146.

495

OVERDRAFT ON PARLIAMENTARY APPROPRIATION¹

To CHARLES LAWRENCE Esq^r. Governor of Nova Scotia.

SIR,

.....

It appears from Our Agent's Accounts, that previous to the Receipt of your Bill upon him of the 1st of August last for Eight thousand Pounds for Dollars supply'd you for the use of the Settlement, you had drawn at different times for Sums to the Amount of Twenty three thousand and twelve Pounds Seventeen Shillings and ten Pence, so that there remained in the Exchequer a Ballance of only Five thousand Seven hundred and Seventy Six pounds Seven Shillings and three pence; which falls short of the demand upwards of two thousand Pounds. What measures the Lords Commiss^{rs} of the Treasury will think proper to take upon this occasion, We cannot say; but We are afraid it will be a matter of great difficulty and embarrassment which might have been avoided, if We had been enabled to have laid the Accounts of the Year 1756 before the house of Commons the last Session, and to have obtained a vote for the Exceeding upon the Grant of that Year.

.....

We are,
 Sir,
 Your most Obedient
 humble Servants,
 DUNK HALIFAX,
 JAMES OSWALD,
 SOAME JENYNS
 W^m. SLOPER

WHITEHALL

November 11th 1757.

¹ N.S. A series. Vol. 61. pp. 248-252. B.T.N.S. Vol: 36. p. 319.

INDEX

- Abercrombie, Alexander. Captain. Demands payment, 22; Bill drawn for, 334.
- Acadia. Card money in, 13; currency in, 16; provisions and ammunition for, 16; money not sent to, 16; founding of, 1604, 450; description of, 450-454; division of, 451; extent of, 452; ceded to England forever, 452; trade in early days, 453; fertility of soil, 453; imports from Europe, 454.
- Acadians. Appointed receivers at Minas, 20; assets of estate of an, 173, 174; trade carried on by, 182; trading with Cape Breton, 195; number of, 224; to prevent trading with enemy, 234; assist French and Indian enemies, 235-237; *re* trading accounts of, 268, 271; trade with, 269; provisions for troops paid to, 269; receive imported goods, 274; paid government debts, 274; list of, paying quit rents, 415, 416; transportation of, 1755, 449; sent to N. Carolina, 449.
- Accounts. Governors to keep books of, 34; for garrison clothing, 90, 91, 92; for repairs paid, 123, 124; at Annapolis, 139; shown in sterling and Boston money, 154, 155; rent gatherers, 208, 209; payment of trading, 272; cash paid at Chebucto, 283; auditing of, 297; examination of public, 309-312; Council accepts audit, 312; delay in sending Gov't., 324; N.S. finance, 1752, 409, 410; for personal services, 436, 437.
- Acts. To enforce proclamation rating foreign coins, 11; regulating Halifax market, 323, 324, 378; *re* suits against settlers, 335, 336; renewal of debtors, 336; to regulate illegal trading, 338; fish bounties, 340, 341, 342, 435, 436, 437-440, 442, 443; relating to liquor duties, 341, 342, 345, 346, 363, 394, 418, 420, 442; granting bounty on ships built, 345, 346; to regulate issue of paper money, 356, 357; prohibiting monopoly of fresh provisions, 359, 360; penalizing liquor smuggling, 360, 361; establishing a ferry, 361, 362; bounty on beer, 366, 389, 408, 409; regulating sale of flour, 367, 368; for land improvement bounty, 368, 369, 394; *re* cutting pistareens, 383; amended bounty and duty, 388; amendment of Ferry Act, 390; *re* hay bounty, 406; unlicensed distilleries, 407; on raw hide exports, 417, 418; prohibiting export of grain, 420-422; regulating exports, 423-428; regulating export trade, 440, 441, 442; *re* absconding debtors, 443, 444, 445; provisions of debtors, 444; regulating packing of exports, 446, 447, 448; for the paying of bounties, 459, 460; *re* counterfeit coin, does not apply to N.S., 460.
- Adams, John. Bill for wheat, 62; peas and wheat from, 64; bills drawn on, 75; supplies from, 76; at Council, 166, 167, 185, 189, 196, 203, 204, 208; subscribes to church, 192; patentee for mines in N.S., 202, 204; value of his house, 229.
- Adams, T. *Re* trade, 111.
- Addington, Isaac. Secretary of Mass. *Re* troops for N.S., 29.
- Addison, Joseph. Garrison bills, 101.
- Administration. Charges against Annapolis, 141-147.
- Admiralty Court. Re-establishment of, 168.
- "Adventure." Ship with provisions, 240.
- Agriculture. Resources of trade in, 159; price of produce, 196.
- Alden, John. Captain of sloop. Brings provisions to Annapolis, 24; bill for supplies, 62; *re* provisions from, 64; supplies wheat, 76; robbed of goods, 126; Indians demand trading licences, 133, 134.
- "Alderney." Ship. Brings settlers, 319.
- Aldridge, Christopher, Captain. At Council, 60, 166, 167; *re* neglect of troops, 61; garrison bills, 62; *re* fuel and candles, 64; buys stockings for troops, 65; money left with, 66; memorial for pay, 71, 79; *re* scarcity of money in N.S., 93; muster of his company, 96; money due, 104; defence to charges, 141-147; carries papers to England, 148, 151; paid for rum, 304.
- Alexander, Sir William. Acadia granted to, 451.
- Allan, Peter. Sells vessel, 158.
- Allen, Josiah. Silversmith. Trial for counterfeiting, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400-401.
- America. Declaration to. British subjects in, 19; ships from, fishing in N.S., 195.
- "America". Ship. N.S. accounts sent by, 311.
- Amey, Joseph. Fishing statement, 205.
- Amhurst, Edward. Patentee for mines in N.S., 202, 204; at Council, 238.
- Amies, Thomas. On jury *re* counterfeiting, 395-401.
- Andros, Sir Edmond. Governor of N.Y., letter to, 1.
- Annapolis Royal. Only port of trade, 17, 18; council of war at, 17; provisioning of, 17, 23, 25, 26, 30, 33, 76, 240, 267; trade forbidden inhabitants, 18; peltry money rec'd. at, 21; large number of chimnies

- in barracks, 23; pay of troops, 25, 28, 29, 30, 40, 41, 45, 50, 59; troops at, 29; bills drawn on account of, 31; expense of Livingston's journey from, 32; maintenance of, 33; credits for garrison at, 34; plans relating to, 35; to be a free port, 36; security of, 36; Indians for garrison, 38, 39; fortifications at, 24, 41, 44, 97, 112, 119, 181, 218, 235, 237, 331; authority for expenses at, 40; maintenance difficulties, 43, 46; Boston Bills at, 47; establishment of garrison, 51, 52; clothing for garrison, 53, 58, 60; council meeting, 60; food prices at, 77; excessive prices at, 94; condition of garrison and trade, 95, 96, 110; administration of, 96; development of, 99; a free port, 99; finances at, 99, 135, 136; payment of bills of exchange, 100; taken from French, garrison and provisions left at, 103; plans for subsisting, 103-109; petition of merchants, 110, 111; native store and materials for repairs, 126, 127; prisoners brought from, 126, and to, 129; exchange and currency at, 135, 136; trade with Boston, 136; payment of wages at, 137; answers to charges *re* administration in, 141-147; exchange at, 165; subscriptions for church, 192; Rhode Island's share of expedition against, 212; quit rents paid by French at, 220, 222; subsistence of troops, 229; value of houses at, 229; Du Vivier attacks garrison, 259; extra pay for duty at, 270, 271; wages at, 273.
- Annapolis Royal, Garrison. Expenses, 24; subsisted on credit, 61; cost of victualling, 62; *re* fuel and candle increase, 63; necessity for full pay and provisions, 70, 71; difficulties of subsisting, 72, 79; expenses to be paid, 72; supplies for, 76; invoice of clothing for, 78; petition from, 78; account and price of clothing for, 80, 90, 91, 92; debt for necessities, 81; poor clothing for, 82; poverty in, 82; supplies inadequate; prices excessive, 83; method of subsisting 83; complaints *re* clothing, 84; condition and remedies, 85, 116, 117; extreme need in, 86, 87; hardships of, 87, 88; account of clothing in stores, 92; Muster rolls of, 96; in need of provisions, 97; maintenance of, 102; orders and instructions for, 108; cost of, 155; small force at, 192; supplies, 183; prices cause distress, 189; subsistence of troops, 227, 228.
- "Ann." Ship. Arrives with Germans, 308.
- Anne, Queen. Condition of troops sent to N.S., by, 116; Act to regulate paper money issues by, 356, 357.
- Anson and Warren. Schooners hired from, 344.
- Apothecaries. Two struck off pay list, 319.
- Apthorp, Charles. Goods on sloop owned by, 273; bill in favour of, 246, 411.
- Apthorp and Hancock, Agents. Refuse advance of money, 294, 295; application for money to, 296; terms not advantageous, 299; terms offered by, 301; demands made by, 332; bills drawn in favour of, 333, 410; supply vessels to transport Acadians, 449.
- Arbuckle, James. Paid for boards, 304.
- Argall, Samuel. Destroys settlements in Acadia, 451.
- Arms. Loss of, 61.
- Armstrong, John. Colonel. Report on garrison, 109; patentee for mines, 202.
- Armstrong, Lawrence. Takes memorial to England, 48, 54; at Council, 60, 120; *re* neglect of, 61; garrison bills, 62; *re* fuel and candles, 64; memorial for pay, 71, 79; muster of his company, 96; *re* development of Annapolis, 99; case of, 99; wrecked, asks relief, 99; on state of garrison, 100; procured credit for supplies, 100; shows garrison accounts, 104; money due, 104; going to Canso, 136; letter to, 139; *re* assertions made to, 144; *re* provision prices, 156; *re* clandestine trade, 157; trading opportunities in N.S., 159, 160; provides for troops, 160; finances at Canso, 160; account to Cox & Co., 161; *re* taxation at Canso, 165; *re* provisioning garrison, 165; rates of exchange, 165, 166; Council resolution *re* coins, 166; sending coal to Boston, 168; quit rents paid in wheat, 183; trade between Boston and N.S., 184; authorizes coal mining company, 185-187; *re* collection of taxes, 187-188; distress over increased prices, 190; subscribes to church, 192; *re* agricultural prices, 196; *re* exchange and quit rents, 199; schedule of rents, 200; *re* shareholders in coal mines, 201, 204; patentee for mines in N.S., 202, 204.
- Army. To raise two battalions for defence of Louisburg, 233.
- Arnold, Samuel. Merchant. *Re* bill of exchange, 220.
- Askew, Captain. Of H.M.S. "Portmahon," 272; to convoy sloops to mines, 275.
- Assembly. General. Nova Scotia. *Re* security of creditors, 141; must authorize issue of paper money, 176.
- Astley, Sir Jacob. Hears memorial on N.S., 83; *re* clothing for troops, 84; garrison in N.S., 86, 101.
- Aubin. Sold cargo, 158.
- Aubony, John. On jury, 396, 398.
- Aucoin, Anthony. Quit rent paid by, 414.
- Averrell, Ezekiel. On jury, 431, 433, 435.
- Babin, Baptist. Allowance for house, 277.
- Baker, Samuel. Vouchers for money sent to, 317; to furnish bills of exchange, 256.

- Baker, William. To furnish bills of exchange, 256; vouchers for money sent to, 317; bills in favour of, 352, 392, 411, 422; money paid to, 410.
- Ball, William. Bill drawn for, 333.
- Bandits. Reward offered for capture of, 23.
- Bane, James. Bill in favour of, 347.
- Barbados. Currency Act observed in, 211.
- Barber. Sold ship and cargo, 158.
- Barnard, Mathew. On Grand Jury, 429, 433.
- Barnes, Thomas. Mariner. Selling silver money above value, 320, 321; bills in favour of, 334, 345.
- Bartlet, Captain. Pays ransom, 24.
- Barton, Mary. Affidavit of, 193.
- Barton, Thomas. Adjusts accounts, 161.
- Bay of Fundy. Survey made by Morris of, 271.
- Bay Vert. Cattle shipped from, 113; vessels from, 158.
- Beal, Benjamin. Bill drawn for, 333.
- "Beaufort." H.M.S. Council held on board the, 280.
- Beef. Price of, 355, 356; Inspector appointed for exports of, 447; regulation weight in cask, 447; Act regulating packing of, 446, 447, 448; penalty for improper packing, 448; from Ireland, 449.
- Beek, Henry. Fishing statement, 205.
- Beer. Issued to soldiers, 250; quality and price, 258, 291; bounty on brewing, 366, 389, 408.
- Belcher, Andrew. Commissary General for Massachusetts. To reimburse transport captains, 17; *re* Annapolis stores, 30; account of stores, 31; bill for supplies, 62; supplies shipped by, 64; *re* garrison bills, 66; *re* money left with, 66; receipt for money, promise to discharge bills, 67.
- Belcher, Jonathan. Supplies shipped by, 64; truck house for Indians proposed to, 189; at Council, 423, 436, 440, 443, 448, 449, 458, 461, 463, 464; presides at trial for murder, 429-431, 432, 433; presides at trial for theft, 433, 434; asks opinion *re* counterfeiting, 461.
- Belknap papers. Copy of, 126.
- Bell, Thomas. Fishery statement, 205.
- Bellisle. *Re* account of, 199.
- Bellomont, Richard Coote, Earl of. Alteration in value of coin not permitted, 2; receives recommendations *re* currency from Penn., 3.
- Bennett, Joseph. Lieutenant. *Re* pay for trip to Minas, 59; *re* fuel and candles, 64; memorial for pay, 71; petition for pay, 79; defence to charges, 141-147; at council, 166, 167.
- Bennet. —. Contractor. No money for troops, 256.
- Bennet, Peter. Paid for iron, 303.
- Bergereau, Pierre. Receiver of rents, Chignecto, 221, 223.
- Berkeley, Lord William. *Re* case of Vetch, 73.
- Bermuda. Currency Act observed in, 211.
- Best, William. On jury, 431.
- "Betty." Ship, 19; bill for hire of ship, 32.
- Biencourt de Poutrincourt, Jean de. Granted land in Acadia, 450.
- Biggs, —. Bills paid to, 130.
- Bigot, Francois. Late Intendant at Louisbourg, 159.
- Bills. Drawn by Subercase, 22; drawn or Treasury for pay and provisions, 25; accounts and vouchers transmitted for, 27; drawn on account of Annapolis Royal, 31; particulars of, 32; drawn for repairs to garrison, 32; drawn for Livingston's expenses, 32; for hire of brig "Betty," 32; pay of clerk for Vetch, 32; merchants press for payment of, 32; no provision for extraordinary, 33; non-payment of Vetch's, 35; low rate of exchange on, 35; losses caused by non-payment of, 36; low rates on, 37; drawn by Vetch, 37; for augmented garrison, 37; for provisions, 37; discredit of, 37; at discount, 38; effect of non-payment of, 38; prompt payment hoped for, 39; discouragement caused by unpaid, 39; no market at Boston for, 43; loss of, 48; for supplies, 64; for yarn stockings, 65; exchange rate on, 127, 128; at high exchange, 129; emissions of, by New York, 215; safety of N.S., 292; sold for private account, 296; credit of public, 297; list of, drawn for dollars, 313.
- Bills, Boston. *Re* circulation of, 47; at Annapolis Royal, 47; redemption of, 74; payments in, 134, 135; wages paid in, 137.
- Bills of Credit. For trade exchange, 34; instructions for giving, 41; for N.S., 66.
- Bills of Exchange. *See* exchange.
- Bills. Garrison. Return of protested, 42; difficulties through non-payment of, 43; payment asked for, 44; remain unpaid, 46; effect on credit by unpaid, 48; subsistence difficulties from non-payment of, 49; remain unpaid, 50; drawn for victualling, 50; difficulty of getting credit for, 50; credit ruined through non-payment, 50; settled by Borland, 75; all paid, 96; the way to draw, 108; drawn for, 121, 122.

- Birchfield, Maurice. *Re* Newton's appointment, 57.
- Bissell, Joseph. Supplying provisions, 167; value of seized goods, 171.
- Bissell, Donnell and Blin. To pay for supplies, 183.
- Blackmore. Captain of ship "Betty," 19; sails for Annapolis, 22.
- Blacksmiths. Successful in N.S., 284.
- Blanden, Martin. Colonel. Claims La Tours lands, 194; patentee for mines, 202; *re* trade in N.S., 218.
- Blakiston, Colonel. Complaint *re* coinage rates, 4.
- Blathwayt, William. Letter to Cornbury, 9; *re* plantation revenues, 34.
- Blin, James. *Re* supplying provisions, 167; value of seized goods, 171.
- Blin, Peter. Captain. Patentee for mines, 202, 204; as bondsman, 203.
- Blin, William. With trading ship, 158; value of sloop, 162.
- Blower, John. Defence to charges, 141-147; at Council, 166, 167.
- Board of Trade. *See* Trade and Plantations.
- Boats. Bounty for building, 346.
- Bodman, —. *Re* clandestine trade, 184.
- Bollan, W—. French notes of credit, 259-261.
- Bond. Given in N.S., money, 455; liquor retailers to pay, 460.
- Bonnaventure, M. Money to pay workmen borrowed from, 14.
- Borland, Francis. Supplies provisions, 240.
- Borland, John. Agent at Boston. Bills drawn in favor of, 17, 26, 37; provisions supplied, 26, 32, 48, 55, 57, 103; to receive payment, 27, 30, 31; threatened with ruin, 40; expends large sums, 40, 47; remains unpaid, 49; contracts for supplies, 50, 56, 62, 73, 77, 83; asks payment, 75, 76; should be reimbursed, 68, 77; receives bonds, 100; excessive prices charged, 106; fails in contract, 165, 167; contract refused, 166.
- Boston, Mass. Money rate and trade, 7; N.S. Governor at, 23, 54; Agent Victualler at, 27; no market for bills, 43; N.S. credit in, 44, 49, 50, 325; provision from, 46, 57, 76, 113, 238, 243, 282; sterling exchange at, 65, 80, 123; excessive charges at, 86, 87; fishery and commerce with, 113; bills of credit, 120, 130, 132; trade with Annapolis, 136; smallpox deaths, 155; coal sent to, 167, 168; patent to mine coal for company from, 185; trade with N.S., 184; food prices, 77; nearest source of supplies, 79; specie from, 244; dressed lumber from, 281; supplies dollars, 299; bills negotiated for cash, 305; demands of merchants, 332; firewood sent to, 435; high price of bedding in, 465.
- Boston Bills. Used in N.S., 21, 64; redemption of, 74; payment in, assures credit, 134, 135; wages paid in, 137.
- Boudre, Peter. Merchant, 111, 120.
- Boudre, —. Master of sloop. Carries letters, 138.
- Boudrot, Francois, Deputy for Minas, 278.
- Boudrot, Pierre. Quit rent paid by, 414.
- Boularderie, M. de la. Use of money belonging to, 14.
- Bounty. Paid on fish, 338, 339, 341, 342, 347-440; for produce, 368, 369, 406, 459, 460; on cleared lands, 368, 369, 394, 409, 459, 460; on ship building, 346; for brewing beer, 366, 389, 408; paid from liquor revenue, 368, 369; lack of funds for, 416, 417.
- Bourg, Alexander. Collects quit rents, 20, 21, 177, 183, 220, 222.
- Bourgeois, Charles. Instructed *re* taxes, 22.
- Bowers, Richard. On jury, 399.
- Bowling Green. Petition for, 198.
- Boyanton, Joseph. Fishery statement, 205.
- Brabant, —. Bill in favour of, 166.
- Bradstreet, Edmund, Lieutenant. For fuel and candles, 64; memorial for pay, 71, 79.
- Bradstreet, John, Captain. Report on Clandestine trade, 157, 158, 164, 165; account for fuel, 251.
- Bread. Price of, 352, 354, 357, 358, 363.
- Breaux and Babin. Pay quit rent, 414.
- Breda. Treaty of. Acadia ceded to France, 452.
- Breed, —. Sold cargo, 158.
- Brewhouse. Built at Halifax, 291.
- Breynton, John. Bill in favour of, 246.
- Bricks. Price of, 127; theft of, 292; made at Halifax, 319.
- Bridgeman, Sir Orlando. Issue of paper money, 176; La Tour's lands, 194.
- British River. Inhabitants pay taxes, 22.
- Broadstreet, John, Captain. To prevent trading, 110, 126.

- Brooks, John. On jury, 399.
- Broullan, M. de. Makes use of card money, 13.
- Broussard, Claude. Quit rent paid, 414.
- Brown, —. And four others killed by Indians, 335.
- Brown Collection, 126n, 255n, 271n, 272n, 273n, 274n, 282n, 414n, 415n, 416n.
- Brownjohn, Cheney. On Jury, 397.
- Bruce, James. Report on Annapolis garrison, 109.
- Brudeneil, James. *Re* paper money, 176.
- Bujeau, Armand. Amount paid his estate, 277.
- Bull, Jonathan. Brings provisions, 24, 57.
- Bumarisq, Philip. *Re* money basis, 162.
- Bunker, James. Payments made, 307, 308, 313.
- Burges, John. Merchant. *Re* trade, 111.
- Burnside, John. Trial for counterfeiting, 395-401.
- Burt, Elizabeth. Trial of, 434.
- Butler, John. Collection of debts, 412.
- Butler, Samuel. Sold sloop and cargo, 158.
- Butter. Price of, 65.
- Button, Thomas. Ensign. Petition for pay, 64, 71, 79.
- Cabot, John. In Acadia, 450.
- Callender, Alexander. Trading at Halifax, 294; purchases rum, 328.
- Calley, John. Values provisions, 157; adjusts accounts, 161.
- Campbell, Agatha. Petition of, 192; La Tour's heir, 193; quit rents paid and temporary possession given, 194; claim of, 197; paid for her rights, 201.
- Campbell, Hugh. Cadet, 110.
- Campbell, Robert. On Jury, 395-401.
- Campbell, William. Dollars paid to, 313.
- Campechy, Bay of. Trading in, 408.
- Canada. In, 13, 36, 38, 40; scheme for reduction of, 72; clandestine trade from, 111, 164; forts, soldiers and militia in, 192; gov'r. incites Indians to attack Mass., 261; Acadians withdrawing to, 335.
- Canada. Expedition against, 25, 27, 61, 104; expense of provisioning, 25; ships and provisions returned and sold, 48, 60, 81; clothing supplied from stores, 53, 58, 90; money issued to pay costs of, 212; charges paid by N.Y., 214; pay of troops raised for, 262, 264, 265, 266; funds for, 289.
- Canada River. Soldiers cast away in, 61.
- Canadian Bankers' Association. Journal of, 405n.
- Canard, River. Quit rents paid at, 414, 416.
- Candles. Request for increased allowance, 63.
- Cannon, Spanish. Offered for sale, 255, 270.
- Canso, N.S. Amount of losses at, 129; attack on, 131, 132; plundering at, 151; value of provisions at, 157; proposal to remove Council to, 160; money basis at, 161; exchange and taxation, 165; number of inhabitants, 178, 195; troops posted at, 192; unsettled state of, 206; pay for prisoners taken at 258; plundering of traders at, 128, 133; trade from, 159, 185; illegal trading at, 169, 170, 184, 185, 223, 224, 225; fort and garrison, 179, 181, 218, 237; vessels plundered at, 136; cod fishery at, 174, 175, 176, 177-180, 190, 191, 194, 195, 205, 206, 216; to protect fishery at, 160; profits from whale fishery, 191, 218; value of French fishery at, 230.
- Cape Breton. Vetch at, 33; clandestine trade from 111, 125, 126, 164; trade from Minas to, 113, 114, 145, 195; fishermen seek redress, 129; number of French fishermen, 176, 230, 231; lost to France, 260; French leave N.S., for, 82, 95, 335.
- Cape Sambro. Lighthouse at, 371.
- Capon, Peter. Lieutenant. Instructed to collect taxes, 22; services to garrison; capture and ransom, 23; *re* provisions, 57; bills for supplies, 62; *re* fuel and candles, 64; estimate of provisions, 76; memorial for pay, 71, 79.
- Capon, —. Lieutenant of the "Waine," 42.
- Carolina, North. Money rate in, 208.
- Carolina, South. Issues paper money, 1n; money rate in, 208.
- Carruthers, John. Sloop purchased from, 245.
- "Casco." ship. Supplies sent on, 401.
- Caswall, John. Bill in favour of, 25.
- Catherwood, Richard. On Grand Jury, 395-401, 429, 433; paid for clothing, 410, 411.
- Cattle. French trade in, 126, 191; bought to forestall market, 323.
- Caulfield, Thomas. Lt. Gov'r. of N.S. Good management of, 42; clothing for troops, 53, 77, 90, 91, 92, 101; instructions *re* garrison, 54, 55, 57, 65; affairs at Annapolis, 56; garrison bills, 59, 62, 104; sufferings of troops, 61; fuel and candles, 64; money for troops, 66, 67; bills of credit,

- 66, 74; *re* his expenses, 74, 75; complains of hardships, 87, 88; orders survey of garrison and country, 94; muster of his company, 96; Malice of Nicholson, 96; difficulty maintaining garrison, 72, 102; memorial for pay, 71, 79, 104.
- Cavally, Francis. Seizure of the "Dragon," 169.
- Cavenah, Ann. Sentenced and pays fine, 401.
- Chadwick, Joseph. On Jury, 396, 398.
- Chandos, Duke of. Patentee for mines in N.S., 202.
- Chaplain. Salary of, 45.
- Chappell, Robert. Shipmaster. Money received from, 125.
- Chebucto. Afterwards Halifax. Vessels from, 158; trade at, 182; express letters paid at, 282; cash paid at, 283; early name for Halifax, 454.
- "Chester," H.M.S. At Annapolis, 46, 247.
- Chetwynd, John. At Board of Trade meeting, 84; N.S. garrison, 86; *re* garrison bills, 101; conditions in N.S., 83, 88.
- Chienne, Jean. Deputy for Peziquid, 278.
- Chignecto. Maintaining trade, 19; clandestine trade at, 125, 126; trade regulations at, 182; representatives for, 21; provisions at, 57; account of clothing sent to, 91; wheat and cattle from, 113, 119; price of stone quarried at, 127; coal mines at, 183, 185-187, 204; rents from district of, 177, 219; armed vessel for, 272; troops from, defeat New Englanders, 259, 291; number of inhabitants and attack on, 320; repairs to fort, 331; expense *re* expedition to, 344; Gov't. schooners at, 344; unlicensed liquor selling, 394, 395.
- Chimnies. Large number in Annapolis barracks, 23.
- Chip, Elizabeth (alias Burt). Trial of, 434, 435.
- Chip, Samuel. Trial of, 434, 435.
- Chippody, River. Hearth stones cut at, 272.
- Church. Subscriptions for, 192; at Halifax, in use, 319.
- Cider. Liquor sold under name of, 360.
- Clapham, William. To raise volunteers, 282.
- Clark, —. Discharge asked for, 138, 158; gone to N.Y., 158.
- Clergyman. Only one at Halifax, 319.
- Clothing. Amount and cost for garrison, 53; lists and value, 1714, 58; price at Boston, 78, 80; supplied troops, 78; condition of, for troops, 81, 82, 83, 96; amount received, 82; complaints *re*, 84; account for, 90, 91, 92; remaining in stores, 92; great need for, 101; allowance made for, 106.
- Coal. Taken from N.S., 126; export of, 167; application to mine, 183; payment per chaldron, 185; patent to Boston company, 185; list of patentees in mines, 201, 202, 204; account for, Louisburg, 251; mined at Indian Bay, 273.
- Cobb, —. Captain of the "York," 405.
- Cobequid. District representatives, 21; quit rents at, 177, 221; hire of boat paid, 59; trade regulations at, 182.
- Cobham, Lord. No claim to N.S., 182.
- Cockburn, John. Board of trade. *Re* case of Vetch, 73; condition of N.S., 83; Board of Trade meeting, 84; extreme need in N.S., 88; garrison in N.S., 86, 89; garrison bills, 101.
- Cockseidge, James. Ensign. Memorial for pay, 71; to show sample of clothing provided troops, 97.
- Cocquet. A Customs document, 113.
- Codman, John. On Grand Jury, 395, 401, 429, 433.
- Cogsdale, Francis. *Re* fishery, 205.
- Coin. Brass farthing not prohibited, 1; equality of foreign, 1n; Spanish, French and Dutch in American Colonies, 1n; alteration not permitted, 2; value of foreign, 4, 5, 415; rate adopted by Pennsylvania, 4n; Maryland protests rating of, 4n; clipping of, in New England, 7; scarcity of silver, 21; regulation of, 34; none current in N.S., 121, 122; endeavour to lower French, 166; value of, 166; Spanish silver, 211; purchase of, to pay troops, 282, 283; Boston supplies silver, 297; proposal for a base coin stamped for use in N.S., 332, 337; sent for convenience, 337; counterfeiting of silver, 395-401; half pence shipped to N.S., 401.
- Coin. Foreign. Table of values, 5; to reduce to current rate in America, 5; inconvenience caused by, 5; advice for enforcing value, 10; opinion of Council on, 10; Act enforcing rates, 11; proclamation *re*, 13; purchased by bills of credit, 34.
- Coinage. Colonies need common, 3; Order-in-Council recommended for rating, 4; protest on rating of, 4; rates refused, 6; petition against change in rates, 7.
- Cole, Captain. Of ship "Susannah," 343.
- Collier, John. Justice of the Peace, Halifax. 292, 319; at Council, 366, 371, 372, 373, 375, 377, 378, 379, 382, 384, 385, 393, 394, 395, 397, 399, 402, 406, 409, 412, 413, 415, 416, 417, 419, 420, 423, 436, 440, 443, 448, 449, 458, 461, 463, 464.

- Colonial Currency Reprints, 207n.
- Colonies, American. Currency of, 1; early financial conditions, 1n; money variations in, 211; common coinage recommended for, 3; Order-in-Council for rating coin, 3; money value in, 208; paper currency in, 211-215; loans raised by, 215; pay of troops raised in, 263.
- Commission. Rate charged by merchants, 297.
- Compass. Theft of, 434.
- Condy, William. Bill in favour of, 411.
- Connecticut. Gov'r. of, 39; money value in, 210; good standing of currency, 211, 214; counterfeit bills in, 213, 214; emission of bills by, 214; money raised by, 215; issue of money for troops, 265; act to regulate paper money in, 356, 357.
- Connor, John. Establishes ferry, 361, 362.
- Constable. Reward for person assaulting, 283.
- Cooke, Charles. Board of Trade. Case of Vetch, 73; condition of N.S., 83; garrison in N.S., 86; *re* garrison bills, 101.
- Cooke, Christopher. Need in N.S., 88.
- Cooke, John. N.S. garrison, 89.
- Cope, Henry, Major. Issue of paper currency, 172; forms coal mining Co., 184-186; at Council, 185, 189, 196, 202, 204; patentee in mine, 201, 202, 204.
- Corbett, Thomas. *Re* frigate for N.S. coast, 243.
- Corn. Scarcity of, 23; sloop seized with, 23; no exportation of, 56; trade in, 191; St. Johns Indians receive present of, 282; export prohibited, 419, 420, 422.
- Cornbury, Lord. Governor of N.Y. Recommends a common coinage, 3; effects of 1704 Proclamation on coinage, 6; protests change of money rates, 9; instructed to suspend Proclamation on money rates, 9.
- Cornwallis. Hon. Edward. Contract for lumber, 281; cash paid by order of, 283; certificates to be honored at sight, 287; conditions at Halifax, 290; difficulty in obtaining money, 291; applies for money and troops, 291; letter to, *re* Davidson's actions, 293, 309; public market, 294, 333; public confidence in, 295, 325; price of dollars, 298, 299; *re* supply of dollars for N.S., 299, 300, 306, 307; *re* N.S. Bills, 303, 304, 305, 307, 313, 333, 334, 343, 344, 345, 347-351, 354, 355; rate of dollars in N.Y., 309; money from England, 312, 342, 372; audit of accounts, 313; penalty for cutting money, 320, 321, 322; garrison expenses, 330; a currency for N.S., 332, 333; money advanced his Regiment of Foot, 343; draft paid for ransom, 346; large demands for money made by, 317; instructions *re* finance and currency, 337, 338; bread bought by, 352, 357, 358; trade by barter, 353; supplying cash to settlers, 367.
- Cornwallis' Island. Proposed Battery on, 320.
- "Cornwallis." Ship. 284, 285, 286.
- Cosby, Alexander. Major. Trade at Minas, 168; patentee for mines in N.S., 202.
- Cosby, Thomas. Priest petitions, 173.
- Costebelle, Philippe de. Governor Cape Breton. Said to have bribed Indians, 114.
- Cotterell, William. Money rec'd. from, 354; subsistence plan impracticable, 375, 376; at Council, 382, 383, 384, 385, 393, 394, 395, 397, 399, 402, 406, 409, 412, 413, 415, 416, 417, 419, 420, 423, 436, 440, 448, 449, 464.
- Cottnam, Samuel. Shareholder in mines, 204.
- Counterfeiting. Care taken to avoid, 135; severe punishment for, 456; not treason in N.S., 461; trials for, 395-401; abstract of trials for, 400.
- Couper, —. Agent at Plymouth, 166.
- Couriers. Pay for, 282.
- Court, County. At Halifax, 319.
- Court martial. Deserters tried by, 46.
- Court of Assize. Trials for counterfeiting held at, 395-401.
- Court, of Common Pleas. Summons from, 444.
- Court, Special. For collection of debts, 412.
- Court, Supreme. Trials in, 429, 432, 433; trial for theft, 434, 435; Memorial of Grand Jury, 443; cases of counterfeiting, 456; trial for theft, 461.
- Cowie, Robert. Bills in favour of, 334, 345.
- Cowley, William. Engineer. Increase in wages for workmen, 257, 262.
- Cox, Thomas. Money owing to, 161.
- Cox, Captain. In command at Vieux Logis, 405.
- Craddock, George. Shareholder in mines, 204.
- Craft, Daniel Fox. Commissary for New England troops, 31.
- Crafts, Samuel. On jury, 396, 398, 399.
- Crafts, William. On jury, 396, 398, 433, 435.
- Craggs, John. Secretary. Estimate of materials and cost for repairs, 112.

- Crawley, Edmond. Bill in favor of, 347, 348; as J.P., 457.
- Crawley, John. Bills drawn in favor of, 124.
- Crawly, Sir Ambrose. Bill in favour of, 25.
- Credit. For Annapolis garrison, 34; difficult to get, 39, 44; caution to soldiers *re* obtaining, 57; garrison subsisted on personal, 61; improvement of, 130; means of assuring public, 134, 135; and trade of R.I., 213; N.Y. issues bills of, 214; redemption of French notes of, 259-261; certificates, to be honoured at sight, 286; loss of, in Boston, 294; letters of, 295; low state of all, 295; for stores, 301; loss of N.S., 328.
- Credit. Bills of. For N.S., 66; issued by Caulfield, 74; from Boston, 120, 130; exchanged for silver, 278; Boston Merchants and N.S., 337; depreciate in value, 356, 357.
- Credit. Public. Method of improving, 39; ruined at Boston, 49; low state of, 50; emissions and re-emitted bills of, 212; depreciation of Province Bills caused by long, 212; money raised by, 265.
- Credit Notes. Issued for money, 132.
- Creditors. Security for, 141; variation of money to defraud, 211; recovery of assets for, 443, 444, 445.
- Creighton, John. *Re* Collection of debts, 412.
- Cressy, John. Money owing from, 161.
- Croft, Sir Archer. *Re* paper money, 176; *re* trade in N.S., 218.
- Cromwell, Oliver. Grant of Acadia by, 451.
- Crosby, Nicholas. Sells illegal cargo, 170.
- Cross, John, Lieutenant. *Re* fuel and candles, 64; memorial for pay, 79.
- Currency. Of the American Colonies, 1; King alone can fix value of, 1; early—in American colonies, 1n; first issue of paper, 2; standard recommended for all colonies, 3; Proclamation *re* rates of foreign, 4; advice for enforcing Proclamation on foreign, 10; in Acadia, 16; conditions in Mass. Bay, 20; Act *re* use of 17½ cwt. as, 20; French coin the only, 166; finance and exchange in relation to, 135, 136; suggestion for issue of, Paper, 171; instructions for Paper, 172; New England—and other money, 182; estimate for loss in New England, 206; in Dutch colonies, 207; change's made in colonial, 207; essay on, 207n; in Virginia, 211; paper—in British colonies, 211-215; to pay public debts in paper, 212; value of in colonies, 215; value of livres in Massachusetts, 273; paper—to be drawn in, 278; act passed to end paper, 278, 279; to establish a silver, 279; regret loss of old, 295; terms offered for, 315; suggestion for a N.S., 332; instructions *re*, 337, 338; price of flour in New York, 354; prices in New York, 404; difference between Halifax and Boston, 405n.
- Currency, Halifax. Prices in, 404; rating of, 405; the beginning of, 405; N.Y. gain on, 328; by Fleming, 405n; muskets valued in, 429-431, 432; stolen goods valued in, 434; grants for founding, 454.
- Cuthbert, Robert. Clergyman. Lands owned by La Tour's heirs, 193.
- Daigre, Bern. Deputy of Minas, 278.
- Daniel, Henry. Lieutenant. Defence to charges, 141-147; trades with Indians, 145; brings goods from England, 150; to examine provisions, 156; Patentee for Mines in N.S., 202, 204.
- Darroch, ——. Lieutenant. Losses when prisoner, 276.
- Dartmouth, Lord. 9, 38, 39, 41, 49; letters from Vetch, 31, 33; impending trouble from Indians, 45; Annapolis garrison pay list, 45; asked to pay garrison bills, 53.
- Dartmouth. Town of. Ferry from Halifax to, 361, 362.
- d'Audigny, Hubert. Signs treaty *re* Acadia, 452.
- Davidson, Hugh. at Council, 281, 287, 308; goes to Boston, 285; settlers liability for debts, 287, 288; trading on his own account, 292; proposed petition against, 292; represented as merchant, 293; money scarcity due to, 293; supply of dollars, 294-296; explains his conduct, 295; raising money in Boston, 301; *re* supply of dollars, 303; no personal advantage from public money, 309-311; list of amounts paid by, 311; goes to England, 311; *re* N.S. accounts, 318; conditions in N.S., 318; defence to charges *re* Gov't. funds, 324-330; *re* buying cargos, 325, 326; accused of taking premium on public accounts, 326; premium on dollars, 327; public accounts, 333, 334.
- Davis, Andrew McFarland. 207n, 211n.
- Davis, Benjamin. Bill in favour of, 350.
- Davis, Christopher. On jury, 399.
- Davis, Elias. Values provisions, 157; to appraise vessel, 169.
- Davis, John. House valued, 229.
- de Breslay, René Charles. Missionary in Acadia. *re* assets of estate, 173, 174.
- Debt. Of garrison. 81; settlers not liable for previous, 287; suits against settlers for, 335; Court for collecting, 412.

- Debtors. Coming to N.S., freed from previous debts, 287, 288; act *re* absconding, 443, 444, 445; provisions of act *re*, 444.
- Defences. At Halifax, 320.
- Deglass, Oliver. Deputy for River Canard, 278.
- DeGoutin, —. Necessity for card money, 14; card money all withdrawn, 15.
- DeLancy and Watts. Agents. Raise money for N.S., 297; letter to, *re* bills, 299; terms for dollars, 300; money for N.S., 306, 307; bills unpaid, 317; premium on bills from, 327; protest of Bills, 333; Bills drawn in favour of, 345, 410.
- de Monts, Pierre du Guast, Sieur. Establishes Acadia, granted exclusive trade, 450.
- Denys, Nicholas. *Re* limits of Acadia, 452.
- Dernie, —. Buys sloop, 132.
- Deschamps, Isaac. On Jury *re* Counterfeiting, 395-401.
- Deserters. Reward paid for, 46; French aiding, 295.
- Dick, John. Gov't. Agent. Brings settlers from Holland, 318; Bill in favour of, 354.
- "Diligence." Ship. at Annapolis, 274; takes goods to Minas, 275, 277.
- Disney, Colonel, 56.
- Distillery. Prohibited unless licensed, 407.
- Docminique, Paul. Board of Trade, case of Vetch, 73; condition of N.S., 83; *re* N.S. garrison, 86, 89, 101; needs in N.S., 88; no issue of paper money, 176; *re* claim to La Tour's lands, 194.
- Dodge, David. Trial of, *re* counterfeit gold coin, 397, 398, 400.
- Dollars. Supply of. 294-296, 299, 300; rate of exchange on, 296; cost of, 297; price of, 298, 299; economy in supplying, 302; list of bills drawn for 303, 313; quarterly payments in, 306; difficulty in securing supply, 306, 307, 308; rate in N.Y., 308; suggest supply from England, 312; value in sterling, 314, 315; merchants to supply, 315; double premium paid on, 326; exchange rate on, 327; value in N.S., 327, 328; Bills of Exchange preferred to, 328; value of Boston, 328; at par, 328; procured to pay troops, 337; amount sent for subsistence, 372; ransom paid in, 376, 378; purchased in N.Y., to pay troops, 391; paid for Bills of Exchange, 392.
- Dollars, Spanish. Current in N.S., 456; counterfeiting of 456, 457.
- "Dolphin." Ship. 405.
- Donnell, Nathaniel. Captain. Loads coal for Boston, 166, 167; patentee for Mines, 202, 204; bill in favor of, 219, 220; collects trading accounts, 268; protected by troops on trading voyage, 269; to recover Acadian debts, 271; *re* three-pounder gun, 272.
- Donnell, Samuel. Patentee for mines, 202.
- "Dorothy." Ship. 125.
- "Dorset." Ships. Carries troops to N.S., 304.
- Doucet, John. Quit rent paid by, 414.
- Doucett, Francois. Fined, 203.
- Doucett, John. Lieutenant Governor. Arrives at Annapolis, reports on conditions, 110; *re* trade, 114; defence to charges, 141-147; orders survey of provisions, 167; helps priest, 173.
- Douglas, James. Paid for provisions, 25. Commission for, 55, 56; bills drawn on, 50; notes from Summary of, 155.
- Douglass, Samuel. Inventory of estate, 225-227.
- Douglas, Dr. William. Essay on currency 207n, 211n.
- "Dove." Ship. Rum shipped on, 311, 329.
- Downe, William. Bill of exchange, 220.
- "Dragon." Appraisement of ships illegally trading, 25, 169.
- Dudley, Joseph. Governor. Letter relating to currency, 20; payment of troops, 29; regulating coin, 34.
- Dugan, John. Rents received from, 222.
- Dugas, Joseph. Receipts for goods, 275.
- Duglas, Samuel. Merchant. *Re* trade, 111.
- Dunbar, David. Surveyor General. *Re* Waldo's claim to N.S., 183.
- Duons, John. Account owing, 196; account of rents collected, 200, 208, 209, 220.
- Dupont, John. Collection of debts, 412.
- Dupplin, Thomas. Viscount. Letter to, 296, 298; *re* specie, 338; Halifax supplies, 355, 356; bread prices, 357, 358; advanced exchange, 363; subsistence money, 369, 370, 372.
- Dupuy, Jean. Quit rent paid by, 414.
- Durant, Cornelius. Witness to Bond, 456.
- Dutch Currency. 207.
- Duty. Customs. On commodities, 113; paid in New England money, 171.
- Duty, Liquor. On spirituous, 360, 361; farming of, 418, 419, 448, recovery of, 461.

- Dwight, Edmond. On Jury *re* counterfeiting, 395-401.
- Dwight, Joseph. Colonel. Payment of troops raised by, 266.
- Dyke. Estimate for building, 118, 119; cost of projected, 163.
- Dyson, Daniel. Paid for wood, 410, 422; bill in favour of, 422.
- Dyson, John. Merchant. *Re* trade, 111; subscribes to church, 192; shareholder in mines, 204.
- Easson, John. Appraises houses at Annapolis, 230.
- Edgecomb. Paramour and Kimber, Agents. Bills in favour of, 245.
- "Elizabeth." Ship. Coins purchased from master of, 282.
- Ellenwood, Andrew. Money owing from, 161.
- Ellery, William. Value of sloop, 162.
- Elliot, John. To pay in specie or fish, 161.
- Ellison, Robert. Payment of troops, 243.
- "Endeavour." Ship. Loads coal for Boston, 166.
- England. Many settlers from, 290; dollars supplied from, 312; debts contracted in, 336; bedding for troops cheaper in, 465.
- Erskine, James. Ensign. Memorial for pay, 71, 79; defence to charges, 141-147.
- Estate. Assets of Acadian, 173, 174.
- Estimates. Materials and costs for repairs, 112, 123, 162; for building dyke, 118, 119; hire of vessel conveying materials, 119; in sterling, 124; of quit rents, 220; value of fish and oil, 232.
- Evans, John. People refuse to observe money rates, 6.
- Ewer, Robert. Collection of debts, 412.
- Exchange. Money value for, 25; non-payment of bills effect, 35; lower rate on public bills, 35; rate at Boston, 65; garrison allowed benefit of, 109; rate of, 118, 121, 127, 128, 129, 130, 139, 154; currency, 135, 136; profit from, 155; rates in N.S., 165; settled by merchants, 296; in sterling at Philadelphia, 298; amount saved on, 327; between sterling and Boston, 389, 390.
- Exchange. Bills of. Issued in American Colonies, 1n; drawn by Vetch, 27, 30; for garrison at Annapolis, 31; unpaid, 86; payment of, from Annapolis, 100; risk in obtaining, 20; charges *re*, 149; used in trade, 185; for sterling, 219; discounting, for troops pay, 243, 266; draft of, 266; discredit of Gov't., 290; high premium for, 292, 293; selling of public, 297; list of, 303, 304, 305, 333, 334; sold for cash, 305, 344, 354, 355, 379; part payment in dollars, 315; disposal of in Boston, 325; preferred to specie, 328; N.Y. value of, 328; payment of N.S., 331; due Kilby, 331; drawn on gov'rs. orders, 333, 334; difficulty in obtaining cash for, 344; list for payment, 344, 345; given for bread payment, 352; advance in, 363; damages on, 384; interest on protested bills, 385; drawn for purchase of dollars, 391; list of, negotiated for dollars, 392; drawn for money and supplies, 411; list of, for cash and supplies, 422, 423.
- Exchange, Sterling. Rate of, 80, 123, 198; in New England, 169, 221, 228.
- Expenses. Excessive, 33; incurred on trip to Minas, 59; Annapolis garrison, to be paid, 72; incurred by Caulfield, 74.
- Exports. Value of N.S., 181; Act against raw hide, 417, 418, 445, 446; of grain or corn prohibited, 420-422; Act regulating, 423-428; regulations of trade by, 440, 441, 442.
- Eyres, John. On jury *re* counterfeiting, 395-401.
- Fairbanks, Joseph. Bill drawn for, 334.
- "Fair Lady." Ship. 311, 329.
- Fairweather, P. W. Receipt from, 456.
- "Falmouth." Ship, 25.
- Fane, Francis. Board of Trade. *Re* specie, 338; 343; bread prices, 357, 358; advanced exchange, 363; economies in provision supplies, 364, 365, 367; money for N.S., 387, 388; shipment of shoes to N.S., 402.
- Faneuil, David. Of Boston, 74.
- "Favershame." Wreck of ship, 46.
- Fees. For selling liquor, 286; taken by secretary for documents, 143.
- Feilding, Peter. *Re* trade, 111.
- Fences. Bounty paid for stone walls or, 459.
- Ferguson, Arichibald. Merchant. To make up accounts, 75.
- Ferguson, Henry. On grand jury, 429-433.
- Ferry. Act establishing a, 361, 362; passenger fees on, 362; price for baggage carried, 362; amended Act for, 390.
- Fillis, James. On grand jury, 429, 433.
- Fillis, John. On jury, 395-401.
- Finance. Exchange and currency, 135, 136; N.S. overdrawing, 337; instructions *re*, 337, 338; N.S. public account, 1752, 409, 410.

- Fines. For illegal trade, 182; imposed on liquor sellers, 250; paid in sterling, 280; for assisting settlers to desert, 281, 319; pillory and lashes for selling liquor without licence, 288; for cutting silver money, 321; *re* export regulations, 424, 425; for unlicensed distilleries, 407; for exporting corn and grains, 419, 420, 422; unlicensed rum selling at Chignecto, 394, 395.
- Fire Engines. Two at Halifax, 319.
- Fires. 1748-1750, small damage from, 319.
- Fish. Abundance of, 35; export trade in, 156, 184; number of quintals, 190, 191; sent to Spain, 191; amount taken, 1733, 195; amount cured at Halifax, 296; bounty on, 338, 339; Act *re* bounty on, 340, 341, 435, 436; bounty act amended, 341, 342, 437-440, 442, 443; retail price fixed, 342; high price of, 376; bounty discontinued on, 416, 417; export regulations, 423-428; for foreign markets, 425, surveyors appointed, 425, 428; green and pickled, 425, 426; bounty money, 459; bounty for pickled, 460.
- "Fishhawk." Ship. Purchase of, 245.
- Fishermen. Number of French, 230, 231.
- Fishery. Benefits of, 98; encouragement for, 111, 242; and commerce with Boston, 113; catch by American sloops, 126; passports granted for, 150; vessels engaged in, 156; amount from trade in, 159; British boats at Canso, and supplies, 174, 175; at Louisburg, 176; at Canso, 174, 175, 190, 191, 194, 195; scheme for, at Canso, 177-180; ships engaged in whale, 191; statement, 1736, 205; vessels at Canso, 206; trade with foreign ports, 216; and trade in N.S., 216, 217; protection for N.S., 217; exports from the, 218; value of French, 230-232; lost to French, 260; improvement in, 290; value of N.S., 113, 231, 296; profits from, 319; bounty proposed, 338, 339; value of, and restrictions, 453.
- Fitch, Timothy. Bill in favour of, 411.
- Fitzhugh. Ensign. Losses when prisoner, 276.
- Flagg, John. Fishery statement, 205.
- Flanders. Coin value in America, 5.
- Flax. Bounty for growing, 368, 369, 394.
- Fleet. Commodore of. To inspect Garrison, 109.
- Fleming, Horace, A. *re* Halifax currency, 405n.
- Flour. Bartered for rum and molasses, 353; price of, N.Y. currency, 354; failure of supply to French, 355; taken from French, 449; Act regulating sale of 367, 368; penalty for selling, 368; purchase of, 385, 464.
- Floyer, Matthew. Captain. Quit rents paid to, 405, 414.
- Folliard, John. Assault on, 434.
- Forbes, Alexander. Witness to bond, 455.
- Forbes, Major. Engineer at Port Royal, 22, 24, 41.
- Forman, Zebad. Master of sloop; transports neutrals; paid in currency, 405.
- Forrest, John. Shareholder in mines, 204.
- Forts. State of, 97, 98; repairs to, 112, 119, 124, 162, 163, 331; to protect fisheries, 218; Annapolis, only one in N.S., 237; condition of, at Canso, 237; Beausejour, piquetted, 353; French building, 353; at Chignecto, 353; Vieux Logis, 405; quit rents collected at Piziquid, 414.
- Foss, Zachariah. Fishery statement, 205; paid for lumber, 304, 305.
- Foster, Isaac. Master of sloop "Fair Lady," 329; Bill in favour of, 333; price paid for rum by, 330.
- Fotheringham, George. At Council, 366, 371, 372, 373, 375, 377, 378, 379; gone to England, 405.
- Fowls. Value of stolen, 433, 434.
- Foye, William. Provost marshal. Money paid to, 310, 393; *re* counterfeiting trials, 396.
- Franklin, Henry. Debt to, 74.
- Franklin, Michael. Captain of the "Stanhope," 155, 156.
- Fredericksport. Letter sent from, 182.
- Freeman, James. On jury, 399.
- Free Port. For Annapolis Royal, 99.
- French. Transactions with, 24; give trouble in N.S., 88; in attack on Canso, 128; carry on illegal trade, 223; number of fishermen, 230, 231; trade with Indians, 235-237; number of fighting men among, 236; pay for English scalps, 248; activities of, 291; treaties *re* Acadia, 451.
- French Canadians. Attack on Annapolis by, 236.
- French Inhabitants. Leave for Cape Breton, 82; not oppressed, but cared for, 149; carry on clandestine trade, 164; insufficient grain to supply garrison, 167; division of families for collection of taxes, 187; number of, 191; schedule of rents paid by, 200; prices demanded by, 202, 203; estimate of quit rents paid by, 220; paid in silver money, 247; question of sending them from N.S., 250; *re* trade with, 269; grain and wheat bought from, 271; paid for subsisting New England troops, 274; account of goods for, 277; receipt given by deputies for, 278; threatened with massacre, 291; withdrawing to Cape Breton, 335; Act to regulate illegal trading by, 338; selling corn, 419, 420.

- French. Protestants. Settling in N.S., 171, 172; issue of money on land security, 176.
- "Friends Adventure." Ship, 206.
- Frost, John. Fishery statement, 205.
- Frost, Samuel. Commands ship, 115.
- Fuel. Lack of, for garrison, 23; price of, 23, 254; wood and coal for garrison, 57; amount of wood for, 63; provision of, 148; cost of, at Louisburg, 241, 244, 251; high price of wood, 384; firewood exported, 435.
- Fuller, Francis. Major General. Payment of troops under, 243.
- Funds. Provision of, for N.S., 33, 88, 289.
- Fundy, Bay of. Gov't. schooners in, 344.
- Furber, Jethro. *Re* plundering of traders, 133.
- Ferguson, Henry. On jury, 395-401.
- Furs. Value of trade in, 22, 99, 126, 184, 453; taken by Americans, no duty paid, 126; advanced prices in, 145.
- Fytch, Robert. Scheme for fishery at Canso, 1733, 190, 191, 195.
- "Gardiner." Ship. Inventory of, 169, 170.
- Gardiner, Silvester. Surgeon. Bond given to, 455, 456.
- Gardner, Colonel. Bills drawn on, 165.
- "Garland." Ship. Money sent by, 372.
- Garrison, Annapolis Royal. Credits for, 34; credit of, 38, 48, 52; necessity for pay and provisioning of, 38; buildings need repairs, 43; pay for, 45, 52, 66, 70, 71, 84, 86, 98, 105, 107, 117, 211, 252, 270, 271; subsistence of, 49, 51, 54, 55, 61, 62, 64, 76, 79, 83, 100, 102, 227, 228, 229, 240; mutiny threatened, 49, 63; funds for victualling, 50; establishment for 1713, 51, 52; *re* clothing for, 53, 58, 60, 77, 78, 80, 82, 84, 86, 89, 90, 91, 92, 96, 101, 106; cost of, 55, 155; scarcity of medicines at, 56; provisions from Boston, 57; fuel and candle increase, 57, 63; provisions cheaper for, 65; cost and lack of provisions, 71; signatures of officers at, 71; expenses, 72, 74, 105; bills for, 75, 89, 96, 108, 121; petition from, 78; debt for necessaries, 81; money for, 82; condition of, 82, 85, 94, 97, 98, 116, 117, 235-237; supplies inadequate, prices excessive, 83; extreme need in, 86, 87; hardships of, 87, 88; funds provided for, 88, 89; reasons against reduction, 89; muster rolls, 96; immediate need for provisions, 97; number of troops in, 98; refunds to officers asked, 105; orders and instructions for, 108; allowed benefit of exchange, 109; loose conduct, trading and debt in, 122; bad condition of, 122; estimate to repair fort for, 124; ordnance account for, 125; account for contingencies, 125; arrears to be paid, 132; expenses defrayed, 135, 136; answers to charges against, 141-147; pay received by, 144; well supplied with wheat, 148; provisioning of, 165; increased prices distress, 189, 203; petition for bowling green at, 198; difficulty of trading with French, 224; attacks on, by Indians, 235; wages paid volunteer workers, 273; quantity and cost of rum for, 293.
- Garrison, Halifax. 261, 320, 330.
- Garrison. Louisburg. Fuel and clothing, 239, 241, 251; subsistence for, 239, 254; troops paid in specie, 243; expenses of, 245, 246; stoppage in pay, 245; vagrants sent from, 253; threatened mutiny, 255; destitute condition of, 256; augment pay to labourers, 257.
- Garrison, Newfoundland. Cost of, 155.
- Garrow, William. Dollars paid to, 313.
- Gaspé. French fishery at, 231.
- Gaulin, Priest. Receives ransoms paid to Indians, 24.
- Gay, Calvin. Fowls stolen from, 433.
- George I. Memorial from troops in N.S., to, 116, 117; plans for support of Annapolis submitted to, 103-109.
- George II, King of Great Britain. Acts passed under, 395.
- Germans. Arrival at Halifax, 308; to pay passages by labor, 308; provisions for, 374, 380; petition for building materials, 381; in need of money, 411; *re* live stock for, 415; good behavior and industry of, 435.
- Gerrish, Benjamin. Enquiries *re* flour prices, 354; on Grand Jury, 395-401, 429, 433.
- Gerrish and Barrell. Offer Spanish cannon for sale, 255, 270.
- Gerrish, George. On Jury, 431, 433, 435; collection of debts, 412.
- Gertrudenburg. Treaty, 72.
- Gileon, James. To examine provisions, 156.
- Giddings, Captain. Carries despatches, 238.
- Giffard, Jonathan. On jury, 431, 433, 435.
- Gileon, James. To examine provisions, 156.
- Glencross, William. Bill paid to, 25.
- Godet, Pierre. To wait on governor, 166.
- Goodrich, Elizier (Eleazar). Subsistence for Louisburg, 239.
- Gordon, Alexander. Surgeon. Memorial for pay, 71, 79.
- Gordon, George. Agent. 18, 19; bills drawn on, 66; evades accounts, 107.

- Gorham, John. Colonel. Delivery of imported goods at Minas, 274; at council, 281, 294, 335, 338, 342; paid balance due, 304; bill in favour of, 344.
- Gorham, Joseph. Lieutenant. *Re* delivery of imported goods at Minas, 274; instructions *re* delivering goods to Acadians, 275, 277; cash on account of Rangers, 283.
- Gould, King. Agent. Robbed by Indians, 93; patentee for mines in N.S., 202, 204; memorial *re* soldiers' pay, 258; *re* payment for silver advanced, 343; amount paid to, 391.
- Gould, William. *Re* trade, 111.
- Gourdeau, —. Owner of sloop, 23.
- Governor of Nova Scotia. To keep strict accounts, 34; salary, 45.
- Grain. Security to be given on shipments of, 120; order *re* shipping, 126; storage of, 148; trade in, 184; export prohibited, 420-422.
- Grand Jury. Members of, 429, 432.
- Grand Pré. Goods sent to inhabitants, 277.
- Grange, Peter. Fined, 203.
- Granger, Claude. Quit rent paid by, 414.
- Granger, Jean. Deputy for River Canard, 278.
- Grant, John. Petitions for value of house, 457.
- Grant, Robert. Audits public accounts, 458; at Council, 458, 461, 470, 471; bill drawn for, 334.
- Granville, Sir Bevil. Governor of Barbadoes. *Re* foreign exchange, 10.
- Great Britain. New England reduced in money by returns for, 34; postage to N.S., from, 219.
- Green, Benjamin. At Council, 281, 287, 308, 314, 316, 320, 322, 323, 335, 338, 342, 347, 352, 366, 371, 372, 373, 375, 377, 378, 379, 384, 382, 383, 385, 393, 394, 395, 397, 399, 402, 409, 412, 413, 415, 416, 417, 419, 420, 423, 436, 440, 443, 448, 449, 458, 461, 463, 464; public accounts examined, 309-312; salary paid, 313; to merchants and money, 314; terms offered merchants, 315; appointed Treasurer, 332; order to Treasurer for payment, 393.
- Green, George. Value of sloop, 162.
- Green, Joseph. On jury, 395-401.
- Green, Samuel. Merchant. *Re* trade, 111; supplies lumber, 121.
- Greenoake, Thomas. On Jury, 399.
- Grenville, Hon. James. Supply of specie, 294; fuel prices, 435; *re* specie, 338, 343; supplies for Halifax, 355, 356; advance in exchange, 363; economies in supplying provisions, 364, 365, 367; subsistence money, 369, 370, 372; money for N.S., 387, 388.
- Grindstone Island. Hearth stones cut at, 272.
- Groundman, Martin. Defence to charges, 141-147.
- Grow, Edward. Master of sloop with provisions, 240.
- Guercheville, Marquis de. Granted land in Acadia, 450.
- Gulson, —. *Re* Waldo's claim to N.S., 183.
- Gunter, Thomas. Bills in favour of, 304, 334, 344, 345.
- Guon, Peter. A Spaniard, sentenced for thefts, 203.
- Hadley, Samuel. Warrant for arrest, 413, 414.
- Hale, Captain. At Piziquid, 405.
- Halifax. General Assembly, security of creditors, 141; provisions for, 290, 316, 356, 359, 360, 373, 404, 449; trading in rum and molasses, 293; fish exports and prices, 296, 335, 342; negotiations with merchants, 315; fee for liquor retailers, 318; disorderly houses, 318; bricks made at, 319; fires at, 319; County Court, 319; church finished, 319, Swiss settle at, 319; defences at, 320; price of lumber, 326; cause of specie scarcity, 328; complaint *re* garrison expenses, 330; trade with Louisburg, 353; ferry established, 361, 362; advance in exchange, 363; flour sales regulated, 367, 368; lighthouse for, 371; money loan to Gov't., 375; conditions at, 289, 290, 405; founding and growth, 289, 290, 319, 334, 405, 454; public market and prices, 294, 323, 324, 376; price of bread, 357, 358, 363; shoes for labourers, 401, 402; trials for counterfeiting held, 395-401; rating of currency, 405; unlicensed distilleries prohibited, 407; beer bounty continued, 408; value of muskets, 429, 432; Acadians sent from, 449; acquisition and trade of, 450-454.
- Halifax, George Montague, Earl of. Money for N.S., 294, 338, 343, 387, 388, 401; *re* condition of N.S., 318-320; supplies for N.S., 355, 356, 364, 365, 367; advance in exchange, 363; *re* subsistence money, 369, 370, 372; fuel prices, 435; settlers for N.S., 454; overdraft for N.S., 466.
- Hall, James, on Grand Jury, 429, 433.
- Hamilton, Catherine. Licenced to sell liquor, 250.
- Hamilton, John. Lieutenant. Shareholder in mines, 201, 202, 204; ransom paid for himself and others, 346, 352.
- Hamilton, Major. Governor of Placentia, 252.

- Hamilton, Otho. Ensign. For fuel and candles, 64; memorial for pay, 71, 79; defence to charges, 141-147; at Council, 167, 185, 188, 189, 196, 202, 203, 204, 208.
- Hamilton, William. Lieutenant. *Re* capture by Indians and ransom, 287.
- Hancock, Honora. Ransom paid for, 376, 378.
- Hancock, Thomas. Agent. Money for N.S., 291, 292, 411.
- Handfield, John. Captain. Defence to charges, 141-147; patentee for mines, 202, 204; to buy wheat at Minas, forwards despatches, 282; commands at Annapolis, 405.
- Harbart, East. Ensign. Memorial for pay, 71, 79.
- Harrington, Lord. Patentee for Mines, 202.
- Harris, Giles. On juries, 395-401, 429, 433.
- Harris, John. Fishery statement, 205.
- Harris, William. On jury, 396, 398.
- Harrison, John. Chaplain. Memorial for pay, 71, 79; 110; at Council, 120; in England, 142.
- Hart, John. Patentee for mines, 202.
- Harvey, Lieutenant. Receives pay, 31.
- Harvey Seth. Money received from, 348.
- Havre de Grace. Fishing ships from, 231.
- Hawkins, William. Sergeant. Testifies *re* clothing, 85.
- Hay. Bounty for, 368, 369, 406, 459.
- Hay, Charles. Captain. On Grand Jury, 393, 429, 433.
- Hayes, Lewis. Money paid to, 210.
- Hearth Stones. Cut at Shepody and price paid, 272.
- Heathcote, Caleb. Merchant, petition of, 111.
- Hedges, Sir Charles, 57.
- Hemp. Bounty for 368, 369.
- Henley, Sir Robert. Opinion *re* counterfeiting case, 461.
- Henry IV of France. 450.
- Henshaw, John. Captain and J.P. Redress for losses at Canso, 129; brings prisoners to Annapolis, 129; plundered at Canso, 133.
- Henshaw, Joshua. Scarcity of money, 94.
- Herbert, Ensign. Receives pay, 31.
- Herbert, Emanuel. Quit rent paid by, 414.
- Heron, Captain. Bills drawn by, 258.
- Hey, Lord. Patentee for mines in N.S., 202.
- Hick, George. Blacksmith. Letter telling of success in N.S., 284.
- Hickman, James. Master of sloop "Diligence," 274.
- Hide, Thomas. Appraises houses at Annapolis, 230.
- Hides, Raw. Export prohibited, 417, 418; marking of, and price for viewing, 446; Act to prevent damaging, tanning and export of raw, 445, 446.
- Hill, General. Troops under, 33, 36; augmentments regiments, 37; *re* Indians at garrison, 39; loss of men under, 61.
- Hill, Roger. On jury, 398.
- Hills, Daniel. On jury, 399.
- Hinshelwood, Archibald. Currency prices, 404; account of expenses incurred by, 436, 437.
- Hoar, Jonathan. On Grand Jury, 399, 429, 433.
- Hobby, Sir Charles. 17, 18, 19; given account of transactions with french, 24; pay not drawn, 29; to act as deputy, 33; asks appointment as Governor of N.S., 73.
- Homens, Richard. *Re* clandestine trade, 184.
- Homer, John. Bill drawn for, 333.
- "Hopewell." Ship. Loads coal, 166.
- Hopson, Peregrine Thomas. Account of losses by English prisoners, 276; payment of troops, 243; finance and subsistence at Louisbourg, 254, 267; subsistence money, 369, 370, 375, 376, 406; providing for German settlers, 380; provisions imported from Boston, 382; value of half pence, 382; cutting of pistareens, 383; troops protest high prices, 384; damages on protested Bills, 385; yearly supply of specie, 386, 387, 388; Mint cannot make half pence for N.S., 391; bills drawn by, 392; Order to Treasurer, 393; land bounty act, 394, 395, 409; advised of coin and supply shipments, 401, 402; allowances for settlers, 404; hay bounty Act, 406; money sent to, 1752, 409.
- Horseman, John. Lt. Colonel. At Council, 281, 287, 294, 308, 314, 316, 320, 322, 323, 335, 338, 342, 347, 352.
- Horton, William. To receive licence money, 318.
- Hospital. To be erected at Louisbourg, 233.
- Houses. Number built in Halifax, 319; value of, at Annapolis, 229.
- Hovey, John. Master of a sloop. Trial for murder, 432; escape from jail, 433.

- Hovey, Joseph. Mariner on sloop, 432.
- How, Edward, Captain. His ships hired to carry troops, 168; appraises houses at Annapolis, 230; At Council, 238, 281; amount paid at Minas by, 277; paid for stores, 304, 305.
- Howe, John, Forwards bills to Treasury, 32; bills drawn by Vetch, 33; report on bills, 34; clothing account shortages, 91, 92.
- Huchenson, Humphrey, Lieutenant. Memorial for pay, 71, 70.
- Hucheson, Archibald. *Re* garrison in N.S., 86.
- Hunter, Brigadier. Gov'r. N.Y., 41; refuses clothing for troops, 84, 86.
- Hunter, Thomas. Bill drawn for, 333.
- Hunting. Order passed regulating, 126.
- Hurd, Jacob. On Jury, 395, 429, 433.
- Hurd, James. Bill drawn for, 333.
- Hurry, Matthew. Punished for theft, 199.
- Hutchinson, Thomas. Letter enclosed from, 56; value of his house, 229; payment of troops, 265.
- "Huzza." Ship. 320.
- Hyde, Edward. Account for supplies, 64.
- Iberville, Pierre Le Moyne, Sieur d'. Fishing off N.S., 87.
- Imports. From Europe, 454.
- Indians. Warned against molesting English, 17; first issue of paper money for war with, 21; to form part of garrison, 38; company recruited, 43; intend making trouble, 45; provided for, 53; care taken in trade with, 57; refuse to trade, 88; plunder fishing vessels, 95; attack Canso. 128, 143; threaten and attack Canso. 131; plunder traders, 133; demand trading licences, 133, 134; presents to, 151, 182; truck house for, 189; estimated number of, 192; raid sloop, 206; money raised for war with, 215; premiums offered for scalps, 228, 248; Acadian's trade with, 235-237; attacks on garrison, 235; secrecy in movements of, 243; attack by, 248; allied with French, 259; of Six Nations incited to make trouble, 261; present of corn for, 282; premium paid for dead, 281, 282; condition of, in Acadia, 290, 453; certificate for pay, 304; kill four men, 335; ransoms paid to, 346; 378.
- Indian Bay, Cape Breton. Colliery at, 273.
- Informers. To receive half the fines, 442.
- Ingoldsby, Colonel. Publishes proclamation on money rates, 7.
- Ingolles, William. On jury, 431.
- Inman, R. Bill drawn for, 334.
- Ireland. Settlers to be encouraged to come from, 35; clothing for troops at Kinsale, 84.
- Italy. Fish and oil sold to, 232.
- Ivers, Thomas. Bill in favour of, 333.
- Ives, Benjamin. Order on Treasurer, 393.
- Jackson, Ephraim. Fishery statement, 205.
- Jackson and Usher. Bills drawn in favour of, 345, 351.
- Jackson, William. On jury 395-401.
- Jamaica, 34; money value in, 211.
- James, Ann. Licensed to sell liquor, 250.
- James Town, Virginia. French settlers go to, 451.
- Jeffry, Commissary. Delivers candles, 31.
- Jeffreyson, John. Lieutenant. *Re* fuel and candles, 64; memorial for pay 71, 79.
- Jenkins, ———. sold sloop at Canso, 132; sells salt and loads coal, 158.
- Jennings, Joseph. Merchant. *Re* trade, 111; supplies timber, 121.
- Jenny's River. Stone and slate from, 126, 127.
- Jenyns, Soame. (Bd. Trade) overdraft for N.S., 466.
- Jephson, John. Captain. *Re* fuel and candles, 64; clothing brought by, 65, 91, 92; memorial for pay, 71, 79; patentee for mines, 202; offers reward, 205; bill drawn for, 334.
- Jerseys, The. Money value in, 210.
- Johonnet, Daniel. Merchant. Bill drawn on, 155.
- Jolly, Isaac. Assault and murder of, 430, 431, 432, 433.
- Jones, Ichabod. Bill drawn for, 334.
- Jones, Stephen. Master mariner. Recompense for theft, 203, estimate of losses, 206.
- Jones, William. *Re* fishery, 205.
- Judicature, Court of. None established, 146.
- Jury. Members of, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 429, 433, 435.
- Keating, John. *Re* fuel and candles, 64; memorial for pay, 71, 79.
- Keddy, Alexander. On jury, 398.
- Kempland, Agnes. Licensed to sell liquors, 250.

- Kennedy, Pat. Fishery statement, 205.
- Kilby, Christopher. Agent. Letter of credit on, 285; supplies money and stores, 291; bills drawn on, 296, 317, 327, 333, 334, 343, 344, 345, 347-351, 392, 411, 422, 423; instructions *re* money to, 306, 307; accounts paid by, 313; memorial *re* payment, 331; complaints against, 333; *re* charges made against, 337, 338; subsistence money, 372; sends accounts and vouchers to Board of Trade, 389, 390; arms, half pence and supplies shipped by, 401.
- Kilby. Death of, agent at Louisbourg, 244.
- King, Charles. On jury, 395-401.
- Kirkwood, James. Bill in favour of, 422.
- Kneeland, Bartholomew. On Grand Jury, 429, 433.
- Knowles, Charles. Captain. Cost of fuel, 241; draws on ordnance for money, 242; specie sent to Louisbourg, 244; difficulty in obtaining money, 249, 250; scarcity of cash 252; specie used in trade, 254; provisions for Louisbourg, 255-256; pay for troops in N.S., 263; *re* Mass. Assembly paying troops, 264; effort to raise money, 265.
- Labour. Price paid for, 257, 308; pay for King's works, 316; wages paid German, 318; conditions in N.S., 381.
- Lackeman, Arelas. Fishery statement, 205.
- Lackeman, Tobias. Fishery statement, 205.
- La Corne, chevalier de, at Chignecto with troops, 291.
- Laby, Henry. Robbed of money, 462.
- "La Loire". Transport. With supplies for Acadia, 16.
- Land. Patenting of vacant, 44; for settlers, 171, 172; grant condition unfulfilled, 295; bounty on, 368, 369, 394, 406, 409, 459; offered to settlers, 454.
- Landry, Abraham. Deputy for Piziquid, 278; quit rent by by, 414.
- Landry, John. Collector for Minas district, 20, 22.
- Landry, Peter. Collector for Minas district, 20, 414.
- Lascelles. Colonel. Cash for building purposes, 233.
- La Tour, Charles Saint Etienne. Letters Patent of, 192-194.
- La Vache, François. Paid for beef, 304.
- Lawrence, Charles. Lt. Gov'r. At Council, 281, 287, 352, 366, 373, 375, 377, 378, 379, 382, 383, 384, 385, 393, 394, 396, 397, 399, 406, 412, 413, 415, 416, 417, 419, 420, 436, 443-448, 449; subsistence plan impracticable, 375, 376; condition of Lunenburg settlers, 402-404; appointed Governor of N.S., 405; special court for debt collections, 412, 413; warrant for arrest of debtor to Gov't., 413, 414; purchase of live stock, 415; bounties discontinued, 416, 417; exports from N.S., 417, 418, 419, 420-422, 423-428, 446-448; letter to, *re* price of fuel, 435; liquor licences and duties, 448, 449, 460, 462, 464; cost of local provisions, 449, 450; petition for value of house removed by, 457; memorial *re* theft of dollars, 461; high cost of bedding at Boston, 465; notified of overdraft, 466.
- Le Basque. Frenchman. 23.
- Le Blanc, Anthony. Collector for Minas, 20; paid for boat hire, 59.
- Le Blanc, Bernard. Patentee for mines, 202.
- Le Blanc, François. Deputy for Minas, 278.
- Le Blanc, John. Quit rent paid by, 414.
- Le Blanc, Michael. Deputy for Minas, 278.
- Le Blanc, Peter. Advances ransom for capon, 23.
- Le Blanc, René. Patentee for mines, 202; provisions for, 269; supplied troops at Minas, 275; allowance for house, 277; receipt signed by, 278.
- Le Fonds, ————. Claimant for seized goods, 171.
- Le Loutre, Jean-Louis. Abbe. Active at Chignecto, 291, 304.
- Le Mercier, Andrew. Proposals for settlers made by, 171, 172; imported goods at Minas, 274.
- Le Mercier, Bartholomew. Account goods sent Acadians, 277.
- Letters of marque. Postage rates on, 217.
- Levy and Franks. Refuse to fill orders, 352, 358, 359.
- Levy, Moses. Bill drawn for, 334, 349.
- Lewis, Benjamin. On jury, 399, 431.
- Lewis, John. Private. Testifies *re* clothing, 85.
- Lewis, Mrs. Writes of conditions in Halifax, 292.
- Licence. Liquor. Fee for, 286, 309, 318, 339; account of sales required, 339, 341; to be shown by a sign, 388.
- Lighthouse. Lottery to raise funds, 371.
- Limestone. Brought from Boston, 319.
- Lindsay, James. Lieutenant. Memorial for pay, 71, 79.

- Liquor, regulations *re* retailing, 248, 249, 288; licence required to sell, 280, 286, 318, 339; penalty for unlicensed selling, 280, 288, 438, 439, 440, 443; bondsmen for retailers, 318; sales accounts required, 341; names of retailers of, 250; sales account to be rendered, 339; sold as cider, 360; penalty for smuggling, 360, 361; hours for landing, 361; amended act *re* debt for, 363; account of imports and duty imposed, 345, 346; dealers must erect signs, 388, 463; regulations for exports, 424; act to be read yearly, 440; duties on, 407, 418, 419, 435, 436, 437-440, 448; licensing of dealers in, 463, 464; Bonds of retailers paid, 460.
- Livingston, Major General John Expense of journey, 32; levy money for, 39; company of Indians, 39, 43, 46; memorial for pay, 71, 79.
- Livres. Paid by inhabitants, 22; certificates for silver, 304; draft paid in, 352.
- Loans. Raised by colonies, 215.
- Loan Offices. Existence in some colonies of public, 1n.
- Lockman, Finalia. Memorial of, 455.
- Lockman, Leonard. Surgeon. Bill drawn for, 333; claim for refund of money, 455, 456.
- Lothrop, Simeon. Subsistence for Louisbourg, 239.
- Lottery, for lighthouse; number of tickets sold, 371.
- Louisbourg. French trade in cattle to 126; clandestine trade, 157, 158, 223, 225; account of vessels trading at, 158; number of fishing vessels, 176; garrison at, 192, 234, 239, 243, 254; supplied by French, 224; value of French fishery, 230; financing of, 232; hospital for, 233; cost of fuel at, 241, 251; conditions at, 241; specie for, 244; houses, boats, fishing supplies for, 242; poor condition of land at, 242; commerce of, 242, 355; contingent expenses at, 245, 246; difficulty in obtaining money, 249, 250; scarcity of cash at, 252; provisions for, 255; finances at, 267; people come to Halifax, from, 281; price of rum at, 329; *re* trading with, rather than Halifax, 332; trade with Halifax, 353; ships flour to N.Y., 353, 355.
- Lownds, William. Excessive bills for Annapolis, 33; *re* letter from, 34.
- Low, ————. Sold sloop and cargo, 158.
- Lumber. Amount and costs for forts, 112, 121; price of, 119, 127, 140, 281, 291; resources of trade in, 159; cost of, for building at Chebucto, 283; large amount for sale, 326; trade in logwood, 408; export regulations, 423, 424, 427, 428; fraud in selling, 426, surveyor of, appointed, 426, 427, 428; value of N.S., 453.
- Lunenburg. Conditions at, 402, 403, 404; progress in building slow, 403; pay for labour at, 403; provisions for, 403, 404, 450, 464.
- Lynn, Francis. Agent at Annapolis, 54; evades accounts, 107.
- Lynn, Samuel. *Re* letter from, 54.
- Machet, John. Ship master. Brings money, 372.
- Maclister, Mary. Licenced to sell liquor, 250.
- Macqueen, Donald. Shareholder in mines, 204.
- Magee, William. On jury, 395-401, 429, 433.
- Mangeant, Francis. Rents received from, 220.
- Manican, François. Acadian, 174.
- Manthorne, William. Proprietor of ferry, 390.
- Manufactures. State of, in N.S., 195.
- Maps. Incorrect, of N.S., coast, 159.
- Marble. Supply of, 35.
- Marble Head. Fishing at, 296.
- Market. At Halifax. Established for public use, 294; against forestalling, 323; act regulating, 323, 324, 378; provisions for sale at public, 359, 360; prices at, 376; cattle sold on vessels or in, 377, 378.
- Markham, William. Subsistence plan, 375, 376.
- Marlborough, Duke of. Letter to *re* Ordnance bills, 138, 140.
- Martin, Matthew. Instructions *re* taxes, 22.
- Martin, William. Lieutenant. Accounts and vouchers, 389, 390; cash for sundries bought by, 283; contracting for lumber and sloop, 284; detained at Boston, 285; brings supplies to Halifax, 285; memorial, for owners of sloops, 286; accounts kept by, 294; refused advance of money, 294; value of transactions, 298; his transactions examined, 311; dollars bought by, 327; Bills sent to, 329.
- Martyn, Samuel. Bill of exchange, 219.
- Maryland. Protests coinage rate, 4n; money value in, 208, 210.
- "Mary Madeleine." Ship. Value of, 161.
- Mascarene, Paul. Instructions to Minas inhabitants, 21; pay for trip to Minas, 59; verification of accounts, 59; at Council, 120, 156, 185, 188, 189, 196, 202, 204; buys lumber for fort, 121; letter to Ordnance, 123; estimate repairs to fort, 123, 124, 162, 163; purchase of flints, 134; means of assuring public credit, 134, 135; *re* bills, 138; unjust accusations against, 145; good character of, 149; postage rates, 217, 219; receipt for dues to the Crown, 221; ac-

- counts of rents and fines, 222; letter to, *re* valuation of houses, Annapolis, 230; Acadians trading with enemy, 235-237; supplies from Boston, 238; increase in liquor prices, 240; price of firewood, 254; sale of Spanish cannon, 255; memorial *re* Acadian accounts to, 268; traders from New England, 271, 272; payment of trading accounts, 272, 273; instructions *re* imported goods, 274; Gov't. debts paid Acadians, 275, 276; amount paid for garrison, 283.
- Mason, Durham. Estimate of building supplies, 119.
- Massachusetts. First to issue paper money, 1n; debt in 1690, 2; issue of printed bills, 2; taxation of inhabitants of, 2; rating of foreign coinage, 4; currency conditions in, 20; first order *re* money issued in 1697, 20; Assembly issues orders *re* money, 20; effect of paper money, 21; Assembly answers Vetch, 28; not to pay volunteer soldiers, 29, 32; stores for troops at Annapolis Royal, 30; bills of credit for N.S., 66; issue of paper money, 93; scarcity of money, 102; speech *re* money to General Assembly, 102; number of inhabitants, 155; claimed N.S., 191; currency in, 211; coin and barter, trade values, depreciated currency in, 212; emissions and re-emitted bills of credit, 212; raises money, 215; illicit trade from, 225; Governor declares war against Indians, 228; distressed state of people 260; capture of Cape Breton by, 261; Assembly refuses pay for troops, 264, 265; unable to raise money, 265; Act to regulate paper money, 356, 357; counterfeit coins from, 397.
- Masson, Peter. Lieutenant. Memorial for pay, 71, 79.
- Mathews. Captain. 17.
- Mauger, Elizabeth. Dollars received from, 303.
- Mauger, Joshua. Bills in favor of, 349, 411; suppling provisions, 373; paid for molasses, 410.
- Mauger, Matthew. Commander of the "Southampton," 155; to appraise ship, 169, 170; *re* clandestine trade, 184.
- Maurpen, Captain. Said to have fitted out Spanish ship, 217.
- Maxwell, Andrew. On jury, 397, 398.
- Maxwell, George. Bill in favor of, 246.
- McClure, Samuel. On Grand Jury, 429, 433.
- McDermott, John. Assault and murder, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433.
- McKowen, Alexander. On Grand Jury, 429, 433.
- McNamara, Mathew. On Jury, 433, 435.
- Meadows, Sir Philip. Letter to Cornbury, 9; report on Annapolis garrison, 109.
- Measure. Half bushel to be standard, 187.
- Meat. Price of, at Halifax, 289, 290.
- Mediterranean. N.S. trade with, 125.
- Medlicot, Mrs. Money paid to, 310.
- Melançon, Peter. Collector of Minas district, 20, 21.
- Memorials. From officers *re* pay, 28, 70, 71; on state of garrison, 48; for increase of fuel and candles, 63; from N.S. troops, 116, 117; from troops *re* high prices, 384.
- Mercer, James F. *Re* payment of troops, 243.
- Merchandise, from England, 145, 148.
- Merchants. Issue notes in American colonies, 1n; press for payment of bills, 32; petition of Annapolis, 110, 111; to supply muskets, 134; give credit for stores, 297; value of transactions by, 298; meeting of, *re* money, 314; and credit certificates, 314, 315; cargos offered to, 326; memorial *re* fish bounty, 338, 339; profit from Bills of Exchange, 328; opinion *re* yearly supply of half pence, 387.
- Merrill, J. Report on Annapolis garrison, 109.
- Metals. Use of base, 395, 398, 399.
- Mexico. Coin value in America, 5.
- Militia. Establishment in N.S., 369, 405.
- Miller, William. Collects trading accounts, 268.
- Milliken, Josiah. On Jury, 395-401, 431, 433, 435.
- Minas. Inhabitants to assemble at, 19; trade at, 19, 113, 114, 168, 182; present to governor from inhabitants, 20; petition from, 22; corn shipped from, 23; provisions from, 57; money used on trip to, 59; sloops carry wheat from, 114; grain from, 120; clandestine trade at, 125, 126; sloop plundered by Indians at, 133; to prevent trade in cattle from, 126; rents collected at, 177, 193, 221; defeat of New England troops at, 259; survey made by Morris, 272; payment for provisions at, 274; goods sent to inhabitants, 277; deputies sign receipt for goods, 278; pay of soldiers kept at, 282; cost of erecting fort at, 283; quit rents paid at, 414, 416.
- Minerals. Abound in Nova Scotia, 35.
- Mines. Shareholders in coal, 201, 202, 204.
- Mint. Proposed for New York, 3.
- Missing, Thomas. Contractor. Supplies provisions, 155, 160, 165.

- Mitchell, George. Shareholder in mines, 202, 204.
- Mitchell, James. Money paid to, 313.
- Mitford, James. Adjusts accounts, 160.
- Mobbs, George. Super cargo, 132.
- Molasses. Price of, 258, 329, 410; quantity used, 293; direct importation of, 345; bartered for flour, 353.
- Molesworth, James. Garrison bills, 101.
- Molesworth, Robert. Board of Trade. *Re* case of Vetch, 73; hears condition of N. S., 83; Board of Trade meeting, 84; evidence *re* clothing, 85; garrison in N.S., 86, 89; extreme need in N.S., 88.
- Molineaux, Michael. On Jury, 397.
- Monckton, Robert. At Council, 412, 413, 415, 416, 417, 419, 420.
- Money. No coined money; notes used, 15, 120; plenty in Acadia, 16; means for circulating, 16; paid at 15 dwt., 20; inhabitants send peltry, 21; garrison expenses, 24, 82, 105, 117, 244, 264, 282; paid workmen, 25; for subsistence, 25, 369, 370, 372, 373, 375, 376, 387, 388, 406, 409, 410; levy, for Indians, 39; worn out bills, 48; scarcity of, 64, 92, 93, 102, 325, 332; to recall, 65; instructions for use, 66; due Borland, 77; repairs to forts, 112, 113; bills of credit, 120; Ordnance account, 125; credit notes, 132; payments in ready, 138, 152; estimates in Boston and sterling, 162; lent on land security, 171, 172; interest on, 172; estimate of fishery value in, 207; values of, 208, 210, 279, 298; variety used, 211; heavy and light, 211; fraud over exchange, 211; depreciation of, 211, 262; pieces of eight, 211, 408; emissions of, 212, 213; counterfeit, 213, 391, 395-401; fluctuations caused by trade, 215; new tenor paper, 228; for building purposes, 233; at Louisburg, 233, 249, 250, 252; provisions valued in, 273; taken from English prisoners, 276; paid for dead Indians, 281; voted for N. S., 289, 299, 300, 388, 409, 454, 466; for provincial needs, 291; scarcity and mismanagement, 293; difficulties in N.S., 296, 297, 298; Davidson and public, 309-311; for use of poor, 318; amount of private, 320; penalty for cutting, 320; Pistareens, 320, 321, 322; state of matters in N.S., 332; methods for securing, 333, 334; drawn out of province, 338; raised for fish bounty, 339; raised by duties, 340, 341; advanced by Gould, 343; paid for ransoms, 346; bills sold for, 347-351, 355, 379; raised by lottery, 371; raised by Gov't. Bills, 374, 375; transactions in silver, 376; value of half pence, 382; value by weight, 383; yearly supply of pence, 386, 387; Mint too busy to make half pence for N.S., 391; Spanish, in trade, 408; replacing dollars, 409; bills drawn for supplies, 411; 422, 433; owing Gov't, 413, 414; grant for live stock purchase, 415; bounties discontinued for lack of, 416, 417; bond stated in N.S., 455; paid for medicines by surgeon, 455; rent stated in, 457; theft at Fort Cumberland, 461, 462.
- Money, New England. French paid in, 24; ransoms paid in, 24; and exchange values, 25, 109, 118, 121, 139, 169, 207, 228, 389; use of, 59; cost of provisioning in, 62, 65, 157; garrison allowances, 64, 65, 82, 144; used in N.S., 64, 155, 211; for transportation, 115; price of materials in, 119, 140, 163; security for grain in, 120; payment for timber, 120; values in, 120, 161, 182, 273, 274-275; advance for repairs made in, 124; Ordnance account in, 125; payments made in, 136; accounts shown in, 154; appraisement of vessels and cargos in, 169, 170; customs duties paid in, 171; paid for title to N.S., 183; subscriptions for church in, 192; discount on, 199, 200; security given in, 203; in proportion to sterling, 203; reward in, 205; fishery value in, 207; postage rates in, 217; estimate of quit rents in, 220; inventory in old tenor, 225-227; depreciation and increased prices, 256, 257, 262; wages paid in, 269; to be called in, 278; difficult to obtain, 290.
- Money, French. Use of card, 13, 14, 15, 16; used in N.S., 21, 59; taken at Canso, 131; trade paid in, 182; livres used, 191, 222, 277, 304, 346, 352, 414; paid for supply bills, 259; redemption of notes, 259-261; provisions paid for in, 273; paid in quit rents, 415.
- Money, Paper. Issues of, 1n, 21, 93; advantage and disadvantage, 21; Mass., effect of, 21; only currency in New England, 34; instructions for issue of, 172, 176; and exchange, 207; value of colonial, 210; of public credit, 211; first emission of, in Mass., 212; loan trade in, 213; negotiations in Rhode Is., 213; depreciation of, 215, 256, 257; to be drawn in, 278; Act abolishing, 279; to regulate issue of, 356, 357.
- Money. Silver. Little in Boston; much in England, 20; rate of interest on, 172; value of, 212, 223, 228; rise in price, 215, 216; supplies paid for in, 247; rate of exchange, 251; given for bills of credit, 278; coins from Boston, 297; penalty for cutting, 320, 321; Gould seeks repayment, 343; current in N.S., 456, 457.
- Money. Sterling. Exchange values, 25, 109, 118, 219, 296, 298, 301; estimate of materials in, 124; accounts in, 125, 154; prices in, 126; prices of provisions in, 155; price of materials in, 163; rent of vessel in, 168; value of N.S. exports in, 181; variations from, 211; depreciation of in colonies using paper currency, 215; estimate of quit rents in, 220; cost of postage in, 221; livres at discount in, 222; value of old

- tenor and, 277, 278, 279, 314; fines paid in, 280; Boston merchants and, 290; value of rum for Annapolis in, 293; value of N.S. fishery in, 296; supplied quarterly for N.S., 306; amount paid by Davidson, 311; demand made for, 317; where procured, 328; amount sent to N.S., 337; amount paid for bread, 352; fowls valued in, 433, 434; account for personal services, 435, 436.
- Monk, James. Money paid to, 310; testimony *re* prices made to, 354.
- Monson, Lord John. Trade and fishery in N.S., 218.
- "Montague." Ship. Carries despatches, 254.
- Moody, Colonel. Taking troops to Newfoundland, 84.
- Moody, Stephen. Wages paid to, 313.
- Moor, John. Trial of, 433, 434.
- Moor, Samuel. Colonel. Subsistence for Louisburg, 239.
- Moore, William. On Jury, 396, 398.
- Morris, Charles. Surveyor. Survey of Bason of Minas by, 271, 272, 275; instructions to, 272, 273; delivery of goods to Acadians, 275; money paid to, 304, 310; *re* special Court, 412; on Grand Jury, 429, 433; to audit public acc'ts., 458; at Council, 458, 462, 463, 464, 465.
- Morris, Henry. Fishery statement, 205.
- Mulcaster, John. Paymaster. *Re* garrison debt, 81; to furnish accounts, 107.
- Murder. Trial for, 429-431.
- Murdoch, Beamish. History of N.S., 128n, 166n, 168n, 177n, 183n, 198n, 203n, 210n, 228n, 273n, 277n, 281n, 286n, 289n, 355n, 376n, 388n, 405n, 449n, 454n.
- Muskets. Theft of, 429-431; value in currency, 432.
- Musquash Cove, N.B. Price of lime stone from, 127; assault on sailor at, 429-431, 432.
- Muster Rolls. Annapolis Royal garrison, 1715, 95, 96; sent to England, 129.
- Mutiny. Threatened at Annapolis, 63.
- "Nancy." Ship. Brings settlers, 319.
- "Nancy and Sally." Ship. Trading in N.S., 429, 430, 431, 432.
- Nathans, Nathan. Money received from, 348.
- Neal, John. Mariner on sloop, 432.
- Nell, Anthony. Ensign. Petition for pay, 79.
- Nelson, John. Claim to N.S., 182.
- "Neptune." Ship. Settlers must not go as sailors on, 288.
- Nesbit and Catherwood. Bill drawn for, 334.
- Nesbit, William. Collects arrears of licences, 318; bill drawn on, 334; testimony of 354.
- Netmaker, John. Clothing for garrison from, 53, 54, 58, 60, 90, 91, 92; true copies of bills, 59; acts as factor, 78.
- Nevin, J. Bill in favour of, 334.
- "Newcaseo." Ship. Hired for garrison, 245.
- Newcastle, The Duke of. Patentee for mines in N.S., 202; financing Louisburg, 232; despatches sent to, 253; letter to, *re* French notes of credit, 259-261; Mass. Assembly paying troops, 264; forbids bills of exchange be drawn on Gov't., 266.
- New England. Clipping of coins in, 7; money, 25; pay for troops, 29, 31; paper money only currency, 24; Governor of, 40; public credit bad in, 49; prices too high in, 99; not to assist deserters, 109; clandestine trade from, 111, 164; money paid for lumber, 121; fishery trade, 175, 176, 177, 216, 217; money value in, 210; exchange and sterling, 221; prices to prevail in N.S., 240; troops defeated at Minas, 259; provisions from, 267; traders from, 271; imports from, 273; gov't. debts paid in goods from, 274; troops at Minas, 275; silver instead of paper currency, 279; settlers to N.S., from, 281; price of labour in, 319; price of lumber from, 326; Governor trading with French, 353; trade with Louisburg, 355; fresh provisions from, 359, 360.
- Newfoundland. 21, 35, 61; few vessels for, 118; cost of garrison, 155; money values in, 211; number of fishermen at, 231; money paid troops remaining in, 392.
- New Hampshire. Money value in, 210; currency in, 211; public credit and currency values in, 212; illicit trade from, 225; payment of troops, 265; bills of credit issued by, 279; Act to regulate paper money, 356, 357.
- Newton, Hibbert. To be collector and surveyor, 57; *re* fishery and commerce, 113; at Council, 120, 156; to obtain information *re* clandestine trade, 157, 158; seizes sloop, 169; value of seized goods, 171; illegal trade by French, 224.
- New York. Mint proposed for city, 3; memorial of merchants *re* rates for foreign exchange, 10; money values in, 210, 214, 308; pays towards Canada expedition charge, 214; bills cancelled by excise charges, 214; issues, bills of credit, 214; amount in current bills, 215; specie sent from, 244, 293, 299; price of flour and

- bread, 354, 357, 358, 363; advance in exchange, 363; Governor trading with French, 353; trade with Louisbourg, 355; dollars to pay troops purchased in, 391;
- Nicholls, William. Bill in favour of, 333.
- Nicholson, Francis. Commander in Chief. Instructions *re* making Annapolis the sole port in Nova Scotia, 17; proclamation signed by, 29; conveys orders to Vetch, 33; instructions to, 40, 41; clothing for Annapolis troops, 53, 58, 80, 81, 85; instructions for distributing subsistence, 54; letter to Caulfield, 55; strict accounts must be kept, 55; sends copy of his Commission to Caulfield, 57; created Vice-Admiral of N.S., 57; Boston provisions and local supply, 58; *re* stores, 60; grievances of troops, 60; notice to, *re* troops, 61; garrison bills, 62; instructions *re* garrison, 65; instructions for use of money, 66; his treatment of Caulfield, 74, 76; in England; refusal to pay Borland, 76; gives money for provisions, 82; explains conditions in N.S., 83; complaints against, 94, 95; malice and administration of, 96; charges for provisions, 100.
- Noble, Arthur. Lt.-Colonel. Acadians paid for provisions supplied, 273.
- Nolan, James. Surgeon. Memorial for pay, 71, 79.
- Noll, Anthony, Ensign. Memorial for pay, 71.
- North America. Acquisition and trade of Halifax, 450-454.
- North Carolina. Money value in, 210; Acadians sent to, 449.
- Northey, Sir Edward. Attorney General. Advice for enforcing foreign exchange Proclamation, 10.
- Norton, Henry. Clothing sold, 80, 83.
- Notes. Issued by merchants in Am. Colonies, In; payments made by, 20.
- Nova Scotia, 17; declaration to inhabitants, 18; Boston bills and French money in, 21; provisions for troops in, 30; Vetch would explain affairs of, 42; no silver or gold money in, 64; to receive Mass. bills of credit, 66; extreme need in, 87; provision of funds for, 88; scarcity of money in, 92, 93; repair of forts, 112; value of coast fishery, 113; trader robbed in, 114, 115, 116; no current coin in, 121; trade and fishery in, 158, 159, 191, 192, 196, 216, 217; illegal trade in, 164, 223, 225; French coin at value in, 166; settling French Protestants in, 171, 172; state of fishery in, 176; account of trade and revenue, 180-182; expense of gov't., 181, 182; quit claim to, 182; money paid for title to, 183; revenue of, 192; list of patentees for mines in, 202, 204; money exchange in, 208; currency used in, 211; fortifications for, 218; postage from Great Britain, to, 219; representation of state of, 235-237, 259; special pay for troops sent to, 263; sloop to carry supplies to, 284; funds for settlers, 289; letter *re* conditions in, 289-290; money difficulties in, 296, 297, 298; money voted for, 300; methods for supply of dollars, 300, 301, 302; economy in supplying dollars, 302; dollars for use in, 303; list of bills drawn for, 305; bills not paid promptly, 307; examination of accounts, 309-312; credit certificates, 314, 315; description of, 318-320; amount of private money expended in, 320; state of credit, 325; value of credit in Boston, 325; value of dollars in, 327; payment of bills, 331; a currency suggested for, 332; progress and employment in, 334; instructions *re* finance and currency in, 337, 338; Act *re* fish bounty, 340, 341; impossible to send specie to, 342; money advanced in, 343; difficulty in selling bills, 343; notices of bills sold, 344, 347-351; duty on imported liquors, 345; exchange exports with West Indies, 346; economics in supplies, 364, 365, 367; subsistence money issue in, 369, 370; Militia proposed for, 369; lighthouse at Halifax, 371; labour conditions in, 381; high cost of living, 384; money appropriated for, 387, 388; troops paid by dollars purchased in N.Y., 391; trials for counterfeiting in, 395-401; supplies and coin shipped to, 401; Spanish dollar in, 405n; Lawrence appointed Governor of, 405; land bounty continued, 409; public finance account, 1752, 409, 410; *re* debtor to gov't. of, 413, 414; Act against raw hide export, 417, 418; export of grain prohibited, 420-422; list of bills drawn for, 1754, 422, 423; regulation of exports, 423-428; account against Gov't., 436, 437; export of stores regulated, 440, 441, 442; account of, 450-454; ceded to England, 452; cost of settling justified, 454; money grant for 1756, 454; bounty for cleared land in, 459; opinion on counterfeiting case in, 460; Parliamentary appropriation overdrawn, 466.
- Noyes, Oliver. Not to ship settlers on his vessel, 288.
- Nugent, Reginald. Defence to charges, 141-147.
- Nunquadden, Peter. Indian Chief. Demands trading licence, 134.
- Nurse. Pay for garrison, 261.
- "Nymph." Ship. 161.
- Oath of office. For officials, 428, 445, 446, 447.
- Oil. Excessive price of, 65; amount of fish, 195; value of fish, 232; *re* bounty on fish, 339, 340, 341, 435, 436.
- Oliver, Anthony. *Re* trade, 111.

- Oliver and Henshaw. Bill for supplies, 62.
- Oliver, ————. Value of his house, 229.
- Ordnance, Board of. Supplies charged to, 64; employing vessels for, 118; paying workmen, 120; accounts in sterling and Boston money, 125; prices in N.S., 128; improved credit, 131; finance at Annapolis, 135, 136; discounting of bills, 137; defence *re* charges sent to, 148-152; procuring bills for, 153; orders Washington home, 155; rate of bills, 297; troops not supplied by, 331.
- Orme, William. Captain of sloop "Dove", 311, 329.
- Osborne, Sir Danvers. At Council, 308, 314, 316; on money matters, 332.
- Oswald, James. Board of Trade. Advance in exchange, 363; economies in provisions, 364, 365, 367; money for N.S., 370, 387, 388; coin and supplies, 401, 402; *re* overdraft for N.S., 464.
- Oswald, Thomas. Subsistence money, 369, 370.
- Oxford, Robert, Earl of. Treasurer of Great Britain, 35; expenses at Annapolis, 40; disposal of stores, 84.
- Panford, ————. Attorney for Armstrong, 160.
- Parliament, English. Grants for settling N.S., 300, 454.
- Parramore, Robert. Importing wines illegally, 169, 170.
- Passamaquoddy. War against Indians East of the, 228.
- Pastree, John. Trial for murder, 429-431, 432.
- Patch, John. Money owing from, 161.
- Paxton, Nicholas. Seigneurial rights in N.S., 201.
- Pay. For troops in Treasury at Boston, 28; Annapolis garrison, 29, 41, 45, 60; garrison records to be kept, 66; officers ask full, 71; to artificers, 122, 125, 316; stoppage in garrison, 245, 252; for troops against Canada, 262, 263.
- Pearse, Richard. Illegally trading, 169.
- "Peggy". Ship. With clothing for Annapolis, 57, 80.
- Peirce, Joseph. Values provisions, 157.
- Peirpont, Joseph. On jury, 395-401.
- Pelham, Henry. Patentee for mines, 202.
- Pelham, Thomas. Fuel prices, 435.
- Penalties. For trading in foreign coin, 13; for theft, 203; for unlicensed liquor selling, 319; for settlers leaving, 319; for cutting money, 320; goods sold for non-payment of, 341; for exceeding fixed prices, 342; buying and selling of provisions, 360; for liquor smuggling, 360, 361. overcharging on ferry, 362; distilleries in N.S., 407; selling corn to foreign markets, 419, 420; exporting grains, 420-422; export regulations, 424, 425, 447, 448; for ship masters exporting provisions, 440, 441, 442; of whipping repealed, 443; for damaging raw hides, 445, 446; bounties paid by money from, 346; for refusing appointment to office, 446.
- Pennsylvania. Issues paper money, 1n; adopts act on money rate, 4n; refuses to observe coinage Proclamation, 6; money rates in, 7, 208, 210.
- Pepperrell, Sir William. Letter to, *re* financing Louisbourg, 232, 239; payment of troops under, 243.
- Perkins, Stephen. To appraise vessel, 169.
- Peru. Value of coin in America, 5.
- Petipas, monsieur. Sent to treat with Indians, 151.
- Petitions. For pay plus provisions, 78; from troops, *re* pay, 117; merchants of Annapolis Royal, 110, 111.
- Philadelphia. Sterling exchange in, 298; Governor of, trading with French, 353; bread price in sterling, 357, 358.
- Philipps, Erasmus James. Secretary to Governor, 177; shareholder in coal mine, 201, 204; at Council, 202, 203, 204, 238; appraises houses at Annapolis, 230; *re* provisions, 240; commissary at Annapolis, 450;
- Philipps, Richard. Gov'r. of N.S. Letter from Doucett, 110; money for repairs sent to, 112, 113; memorial *re* robbery of trader, 116; security for grain shipped, 120; *re* trade, taxes and high prices, 125, 126, 127; letter from traders, 133; expense of fortifications, 136; deportment as governor, 144; defence to charges of maladministration, 148-152; charged with oppression, 149; *re* acadian estate, 173; orders collection of quit rents, 177; state of N.S., 192; rents due La Tour, 193; patentee for mines, 202, 204; *re* bill of exchange, 220.
- Philipps, Rowland. Shareholder in mines, 204.
- Philipps and Savage. Merchants, 130, 131, 153.
- Phillips, Adolf. On effect of money rate in Boston, 7.
- Philpot, James. Paid for lumber, 304, 305.
- Phips, Sir William. His command against Canada, 2n; captures, Port Royal, 452.
- "Phoebe and Polly." Ship. Cargo lost, 404.
- Picke, Richard. Plundered at Canso, 133.

- Pickstock, Thomas. Ensign. Commission for 55; petition for pay, 71, 79.
- Pidgeon, Captain. At Annapolis, 24.
- Pierce, Joseph. On Jury, 431, 433, 435.
- Pierpont, James. Lumber bill paid, 303.
- Pierpont, Joseph. Bill drawn for, 333, 334.
- Pillory. As punishment, 288.
- Pilots. Rate of pay for, 251.
- Pino, Peter. Sentenced for theft, 203.
- Pitman, William. On Grand Jury, 429, 433.
- Pitt, John. (Bd. trade). *Re specie*, 343; bread prices, 357, 358; urges economy in supplies, 364, 365, 367; subsistence money, 369, 370, 372.
- Pitt, William. Draft of bill of exchange sent to, 266.
- Pistoles. Furs valued in, 22; value in silver money, 251.
- Piziquid. Now Windsor. Trade regulations at, 182; mines at, 204; rents collected at, 221, 414; deputies sign receipt, 278; Swiss settlers for, 319; fort at, 405.
- Placentia. Scheme for reduction of, 72; clothing for troops, 80, 84; funds for, 88; supplies for, 89; no direct vessels to, 118; estimate for repair of fort, 112, 119; miserable state of garrison, 252.
- Plumer, Richard. *Re trade in N.S.*, 218.
- Pockseidge, John. Engineer. Petition for pay, 79.
- Poirier, Michael. Given instructions, 22.
- Pole, Jeremiah. Paid for lumber, 313.
- Pollexfen, John. Signs letter to Cornbury, 9.
- Pontchartrain, Louis. Comte de. Money belonging to, 14; fishing on coast of N.S., 87.
- Popple, Alured. Letter to, *re Canso*, 160; *re seigniorial rights*, 197; patentee for mines, 202, 204.
- Popple, Henry. Patentee for mines, 202, 204.
- Popple, William. To enforce Proclamation, 9; Secretary Board of Trade. *Re scarcity of money*, 33, 93.
- Pork. Price of, 355, 356; imported from Boston, 382; purchased for provisions, 385; Act *re packing of*, 446, 447, 448; Inspector appointed for exports, 447; from Ireland, 449.
- Port aux Basques. Ships and fishermen at, 231.
- "Port Mahon." H.M.S. Proceeds to mines, 272, 273, 275.
- Port Roseway. Fishing vessels at, 115.
- Port Royal. Acadia, 13, 15; trade instructions, 17; reduction of, 18, 28, 103; a free port, 36; preparations for attack, 40; Rhode Island pays share of expedition against, 212; built by de Monts, 450; destruction of, 451.
- Porter, Aaron. On Jury, 395-401, 429, 433.
- Porter, Isaac. Captain of "Fair Lady," 311.
- Porter, James. On Jury, 433, 435.
- Portugal. N.S. trade with, 126.
- Postage. Amount in New England money, 217; between Great Britain, and N.S., 219; cost of forwarding, 282.
- Potatoes. Bounty for raising, 460.
- Powel, Mr. Contractor for provisions, 355, 356.
- Premiums. Paid for scalps, 228; for dead Indians, 281, 282; bills at large, 292; for delayed bills, 299; account of, in N.S., 327.
- Prendergast, Thomas. Ensign. For fuel and candles, 64, petition for pay, 71, 79.
- Prescott, Jonathan. On Grand Jury, 429, 433.
- Prices. Of clothing issued, 80; excessive, supplies inadequate, 83; high, 86, 93, 94, 125; of fire wood, 202, 203.
- Priests. Cause trouble, 44.
- "Prince William." Ship. Hire of, 245.
- Prisoners. Brought from Canso, 126, troops receive pay when, 158.
- Pritchard, Paul. On Jury, 433, 435.
- Proclamation. Of 1704 on currency, 4, 9; enactment as statute proposed, 10; on foreign exchange clauses and penalties, 11; for capture of bandits, 23; coin value in N.S., 166; *re Colonial currency*, 211; *re settlers leaving without permission*, 280; on licence to sell liquor, 280; establishing money values, 182; *re the cutting of money*, 322; against forestalling the market, 323; retail price of fish, 342; *re export of corn*, 419, 420.
- Proctor, Charles. On Grand Jury, 429, 433.
- "Prospect" Ship. Provisions carried by, 411.
- Protestants. Encouraged to settle, 35.
- Provisions. At Annapolis, 23, 25, 30, 31, 33, 36, 37, 240, 267; scarcity of, 24, 51, 86, 87, 98; purchased and paid for, 32; high prices, 37, 77, 189, 257, 364, 365, 367; cost of freight on, 46; allowance per day, 46, 77, 373; from Boston, 57, 76, 356, 382; quantity of, 87, 88; prices in sterling, 155,

- 156; value in New England money, 157; spurious offer *re*, 167; prices at Hfx., 290; price of beef and pork, 355, 356; got by barter, 355, 356; fluctuating prices, 357, 358; Act *re* monopolizing purchases of, 359, 360; restricted sale of, 360; magazine proposed for soldiers; 365, 367; supplying of, 373, 374; borrowing of, 377; *re* sale of live stock, 377, 378; needed at Lunenburg, 403; money issued in lieu of, 406; penalty for exporting, 440, 441, 442; local cheaper than imported, 449, 450; purchase of bread and flour, 464.
- Public Credit. Method of improving, 39.
- Public Works. Pay for labourers in the, 347-351.
- Pulteney, William. Secretary at War. Information on garrison at Annapolis, 100.
- Quadré. Ships and fishermen at, 231.
- Quebec, Bishop of. Instructions to N.S. Missionaries, 236.
- Queen Anne. Petition from Annapolis garrison to, 78.
- Quincy and Mason. Bill in favour of, 348.
- Quinton, Daniel. Money owing to, 153, 155.
- Quit Rents. Collection of, 177, 183, 199; as compensation, 192-194; paid in livres, 414; value of, 1743-1753, 415, 416.
- Ramsey, John. To appraise vessel, 169.
- Ransom. Paid for Capon, 23; paid for soldiers, 24; money claimed for, 287; paid in livres, 346; for prisoners, 352; paid in dollars, 376, 378.
- Reading, Robert. Colonel. At Council, 17, 18, 19.
- Recruits. Pay for, 343.
- Rennie, Archbald. Shareholder in Mines, 204.
- Rents. Collection of quit, 177, 208, 209, 219, 237; seigniorial, 199, 200, 221.
- Revenue. Account of, 180-182; of N.S., 192; from quit rents due La Tour, 193.
- Reward. Offered in New England money, 205; in sterling, 283.
- Rhode Island. Paper money, 1*n*, 213, 356, 357; clipping of coins in, 7; money value in, 210; currency in, 211; share in cost of expedition, 212; trade and credit, 213; profits from money emissions, 213; raises money, 213, 215, 265; bills of credit issued, 279; Governor trading with french, 353; trade with Louisbourg, 355.
- Rhodes, Thomas. Lieutenant. Paid for schooner, 245; in command of colliery, 273.
- Richard, Michael. Deputy for River Canard, 278.
- Richards, Michael. Major-General. Report on Annapolis garrison, 109; *re* exchange rate, 130.
- Richards, Michael. Goes to St. Peters, 131.
- Richards, Thomas. Master of ship. Pursues robbers at Canso, 133.
- Richardson, Richard. To oversee workmen, 122; examines provisions, 156.
- Rider, Lieutenant. Losses when prisoner, 276.
- Rider, John. On jury, 431, 433, 435.
- Riddle, Walter. Captain. At Council, 17, 18, 19.
- River Canard. Deputies receive goods, 277, 278.
- Rivett, family of. Quit rent paid by, 414.
- Robbery. Of trader, 114, 115, 116; trial for, 461.
- Roberts, ————. Paid for Swiss settlers, 345.
- Roberts, Nicholas. Bill in favour of, 422.
- Robicheau, Prudane. Accounts kept by, 131, 132, 196, 200, 209, 210, 220.
- Robicheaux, Nigan. Buys supplies, 183.
- Robinson, Andrew. Captain. Patentee for mines, 202, 204.
- Robinson, Christopher. Bill drawn for, 334.
- Rogers, ————. Captain of "Ulysses", 405.
- Ross, Walter. Ensign. Amount of rents received from, 222.
- Roth, Abraham. Bill in favour of, 422.
- Rous, John. Captain. At council, 247, 281, 420.
- Royse, Vere. On jury, 399.
- Rum. Price of, 38, 240, 250, 293, 329; regulations *re* sale, 240, 248-249, 341; amount at Louisbourg, 242; purchase and sale of, 328; 329; duty on, 339, 340, 341, 342, 345, 449; bartered for flour, 353; penalty for unlicensed selling, 394, 395; excessive drinking, 438.
- Rush, John. Fishery statement, 205.
- Ryan, Stephen. Bill in favour of, 350.
- Ryswick, Treaty of. Acadia returned to France, 452.
- Sable Island. Value of fishing at, 216.
- St. Croix. Destruction of, 451.

- St. John. Henry. Secretary. Orders sent Vetch, 33; state of garrison, 49.
- St. Johns, Island of, trade with, 145; French settle on, 224; French remove to, 320.
- St. John's River. Truck house on, 189.
- St. Lawrence River. Ships and fishermen on, 231.
- St. Malo. Fishermen from, 231; merchants of, make demands, 450.
- St. Ovide, Governor of Cape Breton, clandestine trade, 158.
- St. Peters. Re fishing off, 87; Indians at, threaten Canso, 131.
- St. Savoieur. Destruction of town, 451.
- Salaries. Amount paid for, 410.
- Salisbury, John. At council, 281, 287, 294, 308, 314, 316, 320, 322, 323, 335, 338, 342, 373, 375, 378, 379, 382, 384, 385, 393; well thought of, 292; examines public accounts, 309-312; bill drawn for, 334.
- Salter, Malachy. Bills drawn for, 333, 351, 422; price of provisions by, 374; to farm liquor duties, 418, 419; administers the oath to retailers, 420; on Grand Jury, 429, 433.
- Salisbury. See Salisbury.
- Sandwich, Earl of. Re cash for building purposes, 233.
- "Sapphire". War ship, 38, 46.
- Saul, George. On Grand Jury, 429, 433.
- Saul, Thomas. Buys silver pistareens, 321; money received from, 347; suppleys bread, 352, 357, 358; provisions borrowed for settlers, 377; quantity of butter advanced by, 379; dollars received from 392; estimate for supplies, 404.
- Saunderson, Robert. On Grand Jury, 429, 433.
- Savage, Arthur. At Council, 120; bills drawn in favor of, 127, 128; monopoly of trade by, 129; buys stores, 142; charges against, 142.
- Savage, Germain. To wait on Governor, 166.
- Saw Mills. Price of lumber from, 127; settlers near the, 319.
- Sayward, Jeremiah. Paid for hire of sloop, 245.
- Scalps. Reward for English, 248.
- Scanlon, Roger. Bill in favor of, 350.
- Scateri. State of fishery at, 176.
- Scot, George. Captain. Attack on, by Indians, 248; premium on bills, 327; bills drawn for, 343; in command at St. Lawrence, 405; detects robber, 462.
- Scott, John. On Jury, 395-401.
- Scott, Joseph. Collection of debts, 412.
- Scrope, John. Purchase of seigniorial rights, 197.
- Sedgwick, Mayor. Attacks Acadia, 451.
- Seigniorial Rights. Purchase of, 197; schedule of rents, 200; price paid for, 201.
- Sellon, Samuel. Bill drawn for, 334.
- Settlers. Encouragement sought for, 199; funds for support of, 289; cost of transporting, 299; sickness among Irish, 319; penalty for leaving N.S., 281, 319; provisions for, 319, 364, 365, 367, 373, 377, 409, 450; pay in dollars for goods, 328; re suits for foreign debts, 335; money in lieu of supplies, 369, 370; subsistence for German, 374, 380, 402, 403, 404, 411, 435, 464; shoes for, 401, 402; provided with seeds, 406; encouraged by bounties paid, 460.
- Seville. Coin value in colonies, 5.
- Shannon, Nathaniel. Plundering of traders, 133.
- Shatford, Daniel. Price paid for flour, 354; on jury, 399.
- Sheffe, Sampson. Fishery statement, 205.
- Shine, Surgeon. Scarcity of medicines, 56.
- Ships. "Adventure", 240; "Alderney", 319; "America", 311; "Ann", 308; "Betty", 19, 32; "Casco", 401; "Chester", 46, 247; "Cornwallis", 284; "Diligence", 277; "Dolphin", 405; "Dorothy", 125; "Dorset", 304; "Dove", 311, 329; "Dragon", 25, 169; "Elizabeth", 382; "Endeavour", 166; "Fair Lady", 311, 329; "Falmonth", 25; "Faversham", 46; "Fishhawk", 245; "Friends Adventure", 206; "Garland", 372; "Gardiner", 169, 170; "Hopewell", 166; "Huzza", 320; "La Loire", 16; "Mary Madeleine", 161; "Montague", 254; "Nancy", 319; "Nancy and Salby", 429, 430, 431, 432; "Newcasco", 245; "Nymph", 161; "Peggy", 57, 80; "Phenix", 62; "Phoebe and Polly", 404; "Port Mahon", 272, 275; "Prince William", 245; "Prospect", 411; "Sapphire", 38, 46; "Sea Flower", 268; "Shirley", 247; "Southampton", 155; "Stanhope", 155; "Success", 245; "Susannah", 343; "Squirrel", 46; "Two Brothers", 57, 133; "Ulysses", 405; "Vulture", 429; "Waine", 42; "Warren", 273; "William Augustus", 198; "York", 405; supply, 25; provisioning navy, 79; cost for hiring, 119; fishing at Canso, 174, 175; engaged in fishing, 177, 190, 191, 194; many employed in, 218; French fishery, 230; bounty for building,

- 345, 346; trading to Louisbourg, 353; gov't., 284; building bounty discontinued, 416, 417; export of provisions forbidden, 440, 441, 442; transporting Acadians, 449.
- Shirley, William. Governor Mass. Efforts to raise money, 244; subsistence of troops, 228, 229; expedition against Canada, 262, 263; money for troops, 265; discounting bills of exchange, 266; act to abolish paper money, 278, 279, 280.
- Shireff, William. Price of clothing, 77, 78; report on state of garrison, 82; testifies before Board of Trade, 85; *re* excessive charges, 86; no money nor credit for provisions, 97; *re* trade, 111; at council, 120, 156, 166, 185, 188, 189, 196, 202, 203, 208, 217, 237, 238; acting secretary, 157; *re* seized merchandise, 171; shareholder in coal mine, 201, 202, 204; estimate of quit rents, 221.
- Short, Edward. Estimate for repairs, 162.
- Shute, Samuel. Governor of New England. *Re* lack of money, 102; robbery of trader, 114.
- Simpson, Andrew. Ensign. Petitions for pay, 56, 64, 71, 79, 93, 94.
- Skene, William. Surgeon. Petition for pay, 64, 71, 79; memorial recommended, 101; at Council, 120, 166, 167, 185, 188, 189, 196, 202, 203, 204, 208, 238; defence to charges, 141-147. patentee for mines, 201, 202, 204.
- Slater, John. Shareholder in mines, 204; at Council, 208; on jury, 431.
- Sloper, William. Board of Trade. Overdraft for N.S., 466.
- Slue, Leonard. Money owing by, 161.
- Small pox. Deaths from, 155.
- Smart, Captain. Sends French from Canso, 128.
- Smuggling. Penalty for liquor, 360, 361.
- Soldiers. Desertion of, 94.
- Southack, Cyprian, memorial of, 114; amount of losses, 115, 116; at Council, 120.
- "Southampton." Ship. 155.
- South Carolina. Money value in, 210.
- Southwell, Edward. Papers relating to foreign coin, 11.
- Soward, Roger. Constable, assault on, 283.
- Soward, William. *Re* fishery, 205.
- Spain. Fish and oil sold to, 232.
- Spanish. Against English trading in logwood, 408.
- Specie. Troops paid in, 243; sent to Louisbourg, 244; exported from Louisbourg, 253; from N.Y., 292; scarcity of, 293, 326, 328; amount sent to N.S., 337, 342; impossible to send, 342; yearly supply in pence necessary, 386, 387; in silver for N.S., 391.
- Spelman, Francis. Fort Mayor. Petition for pay, 64, 71, 79, 93, 94.
- Spry, Captain. At Council, 247.
- Spurrier, John. Dollars paid to, 313.
- "Squirrel," Ship, 46.
- Stair, Earl of. *Re* cash for building purposes, 233.
- Stamford, Thomas. Schooner purchased from, 245.
- Stanhope, James. Secretary State. Letter *re* Vetch to, 72; advised of need in N.S., 87, 88; given information on Mass., paper money, 93, 94.
- "Stanhope." Ship, 155.
- Staniford, Jeremiah. Bill drawn for, 333.
- Staniford, Thomas. Bill in favour of, 246.
- Stannard, Thomas. Ransom of, 376, 378.
- Stapleton, Bryant. Money paid to, 313.
- Statutes. English. Issue of paper money, 356, 357; *re* counterfeiting, 460.
- Staves. Export exchange with W.I., 345.
- Steele, William. At Council, 281, 287, 294, 308, 314, 316, 320, 322, 323, 335, 338, 342, 347, 352, 373, 375, 377, 378, 379, 382, 383, 384, 385, 394, 395, 397, 399, 402, 406, 409, 412, 413, 415; paid for beer, 303; public accounts examined, 309-312; granted bounty for beer, 366, 389, 408.
- Stevens, John. Money owing from, 161.
- Stillingfleet, Edward. Payment of troops, 243.
- Storer, Benjamin, On jury, 431.
- Stores. Salary of commissary, 45; condition of, 81; prices paid for, 140.
- Story, William. Paid for hire of ship, 304.
- Strahorn, Lieut. On duty, 205, 206.
- Street, Benjamin. Mariner on sloop, 432; trial for murder, 429-431.
- Strickland, Sir William. Patentee for mines, 202.
- Studly, Jonathan. Fishery statement, 205.
- Subercase, Daniel d'Auger de. Governor of Acadia. Necessity for issue of card money, 14; incurs the King's displeasure, 14; forbidden to use card money, 16; to find

- means for circulating money, 16; definite instructions *re* issuing card money, 16; tyranny of, 22; draws bills on Vetch, 22.
- "Success." Ship. Purchase of, 245.
- Suckling, George. Clerk of the Court, 397, 398, 400.
- Sunderland, Earl of. To receive papers *re* foreign coin, 11.
- Supplies. For N.S., 243, 316, 401, 411, 422, 423.
- "Susannah." Ship. Recruits sent to, 343.
- Sutherland, Patrick. Captain. Provisions for Lunenburg, 464.
- Swartz, William. On jury, 396, 398, 433, 435.
- Sweet, James. Fishery statement, 205.
- Swiss. Settlers for N.S., 345, 381, 415.
- Sykes, Josiah. Captain of ship, 115.
- Symonton, William. *Re* fishery, 205.
- Taggart, Captain. Bills of exchange sent by, 411.
- Tarrangeau. Threats by Indian called, 115.
- Tatamagouche. Trade at, 182.
- Taverns. Regulations for, 289; license for keepers of, 463.
- Tax. Difficulties, 125, 187; petition for relief from, 22.
- Taylor, William. Plundered at Canso, 133.
- Temple, Sir Thomas. Claim to N.S., 182.
- Temple, Sir William. Grant of Acadia to, 452.
- Teriot, Jaques. Rents received from, 222; signs receipt for goods, 278.
- Teriot, John. Rents received from, 222; deputy for River Canard, 278.
- Theft. Punishment for, 199, 203; trial for, 433, 434.
- Thomas, Thomas. Price of flour, 354; bill drawn for, 333.
- Thompson, James. Sergeant. Money stolen from, 199.
- Thornton, Joshua. Bill drawn for, 334.
- Thornton, Samuel. Trial for murder, 429-431, 432.
- Thurston, John. Bill drawn for, 334.
- Tibedo, Pierre. Quit rent paid by, 412.
- Tingley, Samuel. Captain. Conveys ransomed woman in his vessel, 379.
- Tipton, William. Affidavit of, 193.
- Tobacco. Illegally imported, 169.
- "Torrington." Ship. Governor goes to England on, 405.
- Townsend, Chauncy. Contractor for provisions, 240; Spanish cannon for sale, 270; contract for supplies, 316; fails to supply bread, 352; supply of bread, 358. 359; shortages in provisions, 374.
- Townsend, Penn. J. P., 115.
- Townshend, Charles. Viscount. Secretary State. *Re* Vetch, 72; supply of specie, 294, 338; Halifax supplies, 355, 356; bread prices, 357, 358; advance in exchange, 363; economies in provision supplies, 364, 365, 367; subsistence money, 370, 372; coin and supplies, 401, 402.
- Trade. Annapolis sole port and place of, 18; inhabitants to maintain, 19; money and pelts for, 19; care taken concerning Indian, 57; condition at Annapolis, 94; discouraged in N.S., 95; clandestine, 111, 126, 145, 157, 158, 164, 169, 170, 182, 184, 188, 223, 224, 225; by barter, 113, 114, 125, 353; value of fur, 126; between Boston and Annapolis, 136; rivalry in, 150; in fish, 156, 159, 216, 217, 218; in N.S., 159, 180-182, 184, 191, 192, 216; to Minas, 168; with Indians on St. John river, 189; Acadians and Cape Breton, 195; inland commodities for, 207; branches of fishery, 207; Rhode Island credit and, 213; causing money fluctuations, 215; to prevent Acadian and enemy, 234; effect of the currency on, 279; low state of, 295; depreciation of money depresses, 356, 357; pieces of eight in, 408; in logwood, 408; regulating export, 440, 441, 442; Act *re* raw hide, 445, 446; in early days of Acadia, 451, 453; of Halifax, 1755, 450-454.
- Trade and Plantation, Board of. Borland to, 75; scarcity of money, 93; *re* illicit trade, 184, 225; money issue in lieu of subsistence, 229, 387, 388, 406; bills laid before, 33; informed of garrison debt, 81, 83; meeting of, 84; Mass., paper money, 93; Armstrong's case sent to, 99; payment of bills for Annapolis, 100; desire to re-establish credit of N.S., 100, 101; petition to, *re* pay, 117; questions *re* trade and revenue in N.S., 180-182; trade between Boston and N.S., 184; *re* rents and postage, 219; conditions in N.S., 291; raising money for N.S., 300, 301, 302; Gov't. bills, 303, 304, 305, 331, 334, 347-351, 354, 355; difficulty of securing dollars, 308; dollars from England, 312; sent list of bills drawn, 313; complaint to, *re* unpaid bills, 317; Davidson answers charges, 324-330; garrison supplies, 330; Gould asks repayment, 343; trade by barter, 353; bread prices, 358, 359; German settlers, 380; yearly supply of specie, 386, 387; exchange in 1749-50, 389, 390; price of fuel, 435; memorial *re* medicines purchased, 455; opinion *re* counterfeiting asked, 460; high prices at Boston, 465.

- Traders. Robbed in N.S., 114, 115, 116, 126, 133; many from Boston, 145; from New England, 271.
- Treasury, Lords Commissioners of. Vetch to, 27; receive How's report, 34; explanations sent to, 37; sale of bills drawn on, 262; fees paid into, 340; *re* exchange advance, 363; economy proposals, 364, 365, 367; to discharge Bills of Exchange, 345; price of bread, 352.
- Trelaven, Charles. On Jury, 433, 435.
- Trials. For counterfeiting, 395-401; abstracts of, 400; for murder, 429-431, 432.
- Trois Islands. Ships and fishermen at, 231.
- Troops. Pay for, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 41, 44, 243, 262, 265, 282, 391; relief for, 61; Acadians paid for provisioning, 269; high cost of living, 354; cost of provisioning, 1753, 409.
- Truck House. On St. John's river, 189.
- Tuckerman, John. Fishery statement, 205.
- Turk, Hendrick. Dollars received from, 303, 334.
- Tutten, Richard. On jury, 399.
- "Two Brothers." Ship. At Minas, 57, 133.
- Ulsch, Jacob. German settler, 381.
- "Ulysses". Gov't. ship, 405.
- Underwood, Benjamin, Fishery statement, 205.
- Usher, Allen. On jury, 396, 398.
- Utrecht, Treaty of. Ceded Acadia to England, 450, 452.
- Van Allen, ————. Bill in favour of, 345.
- Vane, Charles. Shareholder in mines, 204.
- Vane, George. Lieutenant. Complains of Vetch, 42; state of garrison at Annapolis, 43; memorial for pay, 71, 79.
- Vans, Hugh. Answers letter from Council, 314, 115; bill drawn for, 333; on jury, 399.
- Vernon, James. Teller of the Exchequer, 2.
- Vernon, William. Dollars paid to, 313; bill drawn for, 333.
- Vessels. Number of fishing, 156; sold illegally, 158; trading at Louisbourg, 158; building encouraged, 346.
- Vetch, Samuel. Governor of N.S., at council, 17, 18, 19, 20, 22; payment of bills, 27, 40, 41, 42, 46; collection for present to, 19; instructions for trading, 19; Gov't. bills, 22, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 36, 37, 50; provisioning, 23, 25, 27, 37, 44, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 79, 83, 94, 95, 97, 100, 106; attends Canada expedition, 24; returns to Annapolis, 24, 43; answer to memorial, 28; sends pay list, 29; proclamation signed by, 29; account of stores, 30; Muster Roll not sent by, 32; description of country about Annapolis, 35; non-payment of bills incurred by, 35; suggests Protestant families as settlers, 35; proposals for security of garrison, 36; would go to England, 37, 41, 47; to Treasury, 38, 39; credit difficult to get, 39; authority for expenses, 40; explanation of expenses, 40; complaints against, 42; has effects in Canada, 42; connected with smuggling trade, 42; priests cause trouble, 44; *re* land patents, 44; Indians intention to give trouble, 45; money due Borland, 47, loss by calling in bills, 48; delay in payments, 48; arbitrary administration, 61; arrears of pay, 67, 68, 69, 70; case considered, 72; advantages of N.S., 73; price of clothing, 78; trade in N.S., 196.
- Vieux Logis. Fort. 405.
- Vincent, Father. Priest at Chignecto, 131.
- Vincent, Joseph. Quit rent paid by, 414.
- Virginia. Act of 1662, security of creditors, 141; money rate in, 208; currency act observed in, 211; postage cost via, 219, 221; acts of, followed in N.S., 287; laws *re* debts, 336.
- Vouchers. Given for money received, 309-311.
- Wade, Thomas. Dollars received from, 308.
- Wages. Paid in Boston Bills, 137, 269; payment in ready money, 138, 152; increase in, 262 at Annapolis, 273; paid in Halifax, 283, 284.
- "Waine". Ship, 42.
- Wakefield, Joseph, on jury, 431.
- Wakeley, Robert. Bill in favor of, 245.
- Waldo, Samuel. Claim to N.S., 182, 183.
- Waldo, Captain. Losses of, 276.
- Walpole, Hon. Horatio. Patentee for mines, 202.
- Walpole, Sir Robert. Patentee for mines, 202.
- Walton, W. Bill drawn for, 333.
- War, Council of. *Re* subsistence money, 375, 376.
- Warburton, Henry, Colonel. Payment of troops under, 243.
- Warrant. Arrest of debtor to Gov't., 413.
- Warren, Sir Peter, Admiral. Support of Louisbourg, 234; urges ordnance packet for N.S., 239; cost of fuel, 241; recommends treasurer, 332.
- "Warren", ship. In Bay of Fundy, 273.

- Waterhouse, Thomas. Scheme for Canso fishery, 177-180.
- Watts, Richard. Subscribes to church, 192.
- Washington, John, Lieutenant. Garrison accounts, 121, 122, 123, 125, 132, 139; accounts in charge of, 123; prices and conditions, 128, 129, 130, 131; money for repairs, 130, 131; to purchase flints, 134; finance, exchange and currency, 135, 136; discounting bills, 138; payment of wages, 138, 139, 152, 153; lumber prices, 140; charges against, 141-147, 148, 155; charges against administration, 142; bills of exchange drawn by, 154.
- Watch coats. Bill for 500, 32.
- Webb and Ewer. Bills drawn for, 333, 334, 348, 349, 355; provision prices, 374.
- Welch, John. Affidavit of, 193.
- Weller, John. Fishery scheme, 175, 176
- Welsh, George. Fishery statement, 205.
- Wenmouth, Thomas. Values provisions, 157.
- Werden, Sir John. To Governor Andros, 1.
- West Indies. Trade affected by coinage, 7; N.S. fishery and 113; goods in trade from, 184; imports from, 345.
- Westmorland, Thomas, Earl of. No issue of paper money, 176.
- Whaland, James. Mariner on sloop, 432.
- Whale fishing. Profits of, at Canso, 191.
- Wheat. From stores, 76; from Minas, 114, 282; bought for garrison, 142; price paid for, 143; careful storage of, 148; bounty for, 368, 369, 394, 460.
- Wheeler, Abjah. Fishery statement, 205.
- Wheelwright, Nathaniel. Reimbursed ransoms paid, 378, 379.
- Whitchurch, Rebecca. Licensed to sell liquor, 250.
- White, Robert. Paid for lumber, 303, 313; bill in favour of, 333.
- Whiteing, William. Pay not drawn, 29.
- Whitting, Charles, Ensign. Memorial for pay, 71, 79.
- Widows, John, Ensign. Memorial for pay, 71, 79.
- Wilkinson, Henry. On jury, 396-401, 462.
- Willard, Josiah. Pay for Mass. troops, 264.
- "William Augustus". Provincial vessel, 198.
- Williams, John. Captain. Neglect of troops, 61; garrison bills, 62; re fuel and candles, 64; money for troops, 65; memorial for pay, 71, 79; muster of his company, 95, 96; money due, 104; bill in favour of 333, 334.
- Williams, William. Subsistence for Louisburg, 239.
- Wilson, Alexander. Captain. Money paid to, 295, 313.
- Windsor. See Piziquid.
- Winniett, Alexander. Clerk of Supreme Court, 431, 432, 433, 444.
- Winniett and Clark. Merchants, 130, 131.
- Winniett, William. Supplies fuel, 23; good service of, 56; re trade, 111; gives bond for money, 121, 122; bills drawn for, 121, 122, 128, 129, 137, 139, 150; trade exchange offered by, 153; supplying provisions, 167; value of seized goods, 171; at Council, 188; shareholder in Mines, 204; dues to the Crown, 221.
- Winslow, Isaac. Bill in favour of, 333.
- Winslow, William. Bills in favour of, 245
- Wise, Daniel. Fishery statement, 205.
- Wiswell, Enoch. On jury, 397.
- Wolf Island. Value of fishing at, 453.
- Woodford, Matthew. Provisions supplied by, 240.
- Wright, William. *Re* trade, 111.
- Wroe, Thomas. Values provisions, 157.
- Wroth, Robert, Ensign. And the Acadians, 173.
- Wynne, Henry. Proprietor of ferry, 390.
- "York." Gov't. ship, 405.
- Yorke, Hon. Charles. Opinion *re* counterfeiting case, 461.
- Young, John. Pardon asked for, 457.
- Young, Robert. Answers illegal trade enquiry, 224, 225.
- Young, William. Fishery statement, 205.
- Zouberbuhler, Sebastian. Witness to oath taken, 456.