

PROVINCE OF N. SCOTIA.



PROCEEDINGS OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY UPON THE CONVENTION,

CONCLUDED BETWEEN HIS MAJESTY AND THE UNITED
STATES OF AMERICA.

*PUBLISHED BY ORDER OF BOTH HOUSES, IN GENERAL SESSION
AT HALIFAX, IN APRIL, 1819.*



YORK:

RE-PRINTED AT THE U. C. GAZETTE OFFICE.

1820.

NOVA-SCOTIA.



HALIFAX.

COUNCIL CHAMBER, 15th FEBRUARY, 1819.

THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL moved, That a Message be sent to the House of Assembly, to invite the House to join with His Majesty's Council, in forming a Select Committee of both Houses ; to consider the Convention lately concluded between His Majesty and the Government of the United States of America—and to Report how the Interests of this Province are likely to be affected by it ; and what steps are necessary to be taken to obtain a Relaxation of those Commercial Restrictions, which are inapplicable to the present state of the British Colonies in North America. Which, being put and seconded, was unanimously agreed to ; and a Message accordingly sent to the House.—On the same day, a Message was received from the House of Assembly, accepting of the invitation ; and acquainting His Majesty's Council, that they would appoint a Committee, to meet a Committee of the Council ; and on the 1st inst. following, it was Resolved in the House to appoint a Committee, to meet a Committee from the Council, to consider the Convention which had been lately made between His Majesty and the Government of the United States of America, as far as the same restricted the Interests of this Colony ; and to Report what measures are necessary to be taken to obtain a Relaxation of those Commercial Restrictions which are inapplicable to the present state of the British Colonies in North America, agreeably to the Message received from the Council ; and that the following Gentlemen should constitute the Committee:—

MR. RITCHIE,
MR. MORTIMER,
MR. ROACH,
MR. FREEMAN,

MR. PRESCOTT,
MR. COGSWELL,
MR. BINGAY,

And on the same day, the Honorable MICHAEL WALLACE, the Honorable RICHARD JOHN UNIACKE, and the Honorable JAMES FRASER, were appointed a Committee to join the Committee of the Lower House, for the above purpose.

TO HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS GEORGE, PRINCE OF WALES,
PRINCE REGENT OF THE UNITED KINGDOM OF
GREAT-BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

The Humble ADDRESS of His Majesty's Council and the House of
Assembly of His Majesty's Province of NOVA-SCOTIA,
in their several Legislative Capacities, now sitting
in General Assembly at HALIFAX.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR ROYAL HIGHNESS,

THE Council and House of Assembly beg leave humbly to approach Your Royal Highness, with expressions of those sentiments of loyalty and affectionate attachment, which it has ever been the pride of His Majesty's Subjects in British America, on every occasion, to manifest for the Person and Government of our Venerable and Beloved Sovereign, and every Branch of his Illustrious Family.

Feeling, as we do, in common with all the rest of His Majesty's Subjects in North America, the distressing prospects that the late Convention with the United States of America opens to our view, we owe it as a duty to those we Represent, humbly to approach Your Royal Highness—not with a disposition to murmur or complain against any exercise of the Sovereign Power by Your Royal Highness—but, as dutiful and obedient Subjects, humbly to entreat Your Royal Highness to turn Your Royal Attention to the particular and interesting situation of all His Majesty's faithful Subjects in British America.

On behalf of the People we Represent we can, with confidence, appeal to every Department of His Majesty's Government for our character—We do not trouble His Majesty's Ministers with discontented representations; faction or sedition meet no encouragement in this Province; and we feel happy in acknowledging to Your Royal Highness, that we have no complaints against the Administration of our Government—Every thing is honorably and fairly conducted, so as to promote, as far as possible, our happiness and prosperity.

We are not a People whose crimes have compelled them to fly from the Government of the Mother Country; a large part of our population consists of men who came to this Province to seek an Asylum, where they could be protected in their allegiance to their King and Country; for the professions and practice of which they were persecuted in those Colonies which now compose the United States—The residue of our population consists of men or their descendants, who, giving a preference to this Province, have found in it a happy abode.

Since the Revolution in America we have constantly viewed the government of the United States in all its forms, with jealousy and apprehension; and although we know there are many virtuous and good people in that country, yet, when we reflect, that a Democratic faction, giving way to the influence of those Revolutionary principles which have so long disturbed the peace of the world, lately had the power to involve all the good and virtuous people of that country in the horrors of war—a war which their Government, without even a shadow of pretence, suddenly declared against His Majesty, for the avowed purpose of possessing British America by force; during this trying time, we feel an honest pride in reflecting, that the Colonists of all descriptions stood firm in their allegiance, and rallied round their respective Governments with alacrity and zeal, to resist and abide the event.

On the return of Peace, we hoped the disasters, and inglorious termination of a war so unjustly entered into, would have calmed that restless spirit, which has so long disturbed the peace of the Country; but in these hopes we are sadly disappointed, and view with serious apprehensions, an insatiable ambition generally prevailing, accompanied with a total disregard for those principles which have been hitherto held sacred by civilized nations. The manner in which they lately possessed themselves of the Floridas, and the horrid circumstances which attended a transaction that outraged every sense of justice and humanity, naturally produced strong sensations amongst us, who are separated only by an imaginary line from such a people; these feelings are increased, when we find that the voice of the just and good people of that country, although powerfully raised in the councils of their nation against this horrid transaction, was exerted in vain; and when, to this we add, that every art is still used in that country to keep alive a spirit of hostility against every thing British—that fortifications are erecting at every point of their frontiers, and most extensive inland navigations and military roads, constructing for the obvious purposes of entering into British America with rapidity and ease; when we see every exertion making to fortify their sea-coast, and to create a powerful naval and military force, we humbly submit to Your Royal Highness, whether the Inhabitants of British America have not just and serious cause for apprehension that pacific professions do not accord with this system of policy. While we were suffering under such just and well-founded apprehensions, we received the distressing intelligence, that a Convention was concluded with the United States, which allowed the people of that country to participate in the most valuable appendages of the British Sovereignty in America. Under such circumstances, we felt it as an imperious duty no longer to remain silent: and in the early part of this Session, a joint Committee of both Houses was formed for the express purpose of taking our present situation into consideration. That Committee have agreed to a Report, which, with the Appendix, and Papers annexed, we humbly beg leave to lay before Your Royal Highness, and humbly to entreat your Royal Highness to take the same into your early and serious consideration.

All that we desire is, that restrictions and regulations totally inapplicable to our present situation may be laid aside; and in this time of peace the powerful aid of the Mother Country may be brought to our assistance to fortify and strengthen our frontier; to form easy communications between the Provinces, by inland navigation and roads; and that the vast emigration to the United States way, by wise and judicious regulations, be stopped, and directed to British America. By such measures, His Majesty's faithful Subjects would have ample scope to avail themselves of the innumerable natural advantages with which the God of the Universe has blessed the vast territory comprehended within the limits of British America.—Under wise and judicious regulations, we would soon rise to a power and strength that would appal any enemy who might meditate an attack upon us. Attachment to the Mother Country is treasured in every breast; and our offspring are trained from their infancy to feel the same pride and glory that we do, in calling ourselves British Subjects. Should we be so happy as draw towards us an increased attention and powerful aid of the Mother Country in this most favourable time, to lay a firm foundation for our future greatness, old as many of us are, we feel animated with the hope, that we shall yet live to see British America expand her powerful energies, and become in the Western World such a firm prop to her Venerable Parent, that her bitterest enemies shall despair at seeing the splendour of British power surrounding them, in defiance of every effort on their part to ruin and degrade her.

Surrounded, as we are at present with gloomy and unfavourable prospects, we derive some consolation when we reflect that our nearest neighbours in the United States still preserve some of the proud and just spirit of their British Ancestors, although the feelings which a most unjust war on their part had given rise to, were not yet allayed, they could not help rejoicing with us, when they saw the Despotic Tyrant, who had so long triumphed in the world, overthrown by the powerful arm of Great-Britain, guided and directed by the wisdom of Your Royal Highness, nor

could they, as the descendants of Britons, refrain from participating in the splendid triumphs which elevated the Crown of the United Kingdom to a rank of Glory and Renown, such as no other nation ever attained.

As the senior British Government in the North-American Colonies, we feel it our duty, on this most important occasion, to call the attention of all the Inhabitants of British America to our present situation; and to invite them to unite with us—not in factious or seditious murmurings, but in a respectful, dutiful, and becoming deportment, such as to entitle us to the confidence and assistance of the Mother Country; and should we be so fortunate as to obtain what we ardently desire, the youthful energies of such a vast empire, firmly united to the power of the Parent State, would soon see Britannia ruling the Fresh Water Seas of America, with the same justice that she now rules the Ocean.

Under all the anxiety which present circumstances create, we humbly offer our case for the favourable consideration of Your Royal Highness; feeling a well founded hope, that a share of that generous and magnanimous Aid which Your Royal Highness so lately extended to a suffering world, will not be refused to your faithful Subjects in British America. When we reflect, that our Venerable and Beloved Sovereign founded and established all the Governments in the North-American British Colonies, and that under his paternal care, they have grown to their present state, and have never failed, on every occasion, to manifest their loyalty and gratitude, we cannot permit ourselves to suppose, that Your Royal Highness will consider us a burthen, or that the policy of our Parent Government will deem it necessary to continue us Bound by Restrictions, which retard our growth and prosperity. We know Your Royal Highness is ever attentive to all the just representations of His Majesty's Subjects; and we feel confident that your enlightened mind, and those Royal exalted sentiments of benevolence and generosity, which have so justly entitled you to pre-eminent consideration by all the civilized world, will lead you to a Gracious Attention to our Case.

Which, with all Humility, we Humbly pray Your Royal Highness to Favor and Support.

S. S. BLOWERS,
PRESIDENT OF THE COUNCIL.

S. B. ROBIE,
SPEAKER OF THE ASSEMBLY.

PROVINCE HOUSE,

30th MARCH, 1819.

THE Committee, appointed by the Council and House of Assembly, to consider the Convention lately concluded between His Majesty and the United States of America, and also to consider what Steps are necessary to be taken, to obtain a Relaxation of those Commercial Restrictions, which are inapplicable to the present state of the British Colonies in North America, have, pursuant to the orders of both Houses, united together, and examined the Matter to them referred, and have agreed on the following REPORT:—

YOUR Committee, in taking these important subjects into consideration, find that, although the late Convention will, in its operation, be more ruinous to the best interests of this Province than to any other of the British North American Colonies; yet the general interests of British America are so similar. that your Committee are of opinion, the Report they have now agreed to make, is applicable to all the Colonies in North America, the same as it is to this Province.

Your Committee find that the most respectable merchants in Great Britain, and in all the British Provinces in North America, have, for a series of years past, in bodies, made constant, united and most forcible representations to His Majesty's Government, respecting the neglected state of the Commerce and Fisheries of British America; and your Committee, with deep sorrow, Report, that such representations have been attended with little effect or advantage; proceeding, no doubt, from the more important interests which for so many years have claimed the whole attention of His Majesty's Government, and required the utmost exertions of the Mother Country; but, your Committee, on taking a view of the present state of affairs, feel warranted in congratulating both Houses upon the arrival of that happy period which will now enable His Majesty's Government, without fear of interruption, to turn their most serious attention to this very interesting and important portion of the British Dominions.

YOUR Committee could not enter into the consideration of the important objects referred to it, without painfully feeling the constant sacrifices which this Province has been called on to make, not only in the extent of its Provincial Territory on the land, but also in the valuable Fisheries, which ever since the Treaty of Utrecht, were considered as exclusively appertaining to NOVA-SCOTIA. That a proper estimation may be made of the extent of these sacrifices, your Committee deem it expedient here to insert a description of the boundaries of the Province of Nova-Scotia, as settled and established by His present Majesty after the Peace of 1763, when they were regulated and permanently fixed by the Commission dated in September, 1763, granted by His Majesty, under the Great Seal of Great Britain, appointing Montague Wilmot, Esquire, to be Captain General and Governor in Chief over this Province; and His Majesty by that Commission thought proper to restrain this Province within the following limits, that is to say: "To the Northward, Our said Province shall be bounded by the Southern boundary of Our Province of Quebec, as far as the Western extremity of the Bay Des Chaleurs; to the Eastward, by the said Bay and the Gulf of Saint Lawrence to the Cape or Promontory called Cape Breton, in the Island of that name, including that Island, the Island of Saint John's, and all other Islands within six leagues of the Coast; to the Southward, by the Atlantic Ocean, from the said Cape to Cape Sable, including the Island of that name and all other Islands within forty leagues of the Coast, with all the rights, members and appurtenances whatsoever thereunto belonging; and to the Westward, although Our said Province hath anciently extended, and doth of right extend as far as the River Pentagonet, or Penobscot, it shall be bounded by a line drawn from Cape Sable across the entrance of the Bay of Fundy to the mouth of the River Saint Croix, by the said River to its source, and by a line drawn due North from thence to the Southern boundary of Our Colony of Quebec."

YOUR Committee find, that the whole of the territory comprehended within this Boundary, was represented in the General Assembly of this Province, and legislated for in that Assembly, being governed as one Body Politic, the union and constitution of which was considered settled, until His Majesty was advised to separate from it the Island of Saint John, now called Prince Edward's Island. This separation your Committee cannot admit to have been strictly legal; for His Majesty, having exercised the Powers of Sovereignty by solemnly incorporating the whole of this country into one government, and having established its constitution, and the legislative powers of the General Assembly over the whole, could not, by any subsequent act, revoke, alter, or annul the same. This separation, however, was improvidently made, to gratify several speculative Theorists; who projected a Proprietary Government on a new system, that was to exhibit an improved form of Colonial Administration; this project failed, and laid the foundation of the depressed and ruinous state in which that fine island still remains, and obliged His Majesty, on the Propri-

etors relinquishing the power of government, to re-assume the Sovereignty which they were obliged to surrender, from a total inability to conduct it.

Thus things remained until the first war with America, during which His Majesty subdued and conquered that part of the ancient Province of Nova-Scotia lying between the Saint Croix and the River Penobscot, and was in possession of the same, when the Peace of 1763 was made. By that unfortunate Treaty, the whole of that territory, together with the best half of the Province of Canada, of which we were in full possession, were surrendered to the United States, together with all the Fisheries of Nova-Scotia, and free access to all our harbors and shores. This great yielding of territory took place without the smallest equivalent given on the part of the United States. Shortly after this, His Majesty was advised to take away from the Province of Nova Scotia more than three-fifths of its territory, which was erected into a separate Province, called New-Brunswick; thus taking from Nova-Scotia a country which she had settled and improved at a great expence, and for which she had contracted a large debt. not a shilling of which was assumed by New-Brunswick; besides which, an imaginary boundary was described for the two Provinces, which remains to this day an unsettled matter of dispute between them; and so far as it can be ascertained, has divided the township of Cumberland, which had been twenty years incorporated under the laws of Nova-Scotia, placing the half of it in the Province of New-Brunswick, and leaving the other half with Nova-Scotia. Besides this the Island of Cape Breton was separated from the free government it enjoyed as a part of Nova-Scotia, and this fine Island was erected into a Government to be legislated for by a Governor and Council; and yet remains a wilderness, in a most distressed and forlorn state. Nova-Scotia, after suffering such a variety of dismemberments, remained silent, and without complaining. When the second American War commenced, the boundaries of this Province remained, as will appear by the Captain General's Commission to Sir GEORGE PREVOST, under the Great Seal of Great Britain, which describes the limits of it to be as follows, viz. "Bounded on the Westward by a line drawn from Cape Sable across the entrance to the centre of the Bay of Fundy; to the Northward, by a line along the centre of the said Bay to the mouth of the Musquat River; by the said River to its source; and from thence, by a due East line, across the isthmus, into the Bay Verte; to the Eastward, by the said Bay and the Gulf of Saint Lawrence to the Cape or Promontory called Cape Breton, in the Island of that name; including the said Island, the Island of Saint John's, and all other Islands within six leagues of the coast; and to the Southward, by the Atlantic Ocean, from the said Cape to Cape Sable aforesaid, including the Island of that name, and all other Islands within forty leagues of the coast, with all the rights, members and appurtenances thereto belonging."

GLOOMY as the prospect of this war appeared to His Majesty's

subjects in British America, they met it with fortitude ; and their sufferings and apprehensions were cheered with the hope, that a part of the evils with which the Treaty of 1783 abounded, would be remedied, so far at least as it respected Boundary. But the Treaty of Ghent was concluded just at the time when we beheld the resources of the United States exhausted, and when their inability to continue the war much longer with any effect was manifest ; then were our best hopes frustrated, and the only consolation left to us was, that the United States had by the declaration of war forfeited the rights they held under the Treaty of 1783, to participate in our Fisheries, and to enter our harbours with their vessels ; but the recent Convention has deprived us of this our last resource, and left us almost without hope ; for your Committee feel no hesitation in saying that human ingenuity could scarcely have devised a more destructive measure for British America than this Convention.

YOUR Committee, calling your attention to these very important objects, are not moved by a spirit of discontent ; we know the people we represent are too proud of the honor and happiness of being British subjects, to admit a dissatisfied disposition to influence their opinions respecting the exercises of the sovereign power, or to question the policy of His Majesty's Government ; when it finds it necessary to relinquish the rights and interests of some of His Majesty's subjects for the general advantage, it is our duty as good subjects to submit with patient resignation ; and your Committee in bringing these objects to your views, have no fear of producing a spirit of disaffection, or affording an opportunity to seditious persons, if any such be amongst us ; nor will the discussion of this subject disturb that universal spirit of loyalty and attachment for which all His Majesty's subjects in British America are so highly distinguished. But now that we are at peace, your Committee feel fully justified in moving you to make a solemn appeal to the justice and liberality of His Majesty's Government ; an appeal which, if well founded, is never made in vain ; and by temperately and moderately calling the attention of His Royal Highness the Prince Regent and his Ministers to the distressing and discouraging state of affairs in British America, we have good reason to hope, we shall obtain that Relaxation and Amelioration of a system which is totally inapplicable to our local situation ; and at the same time draw the attention of His Majesty's Government to Fortifications, Inland Navigations, and Military Roads, which are so indispensably necessary to counteract the policy of the United States. The Government of that country having induced Great Britain to assent to the mutual limitation of Naval Equipments on the Lakes, have turned their attention to increase its naval force on the ocean, to fortify her sea-ports ; and, by extending her inland navigations and military roads, to facilitate her communication with the chain of fortifications erecting along the whole frontier ; thus providing easy access into British America. These measures, if not counteracted, must lose British America, and revolutionize the West Indies. We, who are on the

spot, cannot shut our eyes to the danger ; and your Committee would consider it a departure from that affectionate duty and attachment we owe to the Mother Country, were we to suffer His Majesty's Government to remain any longer influenced by the representations with which the numerous foreign and domestic Agents of the United States deceive our unsuspecting Government. The only hope left for us is, that Great Britain will view, as we do, the United States of America to be as enterprising a rival as she ever had to contend with. Your Committee would be unworthy the trust you have reposed in it, were they to conceal from you the danger we apprehend ; and the people of the United States should be made to know, that we are not deceived ; that we are watchful and vigilant, and will never cease to call upon the Mother Country to avail herself of the time of peace to strengthen her Colonies in North America, and to enable them to stand by her side with effect, when the struggle for which the United States are so manifestly preparing shall take place.

YOUR Committee, desirous to obtain every information on the important subjects referred to its consideration, immediately forwarded a circular letter to the principal merchants and inhabitants throughout the Province, accompanied with a set of Questions, calculated to obtain by their answers, the general opinion of the people of this Province on the important objects which these queries open ; and your Committee have received numerous replies, which are too voluminous to constitute a part of this Report : but your Committee have carefully collated the various answers they have received, and have given the substance of them as the answers to each separate question ; and your Committee have annexed as an appendix to this Report, a copy of such circular letter with the questions and answers thereto ; to which they beg the serious attention of both Houses, as they fully develop the opinion of your Committee as to the measures necessary to be adopted by the Mother Country, to make these Colonies worthy of the name of BRITISH AMERICA. And your Committee feel happy in stating, that their view of the subject has met the general approbation of all those who have answered their questions ; and the substance of these answers, to which your Committee refer, brings the whole of these important subjects to view in all their several bearings.

YOUR Committee desirous to bring before both Houses every information necessary, to enable them to form correct opinions on the subjects to us referred, have procured from the Collector of the Customs for the port of Halifax, returns of the trade of his district for the last ten years ; but the time would not allow your Committee to obtain similar returns from the other Custom House department at Shelburne. Your Committee think, these very important documents will enable both Houses to form an opinion sufficiently correct, as to the increase and decrease of trade and navigation in this Province for the last ten years, as well as its present state ; and your Committee therefore call the serious attention of both Houses to the following do-

cuments, which accompany this Report. The paper marked letter A. is an abstract account of the trade of the Custom House district of Halifax for the last ten years to and from Great Britain. Letter B. is a similar account of the trade to and from the southern ports in Europe. Letter C. is an account of the trade to the United States in British vessels. Letter D. is an account for the same period of the trade with the United States in foreign vessels. Letter E. is an account for the same period of the trade to and from the West Indies. Letter F. is an account of the trade to and from the British Colonies in North America, including Newfoundland. Letter G. is an abstract account of the quantity of Salt and Coals imported for the last ten years. These documents will enable both Houses to form a tolerably correct judgement as to the value of the trade of this Province, in its present limited and contracted scale.

Your Committee having its attention called to the exertions of the United States, in constructing fortifications on the frontier inland navigations upon a gigantic scale, and military roads of vast extent.—Your Committee would be happy to view these great public works as peaceful projects for the internal improvement of a civilized nation; but when your Committee trace the line of direction, which these works are taking, and couple them with the recent invasion of the Floridas, the murder of British subjects, for no other cause but that they were British subjects, and the extermination of the Indians, because they were friendly to Great Britain, your Committee cannot forbear pressing on the consideration of both Houses, the necessity there is for the Mother Country to counteract measures of this sort, by undertaking and completing works on a similar scale, a line of fortifications on the frontier, an inland navigation, to commence at two points—First, at the harbor of Halifax, to form a communication with the Bay of Fundy by the way of the Shubenacadie Lakes. This navigation has been accurately surveyed, its practicability fully established, and the estimate of the expence exactly ascertained, not to exceed materially the sum of £35,000; this navigation should be continued from the head of the Bay of Fundy at Fort Cumberland to the Bay of Vert, which from low water-mark on the one side, to low water-mark on the other, would not exceed the distance of eight miles; its practicability at a small expence cannot be doubted; and thus a direct communication would be opened between Halifax, the Bay of Fundy, and the River Saint Lawrence, by which the present circuitous, long and dangerous navigation would be avoided. The second inland navigation should commence at Montreal, and proceed by the Ottawa or Great River, and by the Rideau to Kingston on Lake Ontario; and also by the Great River to Lake Nigrissing, and from thence by the River du Francois into Georgian Bay in Lake Huron. As to the practicability of these navigations, there can be no doubt; and the expence will be very small when compared with the works now carrying on of a like kind in the United States. As to the advantages in peace or war, one look at the maps of the interior will be sufficient

to point them out. The present communication with Quebec through the interior, is more a water than a land carriage ; from Halifax to the head of the Peticodiac, there is now a good road, and where this road turns to Fredericton, on St. John's river, a Military Road should commence, and proceed by the head of the Nashwack River, the head of the Mirimachie River, and the head of Ristigouche River, until it joins the road on the side of the St. Lawrence opposite to the Isle of Bic.

THIS road would open a fine country for settlement, and would connect Halifax and Fredericton with Quebec ; all interceptions from water would be avoided ; and this road being distant from the frontier on the St. John's, would give support to that line in case of war without danger of interruption from the enemy. These works, though not expensive, exceed the present resources of the Colonies ; but would soon be repaid to the Mother Country by the vast advantages they would lay open to all British America. Besides which, these works would give employment to the Emigrants, who would derive from them on their arrival immediate support, such as would shortly enable them to settle with advantage. Public works of this kind in the United States are one of the great inducements to Emigrants to resort to that country for immediate support, as they generally exhaust all their little means in the expenses of their outward passage.

YOUR Committee are decidedly of opinion, that the late Convention, as it respects the Fisheries, is far more ruinous to the Colonies in North America than the Treaty of 1783 ; but at the same time, it is but justice in your Committee to observe, that excluding the Americans from any intercourse with the West Indies, was a point of the utmost importance to the best interests of Great Britain and her Colonies. Had such an intercourse been allowed, the British possessions in that part of the world would soon have fallen into the Revolutionary schemes which desolated St. Domingo. There is no danger that the people in British America can be turned from their attachment to the Mother Country ; we see enough of the fruits of a combination of sanguinary Republics to make us detest such a system ; and to enable us to maintain the union between this country and Great Britain.—Your Committee are of opinion that it is immediately necessary that the Colonies, in addition to the privileges they now enjoy, should be allowed the same freedom of trade with all the world which the people of the United States have acquired. This measure, with the carrying on of such public works as your Committee have before pointed out, and the circulating throughout the United Kingdom of fair and candid statements of the advantages which Emigrants may expect in British America, may counteract the exaggerated statements made and circulated throughout Europe, by those who feel an interest to induce British subjects to move to that country. Secondly, by laying out lands in all parts on which settlers may be immediately and advantageously located, without wandering as they do now in search of situations, until their patience and little means of support are exhausted

in fruitless exertion. Thirdly, by totally prohibiting passengers from embarking in foreign vessels; unless by special passports, and taking off the unnecessary restrictions imposed on British ships carrying passengers. Fourthly, by a duty imposed on British Salt, shipped in foreign vessels, so as to give the carrying of that article across the Western Ocean for the supply of America to British shipping. Fifthly, by excluding foreign vessels from taking salt from Turk's Islands. Sixthly, by prohibiting the export of the productions of the British West Indies to or from either the domestic or foreign Free Ports in the West Indies; and prohibiting the vessels of the United States from entering any of the domestic Free Ports in the West Indies. At the same time prohibiting the import into any part of the British West Indies of any of the productions of the United States brought from foreign Ports in the West Indies or elsewhere. Seventhly, by allowing and encouraging the merchants and fishermen employed in the United States in the Whale and Cod Fishery, to remove with their effects and settle in this Province; and by naturalizing the foreign built vessels, which they may bring with them, so far as to enable them to employ them with the privileges of British vessels, while only employed in the Fishery. Eighthly, by establishing two British Governments on the Labrador Shore and Straits of Bellisle, to secure British interests from encroachment. Ninthly, by adopting such regulations as will prevent the vessels of the United States from abusing the indulgencies granted to them by the late Convention, and by limiting their right of entering the harbors of the British Colonies for shelter, or to procure supplies of wood or water, except in cases of real necessity. And lastly, by re-uniting the Islands of Prince Edward and Cape Breton to this Province. By adopting such measures, your Committee are of opinion, that the Colonists would soon be able to counteract the advantages which the United States have acquired by the late Convention; and by the rapid acquisition of wealth and population, British America would open a corresponding increase in the consumption of British manufactures; and united with the Mother Country, by the strong ties of interest and consanguinity, we should convince the people of the United States, that their efforts to become successful rivals to Great-Britain were in vain; to which may be fairly added, that revenue which the increasing prosperity of the country would soon enable British America to contribute. These are a few of the many advantages which your Committee foresee would soon be derived from Great-Britain abandoning a narrow contracted policy, totally inapplicable to the present state of her North American Colonies, and generously extending her pecuniary aid in constructing, as national works, the important projects to which your Committee have called the attention of both Houses.

SHOULD you approve of the Report, your Committee have now made, they advise, that both Houses should unite in an humble Address to His Royal Highness the PRINCE REGENT, praying him to recommend to the serious consideration of His Majesty's Government

this Report, with the Appendix and other Documents accompanying it; and humbly to entreat His Royal Highness, to extend to British America, under its present peculiar circumstances, a share of that wise, liberal, and generous care and attention, with which he has so long happily and prosperously ruled the British Nation in His Majesty's name and on his behalf; and for this purpose, your Committee have prepared the draught of such an Address, which they offer with this Report, for the consideration of both Houses.

YOUR Committee cannot omit further to state, that in case this Report shall receive the approbation of both Houses, it is the opinion of your Committee that the whole should be immediately ordered to be printed; and as this Province is the oldest of the Colonial Governments in British America, it should take the lead in this important business, by requesting His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor to forward a copy of this Report and the papers accompanying it to each of His Majesty's Governors in British America; and that the President of His Majesty's Council and the Speaker of the House of Assembly should each transmit copies to the Presidents and Speakers of the several Legislative bodies, in each of the North American Colonies; and at the same time, invite them to bring these important objects to the serious consideration of their respective Houses; so that in case they approve of the same, they may move their respective Governments to unite with us in our best and zealous endeavours, by every moderate and respectful course of proceeding, to attain objects of such vast importance to the best interests of British America.

YOUR Committee, having as briefly as the great importance of the subjects referred to them will permit, stated their sentiments respecting the present state of the British Colonies in North America, together with such measures for their relief as have been suggested to them, and such as from the best information appear most adequate to attain the end in view, they have only to add, that if the remedies pointed out are liable to objections, they feel confident, from the concurrent testimony and proof brought before them, that there can be but one opinion as to the necessity for the most speedy and efficient measures being adopted for the relief and security of BRITISH AMERICA; which, if any longer neglected, will produce the most serious and fatal injury to the Commercial, Maritime, and Financial Interests of Great Britain.

MICHAEL WALLACE,
*Chairman of the Committee
of Council,*
RICHARD J. UNIACKE,
JAMES FRASER.

THOMAS RITCHIE,
*Chairman of the Committee
of Assembly,*
EDWARD MORTIMER,
CHAS. R. PRESCOTT,
JOSEPH FREEMAN,
HENRY H. COGSWELL,
THOMAS ROACH,
JOHN BINGAY,

PROVINCE HOUSE,

26th FEBRUARY, 1819.

SIR,

THE COMMITTEE appointed, by the Council and House of Assembly, to consider the Convention lately concluded between His Majesty and the United States of America ; and also, to consider what steps are necessary to be taken to obtain a Relaxation of those Commercial Restrictions which are inapplicable to the present state of the British Colonies in North America ; being desirous to obtain every possible Information, previous to making up their Report on the important subjects referred to their consideration, they request you to favour them with separate Answers to the following Queries ; marking your Reply to each Question, with the number to which it applies ; and when you give your opinion on any point, be pleased to mention, whether it is from facts known to yourself, or is the result of that general knowledge and experience which you may have acquired in the course of your business : The Committee, being desirous to make their Report without delay, beg that you will return an Answer as soon as possible.

We are, respectfully,

Your obedient Servants,

MICHAEL WALLACE,
Chairman.

Question 1.—**W**HAT is your line of business, and what knowledge have you of the Fisheries and Commerce of this Province ?

Answer 1.—Generally engaged in the Commerce and Fisheries of the Province, and have a competent knowledge of the same.

Quest. 2.—Can you form an opinion, to what extent the Fisheries and Commerce of this Province were injured by the operation of the Definitive Treaty of Peace concluded in 1783, between His Majesty and the United States of America ? Specify particularly how, and in what manner, you consider that Treaty to have been prejudicial to the Commercial Interests of this country.

Ans. 2.—It is impossible to calculate the extent of the injury. It can be best estimated by considering the great value the Government of the United States attached to the Privilege of Commerce and Fishery

obtained by that Treaty ; what they gained we lost—the injury to us was immense.

Quest. 3.—Set forth how, and in what manner, the Fishery carried on from the United States operates, generally, to the prejudice and disadvantage of the British Fisheries in North America.

Ans. 3.—The natural advantages are ours ; but, by admitting the Americans to participate in them, we suffer in the same ratio that they gain. The markets of the world are open for the admission of their fish, either directly or indirectly ; their Government cherishes and encourages their Fishery, by which means they meet British fish in almost every market, with advantage ; besides which, they ruin the British Fishery by wantonly throwing into the sea the garbage and other filth from their vessels.

Ques. 4.—Have you any, and what, knowledge as to the value of the Fisheries appertaining to that part of the coasts of Newfoundland, the Straits of Bellisle, Labrador Shore, and Magdalen Islands, upon which a right to take and cure fish has been granted to the people of the United States, under the Convention lately concluded between his Majesty and the Government of that country ? If you have, set forth the same, and describe how you have acquired such knowledge ; and make an estimate, comparatively, as to value between the Fishery granted by that Convention to the United States and that still retained by Great Britain in North America ; setting forth what proportion the value of the one bears to that of the other.

Ans. 4.—The Convention gives to them every advantage in the Cod Fishery they can wish for or desire. A general indulgence in the whole we have retained would make but little difference, unless we can preserve the *Net Fishery*. The overwhelming numbers of the American fishermen will exclude British subjects from participating in the Fisheries now made common to both nations.

Quest. 5.—Will the liberty of Fishing granted by the late Convention to the United States afford to them any, and what, facilities in participating in the Fisheries still exclusively retained by Great Britain ; and if it will, describe how and in what manner they will attain that object ?

Ans. 5.—Unless we can preserve the *Net Fishery*, the Americans will have nearly the same advantages that the British have in the reserved Fisheries ; besides which, they will supply the British Fisheries with stores of every kind, and receive from them their green fish in return ; and they will, through the same channel, supply in a contraband way, the inhabitants with all sorts of foreign commodities.

Ques. 6.—Is there any, and what, *Net Fishery*, and to what extent carried on from the coasts of this Province, beyond the limit of a cannon shot, or three marine miles from the shore ? If there is, describe the nature and value of such Fishery.

Ans. 6.—There is to a very great extent ; particularly the Mackarel Fishery, which is of the greatest importance, and is at some seasons carried on at double that distance. We have much cause to fear, that

the ruin of the net fishery will be the consequence, if the Treaty allows the Americans to come within the Headlands, keeping a cannon shot from the shores in the bays and harbors, they will be in the very heart of our net fishery.

Quest. 7.—Will the general permission granted to the American fishermen to take fish at the distance of a cannon shot, or three marine miles from the shore of this Province operate in any respect, and how, to the prejudice of the British fishery?

Ans. 7.—It will, not only from the increased number of vessels they will employ in the Cod Fishery; but particularly in the Mackerel Fishery; the best market for which is the United States; it is a fishery of vast value to this Province, and of which it has hitherto had the monopoly: but the Americans, while engaged in the Cod Fishery, will set their nets three miles from the shore, where at one season of the year they will meet all the shoals of that fish; and when they run nearer to the shore, they can set their nets in the night, which is the time the fish run, and send them in their boats to their vessels at an anchor three miles from the shore: this will also apply to the Herring Fishery; and if they come within the Headlands, keeping three miles from the shores of the bays, the whole net fishery is open to them; so is the Dog fishery, the Oil of which fishery is a most important branch of our trade; but when it is considered that with the liberty of fishing three miles from the shore; they can enter every harbour and river in the North American Colonies, nothing is left for the British fishermen but to scramble on the common ground, having superior numbers to contend with; under such circumstances, British fishermen, have their nets at the mercy of the Americans, who carry them away by sailing through them, without the British fishermen having even the smallest prospect of redress. Besides, they ruin the fishery by throwing their offals into the sea; while our fishermen bring them to the shore.

Quest. 8.—If British subjects were allowed to fish on the coasts, & to enter in the harbours of the United States of America in the same way that the people of that country are allowed to enter those of the British North American Colonies, would such privilege be of any, and what, advantage to the British fisheries and commerce?

Ans. 8.—None, further than it would furnish to our people the same facilities to carry on an illicit commerce with the people of that country, which the Convention enables the Americans to carry on with the North American Colonies; but a right to enter for shelter, or when in distress for any necessary articles, would have been an advantage to British colonial vessels, had the Convention secured them that privilege, of which they are now deprived.

Quest. 9.—Can you speak as to the value of the Salmon Fishery on the coast of Labrador, and to what extent Trade is carried on with the natives of that country in furs, skins, feathers, oil, or any other & what commodities?—Please to set forth particularly what you know on these subjects.

Ans. 9.—The Salmon Fishery is very extensive; some adventures

in that Fishery have been made from this Province ; but it has been principally carried on by persons from England, Newfoundland and Canada. The trade with the natives is valuable, and has hitherto been conducted by the Hudson's Bay Company and traders from Newfoundland ; but the whole is now thrown open to the Americans, and its advantages will almost exclusively center with them.

Quest. 10.—Describe how the Fishery on the coast of Labrador is carried on, whether in boats or decked vessels, and at what distance from the land.

Ans. 10.—The Fishery extends from the distance of about half a mile to between three or four miles from the shore. It is carried on by vessels of from 60 to 80 tons burthen and upwards ; these vessels lie at anchor in the harbors and send out their boats with their crews to the fishing ground ; the fish are all taken by the boats belonging to the vessels, which remain laid up in the harbors until their lading of fish is completed.

Quest. 11.—Do you know whether American or British fishing vessels are outfitted and navigated at the cheapest rate ? and if you do, state the comparative expences, so as to shew how and in what manner the advantage lies on either side.

Ans. 11.—There is very little difference in peace.

Quest. 12.—Have you known any, and what, instances in which British fishermen have been forcibly prevented by the American fishermen from carrying on their fishery ? State what you know as to any violence offered to British subjects on their own shore, or at sea, by these people.

Ans. 12.—The complaints of injuries, violence and outrage, sustained by British fishermen from the American fishermen are numerous and frequent every season—pains have been taken to investigate the causes of complaint, which have always proved well founded. On the coast of Labrador, they prevent British subjects from hoisting their colors ; they drive them from the best fishing stations ; take their bait, and will not allow them to set nets for bait, until they supply themselves: This their superiority in number enables them to effect, and whenever that is the case they generally do as they please.

Quest. 13.—Are you aware of any practicable means, by which the American fishermen can be prevented from usurping rights and privileges on the British shores, different from those granted to them by the late Convention ? Set forth the same particularly.

Ans. 13.—It will be very difficult, if not impossible, to prevent all the evils which will grow out of this Convention : First, it will be necessary to explain whether the right given to the American vessels to enter every harbor, river and creek in the North American Colonies for shelter, or to procure supplies of wood and water, is a right only to be exercised in cases of real necessity, or whether it is a right they can use at their will and pleasure : Secondly, whether they are liable to pay for the various lights kept up on our shores, or any other, and what port charges ; and lastly, a naval force, judiciously

distributed, to prevent, as far as possible, the numerous abuses which the extensive privileges given by this Convention, will give rise to.

Quest. 14. From the experience you have had of the injuries which the British Fisheries and Commerce suffered from the operation of the Treaty in 1783, can you make any comparative statement of the difference in operation between that Treaty and the late Convention? If you can, set forth in what respect they differ as to the advantages or disadvantages likely to be produced to the British Fisheries and Commerce.

Ans. 14. Ruinous as the Treaty of 1783 was, this Convention is far more so, in as much as it throws open to American vessels every harbor, river and creek, in the North American Colonies: it gives them a right of fishing nearer to the shores: it lays open the Newfoundland fishery, and in fact cedes every thing in North America, which could be deemed the exclusive maritime rights of Great Britain.

Quest. 15. What do you consider to be the cause, why Emigrants from the British dominions, as well as all other parts of Europe, give such a decided preference to settle in the United States, instead of the British Colonies in North America?

Ans. 15. The United States offer to Emigrants a more extensive enjoyment of commercial and other privileges than are allowed in the North American Colonies. The vast extent of public works, carrying on in that country, coupled with the vast demand for labor, caused by an extensive and uninterrupted commerce with all the world, gives immediate support to almost the whole of the laboring class of Emigrants. The facility with which capital is there employed to advantage, compared with the Colonies, gives in that respect a decided preference to the United States. The facility with which settlers obtain land, by purchase from the government; the constant publications, by which false and exaggerated views of the advantages of emigrating to the United States are circulated, and the artful measures taken in the same way, to make unfavorable impressions against the North American Colonies. These are some amongst the many causes which lead to so decided a preference.

Quest. 16. If the British Colonies in North America were allowed freedom of commerce with all parts of the world, the same as the people of the United States, in addition to the advantages they now enjoy, as British subjects, do you not think that European Emigrants would give a more decided preference to settle in such Colonies, than the United States?

Ans. 16. Under such circumstances, Emigrants would certainly be greatly influenced to give a preference to the North American Colonies.

Quest. 17. Can you form any estimate as to the amount of British and other European Capital, which has been transferred from Europe to the United States since the year 1789, for the purpose of being there

employed in the East India trade, and other commercial pursuits ? Set forth the probable amount, to the best of your judgment.

Ans. 17. It is impossible to form any correct estimate on this subject ; the amount of capital transferred to America has been very great. It may be safely said to exceed Fifty Millions of Dollars.

Quest. 18. Has the re-establishment of peace in Europe, or any other event, caused any, and what, portion of that capital to be removed from the United States ?

Ans. 18. The loss of the Carrying Trade, and of many other advantages which grew out of the war, has no doubt caused a considerable portion of that capital to be withdrawn ; but not so much as many suppose.

Quest. 19. Is it your opinion that, if a Commercial Intercourse with the East Indies, and all other parts of the world, was added to the other privileges which the inhabitants of the British Colonies in North America now enjoy, that it would have any, and what, effect in transferring Capital from the United States to these countries for commercial purposes ?

Ans. 19. It certainly would be a means to induce many Capitalists to move from that country to the North American Colonies.

Quest. 20. If Freedom of Commerce, such as is enjoyed by the United States, was granted to the Colonies in North America, in what proportion (compared with the revenue now collected in the United States) would such Colonies be enabled to contribute to the revenue of the Mother Country, in return for such advantages ?

Ans. 20. The establishment of such a trade would, no doubt, enable the Mother Country to draw a considerable revenue from her North American Colonies.

Quest. 21. What effect do you suppose the freedom of trade from the North American Colonies would have on the importation of manufactures, and other commodities, from the United Kingdom : Do you think it would operate to increase or diminish the same ?

Ans. 21. It would, no doubt, greatly increase the importation from the United Kingdom, not only to supply the domestic consumption of an increased population, but also for exportation to other countries.

Quest. 22. Does not the Government of the United States use every effort, by legislative and other regulations, to crush the commerce and retard the prosperity of the North American Colonies ?

Ans. 22. It certainly does.

Quest. 23. Do not the efforts of the United States, to keep back the growth of the North American Colonies, proceed from a knowledge, that if the natural advantages of these fine countries were once drawn into active operation, they would soon rise to be their successful rivals, both in power and commerce ?

Ans. 23. The United States have various motives which induce them to depress and keep back the growth of the North American Colonies ; among many others, a very great one proceeds from the strong hope with which they flatter themselves that they will, before long, ea-

sily acquire the dominion over them, either by negotiation or easy conquest.

Quest. 24. If the Mother Country was to give to her people in North America all the commercial freedom which her former subjects in the United States obtained by separating from her ; and at the same time preserve to them their present advantage, as British subjects, do you think it possible, by any means whatsoever, to cause these Colonies, voluntarily, to separate from the Parent State ?

Ans. 24. Under any circumstances, it would be a mortifying change to the people in the North American Colonies, to cease to be British Subjects. If the ties between the two countries were strengthened, by adding to their present advantages that Commercial Freedom which the United States obtained, by separating from the Mother Country, no power on earth could induce the North American Colonies, ever to separate from the Parent State ; and their increased population, under such circumstances, would soon enable them to set at defiance any attempt to effect such separation by force.

Quest. 25. If Great Britain continues, by the present narrow and contracted system, to retard the increasing population and commercial power of her North American Colonies, does she not thereby favor the views of the United States ? And if she perseveres in such system, will it long be in her power, with all her force, to resist the overwhelming efforts which the United States will make to separate these Colonies from the Mother Country ?

Ans. 25. The present system does greatly retard the increase of the North American Colonies, both in population and commercial power, and highly favors the views of the United States. If the North American Colonies are left to struggle with the present system, and all the sad calamities which must grow out of the late Convention, numbers of the Inhabitants must remove, and the North American Colonies will become an object scarcely worth a struggle on the part of Great Britain to retain.

Quest. 26. Has not the United States used every effort to lessen the attachment of the people of these Colonies to the Mother Country ; and were they not greatly disappointed in their late invasion of the Canadas, to find, notwithstanding the gloomy prospect then presented to the Colonists, that there was scarcely a man who did not readily stand forth against them ; and was not the determination of the Colonists to defend their Country, and their respective Governments to the last, general throughout the whole ?

Ans. 26. The United States did, certainly, use every effort to destroy the natural attachment of the Colonists to the Mother Country, and were sadly mortified and disappointed to find, from the experience of the late war, that their efforts in that respect had totally failed.

Quest. 27. Can you form any estimate of the advantage which the Mother Country would soon acquire, if she would suffer these Colonies to grow in population and commercial strength, even as fast as the U-

nited States now do ? If you have entertained any opinions on this subject, please to set them forth.

Ans. 27. It is difficult to enumerate all the advantages which would result from this measure ; it would be received by the Colonists as the full accomplishment of the Parental Care and Attention which they have ever experienced from the Mother Country : it would bind the two countries together in the indissoluble bonds of mutual interest, and the ties of gratitude and natural affection which are now so universally felt in the North American Colonies, would be perpetuated to the end of time. The vast increase of population would every year, produce an increased demand for the manufactures of the Mother Country, and her power and strength, by sea and land, would grow with the progressive settlement of the almost boundless territory of British North America : In a few years, the Colonists would be able to set bounds to that spirit of ambition which so manifestly urges on the people of the United States to aim at becoming the Maritime Rival of Great Britain, and the vast commercial wealth which British North America would soon acquire, under the operation of such measures, would give to the Mother Country an Increase of Revenue that would keep pace with the advancement of this new addition to her power.

Quest. 28. Does not the Government of the United States artfully maintain, at this hour, a commercial warfare against Great Britain ; and are not her duties and custom-house regulations skilfully contrived, so as to prevent, as far as possible, the consumption of British Manufactures and Commodities of every kind ?

Ans. 28. It is too manifest to admit of a doubt : The Government of that country openly avows that to be their system of policy.

Quest. 29. Can you form any estimate as to the part or proportion of the Revenue of the United States, which is raised by taxes and duties upon British commodities ; and how much per cent. on the value of such commodities do such duties amount to on an average : Is there not a long list of British Manufactures the importation of which they calculate to prohibit by extravagant duties ?

Ans. 29. It is difficult to form a particular estimate as to the amount of the Revenue raised in the United States by duties imposed on British commodities, but it is a large amount. The tax is very heavy, being from 20 to 30 per cent. on the prime cost ; and it is the avowed object of their policy to encourage their domestic manufactures by prohibitory duties imposed on foreign productions.

Quest. 30. What number of days does it generally take to make a passage from each of the following ports in the United States to Halifax, that is to say : From Portsmouth in New-Hampshire, Boston, New-York, Philadelphia, Norfolk, Charleston, and Savannah ; and what number of days does it generally take to make a passage from Savannah to Portsmouth, Boston, New-York, Philadelphia, Norfolk and Charleston ? Set down each passage separately.

Ans. 30. From Portsmouth to Halifax, the passage is from 3 to 6 days ; and from Boston it is accomplished in nearly about the same

time ; from New-York, it takes from 4 to 8 days ; from Philadelphia, from 7 to 14 days ; from Norfolk, from 7 to 14 days ; from Charleston, 8 to 16 days ; From Savannah, 9 to 18 days. From Savannah to Boston, or Portsmouth, from 8 to 16 days ; from Savannah to Philadelphia or New-York, much the same, from 6 to 12 days ; from Savannah to Norfolk, from 4 to 8 days ; from the same place to Charleston, from 3 to 6 days.

Quest. 31. If proper ports were established in the North American Colonies, and American vessels allowed to bring to them all the productions of the United States, and then to receive in return all kinds of merchandize lawfully imported into such Colonies, would it not in that case be of general advantage to the commerce of Great Britain, if British vessels were totally excluded from the ports of the United States ; and would not British vessels, under such regulations, obtain cargoes of the productions of the United States in the Colonial ports, upon as good terms as they now procure the same at the principal shipping ports in that country ?

Ans. 31. At present, all British vessels coming from the Colonies are excluded from the ports of the United States, by an Act of their own Government ; and it would be of little importance if they had excluded British vessels altogether ; because Great Britain, by permanently opening her ports in North America for the admission of American vessels, would induce Capitalists to engage in this new trade, and British vessels would be laden in British ports in North America, with all the productions of the United States, upon full as good terms as they could be laden in the ports of that country. By that means, the short voyage would only belong to American navigation, and the long one to British navigation. Thus, we should gain all that they would lose, with the additional advantage of exchanging, in British ports, all sorts of British productions for the productions of the United States, upon much better terms, than it can be done in the ports of that country. Thus British seamen would find full employment, in their own ports, and British ships and commodities would be relieved from the many port charges and duties to which they are subject in the ports of the United States.

Quest. 32. Can you state the probable value of the annual importations from Great Britain into the British Colonies of the productions of the East Indies, for the last ten years ; and can you form an estimate of the annual value of East India productions, clandestinely introduced into the same Colonies from the United States, during the same period ?

Ans. 32. Part of this question can be best answered from the different Custom Houses ; the annual importation from Great Britain into this Province may be estimated for the last ten years at the value of from 16 to 20 thousand pounds a year ; and the clandestine importations from the United States, at about from 8 to 10 thousand pounds a year. There is good reason to believe the clandestine importations into the Sister Colonies in North America, far exceed the estimate

for this Province ; and upon such excess the calculations should be made, according to the population of the respective Provinces.

Quest. 33. Are not the Furs and Skins, which answer the East India market, and which are collected in the North American Colonies, clandestinely exported to that country through the United States, and the returns received through the same channel ?

Ans. 33. Large quantities of the Furs and Skins collected in British America, which suit either the consumption of the United States or foreign markets, no doubt find their way to that country.

Quest. 34. Can you speak with any degree of certainty, as to the number of British merchants carrying on business in the different trading towns in the United States ; is not the number very great ?

Ans. 34. It is impossible to make any exact calculation ; but the number is very great.

Quest. 35. Do you think that all, or any great portion of such British merchants, would remove with their trade and business to the North American Colonies, in case they were allowed there to trade to and from all parts of the world, with the same freedom they now enjoy in the United States ?

Ans. 35. If such extension of trade to British America, was placed on a footing that merchants could depend on its permanence, no doubt great numbers of British subjects would remove to the North-American Colonies ; their natural inclinations would influence them, were it not for the injury their interests would sustain, were they to move while the present system exists.

Ques. 36. Would not the high duties which the United States are obliged to impose on the commerce of the country, afford to the North American Colonies a decided preference, in case they were allowed the same freedom of trade ?

Ans. 36. No doubt they would.

Ques. 37. Would not a direct trade carried on to the East Indies from the North American Colonies be the means of forming there deposits of the productions of that country ; and could they not then be advantageously exchanged for the productions of the United States, imported into such Colonies in American vessels. Would not a measure of this kind operate in a short time powerfully against the East India trade now carried on from the United States ?

Ans. 37. It is not easy to form an opinion what effect an East-India trade, carried on from British America would have on the India trade carried on from the United States ; it would certainly put an end to the advantages they at present enjoy, of clandestinely supplying the British dominions in North America and the West Indies with the commodities of that country ; and deposits of East India commodities would be made in British America, where they probably may be exchanged to advantage for the articles imported in the American vessels.

Ques. 38. If a general freedom of commerce was permanently established in the North American Colonies, could not the manufactures of the Mother Country be there exchanged for the commodities of the

United States, generally, upon as good terms as they are now exchanged in the principal trading towns of the United States ?

Ans. 38. They would, upon better terms.

Ques. 39. Would not the high duties collected in the ports of the United States, operate as a strong inducement to the coasting vessels of that country to resort for their supplies of merchandise to the North American Colonies, in case a general freedom of trade was permanently established ?

Ans. 39. They certainly would.

Ques. 40. If the Crown Lands in North America were laid out in sections, as the lands belonging to the United States are, and instead of being sold, as in that country, they were given to European emigrants, in suitable lots ; and if a general freedom of commerce, as in the United States, was at the same time permanently established, within how many years, in your opinion, would the people of these Colonies, with a moderate support from the Mother Country, be enabled to defend the West Indies, and set at defiance the people of the United States, both by sea and land ?

Ans. 40. Had the Government adopted this system twenty years ago, the North American Colonies, with a moderate support from the Mother Country, would now be adequate to set the United States at defiance, and afford powerful aid in defending the West Indies. The United States have gained every thing which we have lost by impolitic restrictions. Every settler turned from the United States to British America, increases our strength in the ratio that it diminishes theirs.

Ques. 41. Did not the experiment of the Embargoes, Non-importation Laws, and finally an open War, on the part of the United States, afford to us here ample proof that if the same measures had been continued on their part to this day, that Great Britain would carry on a more beneficial trade with that country, through the medium of her North American Colonies, than she now does with a direct communication open between the two countries ?

Ans. 41. There can be no doubt that the trade and navigation of British America greatly increased during the operation of those restrictions. All communication in trade, with the United States, would be more advantageously managed for British interests in British ports in North America, than it can be managed in the ports of the United States.

Ques. 42. If the export of goods from Great Britain to the United States was totally prohibited, and the export of the same goods allowed from the North American Colonies in foreign vessels, what effect would it have on the commerce and navigation of Great Britain ; would it, in your opinion, increase or diminish the consumption of British commodities in the United States ?

Ans. 42. Such a measure would be advantageous to British commerce and navigation. If it should, in any respect, diminish the consumption of British goods in the United States, which is doubtful, yet the increased population in British America, would open in that country

a consumption of goods, which would far overbalance any diminution of consumption in the United States, which such a measure could possibly produce.

Ques. 43. If the exportation of Salt, direct to the United States, was prohibited; or otherwise a high duty imposed on it in England, and Salt allowed to be imported into the North American Colonies, in British ships, free of duty, would not the consumption of that country be as fully supplied through that channel as it now is, and would it not be the means of increasing British navigation, in the same ratio that it would reduce the navigation of the United States?

Ans. 43. British vessels sailing from Great Britain, cannot carry British salt to America with the same advantage that the American vessels do; this branch of trade is a great support to the American shipping engaged in the European trade. If, by duties, or any other regulations, the export of British Salt to the United States, either in British or foreign vessels, was prohibited, and the Salt allowed to be exported in British ships to British America, free of duty, the loss to American navigation would be great, and the gain to British navigation, would far exceed the loss to America. The carriage across the Atlantic of all the British Salt consumed in America, would thus exclusively belong to British navigation; the ships engaged in the timber trade would deliver it at convenient ports in British America, where it would be exchanged for productions of the United States, and would be carried in their vessels to that country, and there delivered upon as cheap terms as it now is, with this advantage, that the whole freight, which is now exclusively enjoyed by American shipping, would be divided; the long freight, would be gained by British ships, and the short one by American ships; the consumption of British Salt would not be diminished by this regulation in the United States, but if any thing, would be increased, as their coasting vessels, taking it in return for their productions, would distribute it upon cheaper and better terms in the different parts of America than it now is, when carried in their bulky vessels across the Western Ocean. The great number of British ships of a large class, now constantly employed in the timber trade, would deliver Salt in British America upon terms far under what the American ships can afford to carry it from England to their own ports.

Ques. 44. Does not the opening of Free Ports in the West Indies for the importation of the productions of the United States, in foreign vessels, and allowing British vessels to import the same articles from the foreign islands, greatly increase the navigation of the United States, while it diminishes British navigation?

Ans. 44. It most certainly does, and that without benefitting the British West Indies; by this mistaken regulation, the American navigation obtains the long freight, not only upon their own productions, but also upon the productions of the British West Indies, which they obtain at these free ports; whereas, if all intercourse between the British West Indies and the foreign or domestic free ports in the West

Indies was prohibited, so far as respected the productions of the United States, and the exports to that country of West India productions, by the way of such free ports, the advantage would be reversed, and the long freight would be secured to British shipping, without any loss to the British West Indies. Their productions would be exchanged for the productions of the United States, in the ports of British America, upon better terms than it is now done in the West India free ports, and the productions of the United States would be distributed by British shipping in the British West Indies, in much better order, better assorted to suit the consumption, and upon much cheaper terms than it is now possible to effect by an intercourse with West India free ports; besides which, the great advantages which at present center with the foreign Islands, would rest with British America, and the policy of the American Navigation Act calculated solely to depress British navigation, and to raise their own at its expence, would be turned against themselves.

Ques. 45. If the West India free-port and foreign island trade, in the productions of the United States, for the supply of the British West Indies, was prohibited, and the ports of the North American Colonies opened, for the general importation of the commodities of the United States, in vessels of that country, would not the West Indies receive in British vessels from the North American Colonies, as full and as cheap a supply of all the productions of the United States as they could obtain by a direct trade with the United States, if carried on by British shipping?

Ans. 45. The only measures adopted by Great Britain to counteract the Navigation Laws of the United States, have been the temporary opening of two ports in British America, and one at Bermuda, upon a very limited scale; this experiment, notwithstanding it has had to struggle with all the difficulties arising from the foreign as well as the domestic free ports in the West Indies, has proved beyond doubt, that the West Indies can be regularly supplied with the productions of the United States by this channel, in sufficient quantities, and on as cheap terms, as they could when British vessels were allowed to trade between the West Indies and the United States; and if a more extended and permanent regulation shall be made in this system, the West Indies will be as cheaply supplied with the productions of the United States, as they could be if all the British ports in the West Indies were opened for American shipping.

Ques. 46. Is not the trade of the North American Colonies reduced, and prevented from increasing, by reason of the fluctuating and unsettled state of the trade between the United States, the West Indies, and the North American Colonies: and does not the unfixed state of that trade discourage persons from venturing to engage in it, to any extent?

Ans. 46. It most certainly does, and has proved, in many instances, most ruinous to those who have engaged in supplying the British West Indies from resources truly British.

Quest. 47. State the average prices obtained in the West Indies annually, during the last ten years, for cargoes sent from the North American Colonies, distinguishing the different Islands.—State also, the duties which are paid upon such articles, when imported direct from the North American Colonies in British ships. Also, the duties paid on the productions of the United States, when carried direct in their vessels to the same Islands?

Ans. 47. The constant derangement of the West India Trade the last ten years, owing to the sudden opening and shutting of the ports—the various restrictions and prohibitions of trade by the United States, coupled with the events of the war, have caused such a fluctuation and uncertainty in that trade, that it would be impossible to give a correct or satisfactory statement of the average prices obtained for the cargoes sent from British America; but the British West Indies have not, even in the most difficult periods, for the last ten years, suffered materially from a scarcity. Since the peace, the low state of the markets has made the supplying of the West Indies generally a losing trade. The duties on imports in the different ports of the British West Indies fluctuate from $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 10 per cent. But when the ports there have been opened to foreign vessels, either from causes real or feigned, these duties have not been collected from the foreign cargoes, although levied at the same time on British cargoes. The duties on exports are $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. The Island of Jamaica has laid a duty on productions of the United States, imported either directly or indirectly, and exempted from such duties the productions of British America. This duty on indirect importations of productions from the United States, by the way of British America, should be laid aside.

Quest. 48. At the times when American vessels were admitted to bring the productions of that country to Halifax, and there to sell or exchange the same for other commodities, did it not increase the demand at Halifax for European and West India productions; and in what degree or proportion was such increased demand?

Ans. 48. When this experiment was tried, it had all the difficulties either of the war or the prohibitory regulations of the United States to encounter; notwithstanding which, the sales of European and West India goods were greatly increased, while such intercourse lasted.

Quest. 49. If the ports in the North American Colonies are opened for American vessels to import the productions of the United States, and that trade fixed on a permanent footing, so as to secure its continuance to persons possessing capital, could not cargoes of the various productions of the United States be provided there for the ships bound from Great Britain to the West Indies, to any extent or amount that may be required? and what would be the difference between the cost of such cargoes when delivered in the West Indies, if laden in the North American Colonies, or at the principal ports of trade in the United States; and state as nearly as you can compute, what would be

the difference in price, if the same cargoes were delivered in the West Indies by American shipping direct from the United States ?

Ans. 49. There can be no doubt if such a trade was established, cargoes to any extent may be collected for ships bound from Europe to the West Indies ; but such cargoes should be ordered to be provided in sufficient time, so as to enable agents to contract for their delivery in British North America, upon the best and cheapest terms ; and when the tonnage duty and other vexatious restrictions, with the heavy port charges incurred by British vessels in the United States are considered, it is manifest, that such cargoes can be delivered cheaper in the West Indies by British ships from British North America, and as cheap as they could from the ports in the United States, if carried direct by American vessels ; at any rate the difference would not be material, perhaps from 1s 6d. to 2s. per barrel on provisions, and 10s. per thousand on lumber, would be the extent of the advantage in price, if supplied by American vessels.

Quest. 50. If it were permitted, could any, and what, beneficial trade be carried on between the North American Colonies and the Cape of Good Hope, or any other British or foreign settlements on the Coast of Africa, or with any of the Spanish or Portuguese settlements in South America, either on the shores of the Atlantic or Pacific Oceans ?

Ans. 50. This trade is not much understood here ; but if laid open, no doubt we should adventure in it ; the people of the United States pursue such trade with advantage, and if they can do so, there is nothing to hinder us, but the restrictions of our own Government.

Quest. 51. Is the monopoly of trade by the Hudson Bay Company any, and what, injury to the commerce of the North American Colonies, and could any advantageous trade be carried on by the British Colonies in North America with the French fisheries on the coast of Newfoundland ?

Ans. 51. Every monopoly of trade is injurious, and discourages mercantile adventure ; if this trade is beneficial to one class of British subjects (which it seems to be to the Company, or they would not carry it on) it would of course be more extensively beneficial to the nation, if free for all British subjects to adventure in, and if allowed, no doubt at times a beneficial trade may be carried on with the French fisheries.

Quest. 52. Does it not greatly injure the Commerce of the North American Colonies, and retard the increase of population our Government leaves in a waste and unsettled state the lands of Newfoundland, those on the great rivers emptying into Hudson's Bay, the shores of Labrador, the Magdalen Islands, and Prince Edward, and Cape Breton Islands ; and would not great numbers of settlers resort to them, if these countries were placed under good governments ; and would not their settlements greatly extend British commerce, and add much to the strength and power of the Mother Country in North America ?

Ans. 52. These countries being left in a waste and derelict state, no doubt diminishes the power of Great Britain in North America. Good governments established there would certainly open an extensive field to provide maintenance for the increased population of the Mother Country, who would emigrate there. The terms of the Convention with the United States, make the establishment of such governments now indispensibly necessary, or otherwise the people of the United States will soon obtain such a footing as will produce serious controversy between the two governments. This may be easily done without any increased expence to the Mother Country, by restoring Prince Edward and Cape Breton Islands to their legitimate connexion with this Province, and removing the temporary governments, at present existing there, to proper stations on the northern shores ; the jarring interests and innumerable inconveniences and injuries which the separation of those two islands from this government caused, would be remedied ; the general interests of the people inhabiting those islands would be greatly benefitted and improved, and the establishing of British Governments in this immense northern territory, would draw forth new resources for the Mother Country, which have been too long neglected.

Quest. 53. Turn your attention generally to the subject matter of this enquiry, and state any matter relative thereto ; which may not have been set forth, and particularly explained in your answers to the foregoing questions ; and state your opinion as to the consequences to be apprehended, if some measures are not speedily adopted to place the North American Colonies upon such a footing, as will enable them to prepare, during peace, to resist the attack which the hostile preparations of the United States so manifestly shew, is meditated against them ?

Ans. 53. Whatever views the Government of the United States may have in their past or present exertions to acquire the dominion of British North America, the Colonists can derive no possible advantage from encouraging a spirit of hostility between the two countries. If they are pleased with the system of government they enjoy, so are we with ours ; our habits, our inclinations, indeed every feeling which it is laudable to cherish in the human mind, bind us to the Mother Country ; and we have proved, that interest could not influence us on this point. When the United States suddenly declared war against Great Britain, every temptation was held out to induce the Colonists to depart from their allegiance ; we were offered liberty to form for ourselves whatever Government we thought proper, and a free commercial intercourse with the whole world was the boon held out to us if we would incorporate ourselves in the Union of the American States. This event took place during the most dark and gloomy days that our Mother Country ever experienced ; under such circumstances every man in the Colonies flew to arms, with a fixed determination to stand or fall with our Government, and in this trying time we firmly waited the attack. Treasons and treachery were unheard of amongst us ; and such

of our brethren as came in immediate contact with the enemy, made him know, that the people of British North America are not cowards, and that they are attached to their Government by principles of too high a nature to be changed by any regard for private interests. With these feelings, however, the duty we owe to ourselves and the nation to which it is our pride to belong, requires that we should, while now in peace, move the attention of the Mother Country to our situation; and it is a duty she owes to allow us to enjoy, to the full extent, the advantages of our natural situation, by giving to us equal freedom of commerce with the people of the United States—by strengthening our extended frontier with fortifications, such as will correspond with those erecting in opposition to us—by opening Military Roads from one Province to the other, thus enabling us with rapidity to unite our forces for mutual defence, by opening the Navigations which nature has so strongly marked out and almost effected, so as to make it practicable to transport the heaviest articles (which may be done) from the harbor of Halifax to Lake Superior, with half the expence that it cost to carry warlike stores and provisions during the late war into the interior. By such steps as these, British power in North America will soon be placed beyond the reach of any combination of force, the sources of ample revenue would be opened upon a scale that would increase in arithmetical progression for centuries to come; and no jarring interests could disturb such a system, as British North America has but one common interest, which can never clash with the interests of the Mother Country. Nature has so arranged the two countries that it must be forever the interest of the one to support the other. Thus, with comparatively a small expence, during peace, the causes of future wars may be removed for ever. Indeed nothing but the apparent weakness of the North American Colonies could ever tempt the United States to hope to acquire them by conquest; and while the Mother Country permits that want of physical strength to exist, she holds out encouragement for future wars, that must be supported by millions of expence, every prospect of which would be extinguished, if, on our part, we followed the system of the United States, who make every exertion in creating fortifications, roads and inland navigations, and by opening to their subjects every advantage which nature gives them, whether in commerce or otherwise, they draw to their own dominions a population from the United Kingdom, which, if turned to British America, would soon render the possessions of the Mother Country in North America safe and secure; besides which, the increasing wealth of such an immense territory would continually open new resources for the unbounded consumption of British commodities, rendering at the same time a revenue proportionably increasing with their prosperity. These are not exaggerated or theoretical opinions; for if the natural advantages of British North America had been well known and understood in Great Britain, this country would never have remained as it does at present, a tempting object to the United States; who are silently pointing all their exertions to the one great

object, that is our conquest ; which our present neglected state renders almost certain. If Great Britain is determined not to counteract such measures by a corresponding exertion, it is but the justice which is due to faithful and loyal people, to give them timely notice of her intentions to abandon them ; that they may prepare in such forlorn state for their last struggle, to avoid being incorporated into a government they detest. At present the United States are making every exertion by Fortifications, Military Roads, and extensive Inland Navigation, and extending their population every where to our lines, to prepare a way for the easy conquest of British North America ; at the same time she is also, by Navigation Laws and hostile Custom House Regulations, endeavouring to crush British commerce and industry, and by the same means to increase her own.—To such measures we can in peace offer no just objection ; but we have the same right to resort to the same means ; and, fortunately for us, the power rests with us ; and, if Great Britain thinks proper to use it, she will soon make the United States feel most sensibly our superiority in every respect. If, in addition to the measures before pointed out, Great Britain shapes her Navigation Laws and Custom House Regulations promptly to meet every New System adopted in the United States ; so as to turn the advantage in favour of her own Colonies, and by adopting the only remedy left, to counteract the extensive field which the Fisheries conceded by the late Convention, have laid open, for the increase and extension of American Navigation, the United States would soon discover that all her efforts to become the successful Maritime Rival of Great Britain, would be in vain : She would soon see that it was her interest to lay aside that intolerable spirit of Republican ambition, which she at present so zealously cherishes and promotes, by every possible means—the strongest inducements to which she derives from the neglected state of British America. The system pursued in carrying on the Cod and Whale Fishery in the United States, is far superior to any that is established in the British dominions ; and yet we make no exertion to reduce their strength, by adding to our own, one of the most powerful supports of their extensive Navigation.

If Great Britain would hold out to the Merchants and Fishermen of that country, engaged in the Whale and Cod Fishery, the enjoyment of the same Commercial Advantages in British North America, which they now enjoy in the United States ; adding thereto all the commercial and other advantages which belong exclusively to British subjects ; and would also allow them to remove with their vessels and effects into the British dominions, naturalizing the Merchants and Fishermen, and constituting the vessels they bring with them into a special and particular branch of British Navigation, so calculated as to naturalize their vessels as British built ships, qualified to carry on the Whale and Cod Fishery from British America ; to which occupation they should be exclusively confined, and restricted from being employed in any other branch of British trade or commerce ; we, from our contiguity and intercourse with this description of people, are well acquainted with

their sentiments and opinions, and know the powerful effect it would have, if a measure (so simple in itself, so easily executed, and attended with no expence) was carried into effect. We know that, under such encouragement, great numbers would at once remove and settle with their vessels and property in British America ; and the great advantages they would immediately derive from such removal, would cause them to be followed by a constant succession of the same description of Emigrants, which no exertion on the part of the United States would prevent, for it is not in their power to give them any natural advantages, such as the British dominions afford ; and it is also out of their power to open for them any new Commercial Resources, beyond what they at present enjoy. Thus, we should soon strip the United States of the vast advantages they expect to derive from the late Convention ; and we should not only gain, in a commercial point of view, what they would lose ; but we should add to British Power the principal foundation of their Naval strength—thus increasing the Maritime Force of Great Britain, in the same ratio that we should diminish theirs.

A.

PORT OF HALIFAX, }
NOVA-SCOTIA. }

Abstract of the Trade at this Port Inwards from Great Britain and Ireland, for the last Ten Years,—ending on the 1st Day of March, 1819.

[illegible]

INWARDS—LETTER A. CONTINUED.

[illegible]

INWARDS—LETTER A. CONTINUED.

Years.	Iron Stoves.	M. Bricks.	M. Slate.	Pieces Earthenware.	Pigs Copper.	Tons Chalk.	Bolls Lime.	Tons Free Stone.	Barouches and Gigs.	Tons Potatoes.	Iron Cables.	Chimney Tops.	Wheel-Barrows.	Carts.	Tons Hay.	Cwt. Cork Wood.	Sugar Pots.	Iron Doors and Window Shutters.	Tons Earthenware.
1809	,,	40	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,
1810	24	34	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,
1811	,,	133	,,	6126	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,
1812	,,	341	,,	1850	106	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,
1813	,,	25	,,	176	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,
1814	325	375	,,	3360	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,
1815	314	569	,,	126	,,	,,	364	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,
1816	100	378	,,	,,	41	300	326	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,
1817	193	490	228	856	,,	,,	,,	236	,,	,,	3	,,	,,	2	19	15	1200	48	15
1818	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	12	10	,,	,,	18	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,

Custom-House, Halifax, March, 1819.

A.

PORT OF HALIFAX,
NOVA-SCOTIA.

*An Abstract of the Trade at this Port Outwards, to Great-Britain and Ireland, for the last
Ten Years—ending the 1st March, 1819.*

Years.	No of Vessels.	Tons.	Men.	Hard Wood Timber.	Spruce and Pine Timber.	Hard Wood Boards and Plank.	Spruce and Pine Boards and Planks.	Deals.	Scantling.	Lath Wood.	Spars.	Poles and Rickers.	Oars and Oar Rafters.	Pipe Staves.	Hhd. Staves.	Barrel Staves.	Pine Plank.	Hard Wood Timber.
				Tons.	Tons.	Feet.	Feet.											
1809	113	21639	1170	10871	64018	64108	85138	, ,	6125	2079	2084	1789	4109	4789	69543	36670	, ,	, ,
1810	115	21793	1124	123	5154	3375	378236	, ,	, ,	923	5354	4940	6311	4946	160332	, ,	, ,	, ,
1811	88	16986	882	238	4853	, ,	61809	6796	, ,	4225	3358	938	1598	1558	18845	40133	7039	1808
1812	127	27322	1308	223	1835	300	370960	, ,	461	2631	1109	360	1978	2041	58025	14106	14077	3574
1813	72	15074	762	11	387	6483	41156	, ,	600	430	809	682	1325	4500	34786	1600	7346	1273
1814	68	14476	726	131	940	30262	214619	, ,	3141	456	728	437	5914	18500	115133	7542	1646	1578
1815	180	21082	863	40	159	17557	106798	, ,	1120	533	1337	962	1238	34556	104025	, ,	16393	5348
1816	62	15696	753	2483	8565	14113	47130	, ,	5360	4026	1034	792	1529	150056	, ,	22231	1149	101
1817	65	14019	666	1503	20968	4448	68798	, ,	, ,	1052	892	90	60	, ,	, ,	, ,	, ,	, ,
1818	130	27375	1347	2116	38651	, ,	24325	, ,	, ,	1882	1514	742	2351	, ,	344514	2960	22	1184
Jan. 1819.	2	197	12	, ,	, ,	, ,	, ,	, ,	, ,	, ,	77	, ,	, ,	, ,	, ,	15000	95	90

OUTWARD—LETTER A. CONTINUED.

[illegible]

OUTWARDS--LETTER A. CONTINUED.

Years.	British Plantation Coffee.		British Plantation Brown Sugar			Foreign Coffee			Foreign Brown and Clayed Sugar.										Whale Oil.			Cod & Seal Oil.			
	Trs.	Bls & Bags	Hds	Trce	Bls.	Trs.	Bls.	Bags.	Hds	Trees	Bls.	Ca- ses	Bas- kets	Bags.	Mats.	Box- es	½do.	Csks	Bls.	Gls.	puns	Hds	Trs.	B b	
1809	, ,	, ,	69	1	, ,	37	98	74	187	191	191	—	, ,	, ,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	135	7910	
1810	, ,	, ,	, ,	, ,	, ,	84	69	3836	44	78	78	78	, ,	, ,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	380	—	
1811	, ,	, ,	, ,	, ,	, ,	88	—	—	, ,	, ,	, ,	—	, ,	—	—	—	—	—	1	20	—	—	426	—	
1812	, ,	, ,	, ,	, ,	, ,	, ,	, ,	169	, ,	, ,	, ,	—	, ,	, ,	, ,	—	—	—	—	8	16	85	76		
1813	992	130	306	2	, ,	, ,	, ,	—	, ,	, ,	270	—	229	2791	1476	380	205	—	29	870	21	20	8	79	
1814	, ,	, ,	, ,	, ,	12	38	34	2954	, ,	, ,	84	—	, ,	, ,	, ,	, ,	, ,	477	—	—	—	—	—	—	
1815	278	, ,	, ,	, ,	, ,	30	, ,	2254	, ,	, ,	, ,	—	, ,	, ,	, ,	, ,	, ,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
1816	103	, ,	, ,	, ,	, ,	51	, ,	, ,	, ,	, ,	, ,	—	, ,	, ,	, ,	, ,	, ,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
1817	, ,	, ,	, ,	, ,	, ,	, ,	, ,	, ,	, ,	, ,	, ,	—	, ,	, ,	, ,	, ,	, ,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
1818	, ,	, ,	, ,	, ,	, ,	, ,	, ,	, ,	, ,	, ,	, ,	—	, ,	, ,	, ,	, ,	, ,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
1819	, ,	, ,	, ,	, ,	, ,	, ,	, ,	, ,	, ,	, ,	, ,	—	, ,	, ,	, ,	, ,	, ,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	

OUTWARDS-LETTER A. CONTINUED.

Years.	Castor Oil.	Head Matter.	Fish Oil and Blubber.		Pickled Fish.		Marble ornaments		Guns.		Dry Cod Fish.	Green Cod Fish.	Smoaked Herrings.	Pot and Pearl Ash.	Salts.	Goat Skins.	Elk Skins.	Bear Skins.	Carriboo Skins.	Deer Skins.
	Csks.	Csks	Puns.	Tuns.	Puns.	Bbbs.	Cases	Boxes	Cases	Tubs.	Qtls.	Qtls.	Boxes	Casks	Casks	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
1809	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	150	541	12	—
1810	—	—	—	—	—	908	—	—	5	68	—	—	—	—	—	—	39	—	—	—
1811	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1812	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1813	2	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	19	—	—	—	—
1814	—	140	—	—	—	2	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	191	4	3689	—	—	—	—
1815	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	3	—	—	—
1816	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	103	—	—	—
1817	—	—	212	47	—	3	—	—	—	—	135	1200	—	—	—	—	160	—	—	—
1818	—	—	2536	389	—	83	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	—	—	199	—	—	—
1819— Jan. to 5th } to 1st Mar. }	—	—	674	101	15	37	—	—	—	—	—	—	46	—	—	—	—	—	—	368

OUTWARDS—LETTER A. CONTINUED.

Years.	Arrack.	Salt Petre.	Flour.	Camphor.	Mahogany.	Manna.	Pepper.	Pimento.	Arrow Root.
	Butts.	Bags	Bls.	Cases	Ps.	Boxes	Bgs.	Csks	Bbls.
1809	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
1810	"	"	1261	"	"	"	90	"	"
1811	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
1812	"	"	2110	"	"	"	"	"	"
1813	24	206	"	235	10	7	"	6	2
1814	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
1815	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
1816	"	"	"	"	66	"	"	"	9
1817	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
1818	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
1819	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"

CUSTOM-HOUSE, Halifax, March, 1819.

B.

PORT OF HALIFAX, }
NOVA-SCOTIA. }

Abstract of the Trade at this Port Inwards from the Southern Parts of Europe, for the last Ten Years,—up to the 1st March, 1819.

[illegible]

INWARDS-LETTER B. CONTINUED.

[illegible]

B.

PORT OF HALIFAX,
NOVA-SCOTIA.

An Abstract of the Trade at this Port Outwards, to the Southern Parts of Europe, for the last Ten Years—up to the 1st March, 1819.

[illegible]

OUTWARDS-LETTER B. CONTINUED.

Years.		
1809	Ntl.	Pipe Staves.
1810	—	Hogshead Staves.
1811	2400	Barrel Staves.
1812	3000	Boxes Ess. of Spruce.
1813	—	Barrels Rosin and Turpentine.
1814	—	Barrels Porter.
1815	—	Firkins Butter.
1816	Ntl.	Barrels Potatoes.
1817	—	Kids Beef.
1818	—	Casks Cheese.
1819	Ntl.	Trunks Dry Goods.
		Boxes Cordials.
		Kegs Cranberries.
		Patent Cranes.
		Chairs, No.

Custom-House, Halifax, March, 1819.

C.

PORT OF HALIFAX, } *An Abstract Account of Imports from the United States of America, in British Vessels, for the last*
NOVA-SCOTIA. } *Ten Years, up to the 1st March, 1819.*

[illegible]

C.

[illegible]

C.

PORT OF HALIFAX,
NOVA-SCOTIA.

An Abstract Account of Exports to the United States of America, in British Vessels, for the last Ten Years, up to the 1st March, 1819.

[illegible]

OUTWARDS--LETTER C. CONTINUED.

[illegible]

OUTWARD—LETTER C. CONTINUED.

[illegible]

OUTWARDS--LETTER C. CONTINUED.

[illegible]

OUTWARDS—LETTER C. CONTINUED.

[illegible]

D.

PORT OF HALIFAX, { An Abstract Account of Imports inwards, from the United States of America, in Foreign Vessels, for
NOVA-SCOTIA. } the last Ten Years, up to the 1st March, 1819.

Years.	No. of Vessels.	Tons	Men.	Indian Corn.	Rice.		Bread and Flour.			Beef and Pork.		Tar and Pitch.	Barley.	Oats.	Crackers.	Turpentine.	Indian Meal.		Onions.		Hams.	
					Bush.	Tres	Half Tres	Hds	Bbls.	Half Bls.	Bbls.						Bbls.	Bush.	Bush.	Bbls.	Bbls.	Hds
1809	108	7143	454	10067	384	, ,	36	22754	281	1664	4651	, ,	671	, ,	, ,	, ,	, ,	, ,	, ,	335	, ,	
1810	NIL																					
1811	NIL																					
1812	42	4105	220	10629	388	, ,	3	15915	, ,	7613	4823	440	270	, ,	2	472	47	50	, ,	200	, ,	6
1813	107	8895	559	10311	875	, ,	, ,	53708	, ,	159	2185	1600	338	, ,	13	1695	, ,	40	, ,	25830	, ,	41
1814	28	1011	110	160	, ,	27	, ,	2171	54	500	296	2382	20	, ,	, ,	, ,	, ,	, ,	, ,	, ,	, ,	, ,
1815	NIL																					
1816	NIL																					
1817	NIL																					
1818	74	7223	332	19214	19	, ,	, ,	19096	2	, ,	876	1044	, ,	237	820	119	119	1467	409	21681	, ,	, ,
Fr. 5th Jan. to 1st Mar. 1819.	17	1703	68	1893	26	, ,	, ,	6368	, ,	7	749	, ,	750	58	100	, ,	155	303	, ,	32	, ,	, ,

INWARDS—LETTER D. CONTINUED.

Years.	Seeds.		Shingles.		Cranberries.	Oar Rafters.	Hoops.	Pearl Ash.		Buckwheat.	Bacon.	Sausages.		Staves.	Rounds Beef.	Rosin.	Leaf Tobacco.		Sheep.	Cheese.
	Bls	M	Bls	Feet.				M	Bls			Bbbs	lbs				C	Kgs.		
1809	2	616	.	.	.	.	5	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	11	445	401	14708	
1810																				
1811																				
1812	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	137	.	.	6	3500	50	.	.	.	.	962	
1813	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	28000	.	.	.	.	.	.	
1814																				
1815																				
1816																				
1817																				
1818	8	15	573	28	12000	386	.	105	.	.	.	.	573000	.	.	.	193	.	.	
1819	6	139	.	.	3000	23	.	53	.	.	.	.	73000	.	.	.	3	40	.	

Custom-House, Halifax,
March, 1819.

C.

PORT OF HALIFAX,
NOVA-SCOTIA.

An Abstract Account of Exports to the United States of America, in Foreign Vessels, for the last Ten Years, up to the 1st March, 1819.

Years.	No. of Vessels.	Tonnage.	Men.	British Plan- tation Brown Sugar			Molasses.			British Merchandize and Prize Goods.													
				Hds.	Trces	Bls	Puns	Trs	Bls	Trunk	Bales.	Boxes	Hds	Trs	Bls	Trusses	Cases	Casks	Kgs.	crates	Pkgs	Budls	
1809	105	7256	450	8	, ,	1	150	, , ,		17	30	19	, ,	5	, ,	, ,	8	95	, ,	23	, ,	, ,	
1810	NIL.																						
1811	NIL.																						
1812	35	2925	171	111	1	57	50	4	, ,	13	72	103	, , ,		2	, ,	14	11	, ,	, ,	9	, ,	
1813	93	7403	433	1177	39	1290	520	181		276	122	176	14	, ,	35	31	111	63	14	25	636	, ,	
1814	34	2081	163	229	8	64	113	, , ,		33	46	3	9	, ,	13	, ,	60	51	, ,	, ,	216	111	
1815	NIL.																						
1816	NIL.																						
1817	NIL.																						
1818	66	6005	288	63	, ,	, ,	290	, , ,		3	, ,	14	, , ,		8	, ,	5	, ,	, ,	100	, ,	, ,	
1819	20	2159	93	—	, ,	1	49	, , ,		3	, ,	, ,	17	, , ,		, ,	4	20	, ,	—	, ,	, ,	

OUTWARDS-LETTER D. CONTINUED.

Years.	Salt.		Coals.		Pimento.		Iron Stoves.		Bar Iron.		British Plantation Coffee.		Files.		Plaster Paris.		Potatoes.		Dried Fish.			Pickled Fish.		Smoked Herrings			Logwood.		Juniper Berries.		Hides.		Canvas.		Rum.	
	Hds	Chal.	Egs.	No	Cwt	Trces	Bls. & Bags.	Doz	Par- cels.	Tons.	Bush.	Hds	BOX- es.	Qtls.	Bbls.	Bls.	Boxes	tons	Bgs.	No	Rolls	Puns.														
1809	806	58	17	20	162	109	33	,	,	497	300	645	161	5023	3061 $\frac{1}{2}$	33	1377	,	,	,	559	22	,													
1810																																				
1811																																				
1812	315	,	,	,	,	,	,	,	,	,	,	,	,	,	,	,	,	,	,	,	,	,														
1813	957	,	,	,	,	3	52	175	1	,	,	,	,	,	,	,	,	,	385	36	,	20														
1814	97	,	,	,	,	,	,	,	,	,	,	,	,	,	,	,	,	4	,	,	,	,														
1815																																				
1816																																				
1817																																				
1818	922	1679	25	12	,	,	,	,	,	148	4219	,	,	25	6425	19	687	,	,	,	,	902														
1819	190	139	,	,	,	,	1	,	,	239 $\frac{1}{2}$	3085	4	,	32	227	,	420	,	,	,	,	107														

OUTWARDS-LETTER D. CONTINUED.

Years.	Fish Oil.		Foreign Sugar.		Smoked Salmon.		Carpeting.		Cloth.		Combs.		Feathers.		Old Iron.		Old Copper.		Old Guns.		Roman Cement.		Mackarel.		Ox Horns.		Olive Oil.		Wine.		Old Anchors.		Junk.		Nuts.		Oranges.		Chalk.		Vitriol.		Pickled Salmon.	
	Bbl's	Hds	No.	rolls	Pces.	Doz	Hds	Csk.	Csks	No.	Bbbs.	Pun	No.	Jars	Pipes	Butts.	No.	Cwt.	Bags.	Boxes	tons	Jars	Bbbs																					
1809	3	3	124	48	56	27																																						
1810																																												
1811																																												
1812	,	,	,																																									
1813																																												
1814	,	,	,	48	56	27																																						
1815																																												
1816																																												
1817																																												
1818	,	,	,					3	35	11	10	39	400	95	10	13	2	4	18																									
1819	,	,	,																																									

Custom-House, Halifax, March, 1819.

INWARDS—LETTER E. CONTINUED.

[illegible]

INWARDS—LETTER E. CONTINUED.

Years.	Mahogany.			Arra Root		Onions.		Ginger.		Hides.		Castor Oil.		Window Glass.	Manuf. Tobacco.	Logwood.	Noyeau.	Salt.	Cotton Wool.	Lime Juice.	Flour.	Limes & Oranges.	Silks & Crapes.	Indigo.
	logs	brds	Feet.	Bbls.	Bas. Boxes kets	lbs.	Bags	Bls	No.	Pun	Bls	es.	Ca- ses.	Kgs.	tons	Cases	Hhds.	Bales.	Hds	Bbls.	Bls. & Boxes	Box es.	Se- rooms	
1809	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	8	10365	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	20	11	3663	97	3	,,	,,	74	,,	48
1810	12	,,	1189	,,	27	46000	,,	,,	817	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	3	3170	16	7	,,	,,	165	,,	,,
1811	11	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	4	22	1411	,,	,,	,,	22	,,	,,	48	2862	106	120	,,	,,	185	,,	,,
1812	40	20	,,	,,	,,	4000	,,	,,	400	,,	,,	1	,,	,,	,,	131	1687	18	3	,,	,,	41	,,	,,
1813	,,	,,	,,	3	,,	930	,,	,,	234	,,	,,	,,	,,	20	62	1056	,,	,,	5	2308	435	1	,,	,,
1814	,,	10	,,	5	,,	19583	2	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	4	462	787	21	72	1509½	28	21	10	
1815	33	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	5	2	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	53	7	,,	2561	111	11	524	280	,,	,,	,,
1816	164	,,	,,	12	,,	59000	20	42	59	14	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	2094	101	11	1050	9	,,	,,	,,
1817	69	,,	,,	4	,,	,,	,,	,,	334	,,	11	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	1645	33	34	100	52	,,	,,	,,
1818	,,	,,	,,	3	,,	,,	,,	,,	103	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	4678	29	17	,,	,,	78	,,	,,
1819	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	3	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,

INWARDS—LETTER E. CONTINUED.

[illegible]

E.

PORT OF HALIFAX,
NOVA-SCOTIA.

*An Abstract of the Trade at this Port Outwards, to the West-Indies, for the last Ten Years—
up to the 1st March, 1819.*

Years.	No. of Vessels.	Tons	Men.	Dry Fish.				Pickled Fish.				Fish Oil.		Beef and Pork.				Smoked Herrings.		Porter & Ale.	
				Casks	Bls.	Boxes	cont'g. Qtls.	Trs.	Bbls.	Half Bls.	kds.	Casks	cont'g. Gallons.	Trcs.	Bls.	Half Bls.	kds.	Bbls.	Boxes	Hds	csks
1809	141	14026	865	9119	4	2120	78412		42189	2763	16	565	24408	1000	915			115½	6032		78
1810	116	12622	696	10566		2190	80515	263	35555	2374	57	277	10497		35	658		437½	5628	21	
1811	122	13554	809	9787		1541	75827	75	30061	1924		813	19970	2858				109	3751	20	
1812	81	11183	633	7730		1130	57432	619	21474			721	25724	308	95	1		31½	3766		6
1813	134	18361	1034	11628		1054	88598	409	31008	1		946½	36489		480	12	10	142½	6425		
1814	179	25367	1398	12739		2862	111990	37	39832	911	19	885	31833		34	518	8	354½	7747	7	20
1815	145	19373	1018	14149		862	117652	4	33321	1112		638	23575			32		137	3387	27	
1816	137	16602	908	14957		875	99768		23618	758		474	16765			41	1	78	1845	68	
1817	158	18836	1042	14759		1418	108066	143	29347	1078	61	634	24192		125	8	10	50	1071		
1818	170	19325	1100	15568		1718	116474	42	24538	792		1211	39694	10	129		20				
1819	31	3187	188	1978	105	143	15719		5818	239	64	98				9		16	432		

OUTWARDS-LETTER E. CONTINUED.

Years.	Wood Hoops.		Shingles.	Boards & Plank.	Punch & Hhd. Shooks & Heading.	Oars, Sweeps, & Oar Rafter.	Spars.	Ice.	Potatoes.	Soap & Candles.	Butter and Lard.	Timber.	Laths.	Lathwood.	Hhd. Heading.	Apples.	Oats.	Hay.	Oxen.	Horses.	Sheep.	Smoked Salmon.	Handsikes.
	M.	Bund.	M.	M. Ft.	No.	No.	No.	tons.	Bbbs. Bags.	Boxes.	Firkins.	tons.	M.	ords.	Csk.	Bls.	Bls.	tons.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
1809	120	, ,	399	1353 $\frac{1}{2}$	1568	507	681	, ,	962	1180	219	, , , ,	, ,	, ,	, ,	15	85 $\frac{1}{2}$	, ,	36	, , , ,		544	, ,
1810	169	, ,	307	292 $\frac{1}{2}$	2297	2418	656	, ,	715	599	431	, , , ,	, ,	, ,	, ,	, ,	55	, , , ,					
1811	131 $\frac{1}{2}$	, ,	368	556	1370	272	48	, ,	137	638	240	, , , ,	, ,	, ,	, ,	, ,	184	, , , ,				130	162
1812	53 $\frac{1}{2}$	, ,	398	647 $\frac{1}{2}$	1037	247	13	, ,	, ,	264	146	, , , ,	, ,	, ,	, ,	, ,	1	, , , ,					
1813	291 $\frac{1}{4}$	36	1363 $\frac{1}{2}$	1319 $\frac{1}{2}$	3758	40	246	190	208	394	36	, , , ,	, ,	, ,	, ,	14	56	, , , ,		20		362	12
1814	, ,	7808	1221	2373 $\frac{1}{2}$	7749	725	90	555	1423	407	116	231	30	11	45	54	, ,	10	10	22	41	, ,	
1815	, ,	2285	5144	1280 $\frac{1}{2}$	1662	952	184	25	, ,	180	9	, , , ,	, ,	, ,	, ,	6	, ,	, ,		6		50	
1816	, ,	2114	545 $\frac{1}{2}$	1413 $\frac{1}{2}$	3973	3012	325	31	, ,	692	, ,	100	, ,	, ,	, ,	119	20	, ,		24		1010	1320
1817	98 $\frac{3}{4}$	510	1461 $\frac{1}{4}$	2382	2628	2100	269	37	614	208	176	, , , ,	, ,	, ,	, ,	56	43	, ,		9		29	86
1818	92 $\frac{1}{2}$	774	1437 $\frac{1}{4}$	1022	1504	1564	252	, ,	806	71	22	, , , ,	, ,	, ,	, ,	69	52	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	, ,	21		100	, ,
1819	17	, ,	273 $\frac{1}{4}$	359 $\frac{1}{2}$	1224	, , , ,	, ,	, ,	20	, ,	8	, , , ,	, ,	, ,	, ,	12	, ,	, , , ,					

OUTWARDS-LETTER E. CONTINUED.

Years.	Clapboards.		Staves.		Indian Meal.			Indian Corn.		Bread and Flour.		Rice.		Silks.		Essence of Spruce.		Tongues and Souds.		Leaf Tobacco		Olive Oil.			
	Bund.	M.	Hds.	Pun.	Bls & Bags	Bls.	Bags.	Bls. & Bags.	Pun.	Trs.	Bls.	Ca ses	Trnks	Bbl.	Boxes	Bls.	Kgs.	Hbd.	Ts.	Bls.	Cases	BOX-Bl es.			
1809		128						4981		25					226	378		87							
1810		81						2456		47							151	9	42						
1811		86						3550							361	250					101				
1812	49	133						2428							166	262	24	2	12		19	3			
1813		254						1860							50	216					1172				
1814		773				65		873		18	22	2	3		12	2	73	42	11		56	53	13	3	
1815		212						2376	11	36	21				25	2	27				10		1		
1816		351						510									191								
1817		372	10	38	2	124	14	2805		10	11			2			253				17				
1818		194		64	353		1287	4608	32					135			250				69				
1819		107		125	1073	47		2622						2			4101	13	1	17					

OUTWARDS—LETTER E. CONTINUED.

[illegible]

OUTWARDS—LETTER E. CONTINUED.

Years.	Leather.		Cane Knives.		Pease & Beans.		Raisins.		British Plantation Brown Sugar.		Brandy.		Hams.		Br. Plant. Rum.		Cordage.	Pitch, Tar, Rosin, & Turpentine.	Glassware.	Earthen Ware.	Suet	Manuf. Tobacco.	Verdigrease.	Tin.	Tripe.	Cider.
	Bdls	Sides.	Box- es	Ks.	Trs	Bls. & Bags	Csk & bls	kgs. & Boxes	Hds	Bls.	Pps.	als	Bbl	½	Pun	Coil	Bbbs.	Hds	Csk	Bls	½	Kgs.	hd	Box	Kgs.	Bbbs.
1809		89			588									77			502									
1810		203			21		140	226									108									
1811		259			300												261									
1812	17				10	23					66		20			1066										
1813	48	53	1	30						47½		960		4		1619										
1814							150	570	50	1	1		158	1		187	3		64		10	1	141		92	26
1815		15	5	17	2		2			1						49										
1816													20	100		534										
1817									26					101		485	1	2								
1818						136				16	2					20		4								
1819						35										147						35				

OUTWARDS—LETTER E. CONTINUED.

[illegible]

F.

PORT OF HALIFAX, NOVA-SCOTIA.

} Abstract of the Trade at this Port Inwards, Coastways, viz :—Canada, New-Brunswick, and
Newfoundland, for the last Ten Years—ending the 31st December, 1818.

Years.	No. of Vessels.	Tonnage.	Men.
1809	264	13646	987
1810	270	17746	912
1811	251	17227	940
1812	119	15514	684
1813	114	10129	487
1814	218	21803	1028
1815	156	13011	670
1816	208	16943	830
1817	183	13204	700
1818	124	9125	464

MEMO—The General Articles of Import in this period have been, viz :—From *Canada*, Flour, Grain, Bread, Beef, Pork, Butter, and Lard, Soap and Candles, Staves, Dry and Pickled Fish and Fish Oil. From *New-Brunswick*, Lumber, Flour, Grain, Bread, Pitch, and Tar; and occasionally, other Articles, legally imported. From *Newfoundland*, Dry Cod-Fish, with a small proportion of Pickled Fish; and occasionally, Salt and Wines.

Custom-House, Halifax, March, 1819.

F.

PORT OF HALIFAX, } *An Abstract of the Trade at this Port outwards, Coastways, viz :—Canada, New-Brunswick, and*
NOVA-SCOTIA. } *Newfoundland, for the last Ten Years, ending the 31st December, 1818.*

Years.	No. of Vessels.	Tons	Men.
1809	201	16651	835
1810	187	15029	787
1811	159	11864	852
1812	119	15514	684
1813	167	24588	1118
1814	268	37077	1755
1815	176	22911	1417
1816	197	22452	1131
1817	160	19066	935
1818	126	13565	669

MEMO—The General Articles of Export have been, viz :—To *Canada* and *New-Brunswick*, a variety of Goods, imported from Great Britain, Prize Goods and West-India Produce. To *Newfoundland*, Flour, Bread, Pitch and Tar, Lumber, West-India Produce, and sundry Produce of this Province.

Custom-House, Halifax, March, 1819.

G.

PORT OF HALIFAX, } *An Abstract Account of the Quantity of COAL imported for the last Ten Years, ending the 31st*
 NOVA-SCOTIA. } *December, 1818.*

Years.	From Whence.	Number of Chaldron.	Year.	From Whence	Number of Chaldron.	Year.	From Whence.	Number of Chaldron.
1809	Great Britain.	203	1809	Sidney.	4026	1809	Pictou.	NIL.
1810	, ,	393	1810	, ,	3928	1810	, ,	, ,
1811	, ,	1942	1811	, ,	4240	1811	, ,	, ,
1812	, ,	474	1812	, ,	4126	1812	, ,	, ,
1813	, ,	850	1813	, ,	3696	1813	, ,	, ,
1814	, ,	435	1814	, ,	4098	1814	, ,	, ,
1815	, ,	1467	1815	, ,	3721	1815	, ,	639
1816	, ,	2176	1816	, ,	3693	1816	, ,	845
1817	, ,	1776	1817	, ,	4308	1817	, ,	2416
1818	, ,	2152	1818	, ,	3708	1818	, ,	2562

Custom-House, Halifax, March, 1819.

G.

PORT OF HALIFAX, }
NOVA-SCOTIA. }

An Abstract Account of the Quantity of SALT imported for the last Ten Years, ending the 31st December, 1818.

Years.	From Whence.	Tons.	Year.	From Whence.	Tons.	Year.	From Whence.	Tons.	Year.	From Whence.	Tons.
1809	Great Britain.	1939	1809	The W. Indies.	732	1809	The Southern	NIL.	1809	New-Brunswick	NIL.
1810	" "	2963	1810	" "	634	1810	Parts of	104	1810	and	165
1811	" "	2060	1811	" "	572	1811	Europe.	563	1811	Newfoundland.	1035
1812	" "	3403	1812	" "	237	1812	" "	1980	1812	" "	292
1813	" "	991	1813	" "	" "	1813	" "	" "	1813	" "	" "
1814	" "	2513	1814	" "	157	1814	" "	319	1814	" "	159
1815	" "	3763	1815	" "	512	1815	" "	30	1815	" "	346
1816	" "	4101	1816	" "	412	1816	" "	795	1816	" "	645
1817	" "	1746	1817	" "	329	1817	" "	144	1817	" "	331
1818	" "	5411	1818	" "	935	1818	" "	46	1818	" "	386

Custom-House, Halifax, March, 1819.