

—The small-pox was prevalent at Halifax during the latter part of the year 1800 and the beginning of 1801—163 persons having died from that disease between September, 1800, and February, 1801,\* in the city and suburbs of Halifax.—The Assembly of Nova Scotia met at Halifax on 9th of June; the session (second of the eighth Assembly) closed on 16th July.—The cultivation of hemp, which had already engaged the attention of the Legislatures of Upper and Lower Canada, was strongly recommended to the farmers of Nova Scotia, and £200 was voted to purchase seed.—A bill to establish a bank at Halifax was introduced, but rejected by a vote of 14 to 9. A demand was made by the projectors of the scheme that “no other bank should be established by any future law of the Province during the continuance of the said corporation,” and no doubt this demand for a monopoly largely influenced those who opposed the bill.—Isaac Deschamps,† Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Nova Scotia, died on 11th August. He was succeeded by George Henry Monk, better known as Major Monk, in which capacity he, although educated as a lawyer, had seen much service.—The General Assembly of New Brunswick met on 20th January, but a sufficient number of members to compose a House not being present an adjournment took place, and the session

\*A detailed return on this subject, compiled by Dr. W. J. Almon, may be found in Murdock's *History of Nova Scotia*, vol. iii., pp. 215, 216, 217.

†Isaac Deschamps was of Swiss origin. He assisted Captain Murray in the suppression of the turbulent proceedings at Pisiquid in 1754, at which time he was clerk to Joshua Mauger. He entered the Legislative Assembly as member for West Falmouth, in July, 1761, and became a Judge of the Court of Common Pleas the same year. In 1768 Judge Deschamps was appointed Judge of the Island of St. John, (Prince Edward Island), and in 1770 one of the Judges of the Supreme Court of Nova Scotia, and succeeded Chief Justice Finucane as Chief Justice of that Court, in 1785.

was opened with a speech from Lieutenant-Governor Carleton on the 26th.—On 27th January David Fanning, one of the members for King's County, was expelled, he having been convicted of felony in the Supreme Court. The session closed on 21st February. Thirteen acts were passed, six of which related to public works in various parts of the Province. Of the remaining acts one only seems to call for remark, namely, an act for the further and better support of the poor in the City of St. John, it being singular that, so early in the history of the colony, special legislation should be requisite for the support of the poorer class of the population.

**1802.** The second session of the third Provincial Parliament of Upper Canada was opened by Lieutenant-Governor Hunter, at York, on 25th May, and closed on the 7th July. The business of this session was not very heavy, only five acts having been passed. Provision was made for the administration of justice in the district of Newcastle. The Governor was authorized to name one or more additional ports of entry, and to appoint collectors thereat, with a view to the better collection of the duties upon merchandise imported from the United States. The amount to be retained by the Receiver-General for his own use, out of the moneys collected by him, was fixed by an act of Parliament. The remaining two acts were temporary. The *Quebec Gazette* of January 7th contains a copy of the Royal Proclamation (dated at Windsor 12th October, 1801), declaring the cessation of arms, as well by sea as land, agreed upon between His Majesty and the French Republic, and enjoining the observance thereof. Copies of this Proclamation were posted up in all parts of the city. A salute was fired