

NOVA
Scotia
and New
Brunswick.

NOVA SCOTIA.—This province was originally granted to Sir William Alexander, in 1621, and in 1784, it was divided into two states, namely, NOVA SCOTIA and NEW BRUNSWICK. Their situation is more advantageous to Great Britain than any other on the continent of North America; not only from their connexion with Canada, the adjacent British islands and the fisheries, and from their nearer proximity to the mother country, than the other dependencies, but also from the superior excellence and number of their harbours, creeks and inlets, and the facility with which they can supply the British West India islands with the various kinds of lumber, boards, scantling, staves and shingles, live stock, such as horses, oxen, sheep and hogs; pickled and dried fish, and salt provisions, namely, beef, pork, and butter; which articles, were the navigation laws enforced, could be had from thence in British bottoms, and delivered in the British West India islands at as cheap rates as they are now furnished in American vessels from the United States, and with greater certainty and regularity, instead of the precarious supplies they now receive from thence. It is well known the Americans will not supply the British islands, if there is the least chance of an advanced price to be had for such articles in the foreign islands, the Mediterranean, or elsewhere; the consequence of which is, that our islands are frequently experiencing inconvenience from scarcity, whilst at other times their markets are glutted; and thus it is, the English merchants are driven out of the colonial *supply* trade, from its uncertainty and great fluctuation.

The situation of NOVA SCOTIA is highly important to Great Britain, as a maritime power, for the excellent opportunities it affords for the accommodation of the navy, lying considerably to the eastward of the United States, and affording shelter and protection on every side, by means of its numerous harbours, which are well adapted for ship-building, the fisheries, and the timber trade, from the peculiar advantage of being accessible at all seasons of the year.

The woods of these provinces abound with all the various kinds of timber to be found in New England. The pine forests are not only valuable for furnishing masts, spars, all kinds of lumber, oak staves excepted, and ship timber, but likewise may be made to produce occasional supplies of tar, pitch and turpentine. The various species of birch, beech, elm, maple and spruce, are found in all parts in great abundance.

These two provinces, likewise, produce considerable crops