

Dodd, that His Majesty had relinquished his prerogative over this island, that all ordinances at present in force are illegal upon such decision, and that the situation of this island is in a disorganized state as it regards its public revenue, and the execution of the provincial laws, which I humbly conceive calls for the immediate interference of His Majesty's government.

I have the honour to be, with respect,
your excellency's most obedient humble servant,
(signed) *R. J. Uniacke*, Attorney General.

To his Excellency Major General Ainslie.

N° 13.—Extract of a Letter from Major General Ainslie to Henry Goulburn, Esq. dated 12th February 1820.

WITH regard to the measure of re-annexing Cape Breton to Nova Scotia, insofar as an unwearied attention to the capability and advantages of this island, as well as being perhaps better fitted by inclination for this sort of study, enables me to judge, I can conscientiously declare it to be the wisest plan Lord Bathurst could have adopted, and the only one capable of doing justice to its great resources: this is the universal opinion of the colony, a few persons in Sydney only excepted, whose petty importance will be lessened. Above every thing, it will contribute to the pure administration of justice. The inhabitants of this island, by the union, derive immediate and great advantages; the participation in the Nova Scotia colonial bounty of 2s. 6d. a quintal on cured fish, something a barrel on mackerel, and are relieved from a duty of 2½ per cent they paid on produce and articles of every description from hence (coals excepted) in the harbours of the Nova Scotia government; roads will be opened through tracks of the island, the produce of which, for want of an outlet, has been consumed by the settlers themselves; a striking instance of this has been illustrated by a merchant from Halifax, who, on hearing of the proposed union, came here, got a small lot of thirty acres, which he cleared and built a store on, and shipped 4,000 weight of cured butter in three months, from a part of the country where, from want of vent, a single pound was never before brought into the market; in that time he disposed of 3,500l. of British goods; this is a flattering earnest of the wisdom of the plan.

N° 14.—An Act passed by the Legislature for the province of Nova Scotia in 1766, intituled, "An Act for the more effectual Recovery of his Majesty's Dues in the Islands of Cape Breton, St. John's, and Islands adjacent."—(Anno sexto, Geo. III. c. 3.)

WHEREAS, His Majesty by His royal proclamation given at St. James's, the seventh day of October 1763, in the third year of His reign, has thought fit to annex the islands of St. John's and Cape Breton, or Isle Royale, with the lesser islands adjacent thereto, to the government of Nova Scotia: and whereas some doubts have arisen, whether the laws of this province, antecedent to the said proclamation, are in force there; and as sundry persons have since refused to pay His Majesty's dues: in order, therefore, to remedy the same, it is hereby declared and enacted by the commander in chief, the council, and assembly, that by virtue of His Majesty's royal proclamation, the said islands of St. John's, Cape Breton, or Isle Royale, with the lesser islands adjacent, were and shall accordingly be adjudged to have been and be under the government, authority, and jurisdiction, of His Majesty's province, and that the inhabitants thereof were and are subject to all the laws of the same.

N° 15.—Extract of a Letter from Lieutenant General Sir James Kempt, G. C. B. to the Earl Bathurst, K. G. dated Halifax, 31st October 1820.

IN my dispatch of the 10th instant, N° 7, I had the honour to transmit for your lordship's information, a copy of the proclamation issued by me here on the 9th, with the advice of His Majesty's council, declaring the re-annexation of the island of Cape Breton to the province of Nova Scotia, and to acquaint your lordship that I meant to visit that island without loss of time, for the purpose of collecting the information required