

It is probable that it was partly in retaliation or resentment for the injuries done to their commerce by the seizures of their vessels, as has been related in previous pages. Our population in Halifax and also in the towns and villages throughout the Province, especially those in the eastern parts of it, experienced serious privations and injury from the measure, especially in not being able to obtain sufficient supplies of flour and certain other needful articles, not adequately produced within our own borders, or readily and conveniently obtainable from any other country than the United States. During a part of that season of deficient bread supply, my own family, with several others, I believe in the town of Pictou, where I was then residing, were obliged to put up with hard biscuit, and some of it *musty*. One happy morning in the early part of September, 1810, as I well remember, a small vessel with a cargo of flour came in, and I went down to the wharf with twenty dollars in my hand, which I gladly paid for one barrel of it. There was much smuggling, I believe, at the lines, as they were called, between the two countries; and it is quite probable that the people in New Brunswick and on the western parts of our Province were not enduring the same privations as our eastern population. At that time there was but a very limited if indeed any export of flour from Canada.

I must now bring before my readers in the most accurate and comprehensive manner I can employ, the most important and in many respects the most interesting of all the subjects contained under this Title. I mean the former ton timber trade which during many