

quently the case, after all the pains and expence they have been at for the improvement of their farms, are deprived of the enjoyment of the fruits of their industry.

Many persons seem desirous to know the reason why some of the inhabitants of Nova-Scotia are selling their lands; and several of those who were not satisfied with that country, on their arrival there, and immediately returned, have given out, that such land-sellers were also about to quit it. The real truth of the matter is, that large tracks of ground, chiefly woodland, were granted to the first settlers, who, in general, were very poor; yet, by a persevering industry and good management, they have cleared great quantities, which they occasionally sell off, in order that they may be the better enabled to proceed in the improvement and stocking of the remainder of their lands.

A poor man may take a farm, stocked by the landlord for which the latter receives for the rent, half its produce; or, for every cow, thirty pounds of butter, half the cheese; and so in proportion of whatever else the farm produces.)

NOVA-SCOTIA extends five hundred miles in length, and four hundred in breadth. There are vast tracks of land at present unoccupied; and, in general, their large marshes are but thinly peopled. As mentioned before, it is extremely well situated for trade; and the number of navigable rivers that run through it, renders land carriage unnecessary.

The inhabitants are of different countries, though chiefly from New England, Ireland and Scotland. The New Englanders are a stout, tall, well-made people, extremely fluent of speech,