

Appendix
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9th June.

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Dressed furs.
Glue.
Gunpowder.
Hats, or hat bodies of wool.
Oils used in painting.
Lampblack.
Leather.
Lead in pigs, bars or sheets; lead in pipes, and leaden shot.
Linen of all kinds.
Litharge.
Malt.
Manufactures of flax.
Manufactures of hemp.
Marble, unmanufactured.
Mineral and bituminous substances.
Medicinal drugs.
Metals, unmanufactured.
Musical instruments of all kinds.
Needles of all kinds.
Paints, dry or ground.
Paper-hangings.
Tiles and bricks.
Periodicals.
Putty.
Quills.
Saddlery.
Salts.
Sheathing-paper.
Skins, tanned and dressed.
Spermaceti candles and tapers.
Steel.
Stereotype-plates, type-metal, types.
Tallow candles.
Thread laces.
Velvet.
White and red lead.
Window glass of all kinds.

That pay 25 per cent.

Buttons and button-moulds of all kinds.
Baisies, flannels, door-cloths.
Cables and cordage.
Cotton laces, insertings, and braids.
Floss-silks.
All manufactures of hair of coarse descriptions.
Cotton manufactures.
Manufactures of mohair.
Silk manufactures.
Manufactures of worsted.
Mats and matting.
Slates.
Woollen and worsted yarn.

That pay 30 per cent.

Ale, beer, and porter.
Manufactures of Argentine or German silver.
Articles worn by men, women, or children, of whatever material composed, made up in whole or in part by hand.
Perfumes.
Manufactures of grass, straw, or palm-leaf.
Beads.
Hair manufactures of finer descriptions.
India-rubber manufactures.
Fur caps, hats, muffs, tippets.
Carpets, carpeting, hearth-rugs.
Carriages, and parts of carriages.
Cheese.
Clothing of every description.
Coach and harness furniture.
Coal and coke.
Combs.
Confectionery.
Corks.
Cutlery of all kinds.
Jewellery.
Toys.

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Earthen, china, and stone-ware.
Manufactures of gold.
Artificial feathers and flowers.
Umbrella materials.
Cabinet and household furniture.
Stained glass.
Glass and porcelain manufactures.
Iron in bars or blooms, or other forms.
Iron-castings.
Japanned wares.
Manufactures of cotton, linen, silk, wool, or worsted, if embroidered.
Marble manufactured.
Manufactures of paper, or papier-maché.
Manufactures of wood.
Muskets, rifles, and other fire-arms.
Ochres.
Oil-cloths.
Plated and gilt-ware of all kinds.
Playing-cards.
Soap.

That pay 40 per cent.

Cut-glass.
Manufactures of expensive woods.
Tobacco manufactures.
Alabaster and spar ornaments.
Sweetmeats.
Preserved meats, fish, and fruits.

That pay 100 per cent.

Brandy, whiskey, and other spirits distilled from grain.

A similar list might be made of East Indian and British Colonial staples and productions, with the endless variety of small manufactures which they stimulate, and to which these high duties apply.

I pass now to the only remaining topic, the formation of Public Works, of approved utility, as a means of strengthening the empire,—developing the resources of the Provinces,—and as an aid to more rapid and systematic Colonization.

Having, my Lord, in my former letter, entered largely upon this branch of the general subject, I need not repeat what that paper contains. Every mail brings fresh evidences of the feverish longing and intense anxiety with which all classes in the Provinces look forward to the establishment of those great lines of inter-colonial and continental communication, which are not only to bind us together, and secure to the British Provinces great commercial advantages, but which would, with cheap steam-boats, reduce the Atlantic to a British Channel, and continue the Strand in a few years to Lake Huron, and ultimately, perhaps even in our own time, so rapidly does the world advance, to the Pacific Ocean.

The first 130 miles of this communication Nova Scotia will make, and amply secure the British Government from loss, should the advantage of its credit be given. We will do more—we will prepare our lands, collect returns, appoint an agent in each county, and repeal our taxes on emigrants; offering, on the best terms, a home to all who choose to come among us. If Her Majesty's Government have no objections to the employment of such portions of the troops as are not required to do garrison-duty, we will give them a fair addition to their pay, or land along the line, to which in war their discipline would be a defence; thus saving to the British Government the expense of bringing these veterans back to England.

The ability of Nova Scotia to fulfil any obligations she may incur to the Imperial Government, may be estimated by reference to her past progress and present financial condition.

Montgomery Martin, in his late work, estimates the value of the Province, in movable and immovable property, at £20,700,000. Without counting wild