

We would further humbly entreat your Majesty's attention to the indispensable necessity which exists for the opening as free warehousing ports, Lunenburg and Arichat : the people of the former are inferior to none in integrity, industry, and commercial enterprize ; they own 180 vessels, about 9,000 tonnage, manned by 900 men ; the value of their exports, restricted as their trade is, was in 1833 about 22,000 *l.* actual value, and their imports 18,000 *l.* We entreat your Majesty to imagine the wounded feelings with which the inhabitants of such a port must regard their more favoured neighbours of Liverpool and Halifax.

For Arichat in Cape Breton, the first commercial port in that island, with equal earnestness must we urge its undoubted claims to the like privileges, for which the inhabitants of that section of the province have besought us during the present session to intercede with our most gracious Sovereign. So long ago as the year 1828, the exports from this place were 39,227 quintals of dry fish, 12,559 barrels of pickled fish, and 1,323 barrels of oil, without mentioning any other articles ; and 220 vessels were then owned there. In the spring of 1833 there were launched and on the stocks upwards of 2,000 tons of shipping, besides small coasters. During the summer an active herring fishery was carried on by their vessels at the Magdalen Islands and Bay St. George ; besides which, the mackarel fishery in the autumn was closely pursued, and a large export of pickled fish took place to Quebec. From Arichat, situate on the sea-board at the entrance of the Gulf of St. Lawrence, and selected by many of your Majesty's loyal subjects, merchants of your Majesty's Island of Jersey, as a residence for themselves or agents, an extensive trade has always been carried on to the Mediterranean, South America, the British West Indies, Great Britain, the Canadas, Spain, and the United States.

While the House of Assembly do not conceive it to be necessary or expedient that the expense of warehousing should be incurred in other ports, except circumstances or the policy of your Majesty's Government render it absolutely necessary, the House of Assembly at the same time distinctly announce that, as well with regard to all the ports hereinbefore mentioned, as to the following, viz. the ports of North and South Sydney, Shelburne, New Edinburgh, Barrington, Argyle and Guysborough, if no alternative is presented to them but that of their ports remaining as at present, closed to the fair trader but free to the smuggler, or open to foreign vessels as well as our own, the House is prepared to accept the latter, and humbly pray this boon from your Majesty. Already, by the operations of the fair trader and of the smuggler, our province is filled with such of the productions of the United States of America as they can manufacture at a lower rate than Great Britain ; already the vessels of that republic clandestinely frequent our outports, exchange foreign productions with their inhabitants for their fish, their lumber, their gypsum, and their grindstones. If American vessels were allowed to bring their flour, &c. to our outports, take in return our gypsum, &c., the House of Assembly conceive that our vessels would also take our productions to their ports, and bring back their own to our ports, unless our people are unequal to those of the neighbouring states in skill, in industry, economy and enterprize, which the House of Assembly cannot admit ; and it will be conceded that occasionally, if not generally, the American vessels would bring specie wherewith to purchase their return cargoes.

The House of Assembly, with reference to the increased expense of the extension of trade now sought for by the province, humbly refer your Majesty to the address, and the documents to which it refers, which was forwarded to your Majesty during the last year. And conceiving, as the House of Assembly do, that in the contribution by the Act, by which 6,430 *l.* 9 s. sterling are granted to the support of the customs of the colony, it pays more than its fair proportion of the necessary expense of the establishment, and moreover, that if this sum were judiciously distributed, it is of itself sufficient to extend to the province the facilities now besought ; would further humbly crave your Majesty's attention to the impropriety of applying towards its support, the produce of what are usually denominated the old Crown duties, and which are made specifically applicable to the military defence of the colonies, by the Act of Parliament under which they are levied. Although this Act was passed anterior to the Act of Parliament of the 18th Geo. 3d, usually called the Magna Charta of the colonies ; yet it has always been held by the colonists, that