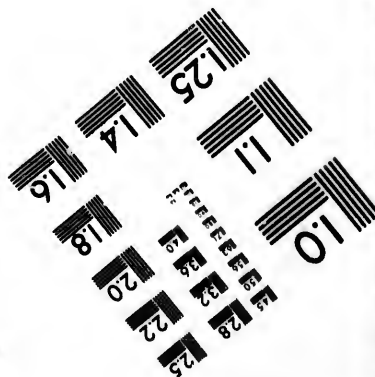
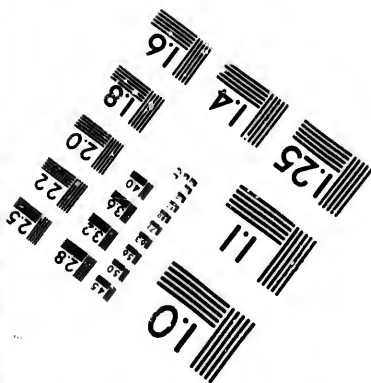
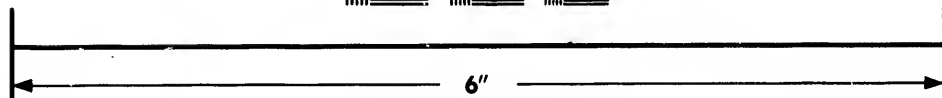
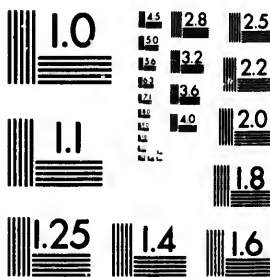


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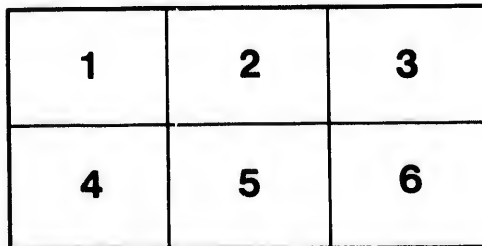
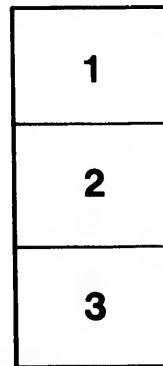
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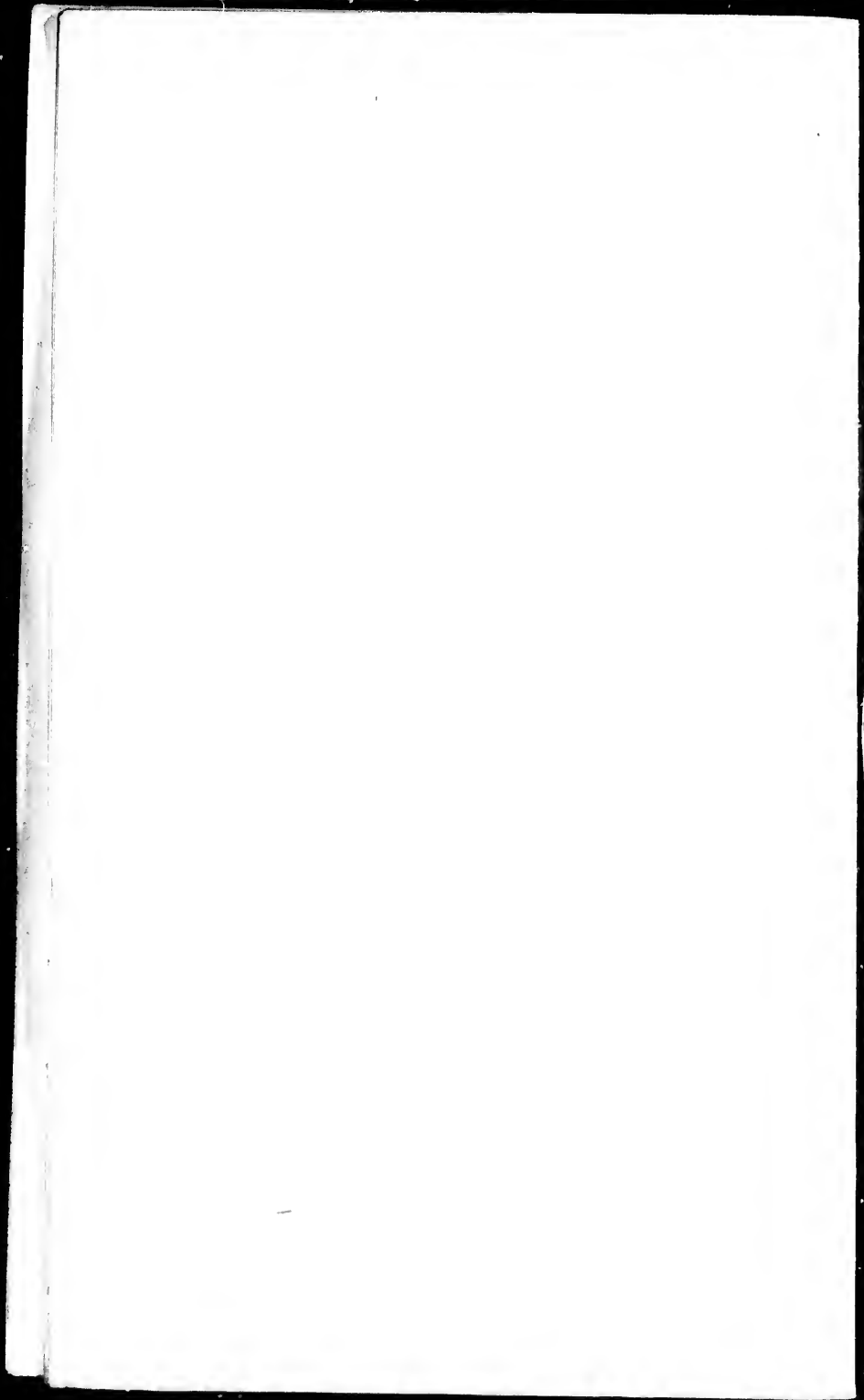
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A
J O U R N E Y
T H R O U G H
N O V A - S C O T I A ,

C O N T A I N I N G ,
A particular ACCOUNT of the
C O U N T R Y and its I N H A B I T A N T S :

With Observations on their Management in H U S -
B A N D R Y , the Breed of H O R S E S and other Cattle,
and every Thing material relating to Farming.

To which is added,

An ACCOUNT of several E S T A T E S for Sale in diffe-
rent T O W N S H I P S of N O V A - S C O T I A , with
their Number of A C R E S , and the Price at which
each is set.

By J O H N R O B I N S O N , Farmer at
B E W H O L M , in H O L D E R N E S S ,
A N D
T H O M A S R I S P I N , Farmer at F A N G F O S S ,
both in the County of Y O R K ,

Who sailed for N O V A - S C O T I A , the 5th of April,
1771, from Scarborough, on Board the Ship P R I N C E -
G E O R G E .

Y O R K :

Printed for the A U T H O R S , by C . E T H E R I N G T O N ,
M . D C C , L X X I V .

[Price S I X P E N C E .]

W This Pamphlet is entered at
Stationers Hall, so that whoever
presumes to pirate it will be prose-
cuted.

INTRODUCTION.

THE Farm lately occupied by John Robinson, Farmer at Bewholm in Holderness, in the County of York, having been sold, he was under the necessity of leaving it: Being desirous of taking another, he visited several, but they were set at such rents as he thought he could not by any means afford to pay. —At this time a rumour prevailing of the advantages that were to be made in NOVA-SCOTIA, especially by such as were in the farming way; he came to the resolution of taking a view of that Country, and if he found it as favourable as represented, to make a purchase there, and return to take his family over. The opinions and reports respecting that Continent being so various, and the greatest part of them so destitute of truth, he was induced, with the assistance of Thomas Rispin, Farmer at Fangfoss, who accompanied him in the Voyage and Journey,

to take a short account of the places through which they passed, as well for their own amusement as for the satisfaction and information of their friends: Many of whom, since their return to this Country, have strongly solicited them to publish the remarks and observations they have made, thinking that they would be useful to those, who, notwithstanding some late unfavourable accounts have been propagated, are still inclined to become Adventurers in that Land of LIBERTY and FREEDOM. In compliance therefore with the wishes of their friends, and a desire of being useful to mankind, they commit the following sheets to the press; and at the same time inform their readers, that they contain a faithful description of that Country, and its produce, without a desire of representing it in any other view, or making it either better or worse, than it appeared to them on their most mature judgment of it. They have besides added an account of several estates in the different Townships through which they passed, that are to be sold, specifying the number of acres each contains, and the prices at which they are set.

A

J O U R N E Y, &c.

ON Friday the eighth of April, one thousand seven hundred and seventy-four, we took shipping at Scarborough, along with about one hundred and seventy other passengers, on board the Prince George, and sailed out of the harbour the same day; and, on the fifteenth of May following, at eight in the morning, we landed at Halifax, in Nova-Scotia, after a pleasant passage of five weeks and one day. Neither of us had an hour's sickness during the whole voyage, though the greatest part of the passengers were sick for near a fortnight; after which they acquired what the sailors called a sea-brain, and became very stout and healthy. A child that was in a bad state of health when it was put on board, died when we came near the coast of Nova-Scotia, a few days after which, its mother was safely delivered of another, and recovered exceedingly well.

We landed at Halifax just the same number we were when we took shipping at Scarborough, all in good health. It may not be amiss to recommend to such as go to America; to provide for themselves; ship provisions are not agreeable to those who have been used to live in a very different way. Every passenger had a certain allowance per day, viz. a pound of beef, and the same weight of bread. This, perhaps, would be thought a scanty allowance by many. Passengers would, therefore, render the voyage much more comfortable, were they to lay in a proper stock of provisions for their own use.

Before our landing at Halifax, the prospect appeared very discouraging and disagreeable; nothing but barren rocks and hills presented themselves to our view along the coast. This unfavourable appearance greatly damped the spirits of most of the passengers, and several of them began to wish themselves in Old England, before they had set foot in Nova-Scotia. We cast anchor in the bay, just before the town of Halifax, which has a very good appearance, though the houses are all built of wood. They are painted to look just like freestone, and are covered with blue slate. Most of us took boat and landed, and dispersed to several inns. We went to an old countryman's house, where we were civilly entertained, though we thought their charges high enough. They charged us eightpence each for dinner, a shilling for supper, and a shilling breakfast; also, sixpence a night for a bed. They had old English beer at twelpence a bottle, and their own country cyder at fourpence.

Halifax is situated on the side of a hill, with a fine river and commodious bay, where ships
of

of any burthen come up close to a key, and deliver their cargoes. Ships of large burthen may go up above Halifax eight or ten miles, so that it is extremely well situated for trade. It has been greatly improved within these few years. It was formerly divided into three towns, but they have within these twenty years so encreased and extended their buiklings, that they are all joined into one. It was called Chebucto Bay, but when the English took possession of the country, they changed its name to that of Halifax. The inhabitants are a civilized, well-behaved people, of different countries, English, Irish, Scotch and Dutch. They have a neat English church, with handsome pews and lofts, and a fine organ; a Presbyterian meeting-house as neat as the church, and a Methodist preaching-house. They have a weekly market on Saturdays. Their provisions sold rather high, viz. beef fivepence a pound; mutton eightpence; veal fourpence, and salmon fourpence a pound; eggs a penny a piece; butter eightpence a pound. They have exceedingly fine flour, which they sell at eighteen shillings per hundred. Halifax is the capital town in the province, and the principal place of trade. They have a fine dock yard, and a garrison of soldiers. Several merchants, of great fortune and eminence, reside there. There are four butchers, and the same number of bakers, who furnish the town and garrison with provisions; and also supply the ships trading to the coast with what they can spare, which occasions a great demand for cattle at this place. The ground near this town is rocky, which makes it tedious and chargeable to clear, so that it will cost from eight to twelve pounds per acre, but when cleared, brings good grass, and will let, for conveniency of the town, from four to five pounds an acre. The trees are all burnt down for three or four miles round

round the town, though a great many of the stumps are yet standing. We staid here three days, and then set forward for Fort Sackville. For eight or nine miles we passed through nothing but dreary wastes, or forests of rocks and wood. Trees here seem to grow out of solid rocks. We observed one tree in particular, which grew upon a rock that was upwards of eight feet above ground. For want of soil this ground never can be brought under cultivation. Fort Sackville is distant from Halifax about twelve miles, situated upon a navigable river that empties itself into Halifax Bay. At this place is a corn and a saw mill. A fort was kept here during the late war. We thought to have lodged here all night, but their entertainment seemed so indifferent that we resolved to continue our journey until we could meet with better accommodation. At Wellman's Hall, about five miles distant from the last-mentioned place, we staid all night, six of us in number. The mistress of the house was a German. Upon our inquiring for supper, she told us we must pay ninepence a-piece for it, and that she could fry us some eggs and bacon: Accordingly she fried us every one an egg, and as many more collops. Upon our desiring more, she told us she could not afford us any, but if we had any thing more we must pay for it. However we got two quarts of milk; she gave us one, and the other we paid threepence for. In the morning we set forward for Eglington, nine miles distant from Wellman's Hall; here we breakfasted, and were exceedingly well entertained with chocolate, coffee, and tea, in china, with silver spoons, and every thing very elegant. The butter (the mistress, a clean, neat, notable woman, told us) was a year old, having been put down in May, 1773, and was as good butter as any person could wish to eat. The mistress told us she sowed two bushels of wheat in the
year

year 1772, which produced twenty bushels; she failed two the year following, but it being an unfavourable year, she had not above ten. The soil here began to look much better, clearer of rocks, and where it was cultivated wore a promising aspect. From hence we came to a place called Halfway House, betwixt Halifax and Windsor, distant from Eglington nine miles; these people were Dutch, but very civil. We then went nine miles further to Montague, where we dined; after which we arrived at Windsor, ten miles from the last place. This is a fine township, and contains a deal of cleared land, which seems very good. Here is a large marsh, all diked in, called the King's Meadow: Part of it is plowed out, and grows good wheat, barley, oats, and peas. The gentlemen of Halifax keep their Courts here. This town is situated upon a fine navigable river, where they can export or import goods to any part of Europe. Some gentlemen keep stores here to receive butter, cheese, or any other produce of the country, which they send to Halifax. It is supposed this will be a market-town; there is already a fair kept at it. We went from hence to Newport, three miles distant, situated upon the same river, and from thence to Falmouth, four miles from Newport, on the other side of the river. Here are large tracts of marsh land bordering upon the river, also great quantities of upland, cleared, but it is very uneven and poor; though what is under cultivation is pretty good. We then went through a large track of wood land, which seems mostly pretty good, and well supplied with running brooks. We only passed two houses till we came to Horton, twelve miles distant from Windsor, which is situated under the north side of a hill, upon a navigable river, which runs up twelve or thirteen miles into the country. Along the side of this river is an extensive

extensive marsh, called the Gramperre; (but by the French the Plain of Minas) all diked in, which contains two thousand six hundred acres; here are also other marshes undiked in, with great quantities of upland, though little of it cleared, which seems of a reddish colour, and is chiefly sown with rye, Indian corn, pumpkins, potatoes, and other roots: We saw fine wheat upon their marshes, and as fine winter rye as ever England produced. On their upland, on the south side of the town, is another river, called the Gasperroc, but is not far navigable, except for small boats. The township extends for seventeen miles in length, and twelve in breadth. They are at bad managers in this town as any we came amongst: They value their marsh land at two pounds an acre, their cleared upland at one pound an acre, and their wood land at sixpence. From hence we went over the river to Corawallis, two miles distant, but it is nineteen from the farther end of Forton by land. This is an extensive township, thirty miles long, and twelve broad, and contains upwards of a hundred thousand acres. It is well situated, having four rivers which run into the Bay of Minas; three of them are navigable for ships, where they can import or export any sorts of goods. These rivers abound also with plenty of fish of different kinds. They caught at one tide, during our stay there, forty barrels of fish, which they call shad, and which they sell for four dollars per barrel, of thirty-two gallons; (each dollar is four shillings and sixpence sterling) but when they export them, they sell for twenty-five shillings per barrel. Shad is the best poor man's fish of any, for they are so fat of themselves, that they need nothing to make them ready for eating: There is likewise plenty of butt, bass, and cod, which come in their seasons. Here are also large marshes, which

which are diked in: They have diked over one river, and stopped the tide, which they call the grand dike, and which, they say, cost two thousand pounds. At this time they are diking over another river, which will cost a great sum. They have very good wheat growing upon the marshes, also peas, barley, and oats, and very good grass: Their upland grows good winter rye, potatoes, Indian corn, and pumpkins; also other kinds of garden roots. The upland, when cleared and cultivated, makes very fine pasturing for cattle: The soil is of a reddish mixture, in some places red sand, and in other places a whitish loam; but in so extensive a lordship we may undoubtedly expect to find different kind of soil. [About two feet from the surface is a very fine clay, that will make any sort of bricks, but their method of making them is exceedingly tedious. They never cast up their clay before spring, and give it one turn: When it is ready for making, they employ only two men to make them. They have a mould that holds three bricks, which the one carries off, whilst the other moulds them. They burn their bricks with wood, and the bricks have a good appearance; but they sell them at twenty shillings per thousand, which is a very high price.] They have good lime stone in several parts of the country, which they might burn to sell very cheap. At Cape Dorre, about thirty miles from Cornwallis, there is a copper mine, and a lead mine near Annapolis, neither of which is worked at present. In this township they keep good stocks both of beasts and sheep, but not many horses; and the Halifax butchers come hither to buy their fat, pay ready money, and take them away from their own doors. Their tillage seems very good, and in general they are the best managers of any in the province. Mr. Burbridge told us he sowed down two acres of swarth upon

upon the marsh, with wheat, which produced, the first year it was plowed, eighty bushels, though it stood rather too long, and a great deal of it was shaken, which he plowed in again, and had a pretty good crop the year following. He has built a malt kiln, with an intention to set up a common brewhouse, so that they expect to have good ale in Nova Scotia. They value their marsh land that is diked in, and their best cleared upland, at three pounds an acre; their undiked marshes at one pound, and their wood land at sixpence. In this town is a Protestant church, a Presbyterian meeting-house, and two school houses.

We next came to Wilmet, a new-settled place, twenty-two miles from Cornwallis. Here is a large track of wood land, not so good as in some places, and abundance of brooks and small rivers, very suitable for fixing water mills. About sixty years ago, in a very dry season, the wood ground in this township was by some means set on fire, which spread itself almost through the whole of it, and has done so much damage to the soil, that it seems to be of very little value. A hurricane almost immediately succeeded this conflagration, which threw down an immense number of trees, the roots of which had been bared by the fire, so that they lay at this time in heaps, something resembling a timber yard. Here is part good interval land, not much inferior to the marsh, when properly cultivated. What they call interval land, lays by the brooks, which, in the spring of the year, at the melting of the snow, is frequently overflowed, which greatly enriches the ground. The upland about this town is mostly pretty good, and clear of rocks, and they have good clay for bricks. Here is a large track of ground, called Mouse Plains, but very barren and swampy, which

which grows nothing but ling and moss. They grow in this township winter rye, Indian corn, potatoes, and other roots. The soil is of a reddish mixture, some red, and some a white sand. They say the lighter the earth, the better for the grain they grow here. They chiefly sow in the spring, as in other places. A small river runs through the township, which extends for above twelve miles.

Adjoining to it is the township of Granville, which extends for about twenty-five miles in length, and eight miles in breadth, and runs down Annapolis Gut, where there is a basin, which separates the township of Granville from that of Annapolis, which is navigable for upwards of twenty miles: On the banks of this river is a fine marsh diked in, also a large marsh, the dikes of which are broken down, containing about nine hundred acres, called Bell Isle. When the French possessed this province, they had it all diked in, and grew corn in such plenty that they sold wheat for one shilling a bushel; but when they were dispossessed of it, they destroyed the crops, and cut down the banks, which were never repaired to this day. The French worked all upon their marshes, and did little on the upland, except plant a few potatoes, other roots, and a little Indian corn. But since the English came in, they have been so backward in repairing the banks, and so negligent of their tillage, that they have not grown wheat sufficient for themselves. This town lies at the foot of a mountain, which extends from Annapolis Gut into Fundy Bay, abounding with many fine lakes well stocked with trout, and affords great store of fine timber, such as oak of different kinds; white and black ash; white maple; rock maple, (a very fine wood for household furniture) birch, white, yellow, and black, but the black is best for furniture; also

B

spruce

spruce fir ; pine ; cedar ; tackamahacka, or juniper ; white thorn ; elli, and wild cherry trees, with strawberries, raspberries, gooseberries, cranberries, and many other fruits. There are fine orchards belonging this town. The soil seems rather of a stronger clay than any we have yet seen, and some places rather rocky.

ANNAPOLIS ROYAL, adjoining the township of Granville, lies West from Halifax one hundred and thirty miles ; and when in the possession of the French (who kept a garrison in it) was the capital of Nova-Scotia, and in a very flourishing condition ; a great trade being carried on, and money and provisions were in great plenty. About seventy years ago it fell into the hands of the English. When Halifax was built, which is about twenty years ago, they removed the soldiers from the garrison at Annapolis, to the fort at that place : The trade went along with them, and has ever since been on the decline. The forts seem to be tumbling to ruins. This town is as finely situated for trade as any in the country : It stands at the head of a fine basin, six miles over ; where ships of any burden may ride in the greatest safety : It runs for above fifteen miles through a narrow passage betwixt two mountains, called Annapolis Gut, and empties itself into Fundy Bay, where it is about a mile wide ; so that the township extends fifteen miles down the basin, four the bay, and upwards of twenty miles above the town, through which runs a fine navigable river, which comes upwards of seventy miles out of the country. On both sides of the river several families are settled, chiefly from New-England. They were sent by the government, most of them were soldiers and very poor. On their first settling they were supplied with a years provisions. They were entire strangers to cultivation,

tivation, and are very bad farmers. They plough here a little, and there a little, and sow it with the same grain, without ever a fallow, till it will grow nothing but twitch grass; then they cast it aside and go to a fresh place. The French, when in possession of this place, had their marshes diked in and ploughed, which grew wheat in such abundance that they sold it for one shilling a bushel; however, the present inhabitants do not grow so much as is sufficient for themselves, but are obliged to buy Indian corn at four and sixpence, rye at five, and wheat at six shillings a bushel; which they would have no occasion to do, would they but properly cultivate their own lands, leave off the use of rum, which they drink in common, even before breakfast; and to which, in a great measure they owe their poverty.—By the growth of a sufficient quantity of barley, which by a little industry they might accomplish, and the brewing of malt liquor, the many fatal disorders which are the consequence of too liberal a use of rum would not be known amongst them, and the sums of money would be kept at home, to their very great advantage, which they now send out for the purchasing that liquor. If this river was settled by English farmers of substance, a very advantageous trade to the West-Indies might be carried on, by the exporting of horses, beef, butter, cheese, timber, deals, and corn; and in return, receive rum, rice; sugar, mollasses, and other spices; which at present they have through so many hands, that they cost them more than one hundred and fifty per cent. above prime cost. They likewise want a trade to England, for at present they have all their English goods from Boston, which comes at a very great disadvantage. If this could once be effected, the town would abound in plenty, and perhaps quickly regain more than its primitive lustre.

The township is thirty five miles long, and seven broad. They have fine marshes bordering all along the river and mostly diked in. The town is situated at the foot of a mountain, which runs up into the country upwards of twenty miles, upon which grows excellent timber of different sorts. The upland near the mountain is in some places very rocky, but where it is clear of stones the soil is pretty good, and where properly cultivated grows good corn. The land is of a reddish mixture, some red and white sand, some clay, but none so strong as we have in England: It naturally, when laid down, turns to white clover, and looks very suitable for turnips and clover. In the middle of the basin is an island, called Goat Island, containing about sixty acres, now under cultivation; it has a family upon it, and seems a pretty good soil: It belongs to a Captain Prince, who asks sixty pounds for it.

PARTRIDGE ISLAND situated North-West from Windsor thirty miles; twenty four from Horton; eighteen from the township of Cornwallis, upon the mouth of the bay of Minas, which runs betwixt two mountains into Fundy Bay, and divides the county of Cumberland and King's county. It is a little round island; lies very high, and almost covered with wood, except a small part under cultivation, which grows wheat, rye, pease, and Indian corn, with pumpkins and other kinds of garden roots. Near this island, which is only surrounded with water in a high tide, are two houses kept as Taverns for the reception of passengers that cross, from any part of the country, the basin of Minas to Cumberland; three persons pay fifteen shillings for their passage, and one passenger pays the same, from this place to the head of the river Bare, which runs to Cumberland. It is

is about twenty four miles N. E. chiefly wood-land, very uneven travelling, but grows very fine timber of different kinds. A small river runs through the woods from Minas Bay to the river Bare: Along the river is a fine interval land and fine meadows: There are likewise many fine running brooks, very convenient for fixing nets. The hills seem rocky, but there is good land in the level parts. Here is a mountain rises with a narrow ridge, called the Boars Back, running for eight miles till it comes to the head of the river Bare, where Mr. Franklin has settled two English families, who keep Taverns for the convenience of passengers going to Cumberland, they keep a boat, and likewise horses to let to any part of the country.

Mr. FRANKLIN has very extensive tracts of land upon both sides of this river, where he is settling farmers. A man may have as much land as he pleases; the first year he pays nothing; for the next five years, a penny an acre; the next five, threepence; for five years after that sixpence, and then one shilling an acre for ever to him and his heirs. He has another large track of land, called Petticoat Jack, ten leagues N. W. from Cumberland, where he has settled six Old England farmers, men of substance. One, it is said, left an estate of seventy pounds a year in England, where he has left two daughters, and has taken over a house-keeper and men servants, and settled six miles from any other inhabitant.

COPPERGATE lies N. E from Halifax, about forty-five miles, and N. from Windsor about forty-five miles. is situated upon a large river, which runs about sixty miles, until it comes to Windsor, from thence empties itself into the basin of Minas. It has four townships belong-

ing to it, chiefly inhabited by Irish, who carry on a linen manufactory. They have fine marshes, their upland is chiefly good, and the Irish are the best farmers we have seen in the country. They keep large stocks of cattle, which the Halifax butchers fetch from their own houses. They grow good wheat, barley, rye, pease, Indian corn, flax, plenty of garden roots, and abundance of cucumbers, the largest we ever saw.

AMHERST is about twenty miles from the head of the river Bare, well situated for trade, has a fine navigable river within half a mile of it, which runs through large tracts of marsh land, and extends for about fifteen miles in length, and two in breadth. A small quantity of the marsh land is at present diked in, and they are proceeding with great spirit to dike the remainder, which will be of great advantage to the owners, as it may be done at a very inconsiderable expence, a four-foot bank being sufficient to secure it from being overflowed. This land will then produce great quantities of good grass, which, before diked, being constantly overflowed by the tide, brought nothing but flag-grass and reeds. A few years after being properly diked and dried, it will bring good corn. Their upland is mostly level and good, though in some parts it is rocky. We called at the house of one Thomas Robinson, who has got a very fine estate here, and which he has improved to the best advantage. All his marsh, of one hundred acres diked in, he had some tolerably good corn, wheat and oats, growing thereon, though it was sown a year or two over soon, as the salts were not sufficiently out of the soil. He had some good like barley and oats growing upon his upland, only they seemed to be too thick. He was summer-tilling a small quantity of

of land for turnips; the only person we remember to have seen in the country, who cultivated that root. This town lies six miles S. E. from Fort Cumberland, and five from Fort Lawrence, is much exposed to N. and N. W. winds, which blows severe and cold. The moschelloes, small flies, resembling gnats, are exceedingly troublesome here. Their bite is venomous, and occasions blisters to rise, something like the small-pox.

FORT LAWRENCE is situated upon a hill, five miles from Amherst, and a mile and half from Cumberland, and is much exposed to winds and weather. Here are large marshes, but few of them are diked in. They have a deal of upland cleared upon a fine dry hill. The inhabitants are chiefly English farmers. Mr. Forster, from Newcastle, made a purchase here last year. We saw him with eight men setting potatoes within a week of mid-summer.

CUMBERLAND is distant from Halifax, which is their chief market town, one hundred and twenty-four miles; but they are cutting a road through the woods, by Coppergate, that will make it much nearer. It is situated upon the point of a hill, facing the bay of Fundy: Near it are three navigable rivers; one about a mile from the town, runs N. for upwards of twenty miles into the country, between Cumberland and Tanteramare; another runs S. and the third, betwixt Fort Lawrence and Cumberland. This town lies entirely open to every quarter, and is much annoyed by winds from the sea. No considerable trade is carried on here, it not being a market town. Such of their produce as they have to spare, they ship off to Halifax, Boston, or any other port upon the continent; and, in return, receive rum, molasses, and other kinds

kinds of merchandize, suitable to this country. They have very good pasturing on extensive commons and marshes, some of them thirty miles long and ten broad. Few of the marshes are diked, though a four-foot bank would stem the tide, and preserve them dry, notwithstanding it flows sixty or seventy feet perpendicular. It is a very fine place for breeding cattle, but does not seem equally favourable for producing corn, the grain being often mildued, occasioned by the fogs which so frequently come from the bay. We were told, that at this place the spring is a fortnight later, and the winter a fortnight sooner, than in some other places of the country. Moschelloes are very troublesome here, especially to strangers. Several English farmers are settled near this town, but from the want of time, we had not an opportunity of visiting any of their houses. One Mr. Harper has made a purchase here of a considerable quantity of fine cleared land, with a good house upon it, elegantly furnished, with barns, and other conveniences, besides woodland at a distance, and twenty cows, with other cattle; &c. for which, we were told; he gave five hundred and fifty pounds. He lets out as many cows as bring him in twelve pounds a year.

TANTRAMARE lies N. E. from Cumberland; fourteen miles by land, but by water, not above five. There is also a little town called Westcock, situated upon the mouth of the bay, and another called Sackville, both in the parish of Tantramare. They have large marshes belonging to them, with a great deal of upland, which we thought as good as any we had seen in the country, and it lays under the south-side of a hill, in a warmer situation than Cumberland. There are fine navigable rivers running thro' their marshes. Moschelloes are as troublesome here as
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at any place we were in: Thomas Bowser has taken a farm here of five hundred acres, forty-five of which are marsh, diked; twenty upland, cleared; which is a good pasture, and four hundred and thirty-five woodland. He took a lease for six years, at the rate of four pounds ten shillings a year, and is to work out his rent every year, at four shillings a day. He has only three cows, though he might keep ten, with other stock in proportion. He has not bought a farm as he wrote he had to his friends in England. Charles Dixon, about two years ago, when he first went over, purchased an estate at this place, containing twenty-five hundred acres. He has one hundred acres of marsh diked in, one hundred acres of upland cleared, a good house and barn, twelve cows, four oxen, and other cattle, for which he paid four hundred and seventy pounds. Half of his farm he has lately let to an Englishman for thirty pounds eight shillings a year, and lets him have six cows, two oxen, and a brood mare: The like in number and value he is to leave when he quits the farm. He seems to have fallen in very well. He was this year appointed a justice of the peace.

In clearing their woodland, they cut down the trees two or three feet from the ground; and let them lay until summer, about which time they are dry, and they set them on fire as they lay. At the back end of the year they sow the land down with rye, harrowing it in amongst the ashes without any plowing; where the stumps are thick, they hoe it in. The first year's crop generally pays them all the expence of cutting and burning; the next year they plant potatoes; and so continue three or four years, while the stumps are rotten, when they pull them up with a yoke of oxen. There are men in the country who take the land to clear,

clear, and will cut down and burn it for twenty shillings an acre. Some let their ground lie, after the first crop, for pasturing, until all the stumps are decayed, which appears to be the best way. Where the trees have grown are little hills, which take some time to level; and make ready for laying down; but when it is properly laid down, it makes excellent pasture, and naturally grows a fine white clover.

When they break up the swarth land in the marshes, they plow it about the fall, and sow it in the spring with wheat, which grows very well. We saw fine wheat growing upon the marshes, and as thick as it could stand. The soil is exceedingly good, and several yards deep. The French have sown wheat for fourteen or fifteen years together without a fallow, and the land brought good crops to the last. The French had such plenty of manure, and so little occasion to use it, that they suffered it to lay about their barns in such quantities, that it became so troublesome, they were obliged to remove their barns to other places: And it is observable at this day, that there is always a piece of good ground where their houses have stood. The soil in general is of a lightish, warm nature, though in some parts of a reddish sand, mixed with a little gravel; in others, a whitish, loamy earth, and in some places a strong clay. The soil is, generally, a foot or two deep, where you come to an exceeding fine clay, that makes good handsome bricks; Some parts of the country are rough and rocky.

Their cattle are but small, much like our Lancashire beasts, but not quite so large: They are lively-looking cattle, with fine horns. They keep many oxen, with which they till their lands, and use them in all their draughts. We have
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seen from one to four pair of oxen at one team, both at plow and at a wain, which they call carts, without any horse at them. They are in general good draught beasts, and are as tractable, and observe the driver's word, as well as our horses in England. They work their oxen until they are eight or ten years old before they feed them, and they in general grow to be good beaks. During our stay at Cornwallis, we saw a pair which had been fed, sold to a butcher at Halifax for thirty-three pounds fifteen shillings. They do not use whips in driving. We never saw any in the country, instead of which they make use of long rods. The French used to yoke their cattle by the horns; but in those parts they yoke them now after the English method.

The horses are small, chiefly of the French breed, about fourteen hands and a half high, plain made, but good in nature. They seldom draw with any, so that few keep more than one or two for their own riding; they all naturally pace, and will travel a long way in a day: They are very dear; a horse that would sell for about six pounds in England, would fetch ten with them. Their method of breaking them is very extraordinary: They yoke a pair of oxen to a cart, and tie the horse to it, and drive away till they have rendered him quite gentle. They then put on the bridle, and he is mounted without more to do.

Their cows like the oxen, are but a smallish breed, and their management of them so bad, that they give but a small quantity of milk; for they fetch them up early every evening to milk, and let them fast till seven or eight o'clock the next morning. Mr. Robert Wilson, who went this year from Helpetby, nigh Borough-

roughbridge, in the county of York, bought an estate at Granville: He let his cows lie out all night in their pastures, and the little time he had them when we were there, which was about three weeks, they gave near double quantity. A pretty good cow and calf will sell at Cumberland for about five pounds ten, or six pounds; but at Annapolis, and other parts of the country, as good may be bought for four pounds ten or five pounds. It is very common amongst the wealthy farmers, to let out to the poorer sort of people their cows for twenty shillings a-year. There are some that have from ten to twenty let out in this manner. They generally value the cow when they lend her out, and if any improvement is made, the borrower has a proper consideration; but if she be any worse he must make a suitable satisfaction. They let out brood mares and sows after the same manner.

Their method of rearing calves is somewhat singular; as soon as they go to milk, they turn out their calves which suck one side of the cows, as the women milk on the other, and when they have done they are put up again, and continued to be fed in this manner till they are three or four months old, when they are turned out to grass: They never hopple their cows, but milk them into a pail, which they call a bucket, with a wooden bowl; and as soon as they have milked sie it into stone dublers or bowls before it cools, that it turns sower in six or eight hours. It is common to let it stand eight and forty hours, when they can take the cream off and double it up like a pancake. The milk is so very sower and stiff that it turns out of the bowl like a cake of flummery: They say the sowerer it is they get the more cream and butter. The Irish have still a different way, for they put their milk into a barrel churn as soon

as it is milked, for five or six days together, and when they think it is a proper time, they let off the milk and churn for butter. However different their method of managing the dairy is from that used with us, yet we must do them the justice to say, that we have eaten as good butter of their manufacturing, as ever we eat in England: It seems too their butter will keep well, for we met with some that was exceedingly good, which had been kept (as we were informed) a whole year.

The women are very industrious house-wives, and spin the flax, the growth of their own farms, and weave both their linen and woollen cloth; they also bleach their linen and dye their yarn themselves. Though they will not descend to work out of doors, either in time of hay or harvest, yet they are exceedingly diligent in every domestic employment. The candles, soap and starch, which are used in their families, are of their own manufacturing. They also make their own yeast, and make a kind of liquor, by boiling the branches of the spruce tree, to which they add molasses, and cause it to ferment in the manner we do treacle beer in England.

The sheep appear to be of the Spanish breed, are long legged, loose made, and have short, but fine wooll. They clip four, five, and some six pounds, which they sell for eighteen pence a pound.

The pigs are of a very indifferent breed, much inferior to any we ever saw in England: They feed them very fat with Indian corn, pumpkins, or potatoes. They keep their pork and beef always in pickle, and never dry it as is customary in England.

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They have abundance of game in the woods. The mouse-deer is also in great plenty; they are very large, some of them weighing eighty stone; their flesh is much like that of an English ox, and is very good eating. They have also rein-deer, which they call carraboes, and numbers of bears, both of which they reckon good eating; the latter are very ravenous, and frequently kill sheep, calves, and swine, wherever they fall in their way. In the township of Granville, one of these animals killed thirty sheep in a night, eleven of which were together in a barn, and the property of one man. Those bears are usually as large as a calf of a year old, and have a head like that of a mastiff, with legs as thick and strong as a horse. Notwithstanding their ferocity, they will not attack the human species.

The beaver, which is about the size of a small Guinea-pig, is reckoned good eating; their furs are very valuable, and sell for six shillings a pound; they live upon fish, the bark of trees, and large roots that grow in the fens: They have a wonderful manner of making conveniences for themselves; they cut down large trees with their teeth, which they build houses with three stories high, by the side of lakes, for the convenience both of securing themselves and catching fish: If the water rises, they go into the second or third story, and when it falls they come lower; as they always sit with their tails in the water. They breed only once a year from two to five at a litter.

The porcupine, of which they have great numbers in this country, is shaped like an hedge-hog, but near five times as large; they are used for food, and the Indians ornament their boxes with their quills.

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The land turtle, or tortoise, is also common in Nova-Scotia. Its belly and back are covered with a remarkably strong shell, the colour much resembling that of a frog, under which it can draw itself in times of danger, and be entirely secure from any injury from without; its head is like that of a snake; and it goes very swift upon four legs. Some persons esteem them good eating.

The lucovie, or wild cat, is also an inhabitant of this country; it is a fierce animal, and frequently does much damage amongst sheep. Their skins are of a light hazzle colour, and are valued as a good fur. Here are also otters, minks, fables, martens, fiskers, musquashes, squirrels, and flying-squirrels; the last of which has a small body and a loose skin, which it extends like wings, and is borne up in the air a considerable time. The skins of all those animals, as furs, are esteemed very valuable. In this country there are no lions, tigers, or wolves, as has been reported. They have snakes of different kinds and colours, but they are very harmless, and the destructive rattle-snake is not known amongst them.

They have wild fowl and game in great plenty, such as geese and ducks, of which they have two sorts, and teal. Their partridges are of two colours, brown and black; the brown sort are esteemed the best; the black are not so sweet, occasioned by their eating spruce, which is their chief food in the winter. They are as large as a Guinea-hen, and so tame and plentiful, that we killed several of them with our sticks as we passed through the woods. The wood-pigeon's resemble our stock doves, but are not quite so large, and have longer tails. Black-birds, thrushes, and a small bird, called

the humming-bird, not much larger than a drone-bee, are in great plenty; also several kinds of small birds, of which we have not any in England. They have eagles, gleads, hawks, buzzards, ravens, and water-crows; but neither sparrows, mountain-larks, cuckows, or rooks.

The rivers abound with salmon, trout, and various kinds of fish; great plenty of sea-fish, as cod, ling, buti, &c. is brought up by the tide into the rivers; also abundance of shell-fish; as crabs, lobsters, &c. the latter of which were the largest we ever had seen.

[Their houses are generally built square, and chiefly of wood, with chimneys of brick in the centre, so contrived as to convey the smoke from all the different fire places. The windows are all sash'd, and as they pay no duty for them, they are very numerous, and render their houses light and pleasant. They all build with post and pan; when they get about three yards high they take it in a little; about two yards higher they fix their chamber windows, and above them their roofs; some build a story higher. After being boarded, they appear very neat and compleat houses. They board the outside up to the roof, with what they call clapboards, which are about four inches broad, a quarter of an inch thick on the lower side, and exceedingly thin on the upper, so as to lay on each other's edge. They wainscot the inside and make it very neat. Their roofs are covered with planks, on these they fix what they call shingles, which are pieces of board, about eight inches long, four broad, and a quarter of an inch thick at the bottom, and thin at the top, and are used much in the same manner as we do slate in England. All their houses have cel-
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lars under them, and are in general very convenient.

Their barns are built of wood, some of them with clap-boards and shingles in the manner of their houses. They contain different apartments for their hofses, cows, and sheep; and have a floor above for their hay and corn, which is for the most part deposited in their barns, as they do not seem fond of stacking. The entrance of their barns is so large as to admit a loaded waggon.]

The climate seems to be pretty near that of England, but rather warmer in summer. We were not there at the hottest season of the year, which is during August and September. [The weather is finer and milder at the back end of the year than it generally is in England; and their winter does not commence till the latter end of December. It generally begins with hoar frosts, succeeded by snow, which usually falls in great quantities for a few days, and is followed by clear settled frosty weather; so that the snow frequently covers the ground for near three months. The farmers take this opportunity to lead home what hay they have Racked, or rather made up into pikes for loading in winter, which is generally in their more distant closes, and of supplying themselves with fire-wood, and for building; the roads, at this season, after being beat are exceedingly good. Great numbers of the inhabitants employ much of their time in hunting in the woods, where they will frequently continue for a week, taking a quantity of provisions with them; and at any time when there store is exhausted, they can readily make a fire and dress part of the game they have taken, for which purpose they

constantly carry a steel and tinder-box, with matches, &c. in their pockets. At night they make large fires, near which they wrap themselves up in blankets, and lay down to sleep with as much composure as if they were in their own houses. From such a practice we are led to think that this climate is never so cold as it has often been represented. When the snows are very deep, they have what they call snow shoes to walk in, which keep them from sinking. On the outside of those shoes is a wood rim, about the thickness of a good walking stick, turned like an ox-bow, the back part is almost close, they are near a foot broad in the middle, and a foot and a half long; worked at the bottom like a sieve with thongs of the mouse-deer's skin, pieces of wood are fixed across, which make a place for the feet, and they are fastened on with straps. The snow usually begins to go about the beginning of March. Their spring is generally cold, and something later than in England. When their vegetables of any kind once begin to grow, they make a more rapid progress than any we ever observed in England; and it is really astonishing how a clove of grass or corn will spring up in a few days.

Money is indeed very scarce in this part of the world, so that trade is chiefly carried on by the bartering of their goods, which is undoubtedly a great disadvantage to the country, and on account of which they labour under the greatest inconveniencies. What they purchase at present, is for the most part on a year's credit, and they do not pay less than a hundred per cent. interest. Their payments are made at the end of the year, with wheat, butter, cheese, beatts and horses, or whatever is convenient for them. There are merchants, whom they call store-keepers, who derive great advantage,

vantage, by supplying them with all sorts of cloths, linen as well as woollen, and wearing apparel; also rum, sugar, molasses, &c. imported from Boston and the West-Indies; for which they receive the produce of the country, and export it in return for the merchandize they receive from abroad. By this profitable traffic, many of them concerned in it have made fortunes in a few years. We knew some that had not been in business above four or five years, and begun trade with a mere trifle, at this time worth fourteen or fifteen hundred pounds; notwithstanding they did not seem to be acquainted with the best markets either to buy or sell at. Were a few substantial men, who understand business of this kind, to engage in the above branch; the articles in which the above persons trade might be imported at half the price that is paid for them at present, and their money kept at home.

It is the due improvement of the land in this country, on which its best and most lasting interest depends, and without which it can never be wealthy or flourishing; the exportation of its crops would bring in a return of money, that, at present, as was observed before, is much wanted.

It is, indeed, surprising what chimerical notions many persons entertained of Nova-Scotia, previous to their leaving this country, with a view of settling at that place. They imagined that they should find lands cultivated, fields sown, and houses built ready to their hands; and that they would have nothing to do, but to take possession, and reap. Not finding things in quite so favourable a situation as they foolishly expected, and having no
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inclination, by diligence and industry, to render them so, they return, and, by way of excuse for themselves, represent it as a miserable country, and the inhabitants in a starving condition. However, the truth is, it is a very extensive country, abounding with fine navigable rivers, and is as well situated for trade as any place in the world. [At present they consume the greatest part of their produce at home; but, by a judicious improvement of their lands, which might easily be effected, they would raise such stocks of cattle, and crops of grain, as would enable them to supply the West India markets, from whence they would have their return in ready money.

They have good land that will grow any sort of corn, flax and hemp; and pastures that will feed any kinds of cattle. Their woods produce timber, fit both for ship and house-building, and supply them with pitch and tar; also, with fire wood: And they have coals for getting. They have great plenty of iron in New England. In short, they have all kinds of naval stores, as well as every necessary of life within themselves, without being beholden to any power upon earth.

[The greatest disadvantage this country at present labours under is, that its inhabitants are few; and those in general, ignorant, indolent, bad managers, and what is the natural consequence of such qualities, the greatest part of them are poor;] They have neither inclination nor industry to make great improvements. Can it then be wondered at, that a country so poorly, so thinly, and so lately inhabited, should have rather an unfavourable appearance, especially to those who have lived in the finest and best cultivated counties in England,

land; where neither pains nor expence has been spared to improve their lands to the utmost advantage? Besides, where there is a want of proper management, have we not seen, even in our own country, men that occupied estates of their own, and could not make a living of them; but when the same farm has fallen into the hands of a skilful, industrious farmer, he has both paid the rent, and lived better on it than the owner could.

John Robinson, one of the persons by whom the foregoing remarks and observations were made, is of opinion, that not any of the persons who have returned from Nova-Scotia, whether farmers or labourers, but had a better opportunity of supporting themselves more comfortably there, than they are ever likely to have in England. With respect to himself, he has not the least doubt, of making a much better provision for his family upon the land which he has purchased in Nova-Scotia, than it is possible to make on the best farm in the county of York. Who then, as he observes, would continue here to be racked up till bread can scarce be got to supply the wants of their children? A large sum of money would not induce him to stay any longer in this country; nor does he doubt, should it please God to continue his life twenty years longer, of seeing as great improvements in the uncultivated lands of Nova-Scotia, as has been made within these few years in the barren, winney commons of England, and at as small an expence; the land being equally as good and as capable of improvement. Besides, the improvers of land in Nova-Scotia have greatly the advantage of those in England, as the land cleared and improved by the former, is generally their own property, while the latter are for the most part tenants, and, as is too frequently

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,

Speech, and are remarkably courteous to strangers. Indeed the inhabitants, in general, poor as well as rich, possess much compacency and good manners, with which they treat each other as well as foreigners. To the honour of this country, we may say, that abusive language, swearing and profaneness, is hardly known amongst them, which is the great scandal and reproach of Britain.

The Sabbath is most religiously observed; none of them will do any business, or travel, on that day; and all kinds of sports, plays and revels, are strictly prohibited. They take great care to educate their children in the fear of the Lord, and early to implant in them a right notion of religion, and the great duty they owe to God and their parents. The children have a very engaging address, and always accompany their answers, with "Yes, Sir; or, No, Sir;" or, "Yes, Ma'am; or, No, Ma'am," &c. to any questions that are asked them; and, on passing their superiors, always move the hat and foot.

The men wear their hair quen'd, and their cloathing, except on Sundays, is generally home-made, with checked shirts; and, in winter, they wear linsley-woolsley shirts, also breeches, stockings and shoes: instead of which, in summer, they have long trowsers, that reach down to their feet. They dress exceedingly gay on a Sunday, and then wear the finest cloth and linen. Many of them wear ruffled shirts; who, during the rest of the week, go without shoes or stockings; and there is so great a difference in their dress, that you would scarce know them to be the same people.

The women, in general, (except on Sundays) wear woolleys both for petticoats and aprons;

aprons; and, instead of stays, they wear a loose jacket, like a bedgown. It is owing to the high price of stays, and not to any dislike they have to them, that they are not worn in common. The few that are used, are imported either from New or Old England, as they have not any staymakers amongst them. The women, in summer, in imitation of the men, usually go without stockings or shoes, and many without caps. They take much pains with their hair, which they tie in their necks, and fix it to the crown of their heads. Nor are they on the Sabbath less gay than the men, dressing for the most part in silks and calicoes, with long ruffles; their hair dressed high, and many without caps. When at Church, or Meeting, from the mistress to the scullion girl, they have all their fans. We even thought, in the article of dress, they outdid the good women of England:

(Nothing can be said in favour of the inhabitants, as to their management in farming. They neither discover judgment or industry. Such of the New Englanders, into whose manners and characters we particularly inspected, appeared to us to be a lazy, indolent people. In general, they continue in bed till seven or eight o'clock in the morning; and the first thing they do, after quitting it, is to get a glass of rum, after which they prepare for breakfast, before they go out to work, and return to dinner by eleven: They go out again about two, and at four return to tea. Sometimes they work an hour, or two after, and then return home, both masters and their servants, amongst whom there seems to be no distinction; and you scarce can know one from the other. They are all Mistresses and Sirs, and their maidens all Misses; so that you never hear a Christian name mentioned. They usually all eat together,

gether at one table, except amongst a few of the wealthier sort.]

The original inhabitants of Nova-Scotia, as well as the other provinces of America, were Indians, and there are now several tribes of them dispersed about the country. Each tribe has a sort of King or Chief, with other inferior Officers. They have no settled place of abode, but ramble about in the woods, and support themselves by hunting or fishing: Wherever they kill a moutè-deer or carroboe, they fix their tent, or as they call it a wigwam, and continue as long as they can find any game near the place. After which they remove their quarters in quest of fresh game. They are very expert in hunting, and excellent marksmen with the gun, and spare no kind of wild beasts or fowl they meet with. They are a friendly, harmless, well-behaved people, and are ready to do any little service for you they can, such as assisting you in the crossing a river, directing you on the road, &c but they cannot by any means be prevailed on to assist in any sort of labour. They are stout and active, well made, of a yellow complexion; their face and nose are broad, their eyes usually black, and their teeth remarkably white and have long black hair: They rub their bodies with bears greasè to prevent the muscetoës from biting them. They for the most part wear a piece of cloth, generally blue, something resembling a wide riding-coat, with a kind of sleeves, but have neither buttons or button-holes: This they tie round them with a piece of the skin of some animal or the root of a tree. In general they wear neither breeches, stockings, or shoes; some indeed, wrap a piece of blue cloth round their legs, and others wear a kind of shoes made of moutè-deer's skin, which they call moggifons. They seem mightily fond of

dress, and we saw a few who had ruffled shirts on, which they never wash or pull off so long as they will hold together; but they generally go without shirts. The women are much of the same shape and complexion with the men, and wear their long black hair loose about their shoulders. They do not wear either shoes, stockings, or shifts, but a sort of petticoat that reaches from their middle to the knee, and a loose piece of cloth like a cloak thrown about their shoulders. Each man has his own wife, and they are very faithful to each other. We were told that as soon as their children are born they are laid in a streight cradle made of the bark of a tree, where they suffer them to lay till they can walk without assistance. The streightness in stature for which these people are so remarkable, it is thought is owing to this means. The affection that reigns amongst them is somewhat singular, for when they meet after being some little time absent, they salute each other with a kiss on each side of the face, and then on the lips.

Their canoes are very ingeniously made, mostly of the bark of the birch tree, without either nails, pins, leather or hemp; instead of which, they sew them up with roots of trees, dyed different colours, and line them with ash-wood slit thin like the girth wood used for milk pails, &c. in England: They are sharp at each end, about two feet wide in the middle, and will carry four or five men; with the use of a small paddle, they make their way very expeditiously on the water. We crossed Annapolis river twice with an Indian in one of those canoes.

The Indian women are very ingenious in making boxes and hat cases of birch bark, which they

they sew with the roors of trees, and work in upon the lids and sides porcupine quills, dyed various colours; these boxes are very neat and curious.

As they are great hunters they get many valuable furs, which they exchange for blue and scarlet cloth, checks, &c. also for rum, and other spirituous liquors, to these they have become much addicted, and to which the great decrease amongst them is principally owing: They frequently drink to intoxication, when many of them are drowned, or perish with cold by laying on the damp ground.

The English, at such places as the Indians frequent, sell their goods to them at very extravagant prices; we have seen the Indians purchase scarlet cloth at the rate of forty shillings per yard, which has not cost fifteen in England; hatts at five dollars each, that have not cost above one dollar; checks for two shillings, that has not cost above tenpence or a shilling; and other articles equally dear.

The Indians in those parts seem to cleave much to the French, and have a French Priest amongst them, who making his religion subservient to his interest, and a cloak for the most unrighteous practices, defrauds these poor credulous people of their property, by teaching them to confess their sins unto him, at the same time making them believe that he cannot give them absolution unless they present him with a certain number of furs. Some of them speak the English language tolerably well. When intoxicated with liquor they are rather quarrellsome, but are soon appeased by speaking to them in harsh terms.

An Account of several Estates with their
 Number of Acres, &c. and Prices, that
 were to be Sold, which we viewed
 as we passed through the following
 Towns.

The Reader must observe, that the Prices
 of these Estates are reckoned at the Currency of
 Halifax in Nova Scotia, which is upwards of
 Eleven per Cent. less than English money.

At HORTON, which the French called MINAS.

Belonging to JOHN SAMUEL D'WOLF.
 A T W E L L.

	Acres.		Acres.
Marsh land - -	30	Marsh - - -	22
Dike land - -	17	Broken dike land - -	17
Upland cleared - -	22	Upland improved - -	40
Ditto uncleared - -	31	Uncleared - - -	60
Wood land - -	400	Common share lot - -	6
		Woodland - - -	400

Total 545

Total 500
 With a house and barn,
 which was sold to a
 Yorkshire man for 99l.

With a good house, barn,
 and stable, the price is
 200l.

M A R Y

MARY ELDERKIN.

Mr. CHIPMAN.

	Acres.
Marsh - - -	40
Broken dike land - -	19
Upland cleared - -	80
Upland uncleared - -	150
Dike upon the gram - -	30
Woodland - - -	1000
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	Acres.
Upland cleared - -	60
Ditto uncleared - -	30
Marsh undiked - -	30
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Total 120

Total 1319
With a log-house, the price 300l.

With a log-house, which was sold to John Atwell of Horton, for 100l.

DANIEL WHIPPLE.

BEN. BECKWORTH.

Upland cleared - -	17
Ditto uncleared - -	18
Dike land - - -	2
Marsh - - -	5
Woodland - - -	10
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Upland cleared - -	50
Marsh diked - - -	20
Ditto undiked - - -	60
Uncleared home lot - -	50
Wood land - - -	1000
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Total 52

Total 1180

With a new house fold for 90l.

With two houses and a barn.

Mr. JOSEPH GRAY,
at Halifax.

Mr. FORSTER.

Upland cleared - -	40
Ditto uncleared - -	60
Dike broken - - -	60
Marsh undiked - -	30
Wood land - - -	400
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Upland cleared - -	200
Marsh diked - - -	15
Wood land - - -	185
<hr/>	

Total 590

Total 2000

With a good house and barn, price 400l.

CHARLES PROCTOR
at Halifax, but the
land at Horton.

Upland cleared - -	30
Ditto uncleared - -	12
Marsh undiked - -	20
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Total 62

Estates

Estates to be Sold in the Township of CORNWALLIS.

Mr. CHIPMAN'S
near the Meeting.

	Acres.
Upland cleared	20
Marsh diked	12
Wood land	23 ⁰

Total 262

With two log-houses and
a log-barn, price 200l.

Mr. CHIPMAN'S
near the Church.

Upland cleared	10
Marsh undiked	31
Wood land	60

Total 101

With a good house and
barn, price 100l.

JOHN WIDDON'S

Upland cleared	90
Ditto uncleared	90
Marsh diked	20
Ditto undiked	15
Upon Canna-marsh	12

Total 227

With a good house and
barn, price 300l.

Mr. CHIPMAN'S
Acres.

Marsh diked	23
Upland cleared	23
Wood land	20

Total 66

With three houses and a
barn.

Mr. PHILIPS'S.

Upland cleared	90
Marsh diked	2
Ditto undiked	6
Wood land	27
Wood land undivided	600

Total 725

Sold to John Robinson of
Bewholm, for 350l.

Mr. PORTER'S.

Upland cleared	50
Wood land	80
Marsh diked	16
Undiked	5
Wood land at a distance.	50

Total 721

With a house and barn,
eight cows, four four-
year old oxen, six calves,
three horses, twenty five
sheep, five pigs, six acres
of Wheat, three acres of
oats, one and an half of
rye, half an acre of flax,
and two of roots, price
350l. Mr.

Mr. CHIPMAN's, upon Dr. WILLOUGHBY's.
Prerois river.

	Acres.		Acres.
Marsh land	- - 150	Upland cleared	- 100
Wood land	- - 1750	Marsh diked	- - 38
		Ditto undiked.	- - 26
		Wood land	- - 300
		Ditto at a distance	500
			<u> </u>
Price 300l.	Total 1900		Total 964

With a good house and barn, price 850l.

Mr. CHIPMAN's where he lives.

Upland cleared	- 50
Marsh diked	- - 20
Ditto undiked	- 25
Wood land	- - 80
	<u> </u>
	Total 175
With a good house and barn,	price 500l.

Mr. LONGFELLOW's.

Upland cleared	- 138
Ditto uncleared	- 130
Marsh diked	- - 50
Ditto undiked	- - 15
	<u> </u>

Total 333
With a house, price 350l.

Estates to be Sold in the Township of GRANVILLE.

Mr. PRINCE's, called Mount-Pleasant.

Mr. PRINCE's, called Crochers.

	Acres.
Marsh land	- - 52
Upland cleared	- 120
Wood land	- 1328
	<u> </u>

	Acres.
Marsh diked	- - 20
Upland cleared	- - 50
Wood land	- - 930
	<u> </u>

Total 1500
Sold to Mr. Wilson of Helderby, with a good house and barn, for 350l.

Total 1000
With a house, sold to a Yorkshireman for 120l.

Mr.

Mr. HAMLINGTON's
farm, the owner, Mr.
Wallis at New-York.

	Acres.
Marsh diked - -	70
Upland cleared - -	70
Marsh undiked - -	56
Wood land - -	2374

Total 2590

With a house and good
barn, price 400 guineas.

Mr. MORRISON's.

Marsh undiked - -	28
Upland cleared - -	70
Wood land - -	902

Total 1000

With a house and barn,
price 400l.

Mr. LEONARD's.

Marsh diked - -	7
Ditto undiked - -	14
Upland cleared - -	10
Wood land - -	317

Total 348

With a house, price 70l.

Mr. LEONARD's
where he lives.

Marsh diked - -	12
Upland cleared - -	30
Wood land - -	453

Total 500

With a house and good
barn, price 200l.

Mr. HAMLINGTON's.

	Acres.
Marsh undiked - -	14
Upland cleared - -	40
Wood land - -	446

Total 500

With a house, price 100l.

Mr. PRINCE's, at
Belisle.

Marsh diked - -	28
Upland cleared - -	80
Wood land - -	992

Total 1000

With two houses and two
barns, price 300l.

Mr. WILLIAMS's.

Marsh undiked - -	7
Under improvement - -	120
Wood land - -	1810

Total 2000

With a house, barn, and
stable, price 400 guineas.

Capt. YOUNG's.

Marsh undiked - -	14
Upland cleared - -	10
Wood land - -	476

Total 500

Price 40l.

Mr.

Mr. GREGORY'S. Mr. FARNSWORTH'S.

	Acres.		Acres.
Marsh undiked	28	Marsh undiked	14
Upland cleared	30	Upland cleared	8
Woodland	942	Wood land	478
	<hr/>		<hr/>
	Total 1000		Total 500
With a good house and barn, 250 l.		With a house sold to Jonathan Milner.	

Estates to be sold in the Township of ANNAPOLIS.

Mr. TIMOTHY RICE'S. Mr. COLBORT'S.

Marsh undiked	5	Marsh diked	12
Upland cleared	150	Ditto, undiked	30
Wood land	1350	Improved land	60
	<hr/>	Wood land	450
	1505		<hr/>
With a good house and barn, 13 cows, 2 oxen, 15 young cattle, 30 sheep, one mare, one cart, and other implements to the value of 224 l. The whole 550 l. Here is the finest orchard in the province.		With a house and new barn, six cows, four oxen, three three years old, and four two years old, three calves, one mare, one cart, one plough, two sledges, one harrow, 20 sheep. Sold to Thomas Skelton, of Market-Weighton, for 220 l.	Total 552

Capt. WHEELOCK'S.

Marsh diked	70
Improved lands	80
Wood land	500
	<hr/>
With a house and good barn, 300 l.	Total 650

Mr. SIMPSON'S

	Acres.
Marsh undiked	- 3
Improved land	- 2
Wood land	- 50

Total 55

With a log house, three cows, a new boat, two tons burthen, 50 l.

Mr. CLARK'S.

Marsh diked	- 12
Ditto undiked	- 24
Improved land	- 20
Wood land	- 1000

Total 1056

With a house and barn, five cows, one mare, one cart, one harrow, and one plough, 200 l.

Mr. BASS'S.

Marsh undiked	- 20
Improved land	- 40
Wood land	- 340

Total 400

With a house and barn, 200 l.

Mr. LOVETT'S, at Round Hill.

Marsh diked	- 100
Ditto undiked	- 70
Upland cleared	- 150
Wood land	- 1680

Total 2000

With two houses and two barns, 1200 l.

Capt. WINSLOW'S.

	Acres.
Marsh diked	- 30
Improved land	- 40
Wood land	- 930

Total 1000

With a house, 250 l.

Mr. HARDY'S.

Marsh diked	- 15
Undiked	- 7
Upland improved	- 78
Wood land	- 700

Total 800

With a house and bad barn, 300 l.

Mr. LOVETT'S.

Marsh undiked	- 14
Improved land	- 40
Wood land	- 446

Total 500

With a bad house, 200 l.

Capt. W. GROW'S.

Marsh diked	- 22
Improved	- 20
Wood land	- 150

Total 192

With a house, 150 l.

Estates to be sold in the Township of AMHERST.

Mr. P I P E's.

	Acres.
Marsh undiked	- 220
Upland improved	20
Wood land, which he bought this year	1760

Total 2000

With a bad house, and
stock, in value 120l. He
paid for the whole 350l.

Capt. F E E T H's.

Marsh, diked and fenced	- 200
Upland cleared	- 70
Wood land	- 900

Total 1170

With a house and log barn,
400l.

M. D I C K E R's

Marsh diked	- 45
Improved land	- 10
Wood land	- 500

Total 555

With a bad house, 130l.

Mr. F R E E M A N's.

	Acres.
Marsh diked	- 100
Upland cleared	- 20
Wood land	- 880
With a bad house and log barn, 250l.	

T H O M S R O B I N -
S O N's, that he
bought two years
ago.

Marsh undiked	- 100
Upland cleared	- 20
Wood land	- 425

Total 545

With a bad house, 80l.

M r . L U S B Y's, that
he bought.

Marsh undiked	, 50
Wood land	- 450

Total 508

The price 50l.

They have both got their
marshes diked and fenced
since they got them.

Estates to be sold in the Township of
TANTERAMARE.

Mr. COOK'S.

Mr. MAXWELL'S.

	Acres.
Marsh diked	54
Marsh undiked	62
Upland cleared	20
Wood land	1650

Total 1786

	Acres.
Marsh diked	60
Upland cleared	30
Wood land	1170

Total 1250

With a house, 200l.

Mr. CALLEN'S.

Mr. HAWKINS'S.

Marsh diked	80
Upland cleared	20
Wood land	1650

Total 1750

With a house and barn,
300l.

Marsh diked	60
Upland cleared	20
Wood land	1170

Total 1250

With a house and barn,
250l.

GEORGE FAWKIE.

Wm. FAWCITT'S.

Marsh land	45
Upland cleared	10
Wood land	445

Total 500

And a log house. He
bought this farm two
years since.

Marsh land	45
Upland cleared	15
Wood land	440

Total 500

With a house. This he has
had two years. His
brother John Fawcitt
made a purchase this
year in the same neigh-
bourhood.

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