
is now application made for about 2000 acres in that range, I can form a better judgment when that survey is made.

It is particularly recommended by the people in the settlements, (in conjunction with my own opinion,) that a line should be run, preparatory to opening a road from the Twelve-mile River bridge, south of Lake Paul, in a north-easterly course, to intersect the road leading from Kentville to Lunenburg, as I am informed the land is generally good for cultivation through the whole route, which is about eight miles ; and by laying out lots from that line, it would be at least more uniform for arrangement on the *general plan* than in the unconnected state which they are now in ; and unless some such arrangement is made by lines run and measured from certain points, as well as on the Dalhousie road, the lots cannot be numbered properly.

As I do not like to send a plan of any survey that I have not actually made, I can merely represent them on a plan, without the course and distance of the lots from each other ; but when all the lots on the road are surveyed to meet former surveys, I can represent them in a more correct manner.

If you wish a survey of all the lots on the road to be made, it would perhaps be better to defer putting those already surveyed (and here represented) on the *general plan*, until the whole is surveyed and numbered ; but that is your own pleasure.

On the annexed plan I shew the lines I have surveyed between the crown lands and granted lands in Aylesford, and, as nearly as possible, the situation of the lots surveyed.

I would recommend to the government to send me a few *printed advertisements*, to be put up in various places, to deter persons from further trespassing on the crown lands, which is so injurious to the sale thereof.

I am, sir,

Your obedient servant,

EDWARD E. ARMSTRONG,
Deputy surveyor.

To the commissioner of crown lands, Halifax.

Baddeck Bay, 17th January, 1854.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY—

In submitting to your excellency the following topographical report relative to the county of Victoria, in compliance with instructions received from the deputy commissioner of crown lands, I have limited it to such information as I could obtain without a perambulation of the county, as such would have been attended with an expense that I did not deem myself at liberty to incur.

The general appearance of the county, particularly its north-eastern section, is mountainous. The soil varies from a rich alluvial to one wholly unfit for cultivation.

The principal streams are the Wagmatcook or Middle River, the Baddeck river, (both near the southern extremity of the county,) and the streams that run into the Middle and Northern Barrasois, Aspey Bay, near the northern extremity. These streams are not navigable for anything larger than canoes, and even by them only for a few miles.

For about a mile on each side of these streams the lands are amongst the best in the county. The other streams of less note are the Barrasois River, Indian River, and Black Brook or River, all on the eastern coast, and to the northward of St. Ann's, and are said to penetrate far into the interior. The lands on their banks are mountainous near the sea, and, with the exception of a few acres of broken ground near the entrance of the two first named, deemed fit for cultivation. They are but very little known.

No lakes of a large extent have yet been discovered in the county.

The only harbours on the sea coast are Ingonishe, St. Ann's, and Big Bras d'Or. Ingonishe affords no shelter during heavy easterly gales, and a precarious shelter may be obtained at White Point during westerly ones; and small craft may find good shelter in any of the Barrasois of Aspey Bay, and in the Lagoon, in Ingasau Bay, if entered at the time of high water. The entrances, however, are narrow and dangerous.

The harbours on the Bras d'Or Lake, within the limits of the county, are—Round Cove, at the entrance of Big Bras d'Or, Plaister Harbor, Baddeck bay and harbor, Baddeck basin, Strait of Sheelah, Cranberry Harbor, Big Harbour, Strait of Barra, Brooklesby's inlet, Portage inlet, and Island Point. All these afford good shelter for ships and small craft, Strait of Barra excepted, which is unsafe during heavy easterly and southerly gales. Washabakt inlet affords shelter for small craft only.

The county is rich in minerals. Coal, iron, salt, and freestone, limestone, (carbonate and sulphate) abound; and there are strong indications of other valuable minerals.

From the Bay of St. Lawrence to the North Barrasois, Aspey Bay, the land is mountainous, and deemed unfit for cultivation. Aspey Bay settlement was commenced about forty years ago. The settlers are principally Scotch; a few Irish and Anglo-Americans. Their land is productive, and has, until very lately, been comparatively free from the disease that has nearly destroyed the potatoe.

Between Aspey Bay settlement and the settlement of Ingonishe, a distance estimated at 14 miles, there are no settlers. With some very trifling exceptions, the lands in front seem to be unfit for cultivation.

The Ingonishe settlement extends from a short distance northward of the harbor to the Lagoon, at the head of Ingasau Bay. This settlement depends almost solely on the fisheries, although much of the land seems to be good. This appears to have been a large settlement during the time the French held Cape Breton, if an estimate may be formed by the remains of their houses and gardens. The failure of the fisheries on this coast is severely felt by this settlement.

White Point and Neil's harbor, situated between Aspey Bay and Ingonishe, are not settled. They are frequented by fishermen during the fishing season only.

"Cap Enfume," a high promontory to the southward of Ingonishe, is unfit for cultivation. It is covered principally with spruce and fir. There are a few acres to the westward of Coppermine Brook fit for cultivation.

Between "Cap Enfume" and St. Ann's harbor there is, between the mountains and the sea shore, a strip of land tolerably level, and about a mile in breadth, considered, in general, fit for cultivation. The lands around St. Ann's harbour are hilly and broken, and the southern side is rocky and steep. From the entrance of this harbor to "Cap Dauphin" the land is mountainous, and continues so along the northern side of the Big Bras d'Or to Plaister Harbor, from which, to Red Head, the land is lower, but still high, declining gradually to Baddeck harbor, westward of which, to the entrance of Baddeck river, the land is low.

The valley of the Baddeck river is narrow, and bounded on the western side by high lands,—the eastern branches said to issue from some small lakes—the western one from springs. On the western side of the river the land continues high to the eastern side of the valley of the Wagamatcook.

The valley of the Wagamatcook is larger than that of the Baddeck, and the extent of alluvial lands greater. The uplands on this river have been greatly injured by fires that have destroyed much valuable wood. These lands are light and gravelly, and, in general, level to the foot of the hills, a distance of about $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile on an average from the river. Between this river and the valley of the Marguerite river, there is a remarkable defile, the lands on each side of which are very high. Through this defile the main post road that leads from Baddeck to Marguerite passes.

The Wagamatcook was settled about the year 1811, by Scotch presbyterians. On the Baddeck river a few English families settled at an early period, but the principal influx of settlers did not take place until after the year 1824, when the lands were rapidly occupied, principally by Scotch emigrants, a great part of St. Ann's having previously been settled by

by Scotchmen from Pictou and its vicinity, while the sea shore between St. Ann's and "Cap Enfume" was from time to time afterwards settled also by Scotch emigrants, as also part of the sea shore between St. Ann's and the entrance of the Big Bras d'Or, and thence to Red Head and Baddeck Bay.

From the entrance of Baddeck river to the county line near the Strait of Sheelah, the land in general is high and strong.

From the Portage inlet, near the basin of Whycocomah, to the Washabakt inlet, the lands are low; thence round McKay's Point to the westward of the Scotch Narrows, they are higher; and from the Scotch Narrows to the Portage inlet they gradually decline. This large peninsula is settled on the western and northern sides as far as Washabakt by Scotch presbyterians, and on the southern side by Roman catholics. These, with a few families settled in the defile between the Wagamatcook and the Marguerite rivers, and on the Washabakt settlement and its vicinity, and a few families on the south side of Boulardrie, westward of Island Point, and some families at Ingonishe, form nearly the only catholic settlements in the county.

The north side of Boulardrie is comparatively much more level than the lands on the opposite side of Big Bras d'Or, particularly in the vicinity of Aconi brook and pond, at the eastern extremity of the county. The settlers are, with few exceptions, Scotch presbyterians, and have been settled about 30 years.

The Scotch Narrows was one of the first settlements formed on the Bras d'Or lake, by emigrants from Barra. They settled about the year 1807. Washabakt settlement was commenced about the year 1820, and St. Patrick's channel about the year 1824.

Coal is found on the sea shore on the Island of Boulardrie, between Aconi brook and the entrance of the Big Bras d'Or, and on the northern side of the entrance, at some distance from the shore. It has very recently been found between Baddeck and Wagmatcook rivers, and the usual indications of its existence are to be found in different parts of the county.

Freestone abounds on the Island of Boulardrie, and is also found in the vicinity of Baddeck harbour. There are several salt springs on the northern side of St. Patrick's channel and on Baddeck bay. Carbonate of lime is found in almost every settlement in the county, and sulphate of lime is in great abundance in the vicinity of the Scotch Narrows, of Brooklesby's inlet, in rear of Washabakt, eastward of Red Head on the Big Bras d'Or, and to the northward of St. Ann's; also at Aspey Bay, and in other situations.

The best soils in a wilderness state are covered with birch, beech, maple, and fir; some oak, ash and elm. On the poorer soils there are pine, spruce, hemlock, and larch; while those soils considered at present unfit for cultivation, are in general covered with a growth of white moss, with here and there some thickets of dwarf spruce. The surface of these last mentioned lands in many situations, and to a large extent, consists of a sandy stratum about four inches deep, under which there is a strong subsoil, often of considerable depth. This soil has been found highly capable of improvement, although generally considered otherwise at present, from causes that time alone can influence.

In attempting to convey an idea of the quality of the soil by means of different colours, on the accompanying map of the county, some explanations may be requisite. The good and bad lands are so intimately blended, that it would be difficult to say that there are continuous tracts of either to any extent, or that the situations coloured as good, are exclusively so. Much that is now considered unimprovable, will, as lands increase in value and improved modes of culture are introduced, not only be found improvable, but equally productive with those now considered good. Any attempts therefore to point out minutely, and without a previous examination, those places that are permanently unimprovable, would very probably lead to error. For the reason assigned, a general idea of the face of the county, so far as it is settled, is all that I can attempt to convey. In those places marked as fit for cultivation, it might be difficult to find two hundred acres together that were so, or as many that were otherwise.

The following estimate may not be very far from being correct:

Lands coloured red, as being capable of profitable cultivation,	Acres. 153,000
	Of

	Acres.
Of these there may be :	
Covered with timber, and unfit for profitable cultivation, about,	16,000
Barren and unimprovable, about,	35,000
	51,000
Remains fit for profitable cultivation, about,	102,000

Of the interior of the county, comprising an extent of about 300,000 acres, so little is known, that I have not ventured to convey any idea of it on the map, lest it might prove to be a very erroneous one. Report describes the whole as an unimprovable waste, covered with moss or stunted spruce trees ; but when it is recollected that such was the generally received opinion with regard to almost, if not the whole of Cape Breton, to about the end of the last century, perhaps an exploration at a suitable season might discover valuable and extensive tracts of land at present unknown, and from the very forbidding aspect immediately beyond the limits of those parts of the county now settled, deemed hitherto above the reach of individual enterprise to attempt to discover.

The generally received opinion with regard to those portions of the county deemed fit for profitable cultivation, (coloured on the map red,) is, that there is not a tract of the extent of two hundred acres of them that is not occupied by one or more squatters, or persons claiming, under tickets of location or fees lodged for them, before the Cape Breton crown land office was removed to Halifax. Many of those persons have been long settled, and any attempts to disturb them would be attended with much suffering. The front of such of these lands thus occupied, as are situated on the sea shore, or on the shores of the Bras d'Or, or on the banks of rivers, have, in general, been surveyed.

Until the quality of the unoccupied lands in the interior has been ascertained, I cannot recommend a survey of any part of them into lots for sale, but should any extensive tracts of land, fit for cultivation, be discovered, I should deem it by far the most accurate and economical mode, that they be laid off by government, and at one time, in blocks or ranges of lots of two hundred acres each, and measuring forty chains in front by fifty in depth, leaving it optional with purchasers to purchase half a lot, a whole lot, or half of a lot in one range and half of that immediately in front or rear, making a lot of twenty chains by one hundred ; they paying the expense of the additional surveys thus required. The expense of the original surveys could be divided amongst the lots surveyed, and any occupation of them absolutely prohibited until such regulations as might be deemed requisite were complied with.

The expense of surveys is greatly increased, perhaps on an average more than doubled, when they are performed piecemeal. Apart from the repeated expenses of travelling incurred by this mode, as well as the higher rate of wages to workmen when employed only two or three days at a time, the time required to open and measure lines through forest land with untrained workmen, is about double of that required by trained ones ; and the awkwardness of these untrained workmen renders it impossible for the surveyor to attain to that degree of accuracy in his operations that the aid of even one intelligent, trustworthy, trained assistant affords.

Should it be the intention of government to require the present unauthorized settlers on crown lands not surveyed, to take out titles, such a survey would be required as would secure, if possible, to each settler his improvements. Towards this, a survey of the respective improvements in any particular locality would require to be made with connecting surveys to unite the whole, and from these a plan could be made shewing the extent of each squatter's improvements and their relative position, and from these data, such a division of the locality, as would, as far as it was possible, confer equal benefits on each ; when such regulations relative to the obtaining of titles, as were deemed expedient, could be made.

It would tend materially to reduce the expense of these surveys if each settler was required to give such assistance as the survey of his own improvements, and the ascertaining of these relative situations would require ; and of this saving he would reap the full benefit afterwards.

Where

Where front lands have already been surveyed, but no plans furnished, a re-survey of the front of each lot might be made by government, adhering as far as possible to the old boundaries; and from this, let correct plans be prepared, and in this and the former case, transmitted to the office, containing the name of each settler, the number of his lot, its estimated value, the time settled; estimated extent of cleared land, &c., and such other information as would convey some idea of his ability to purchase the lot. Let each settler be required to furnish such assistance as the survey of his own lot would require.

A certain time might then be allowed to these settlers to pay for their lots, after which they would be deemed open to other applicants.

With regard to the surveys of such lots of crown lands in this county as are now from time to time applied for, it would be a considerable saving to the department, as well as a benefit to applicants, if it were left optional with them to defray the expense of the survey, or to leave it to be defrayed as at present. The applicant to state his choice in his petition. He can, in general, obtain the help of his friends and neighbours as workmen at the survey, without any *pecuniary* expense, as he can repay them in work, and thus save the sums paid to workmen, and so difficult to realize wherever trade is conducted almost exclusively by barter. Probably for a deduction of 40s. from the purchase money of a lot, applicants in general would cheerfully furnish, if requisite, work to double that amount as now obtained.

When engaged on the subject of crown land surveys, I would very respectfully presume to attempt to point out to your excellency, the great need for the establishing of meridian lines in the several counties in the province, and the hitherto insurmountable difficulties experienced by surveyors, (at least in Cape Breton, and possibly in other parts of the province,) in obtaining suitable instruments for the performing of their angular operations.

With regard to the crown land department recently removed from Cape Breton, and with the details of which I have been conversant for about thirty years; the difficulties in obtaining unity of operation, owing to the causes just mentioned, were so great, as not only to preclude the certainty of obtaining such, in the same survey made by different surveyors, but even the certainty that the same surveyor could, after the lapse of a few years, retrace his own operations when these happened to be effaced. *He had no standard of reference for the regulating of his angular operations*, and the inaccuracies inseparable from that class of instruments that necessity, if not choice, compelled him to use, added to those changes to which even the best instruments are subject, were such, as no care or skill on his part, could prevent or rectify.

When it is known that that class of instruments with which angular operations are performed by means of the magnet, (and which are so generally used in woody countries,) not only vary one from another, even when of the best construction, but that even the same instrument is, from a variety of causes, liable to variations, the amount of which can never be ascertained a priori, (at least until the nature of magnetism is better understood,) the need for an accurate and a ready standard of reference, that would, whenever required, indicate the exact amount of all these variations, and thereby enable the surveyor to make the requisite allowance for them, may, to some extent, be apparent. This standard can be obtained practically, only by means of meridian lines, or of lines forming known and fixed angles with the meridian.

To this it may be said, that instruments liable to such variations are not in their nature fitted for obtaining accurate results, and that any attempts to improve them would lead to needless expense; but apart from their being in their various modifications, the only class of instruments that can be used in woody countries, nothing attainable either in their construction or use should be wanting that would tend to the attaining of accurate results, and the accuracy attainable by these instruments, *when properly constructed and used*, is very far from being duly appreciated. In old and open countries they are not much used; their construction in such countries is therefore seldom what it ought to be or might be; hence their capabilities are underrated and their place supplied by means of other instruments wholly unfit for woody countries.

I understand from Mr. Hendry, the gentleman who has the charge of the crown land department

department in this province, that he is desirous of having meridian lines established. He is the first that has united with me in this important object, during a period of nearly thirty years that I have advocated it, and it is with great pleasure that I add my humble testimony to their unquestionable utility.

With regard to the difficulty in obtaining suitable instruments in this province, I may safely say that so far as I can discover, such are not imported, and if permitted to judge from rather costly experience, cannot be obtained by commission. If I might presume to offer a suggestion, it would be that a circumferentor of the improved kind, (deemed the most suitable for surveys in woody countries,) and of the best quality, be provided by the province for each government land surveyor; that he be required either to pay for it or to give sufficient security for its price and the payment of the interest thereof annually, until he could pay for it, with such other conditions as would amply secure the repayment of the sum advanced by the province and the interest thereon.

Certain arrangements would be required with the maker of these instruments to ensure the full attainment of the object in view, as well as certain modifications in their construction that are generally required, even with the best of makers.

I cannot presume to enlarge on this brief outline, but would only add that the sum of £250 might cover all costs of instruments, and this sum could be so secured as to cost the province literally nothing. The cost of the meridian lines (one in each county) might be in all £100, possibly much less, according to many circumstances, perhaps more, and it might be difficult to point out how an equal amount of good could be done, or loss prevented, even by means of ten times the amount of these sums otherwise expended, should even the whole amount of them be borne by the province, instead of the small sum last named.

While legislative enactments have been deemed requisite to ensure a unity of operation in the weight and measure of the ephemeral articles of commerce—when even the size of a barrel stave and the dimensions of a shingle have been deemed, (and justly,) of such importance as to merit the attention of the legislature, the operations of that class of men to whom is entrusted the important duty of defining the limits of our freeholds, and on whose accuracy and consequent unity of operation the ownership of our most permanent and valuable property depends to so large an extent, are without the aid of a single practically useful legislative enactment, and in the discharge of their duties, surveyors are left solely to the guidance of chance or caprice. With the utmost exertions of care and of skill, they find unity of operation unattainable by means of either, and inaccuracies as difficult to avoid as they are expensive to rectify; and seem to have no choice but to strew their professional path with the seeds of discord, of litigation, and ruin.

The only apology I can attempt to offer for presuming to introduce this subject, and to detain your excellency so long with it, is its great importance. Perhaps there is nothing in society more productive of extensive discord and litigation, and their endless train of injurious results, than the ceaseless differences that spring from an inaccurate mode of defining the limits of landed property.

I have the honor to be,

Your excellency's most obedient, humble servant,

D. B. McNAB,

Principal deputy surveyor, county Victoria.

To his excellency colonel Sir J. G. LE MARCHANT, &c. &c. &c.

Lower Stewiacke, 29th December, 1853.

SIR—

Referring to your circular of 4th ult., requiring, for the information of the lieutenant governor, a return of the quantity, quality, &c., of the crown lands in the county
of

of Colchester, I have to regret my inability to perform the service with that degree of accuracy which the importance of the case demands. On receipt of the circular I was absent from home, and for some time after, consequently the notice has been short, and previous engagements have drawn largely on the time necessary to devote to such a subject.

Under the foregoing circumstances, I beg leave to report as follows, trusting that the information afforded will be found generally correct :—

The mode heretofore adopted of granting crown lands in this county, (and I rather think in most of the others,) has been very defective. It has been granted in all shapes, allowing the applicant to choose any spot he thought proper, and to have it surveyed off to him, without reference to the shape of the other grants in the vicinity, thereby causing much confusion in the lines, and avoiding that regularity as regards shape, so necessary to be observed in locating new settlements on crown lands.

The county of Colchester is peculiarly situated as regards the general features of the country. There is a high range of mountains running near the county line from Harrington's River, at the Five Islands, to the line dividing Colchester from Pictou county. The northern line of this county follows the ridge to a point eastwardly of the Folly Lake, and strikes the sea shore about half distance between Wallace and Tatamagouche.

The land on the south side of this ridge is nearly all granted, and has been checked in, in order to suit the various requirements of purchasers.

It is much to be regretted that some system had not been adopted years ago, and roads laid out properly, and opened up with a portion of the proceeds of sales of crown lands, to induce emigrants and others to settle the country. Had one-half the crown lands been sold to open up cross roads through it, the remainder would have sold for more than the whole quantity has been worth to the province. I should strongly recommend that some such system be adopted.

The quantity of crown lands in this county, without including the township of Sterling, and at a rough calculation without survey, is over (40,000) forty thousand acres.

Beginning on the south side of the county, there is about 4,500 acres on the south side of the Stewiacke river. The land is generally of fair quality, with detached pieces of barren. It is nearly all covered with a small growth of mixed wood.

On the north side of Stewiacke river, near the Whidden settlement, in Middle Stewiacke, there are about 3000 acres of land, generally of good quality,—some barren, and mixed timber. It might be nearly all cultivated.

The most extensive block of crown land lies between the head waters of the east branch of Salmon River and the head waters of the Stewiacke, bounded eastwardly by the line of the county of Pictou. This block contains about (28 or 30,000) thirty thousand acres, and is well covered with hard and soft wood timber, but I think the soil is cold and stony; and as there was snow on the ground when I passed through this part of the county, could not therefore judge correctly.

There are also between 2000 and 3000 acres in detached pieces in the vicinity of Earl Town and Kempt Town, generally of good quality.

Between the main post road leading to Amherst and Harrington's river, it is estimated that there are about (18,000) eighteen thousand acres, but the largest portion of it lies along the top and sides of the mountain, being much broken by ravines; and the banks of the streams being abrupt and steep, it is not calculated for agricultural purposes.

Northwardly of the Five Islands, at the extreme west of the county, there are 5000 to 6000 acres of good land, about 2500 acres being covered with sugar maple and other valuable timber, and the soil generally of good quality.

There are several thousand acres of crown land on the New Annan mountain, but I think it is only calculated for lumbering purposes. I could not obtain any information, however, on this subject from Mr. Byers, the deputy surveyor resident there, and had not myself time to examine it, but hope to be fully prepared by next year to give all the required information as to this block of crown lands.

I cannot recommend the laying off in lots any particular portion of the crown lands in this county at present, but would suggest the propriety of having surveys made to lay down

down *accurately* the position and extent of the different blocks in the county, thereby ascertaining exactly their locality ; and while doing this, the value of the land for agricultural or other purposes might be had sufficiently near for the price to be fixed. It is utterly impossible, with the present county plans, to tell how much land is vacant, or its exact position.

There are a great many persons holding and plundering land which has been surveyed to them some years ago. This evil should be immediately remedied, by either obliging the parties in possession to pay for it, or re-sell it to others, as in many cases the timber is more valuable than the land, and when stripped of it will be of no value, or very little, to the province.

The great difficulty in detecting persons plundering crown lands is to ascertain where the lines are ; and until they are renewed and properly laid down, it will be almost impossible to prevent trespass. It would also be impossible even to lay down a plan of subdivision until a correct plan of the outsides of the different blocks were first made.

With regard to the price of crown land, I think the present upset price a fair average, but am of opinion it should be regulated according to the quality and situation.

With respect to squatters, there are but few in the county. I have the names of a number of persons living on crown lands, but it has been surveyed, and the possession given them by some deputy surveyor. Some have been living for years in quiet possession—others have been but a few years in possession.

Although the enclosed map is by no means correct, I have shaded the different qualities of land as you requested.

I am, sir,

Your obedient servant,

WILLIAM FAULKNER,
P. D. surveyor.

W. A. HENDRY, esquire, deputy commissioner crown lands, Halifax.

Pictou, 17th January, 1854.

SIR—

In reply to your letter of the 4th of November, relating to the quantity and quality of the crown lands in this county, would beg leave to state, for the information of the government, that the total quantity of crown lands in this county may be estimated at about 120,000 acres. One-third of this may be capable of cultivation. The greatest part fit for improvement is situated between Barney's River and the settlement of St. Mary's, coloured red on the accompanied engraved map of the county. The principal part of this tract is covered with hard wood, well watered, but somewhat stony.

Immediately in rear of the head of the west and east branches of the East River of Pictou, and to the westward of the east branch of the St. Mary's, is a tract of about 75,000 acres. Of this amount there may be from 6 to 8000 acres capable of cultivation, but this small quantity of ordinary good land in such small portions, and so isolated, would be discouraging to individuals to settle thereon.

The greatest portion of this quantity, and the best being bordering on and lying near the three minor branches, constituting the west branch of the St. Mary's.

There is also adjacent to the line of a contemplated new road, from the west branch to the new Guysborough road, various small portions capable of cultivation.

The remaining part of this extent is very inferior land, and very stony, the granite prevailing. The best portion of the land is covered principally with hardwood—the inferior part with

with soft wood—not very valuable. The portion of barren land is considerable, and greatly destitute of wood, and that which may be on it is of a stunted growth. Recent fires have overrun a great portion of these lands, destroying any valuable timber growing thereon. The general character of the whole of this last tract may be said to be uninviting.

With regard to squatters, and people holding land for which grants has not been obtained, the following are so settled, between Barney's River and St. Mary's, to wit:—

John McKay, Donald Sutherland, Alexander Ross, Robert Ferguson, William Bannerman, John McLeod, Alexander Bruce, Robert Sutherland, St. Mary's, Alexr. McDonald, John McIver, James Haggart, Arch'd. McDearned, George Ross, George Ingliss, William Graham, Donald Fraser, Robert Fraser.

The following are settled to the southward of the head of the west branch East River, to wit:—Alexander Bruce, William Robertson, John Dryden, Samuel Dunn, David McKay, Malcolm McIntosh, John Grant, Sylvanus Keith, Alexander Murray, James Dunbar, Alexander Cameron, James Adams.

I am told that a number of these say they are willing to take such measures as will obtain for them their grants.

Seeing no great prospects of purchasers, I would not in the meantime recommend that any of it should be surveyed.

I am, sir,

Your obedient servant,

PETER CRERAR,

Pl. deputy surveyor.

W. A. HENDRY, deputy commissioner of crown lands.

Pictou, 27th January, 1854.

SIR—

I have caused the proclamation relating to the plundering of the crown lands to be made as generally known as possible.

I find several from the head of the east and west branches of the East River of Pictou had gone into the woods in the fall for the purpose of lumbering, but I understand have lately returned to the settlement. The timber being cut and not removed, its position being best known to the parties trespassing, it is possible a difficulty may arise from a want of purchasers, as the trespassers are not likely to out-bid each other, and people that had nothing to do with it will not like to interfere. I have reason to believe that at present no more timber will be cut down;—to leave that already cut were it grew, would answer no good purpose.

I would therefore suggest that the parties chargeable would be permitted to take their several parcels, upon paying what might be deemed proper for every ton of pine or hard wood timber so made, and also for every ordinary pine or spruce log cut down. In future the best way perhaps would be to sell or lease so much land at a certain stumpage price, or per ton, or log, &c. In that case every person purchasing would take care of his own premises, and also take good care that none else should have timber for nothing while he was paying for it. If you think these remarks are worthy of consideration, you may please submit them for the consideration of the government.

I am, sir,

Your obedient servant,

PETER CRERAR.

W. A. HENDRY, deputy comm'r. crown lands, Halifax.

REPORT,

Giving a general view of the extent and character of the crown lands within the county of Cumberland.

Quantity in various tracts.	Description of lands situate in the different localities within the county of Cumberland.	Capable of profitable cultivation.	Lands covered with timber.	Barren lands.	Total.
9000	No. 1, Letter A, situated on Mill Creek, two-thirds thereof capable of profitable cultivation,	6000	3000		9000
18000	“ B, situate near Five Islands, about two-thirds capable of profitable cultivation,	12000	6000		18000
9000	“ C, situate near the head of River Philip, two-thirds capable of profitable cultivation,	6000	3000		9000
1000	“ E, situate south of Leicester road,	1000			1000
9000	“ D, situate on the new line of road leading to Economy, two-thirds capable of profitable cultivation,	6000	3000		9000
	There are probably about 12,000 acres capable of profitable cultivation on the southern shore of Chignecto channel, extending from Ragged Reef to Cape Chignecto,	12000			12000
	And about 6000 acres of the same description within the township of Parrsboro’,	6000			6000
	There are about 5000 acres capable of cultivation on Grey’s road, and south of River Philip,	5000			5000
	Also, about 15,000 acres of the same description on Wallace River, and its various branches,	15000			15000
	And within the township of Amherst, capable of profitable cultivation,	7000			7000
	And north of Leicester, on the Shinimicash, of a like description,	4000			4000

Those parcels cannot well be designated on the map.

	Of land covered with timber but incapable of profitable cultivation, as follow :				
30000	No. 2, Letter E F, west of River Hebert and north of the township of Parrsboro’, about one-sixth barrens, a large proportion of the timber of superior quality,		25000	5000	30000
36000	“ G G, within the district or township of Parrsboro’, one-sixth barrens,		30000	6000	36000
	“ H, west of Cumberland Mountains, principally hard wood timber,		15000		15000
	“ I, east of Cumberland Mountains, principally hard wood timber,		10000		10000
	“ J, east of Wallace River, to Mirlequash,		15000		15000
	“ K, west of Wallace River, on the head, branches of the Pugwash,		12000		12000
	“ L, north of the River Philip, Black River, and Leicester, about		15000		15000
	“ M, within the township of Amherst, spruce timber,		10000		10000
	“ N, north of Maccan River, spruce timber, about		3000		3000
	Of barren lands there are as follows :				
	No. 3, Letter O, east and west of Apple River, there are about			16000	16000
	“ P, on the west side of Maccan River,			1000	1000
	“ Q, on the north of Birch Hill, extending to New Maccan River,			12000	12000
	“ On the south and north of River Philip, about,			6000	6000
	“ Within the district of Amherst,			3000	3000
	“ Within the district of Pugwash,			3000	3000
	“ Within the district of Wallace,			6000	6000
Cannot well be designated on the map,		80000	150000	58000	288000

The above statement gives a general view of the extent and character of the crown lands within the county of Cumberland. A large proportion of the ungranted lands, situate in the western part of this county, adjoining Chignecto channel is covered with a growth of stunted timber—the soil thin, poor, and unfit for cultivation. The lands in the eastern part of the county are of much better quality; the timber of a larger growth and forms a better article for export. There are some good tracts of crown land on the southern side of the county, but much of it rocky, sterile, and unfit for cultivation. There are extensive groves of hard wood timber in this locality, extending from Advocate Harbour, on the west, to New Annan, on the east, suitable for ship building. Those lands are yearly becoming of more value, and will be eagerly sought after at no distant day.

I am not of the opinion that it would be advisable to have any of the crown land designated as number two, previously surveyed. Probably the sale of these lands (as they are generally unfit for cultivation,) would add as much to the revenue of the county, by leaving them to be applied for in the usual way. Where any quantity or block of number one exists, capable of profitable cultivation and of forming a permanent settlement, I think it of great importance that leading roads should be carefully explored, and laid out through these blocks, at the expense of the government; that parallel rear lines with those roads (as near as may be,) should be run, enclosing the whole block, and some half a dozen lots laid out, in each block, (or the whole block if the government judged it advisable,) to show the general corners of the division lines of the lots on the plan of the whole block; a plan of each block to be returned to the surveyor general's office, with the road and lots surveyed, marked thereon and numbered from one onward. This would enable that officer to copy thereon all future return of surveys, as they may be transmitted by the deputy surveyors from time to time, the deputy recording or copying the same on his retained plan.

If those suggestions are adopted, there are but four blocks of crown land within this county, (of any extent,) capable of profitable cultivation and forming prominent settlements. Those blocks I have designated as No. 1, letter A, B, C and D, on the map; No. 1, letter E, is already run out and most of the lands granted.

In addition to the above, I would recommend the government to lay out a road from Apple River, along the southern shore of Chignecto channel, crossing Sana River, Shoulie River, and Two Rivers, to Ragged Reef and the coal mines. From the lake place there is a good road for wheel carriage to Amherst, the shire town of the county, distance about twenty miles. I have sketched a line of road on the map extending from A to B, approximating to a correct line—the expenses thereof would at once be met by the increased demand for crown land in that locality. There are now some twenty families settled along the line; their statute labour, with a yearly grant from the house of assembly, would, in a few years, open up the whole line. There are some fifteen saw-mills on the line, owned by persons who carry on a profitable business, manufacturing deals, &c., for the St. Johns market. There are also a considerable number of persons engaged in the grind stone trade, nearly all of whom would become settlers, if they had a road to pass and repass along shore.

Some two or three years past an application was made to the court of sessions to have a committee appointed to explore and lay out a road up shore. I was one of that committee, and knowing the unwillingness of the grand jury to pay for those services, I declined the appointment.

As to the quantity of land to be surveyed in each lot, (of number one,) I think the applicant ought to be limited to two hundred acres. Of number two, where the applicant is about erecting a new saw mill, it might be advisable to extend the grant to double that quantity.

As to the value of the crown lands, I am of the opinion that the government hold them at their full value.

It is impracticable on so short a notice to make out a list of the squatters living on crown lands, and will ask to have the time extended to perform that service.

All of which is respectfully submitted, by

Cumberland county, 31st December, 1853.

THOMAS LOGAN,
Principal deputy surveyor.

Bridgetown,

Bridgetown, November 23rd, 1853.

Sir—

As directed by your circular of November 4th, I have prepared, and now beg leave to submit, the following remarks, giving a general view of the extent and character, &c., of the crown lands within the county of Annapolis, as far as my present knowledge of them would admit. Owing to the shortness of the notice, and the difficulty of exploring wild and extensive forests destitute of roads and settlements, I have not been able to furnish information so full and particular as perhaps would be desirable, and probably expected; but I have done all that I could do under the circumstances.

The crown lands within the county of Annapolis amount to at least 380,000 acres, and, as near as can under present circumstances be ascertained, consist of the following proportions: lands capable of profitable cultivation, 120,000 acres; lands covered with timber, but unsuitable for tillage in the present circumstances of the country, 140,000 acres; lands generally designated barrens, 120,000 acres.

These ungranted lands are divided into five sections, and so numbered, as may be seen by the accompanying plan. Each section is again colored as directed—the red representing lands capable of profitable cultivation; green, lands covered with timber, but not very suitable for cultivation; and yellow, barrens.

Section No. 1, situate south of the Dalhousie road, between the south-east angle of the county and the road leading from Nictaux to Liverpool, is more than one-third barren. It contains, however, a small amount of land capable of profitable cultivation, and some good tracts of timber land.

Section No. 2, situate south of the Dalhousie road, between the road leading from Nictaux to Liverpool and that leading from Annapolis to Liverpool, is an unbroken wilderness of about 280 square miles in extent, without a single road or human habitation. It contains an extensive tract of the finest ungranted upland in the county—large tracts of land covered with timber, besides much that is barren.

Section No. 3, situate south of the township of Clements, between the road leading from Annapolis to Liverpool and Digby county, comprises an area of nearly 240 square miles, containing a large amount of good land covered with a heavy forest of hardwood—extensive tracts of timber land, with many hundred acres of valuable meadow, and a large amount of barren. There is no road traversing this section in any direction, excepting one line of road partly opened last summer from Virginia settlement to join the Liverpool road, about 17 miles from Annapolis.

Section No. 4, situate north of the Dalhousie road, between Kings county and the granted lands on the Nictaux road, contains a considerable amount of land capable of profitable cultivation, and a large quantity of timber land. A large proportion of this also is barren. If the old Lunenburg road—the only road ever marked through this section—were opened up and made passable for trucks to the Dalhousie road, it would cause a rapid sale and settlement of all the good land about it, and also enhance the value of the timber land.

Section No. 5, situate west of the Albany settlement, between the Dalhousie road and the southern line of the township of Annapolis, contains two small ridges of good land, and a considerable tract of timber land; but more than one-third is barren.

The portions that would be advisable at present to have laid out in lots for sale, are those tracts of good land situate in sections No. 2 and 3, which would make larger and better settlements than any tract of good land in the other sections. Before laying them out in lots, however, there should be proper lines of road explored through them; then the lots might be laid out as convenient to these roads as the character of the ground, and a proper system of survey, would permit. Through section No. 2 there should be a line of road explored as soon as possible, from the flourishing settlement of Northfield, near the head of the Port Medway river, to the Dalhousie road, near its intersection by the Morse road. Such a line of road would open a direct communication between that settlement and

Bridgetown, which would be of great advantage to both these places. It might be made through good land for the greater part, if not the whole way through, and any number of lots laid out about it would soon be sold and settled.

Nearly all the good land in these two sections, if made accessible by good roads, would be worth at least five shillings per acre; or it would be worth to purchasers, over and above the present upset price, perhaps, what would be a sufficient remuneration for completing a good road across their respective lots.

Before any more of the crown lands of this county are surveyed, it would be advisable to have range lines, two miles apart, run through them parallel with the county lines east and west, with the distances carefully marked on each line. On these general base lines, any number of lots, one mile in depth, and running, as near as could be, parallel with the south county lines, could be laid out at any time in any part of the county, with much more correctness, and far less trouble and fatigue to the surveyor than he has to encounter now in going five, ten or fifteen miles into the forest to make a survey, without any lines or marks to guide him. In running such lines, all requisite knowledge of the character of the soil and timber, and extent of the ungranted lands, could easily be obtained; and also all the isolated surveys, of which there is a great number in different parts of the county, could be accurately laid down on the county map.

Perhaps all the amount of land stated as capable of profitable cultivation could not at present be profitably cultivated; for, possibility of profitable cultivation does not depend altogether upon the good quality of the soil and its capability of cheap tillage, but, in a great measure, on the relative position of the lands as regards good roads and facilities of communication with the market. The ungranted lands of this county are very unfavorably situated, both for sale and settlement, more particularly the portions adapted to agricultural purposes, on account of their great distance from roads. Undoubtedly a certain proportion of the yearly grant of road money might be expended, with more benefit to the public, in opening roads through such tracts of good land as those in sections No. 2, 3, and 4, than appears to result from the large proportion of it now yearly expended on roads that might be easily kept in sufficient repair by a strict and judicious expenditure of statute-labour.

There is no doubt that, in a more advanced state of the country, the greater part of the timber lands of this county, now deemed unfit for cultivation, and also a large proportion of those designated barrens, will be found capable of remunerative tillage.

It is a very great loss that so many fine tracts of valuable timber are destroyed during dry summers, by fires. This happens principally through the carelessness of persons who frequent the lakes and streams for the purpose of fishing, and of those who are in the habit of burning and clearing meadows during the dry season of the year. Many persons, indeed, while on fishing excursions, and ranging the woods, often set fire to the forest, expressly for the criminal pleasure of seeing it burning. Can nothing be done to put a stop, at least in some measure, to this great evil?

There are no squatters that I know occupying any of the unsurveyed crown lands of this county; but there is a considerable of such occupying ungranted lands that have been either surveyed, or set down on the plans of the county as if they had been actually surveyed.

All which is respectfully submitted, by,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

ALEXANDER CAMPBELL,
Principal deputy surveyor.

W. A. HENDRY, esquire, deputy comm'r. crown lands.

Douglas, Hants county, January 20th, 1854.

SIR—

I beg leave to acknowledge the receipt of your circular letter of the 4th November last, directing me to furnish, for the information of his excellency the lieutenant governor, a report giving a general view of the extent and character of the crown land within this county, shewing what portions (if any) it would be advisable to have laid out in lots for sale, with my opinion relative to the best mode of laying it out, its value, &c., with a list of the names of such persons as are living upon lands that have not been granted.

And in compliance with those instructions, I beg leave to make the following report :

That there is in this county 166,000 acres of ungranted land, which may be classed in the following divisions :

1st.—Land capable of profitable cultivation,	43,500 acres.
2nd.—Land covered with timber, but not capable of profitable cultivation,	48,500 “
3rd.—Barren land,	74,000 “
Total,	166,000 “

The tract marked letter A upon the enclosed plan, lying in the townships of Kempt and Douglas, between the settlements on the Colchester Bay and the Kenetcook River, contains 83,000 acres, of which 22,000 acres colored red may be considered as capable of profitable cultivation, a considerable portion of which lies upon and adjacent to the Noel and Walton roads, part of which has already been surveyed for persons who have lately applied for grants ; while upon other portions a number of persons are living who have had lots surveyed in years past, but have neglected to obtain grants.

The remaining portion of this tract colored with yellow, and containing 61,000 acres, may be considered barren and peat bog land. Extensive fires have at several periods swept across this tract, until nearly every vestige of the original timber has been consumed. There are upon this portion some wild meadow lands, which are attracting the attention of purchasers.

The tract marked letter B on the enclosed plan, and lying in the townships of Windsor and Uniacke, and on the south of the Ardoise ridge, contains 49,500 acres. This block of land having no road passing through it, has been but little explored ; but so far as my own personal knowledge extends, and from the best information that I have been enabled to obtain, the whole of this tract is covered with a good growth of timber valuable for ship building and other purposes. About 10,000 acres, colored with red and lying in rear of lots granted on the Windsor road, I consider to be capable of cultivation, the soil being of fair quality and covered with hard wood timber. The remaining portion containing 39,500 acres, colored with green, being rocky and principally covered with soft wood, can at present only be considered valuable as timber land. This tract is interspersed with several lakes and large streams, and possesses many advantages as a lumbering district, but is entirely destitute of any roads leading through it, consequently its real value is yet but partially known.

The tract marked letter C, lying in the townships of Rawdon, Douglas and Uniacke, containing 25,000 acres, is principally rocky, and not more than 3000 acres, colored with red, can be considered capable of profitable cultivation. The portion colored with green, and containing 9000 acres, is covered with a good growth of timber, principally soft wood, although lately injured to some extent by fires. The remaining portion, colored with yellow, and containing 13,000 acres, may be considered as barren land, being rocky, and the original timber, with which it was covered, having been almost wholly destroyed by repeated fires passing over it.

The tract marked letter D, and containing 8500 acres, colored with red, and lying in the township of Douglas, on the rear of lots granted on the Shubenacadie River. The whole of this tract I consider to be capable of cultivation, and that so soon as roads become further extended in that district, that it will be sought after by purchasers. In

In reference to the subject of having portions of the crown lands laid off in lots for sale, I do not consider that such course would prove advantageous to the sale of those lands in this county if adopted to any considerable extent. Those lands capable of cultivation, and of such quality as to induce persons to purchase them for settlement, are for the most part at considerable distance from any roads, and until roads shall have been further extended into those districts, lands, if surveyed and laid off in lots, would not be likely to be readily sold or settled. During the last year upwards of 4000 acres have been surveyed and laid off, for persons who have applied for grants in this county, principally in lots of one hundred acres, throughout the several districts where vacant land is to be found, and comparatively few of those lots have been purchased for the purpose of cultivation, the object of the purchasers being generally either timber, fencing, fuel, or wild meadow. The land on the principal rivers and most of the public roads having been already granted, and there being no considerable body of land in a block that would be likely soon to attract settlers, so as to be formed into district settlements until roads become further extended, it is not in my power to recommend any better mode of disposing of those lands that remain ungranted, than that which has been heretofore pursued; and although liable to much inconvenience and irregularity, I still am induced to believe that it would now be difficult to adopt any regular system of laying off and disposing of any considerable portion of the land remaining ungranted in this county.

I enclose a list of the names of persons now living upon ungranted land within this county, so far as I have been enabled to obtain correct information.

A list of the names of persons settled and now living upon crown land in the county of Hants.

On and near Noel road, Douglas :

Peter McCulloch.

Alexander Page and Thomas Page, grant applied for.

Daniel and Robert Greno, grant applied for.

Nicholas Harvey.

Joel Scott.

Alexander D. Green.

John Singer.

Archibald Harvey.

Robert and Nicholas Harvey.

Patrick O'Brien.

Archibald Ettinger.

John McDougall.

On north side of Kenetcook River, in rear of granted lots, Douglas :

George Miller.

George Miller, junr., and Andrew Miller.

Henry Hughs.

Thomas Laffin.

Thomas Miller.

On south of Five Mile River, in rear of granted lots, Douglas :

Richard Porter.

Joseph Singer.

George Singer and John Cochran.

John Singer.

On Walton road, Kempt :

Alexander Knox.

Elisha Sanford.

Nine Mile River, Douglas :

James Moxham.

Township of Rawdon :

James Bond.

In addition to the above list, there are a number of persons living within the limits of land formerly granted to the late colonel John Small, who, I have reason to believe, have not received titles to the lands on which they live, since the escheat of that grant, but I have no means within my power of obtaining correct information with reference to those persons.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

BENJ. SMITH,

Principal deputy surveyor, Hants county.

W. A. HENDRY, esquire, deputy commissioner crown lands.

Guysborough, February 1st, 1854.

According to a circular from the commissioner of crown lands, dated November 4th, 1853, with reference to the quality and quantity of crown lands in the county of Guysboro', and the number of squatters residing thereon, I beg leave to submit the following report, for the information of his excellency the lieutenant governor.

There is in the county of Guysborough about three hundred and four thousand acres of ungranted lands, contained within the following limits, as by reference to the plan of said county will appear :

	No. of acres in each district.	Land capable of cultivation.	Timber land.	Barren land.
No. 1.—Between Gegogin River, the line between the counties of Halifax and Guysboro', and West River of St. Mary's, about Between the head of Liscomb and the West River of St. Mary's, there is some pine and good hard wood timber, but the land in general is much broken, stony, and barren, but in some parts of the soil is very good.	70000	20000	10000	40000
No. 2.—Between the West River of St. Mary's and the line between the counties of Pictou and Guysboro', about There is very little good timber on this land, the greater part being barren, covered principally with fir, and soil poor and stony.	30000	10000		20000
No. 3.—Back of Sherbrooke and Indian Harbor, about This land principally barren ; to the north west of Indian Harbor there is some good hard wood timber, but the soil much broken and stony.	20000	6000		14000
No. 4.—Between Salmon River lakes and the line between the counties of Sydney and Guysboro',	28000	20000		8000

	No. of acres in each district.	Land capable of cultivation.	Timber land.	Barren land.
The greater part of this land is capable of cultivation, covered principally with hard wood ; very little pine or hemlock on it ; on the southern side there is some barren. I think it would be advisable to have a part of this lot laid out in lots for sale, of one hundred acres, between Salmon River and South River lakes. I do not think the land is of more value than 1s. 9d., sterling, per acre. If there were good roads in this district those lands would soon be settled.				
No. 5.—Between the back lands of the Gut of Canso and Manchester, and back settlement of Tracadie, About one-half this land is of pretty good quality, the remainder being principally barren, wet, and stony, covered with fir and some hard wood.	30000	15000	5000	10000
No. 6.—Between Torbay, Cape Canso, and the lands of Chedabucto Bay, about This land is nearly all barren ; on some parts there is some hard wood and fir, but of very small description.	57000			57000
No. 7.—Between Torbay, Isaac's Harbor, and the back lands of Salmon River, about On the sea board, and to the eastward of Isaac's Harbor, the land is principally barren ; up Isaac's Harbor river there is some pine and hard wood timber land. Some parts the soil is pretty good, but in general stony and wet. Up New Harbor river there is some hard wood land, but the soil is stony.	69000	15000	14000	40000
Total—	304000	86000	29000	189000

I think that the foregoing is the probable area of the different kinds of land, although there may be more of timber land and less of good soil. The timber, in general, on those lands, is not large, but of good size for ship building purposes.

I do not think it would be advisable just now to have any lots laid out for sale in any of the districts except No. 4 ; but as those districts (in which there is good soil) are opened up with roads, I think it would be advisable then to have them gradually surveyed.

Names of squatters residing on crown land in the county of Guysborough.

Between Salmon River and South River lakes, in district No. 4 :

John McNeil, Alexander McDonald, Angus McDonald, Alexander McLean, Alexander McNeil, Duncan McIsaac, Ranard McIsaac, John McNeil, Donald McLean and Charles McIsaac.

To the north east of Salmon River lakes, in same district :

John Meagher, Michael Quirk, John Brophy, Nicholas Downey, Thomas Rogers, junr., John Cudghee, Edward Farrell, Edward Farrell, senr., Martin Doyle, ——— Smith.

The greater part of those persons have been residing on this land for the past six or eight years, and many of them have not the means of obtaining a grant.

On the western side of Little St. Lawrence :

William McDonald, Alexander McDonald, widow Rae, William Young, and Andrew Jack.

Head of Liscomb Harbor :

John Lang, George Langille. Those persons subsist principally by fishing, the land on which they reside is principally barren, and have not the means of obtaining a grant.

Eastern side of St. Mary's River :

Jacob Naufts and Daniel McAdams. The land on which they reside is poor and stony.

Head of Indian Harbor basin :

Peter Jordan, George Jordan, Andrew Jordan, Thomas Cluny, and ——— Laurence. Those persons have been residing on this land but a few years ; have not the means at present of obtaining a grant.

New Harbor :

John Henderson, Joseph A. Sangster, William Wright, and George Luddington. Those persons subsist principally by fishing, the land on which they reside poor and stony.

Cole Harbor :

Charles Munro, Adam Uloth, George Uloth, Frederick Uloth, William Myres, James Harrigan, James O'Neil, George Jamieson, Gasper Gover, John Uloth, and James Munro. Those persons subsist by fishing, the land on which they reside poor and stony ; many of them have not the means of obtaining a grant.

White Head :

Thomas Munro, Andrew Munro, Hugh Munro, Daniel Munro, James McKenzie, John Fellmate, senr., Samuel Fellmate, William Fellmate, John Snow, John Casey, Philip Kelly, James Keef, and John Horn. Those persons subsist by fishing ; the land on which they reside principally barren, and many of them have not the means of obtaining a grant.

Back lands of Tracadie :

Joseph Silvie, George Shepherd, Abraham Devost, Bristol Desinal, James Jordan, Jacob Jordan, Samuel Morris, Levi Boden, widow Clyke, Peter Desinal, Dempsey Borden, Elisha Devost, Isadore Paris, Henry Gutroe, Maximan Geroire, Michael Capenter, Bryant Clinton, Andrew Berriot, Edward Bashong, Sirius Tarbot, John Harris, and John Tremble.

The greater part of those are colored persons, some of the land on which they reside is of pretty good quality ; they are in general very poor, and have not the means of obtaining a grant.

Making in all the names of eighty-five persons residing on crown lands in the county of Guysborough, and there may be besides those enumerated about fifteen or twenty more residing in different parts of the county.

WILLIAM HARTSHORNE,
Principal deputy surveyor.

Yarmouth, January 12th, 1854.

SIR—

I have not been able to travel over the county of Yarmouth as I should have done, on account of my bad state of health ; but according to every information I have obtained,
the

the character of the crown land in the county of Yarmouth is of divers kinds. A very small proportion of it is capable of profitable cultivation, and that is in small tracts. There is some timber land, mostly in ridges so called, among the barren land, and some capable only for fence poles and firewood that I include with the timber land; but far the greatest proportion of the land is barrens, and land lately been burnt and the timber destroyed. The portions I think would be advisable to have laid out in lots for sale would be the timber land, as that part appears to be in the greatest demand at present. As to my opinion relative to the best mode of laying it out, is to lay it out in lots from one to two hundred acres each, according to the quantity of land in the ridge. When persons apply for land for the timber thereon, they in general are not particular as to the quantity of land,—they will take the one-half, part, or the whole of the ridge; and if surveyed beforehand, I think it might be done with less expense, as the most of the timber land is remote; and when a person applies for a lot, the travelling out and in is worse than the surveying, which, if surveyed beforehand, a crew could survey eight or ten lots with the same journey. As to their value, that would depend upon how well they were timbered.

I think the county lines ought to be run at least as far as the land is worth buying.

The following names are the inhabitants that reside on crown land without having any grants:—

William Bowers—house and barn, £25; improvements, £10,	£35	0	0
William Morton—house and barn, £25; improvements, £15,	40	0	0
John Morton—house and barn, £25; improvements, £15,	40	0	0
Isaac Hamilton—house and barn, £10; improvements, £30,	40	0	0
Samuel Gray—house and barn, £30; improvements, £30,	60	0	0
James Mood—house and barn, £35; improvements, £10,	45	0	0
George Gray—house and barn, £75; saw mill, £40; improvements, £40,	155	0	0
David Hurlbert—house and barn, £30; improvements, £20,	50	0	0
Wm. Hurlbert—house and barn, £30; saw mill, £30; improvements, £20,	80	0	0
Widow Victorine Robbins—poor house, £3; improvements, £4,	7	0	0
John Merea—poor buildings, £15; improvements, £10,	25	0	0
Stephen Burtroug—old house no value; improvements, £3,	3	0	0
David Abbot—house, £5; improvements, £5,	10	0	0
Aaron Blanvlet—has crown land in possession, with improvements, worth 40s.,	2	0	0
Philip Jones—has crown land in possession, with improvements, worth £25, } what he bought from — Seely,	25	0	0

ZACCHEUS CHURCHILL,

Principal deputy surveyor, county of Yarmouth.

W. A. HENDBY, esquire, deputy comm'r. crown lands.

Lunenburg, December 29th, 1853.

SIR—

In answer to your official letter, dated November 4, requiring, for the information of his excellency the lieutenant governor, returns concerning the extent and character of the crown lands in the county of Lunenburg, I have the honor of submitting as follows:

In consequence of the brief period which has elapsed since my appointment to the office of principal deputy surveyor of the county, I have not had opportunity to collect all the information, respecting the extent, quality, and resources of its crown lands, which would be

be desirable. I give such particulars, however, as I have been able to gather, hoping that at a future period I will be possessed of materials for furnishing a full and more satisfactory report.

The extent of crown lands remaining ungranted in this county, may be stated at about (277,600) two hundred and seventy-seven thousand six hundred acres.

The largest tract of ungranted land in the county, is comprised in that portion which is west of LaHave River, and reaches to the line of Queens county. This tract contains 116,400 acres, and, as far as I have been able to ascertain, is chiefly adapted for lumbering purposes. It is interspersed with hard wood hills capable of cultivation.

In the neighbourhood of Malipisigich lake, is a large tract containing much valuable timber, which, within a few years past, has been subject to extensive injuries by trespassers.

In the vicinity of New Germany, about 5000 acres of land, remaining ungranted, are for the most part covered with hard wood and unfit for agricultural purposes; this tract, however, is chiefly occupied by squatters.

About 70,000 acres of crown land, mostly in the township of Chester, and bounded eastwardly by a line from Lake Ramsay to the mouth of Gold River, are, to the best of my knowledge, principally adapted for lumbering. They include a considerable extent of barren land. This tract, however, I have not yet explored; my statement, as to its character, is founded on the opinions of persons living in the locality.

The block to the eastward of the settlement of Sherbrooke contains about 51,480 acres. I have not explored this tract, and cannot at present describe its character.

The block to the eastward of the township of Chester, containing 23,840 acres, I cannot speak of from personal observation, but I understand that a portion of it is covered with good timber, spruce, pine, hemlock, &c. The land in the neighbourhood of the post road and in the vicinity of Aspotagen, is of inferior quality, and much of it barren.

I do not know of any extensive portion of the crown lands of this county, the laying off in lots of which, generally, I could at present state as desirable; but I would recommend that authority be given to the deputy surveyor to lay off in certain cases, when it may be advisable to do so.

Several hundred acres of meadow land, lying on the western side of LaHave River, near Ohio settlement, have been applied for by several persons, and others would be willing to pay the usual price of lots for smaller portions of the tract. As it is desirable that a tract of that character should be as equally divided as possible, for the general advantage of the settlement, I would respectfully suggest that such land be shared among those wishing to become proprietors, without reference to priority of application. Concerning the price of crown land, I have reason to suppose that the present is a fair average. It may be too low for lots taken for lumbering purposes; but for farm land it is as much as those going into the woods to settle are able and willing to pay.

I would take the liberty of remarking, in reference to depredations on crown land, that some other means of restraint and redress beside those now in force are desirable; the authority at present possessed by principal deputy surveyors is often insufficient or unavailable. Parties frequently fell the timber and have it conveyed off the ground with as little delay as possible, so that in many cases it is very difficult for surveyors to seize any quantity worth the trouble and expense.

The mode adopted of surveying and granting crown lands in the county of Lunenburg, has been the cause of much trouble, and in many instances has resulted in litigation and loss to the proprietors; it has been observed so long, however, that the land which is capable of profitable improvement has been occupied by squatters, so as to prevent the completion of a regular allotment.

Annexed is a list, marked A, of a number of squatters in the county. It is not complete, but includes as many names of such persons as I could collect in the time at my disposal. Some of these reside on crown lands for which they have paid instalments, but they hold back from paying in full, knowing that they will have "the refusal" in cases of others applying for the lots.

Thus, sir, have been stated, to the best of my knowledge, the particulars required by
your

your letter, and some suggestions submitted in reference to the regulations of crown lands of the county.

I have the honor to be,

Your obedient servant,

W. THOMPSON.

W. A. HENDRY, esquire, deputy commissioner of crown lands.

List of squatters settled on crown lands in the county of Lunenburg.

Edward Power, Benjamin Rhodes, Adam Durling, Henry Milberry, James More, Isaac and John Deling, Albert Deling, Henry Milberry, Joseph Merton, George Whynought, James Fleming, Jacob Gaetz, William Woodworth, Solomon Woodworth, Henry Robar, John Simpson, Phineas Durling, Frederick Mesigner, William Goudy, Frederick Rafuse, John Arenburg, Jacob Seamon, Joseph Lantz, Henry Foster, Ezeikel Foster, Horatio Weatherby, George Rafuse, David Myra, Samuel Myra, Henry Findell, Robert More, Nelson Simpson, Philip Woodworth, William Simpson, William Smith, Henry Milberry,

Shelburne, December 28th, 1855.

STR—

I have the honor to lay before his excellency the lieutenant governor the following report of the extent and character of the crown land within the county of Shelburne.

The crown land in the county of Shelburne may be estimated at 200,000 acres. This estimate, I should think, was within the real number. A large portion of the land in this county, having formerly been covered with soft wood, such as pine, spruce, fir, hacmatac, &c., has been greatly destroyed by the fire, the hard wood in most cases having escaped the conflagration.

The land covered with hard wood is generally on the borders of lakes, and consists of beach, birch, maple, and oak. Oak is not so plentiful as the woods aforementioned, and where it grew the most abundant the land has been granted; and those localities where the timber has not been destroyed by fire are eagerly sought after by those engaged in lumbering, and the present upset price readily paid.

There are no large tracts which would be worth laying out in lots for sale; there is perhaps a small quantity in the north east corner of the county. If any allotments were laid off they should be sold at different prices, according to the quality of the timber, for those lots which had the best growth of timber would sell, while those of inferior description would remain unsold.

The present system of laying out lands is attended with much difficulty. When applications are made in some remote corner of the county the surveyor has to travel nearly four days in going and returning from the land surveyed, and his assistants have a like duty to perform unless they can be obtained near the land which is to be laid off. The value of timber depends on the distance from market and the difficulties attending floating logs out of the interior. I am of opinion that the upset price should be according to the quality of the soil and growth of the timber, and those lots that the soil was unfit for cultivation and the timber of inferior quality should be sold for less; the prices might average from £10 18s. 9d. to £9 10s. or even £5, if the purchaser was desirous of becoming a permanent settler on the lands purchased.

On the enclosed map the part marked yellow is not all barren, part being covered with young wood and some small spots of timber, and land capable of cultivation.

Names

<i>Names of squatters.</i>	<i>Residence.</i>
William Pope,	Pubnico road.
Ralph Stoddart,	Wood's Harbor road.
Hugh Blades,	Ditto.
Adam Bower,	Long Island, Roseway River.
Adam Bower, junr.,	Ditto, ditto.
Thomas McGill,	Island in Roseway River.
Adam D. Bower,	West side, Roseway River.

Names of persons who have neglected taking out their grants.

Thomas McKay—west side of Clyde River.
 Michael Davis—White's Hill, between Roseway and Clyde.
 David Davis— Ditto, ditto.
 Samuel Irwin—Long Island, Roseway River.
 James Ensor, by purchase from Reuben Nickerson—Beaver Dam.

The above list may not contain the names of all the squatters or persons who, having made application to government, have neglected to take out their grants, as I have not the means of obtaining the necessary information.

I am, sir,

Your obedient servant,

ALEX. HAMILTON,
 Principal deputy surveyor.

Weymouth, December 19th, 1853.

Annual return of the state of the crown lands, &c.

As near as I can ascertain, there is 224,000 acres of land at the disposal of government in the county of Digby, a great portion of which is of a very inferior quality, as will be seen by a small map of the county, herewith enclosed. I do not say that all the land that is marked with the yellow wash is barren, but a great portion thereof is very little better than barren. Some few hills of pine and spruce timber, and some covered with hard wood. The land is generally rocky. Some very good land on the reserved road near the eastern line of the county; also a large tract on Carleton and Kempt rivers, to be bounded on said rivers as far up as is practicable, and I think would sell soon. I should recommend to have the southern line of the county run. It is only run as far as the township of Yarmouth. Twenty or thirty lots could be laid out to advantage on the north side of the Grand Lake, and both sides of a large lake a few chains to the north east; and a few, say 15 or 20 lots, on both sides of the long Tusket lake and river, near the lots surveyed to Edmond John; also a number of lots might be laid out on the different branches of the Sissiboo river; all to be in lots from one to two hundred acres, the value of which would be best known when the land is surveyed.

As respects squatters, I know of but two persons now residing on crown land, viz., John Brofee on lot No. 15, and Charles Quin on lot No. 34, north side of Sissiboo river. No. 14 has a house and small field, made by John McLackland;—he has left the place. No. 35 has a small clearing made by a man living with Mary Alside. She says that she obtained permission from the government in Sir Colin Campbell's time to settle said lot, and was allowed ten years to pay the money. This I think is incorrect. Charles Quinn,
 the

the squatter on No. 34, has this day made a complaint against George McDonald, Asa Gates, William Jordan, — Moaklen, and — McLackland, for cutting timber from No. 34 and 35. He said that they told him they had liberty from said Mary Alside. She is not living on the lot.

I should wish to see such robbers put straight through; and I think they are not the only depredators on the crown lands. I should recommend to government to have some of the rear lines of the old grants renewed, viz., J. G. Seely and John Journey's, and others, on the main river of Sissiboo; and Frederick and Cerel Melanson, and others, on the north east branch.

If there is not a stop put to this practice, the timber will all be taken off, and the land will be valueless. In my cruises through the forest the last season, I find there has been a great quantity of timber taken from the crown lands, both on the main river and also on the north east branch.

ALPHEUS JONES,
Principal deputy surveyor.

Weymouth, December 19th, 1853.

W. A. HENDRY, esquire.

SIR—

I herewith send you my annual report of the state of the crown lands in the county of Digby, for the information of the lieutenant governor; also the map of the county you sent me in November, and hope it will prove satisfactory.

I remain,
Sir,
Yours, truly,

ALPHEUS JONES,
Principal deputy surveyor.

Liverpool, November 24th, 1853.

In obedience to your command, dated the 4th day of this instant month, requiring me to furnish, for the information of the lieutenant governor, a report giving a general view of the extent and character of the crown land within Queens county.

Shewing what portion (if any) that it would be advisable to have laid out in lots for sale. Stating my opinion relative to the best mode of laying it out, its value, &c.

I am also required to enumerate, as near as may be, the squatters living on lots not surveyed, with their names, &c.

I am likewise to mark upon the map sent me, the extent of the ungranted lands in this county, distinguishing their different qualities by their different colours, as follows:

Red, 1st—Of land capable of profitable cultivation.

Green, 2nd—Land covered with timber, but incapable of profitable cultivation.

Yellow, 3rd—Barren land.

I therefore beg leave to report as follows:

There are no large tracts of land in this county that would command a sale if laid out in lots. Wherever the land is valuable the choice places have been already purchased, and there only remains (of profitable lands) a situation for small lots. I believe it would be as well, in most instances, to wait for the purchasers to choose the locality and situation of their purchase. It would, however, be advisable for the deputy surveyor to be empowered to

to lay out into lots such parts of the county as in his judgment would sell ; it would, I think, have the effect of preventing trespassing and encroachments thereon.

The value of those lands can only be ascertained by the earnestness of purchasers to obtain grants.

I have enclosed a list of the names of persons who are squatted on crown lands without survey ; they are generally poor men, and I have put against their names the probable value of their improvements made upon the lots taken possession of.

The tracts of land capable of profitable cultivation are so limited, that I have marked but a small portion upon the plan, red ; some lots will be obtained where the plan is not colored red.

The part of the plan marked green, to denote the land covered with timber, embraces chiefly all the land of that description.

The part marked yellow, for the barren land, claims a large portion of Queens county.

The following is list of the names of the squatters, their situation in the county, and the value of their improvements :

Robert McGowan—Westfield ; improvements worth	£40
Charles Lethrop— Do. do.	40
Patrick Martin— Do. do.	50
John Beach—Rosett ; do.	80
Michael Beach—Do. do.	20
Michael McGinty—Brookfield ; do.	20
Conrod Heartlin—Wellington ; do.	50
Robert Lord— Do. do.	30
James Minard—Harmony ; do.	100
Richard Atkins--Kempt ; do.	60
John Keys—Caledonia ; do.	40
William Brown—Do. do.	30
Dennis Cleary— Do. do.	30

All of which is respectfully submitted, by

Your most obedient, humble servant,

WHITMAN FREEMAN,

Principal deputy surveyor, Queens county.

W. A. HENDRY, esquire, deputy comm'r. crown lands, Halifax.

PART 2.—(See page 457.)

A report, giving a general view of the crown lands occupied and vacant in the county of Inverness.

The occupied and vacant lands between Port Hood and the south west branch of Mabou and Little Judique river, comprise about six thousand acres, chiefly barren and unfit for cultivation, except some small portions near the rivers.

From the rear of Big Judique to the River Inhabitants, the land is of a good quality, chiefly all occupied, being fit for profitable cultivation, except about four thousand acres of barren land between the south west branch of Mabou and Judique rear. There is also

about three thousand acres of barren land between the south west and south east branches of Mabou.

The land between Long Point and Low Point, on the second range of lots, is mountainous and rocky ;—about two thousand acres unfit for cultivation. Between the Strait of Canso and River Inhabitants the land is nearly all occupied, being fit for cultivation. From Ship Harbor to River Inhabitants and West Bay, near the county line, there is nearly seven thousand acres of barren and swampy land, unfit for cultivation.

On the north shore of St. George's channel the land is mountainous and rocky, being unfit for profitable cultivation, but chiefly occupied. Between the first range on the north shore of St. George's channel and Big Brook there is a high range of mountains, which are very rocky and unfit for cultivation. and containing about eight thousand acres.

Towards the basin of the River St. Denys the lands are much better, being chiefly all occupied.

Between the River St. Deny's and River Inhabitants the land is chiefly all occupied, being fit for cultivation. On the roads from River St. Deny's to the head of River Inhabitants and Judique, the land is high, and rocky in parts, especially the high land between River Inhabitants and River St. Denys road to Judique, but is considered very good crop land.

Between the head of River St. Denys and Whycocomagh there is about three thousand acres of broken land, deep gulshes, and high mountains, which makes it unfit for cultivation. On both sides of the Whycocomagh bay the land is chiefly fit for cultivation, and nearly all occupied. Between Whycocomagh, Lake Ainslie, and south east branch of Mabou, is chiefly good land, and nearly all occupied. On both sides of Lake Ainslie and Loch Bann the land is fit for profitable cultivation, and is all occupied. The land on Cape Mabou is mountainous and broken, there not being more than one-fourth of it fit for cultivation, but is chiefly all occupied. There are about three thousand acres of vacant land between Broad Cove, South West Branch of Margaree, and Loch Bann, chiefly unfit for cultivation, being broken and barren in parts. Between the head of Lake Ainslie, Middle River and county line, there is about thirty thousand acres of vacant land, chiefly good crop land, though being high and stony in parts. Between the head of the north east branch of Margaree, Cheticamp and Big Pond, there is about six thousand acres of vacant land, chiefly fit for cultivation. From Cheticamp to Cape St. Lawrence the land is mountainous and barren, not fit for cultivation, except about three or four thousand at Big Cove or Grand Tosh, which is occupied, some of it being granted ; and about eight or nine thousand acres at Holland's Cove, occupied, of which I have not been able to get any particular account. The interior near the county line is chiefly barren. The greater portion of the occupied lands have not been surveyed,—some of the districts have not had a line run to guide them. In all the districts many of the granted lots have not been surveyed. I would therefore recommend that the best method to adopt of surveying would be to let them apply for grants, so that each person might have an opportunity of getting his own improvements, and which would be the best way of preventing disputes, allowing the price to be made according to the quality of the land ; and as the country is just recovering from the failures and other difficulties, I believe the occupied lands will be nearly all applied for in a few years. The vacant lands are not much looked after, except for the firewood and timber growing thereon.

JOHN MURPHY,
Principal deputy surveyor.

W. A. HENDRY, esquire, deputy comm'r. crown lands.

A list of names of persons occupying crown lands in the county of Inverness, with the districts in which they reside, which have not been surveyed, &c.

<i>Names of squatters.</i>	<i>Districts, &c.</i>	<i>Names of squatters.</i>	<i>Districts, &c.</i>
William McNeal,	between Port Hood and the south west branch of Mabou.	Neil McKay,	both sides of the head of the S. E. River, Mabou.
Alex. Watts,	do. do.	Angus McLean,	do. do.
Alexander Cameron,	do. do.	Patrick Nicholson,	do. do.
Dunsier Tremain, (partly surveyed,)	do. do.	William McLeod,	do. do.
Widow Elizabeth O'Connor,	do. do.	James Campbell,	do. do.
Henry Murphy,	do. do.	Angus McKaskel,	do. do.
Hugh Cammeron,	do. do.	John McKenzie,	between S.E. branch Mabou and Whyccomagh.
John Breen, between Little Judique and S. W. branch of Mabou River.		Laurence Parker,	do. do.
Widow Mary Moren,	do. do.	Patrick Murry,	do. do.
Neil McLeod, (partly surveyed)	do. do.	James Duset,	do. do.
Charles Buckels,	do. do.	Matthew Hawley,	do. do.
Angus McIsaac,	do. do.	Angus McKennon,	do. do.
Widow Christie McMillen,	do. do.	Laughlan McKennon,	do. do.
Alex. McInnis, between Big Judique and head of S. W. branch of Mabou River.		Neil McKennon, (partly surveyed,)	do. do.
Widow Jane McDonald,	do. do.	John McDonald,	do. do.
Allen McInnis,	do. do.	John McNeal,	do. do.
Hugh McInnis,	do. do.	Alexander McQuarry,	do. do.
John McIsaac, (no survey made towards the head of S. W. River, Mabou,)	do. do.	George Whitehead,	do. do.
Alexander McMillan,	do. do.	David Renhoff,	do. do.
Stephen Whitty,	do. do.	Frank Gasper,	do. do.
John McEachan,	do. do.	Angus McLennan,	do. do.
Alexander McLean,	do. do.	Angus McDonald,	do. do.
Angus McIsaac,	do. do.	Angus McNeal,	do. do.
Alexander Morrisson,	do. do.	John McCaully,	New Canady, between S.E. branch of Mabou and head of River St. Denys.
John McIsaac,	do. do.	John McDonald,	do. do.
Hugh McIsaac, east side of S. W. River, Mabou,		John McCaully,	do. do.
Alexander Beaton,	do. do.	Allen McLean,	do. do.
Peter Gillis, (no survey,)	do. do.	Archibald McPherson,	do. do.
Duncan McLeod,	do. do.	Angus McCaully,	do. do.
Patrick Davis,	do. do.	John McKennon,	do. do.
Donald McDonald, both sides of the head of the S. E. River, Mabou.		Neil McLellan, (not surveyed,)	do. do.
John Levenston,	do. do.	Donald McDonald,	do. do.
Angus McDonald,	do. do.	Donald Nicholson,	do. do.
Angus Campbell, (partly surveyed,)	do. do.	Jonathan Beaton,	do. do.
Archibald McDonald,	do. do.	Ranald Johnson,	do. do.
John McDonald,	do. do.	John McKenzie,	do. do.
Allen McDonald,	do. do.	Angus McInnis,	do. do.
Archy McDonald,	do. do.	Malcolm McLeod,	New Canada.
John McKinnon, (partly surveyed,)	do. do.	Hector Nicholson,	do. do.
		Malcolm McKennon,	do. do.
		Donald McDonald,	do. do.
		Alexander Chisholm,	do. do.
		Donald McLean, (no survey)	do. do.
		Archibald Ferguson,	do. do.
		John McLellan,	do. do.

Names

<i>Names of squatters.</i>	<i>Districts, &c.</i>	<i>Names of squatters.</i>	<i>Districts, &c.</i>
Murdoch McDonald,	New Canada.	Duncan McDougald,	Ainsley Gleen.
James McDonald,	do. do.	Charles Campbell,	do do.
John Robinson,	do. do.	John Campbell,	do do.
Murdoch McLeod, (no survey)	do. do.	Angus Campbell, (no survey	
John Kaskel,	do. do.	made,)	do do.
Donald McCaully,	do. do.	John McDonald,	do do.
Donald McInnis,	do. do.	Lody McKennon,	do do.
Donald Mathewson,	do. do.	John Jameson,	do do.
Murdoch McIntosh,	do. do.	Laughlin McKennon,	do do.
Norman McDonald,	do do.	John McMillan,	do do.
John McDonald,	Syke Settlement.	Andrew McSwain,	do do.
Archibald McDonald,	do. do.	John McDougald, road from	Whycocomagh
Charles Campbell,	do. do.	to head of Lake Ainslie.	
Duncan McDougald,	do. do.	Archibald McQueen,	do do.
Angus McDougald,	do. do.	John McDonald,	do do.
Malcolm Robinson, (partly		Alexander McLean,	do do.
surveyed,)	do. do.	Roderick McDougald,	do do.
Allen McDonald,	do. do.	Widow McLean,	do do.
Donald McKennon,	do. do.	Hugh McLean,	do do.
Angus Robinson,	do. do.	Alexander McCaully,	do do.
Donald McLennan,	do. do.	Widow McDonald, (no survey	
Duncan Robinson,	do. do.	made,)	do do.
Donald McLeod, Whycocomagh Bay, south		Archibald Morrisson,	do do.
side,		Laughlin McKennon,	do do.
Malcolm Mathewson,	do. do.	Alexander McDonald,	do do.
Charles McDonald,	do. do.	Alexander McDougald,	do do.
Archibald McLellan,	do. do.	John McDonald,	do do.
Malcolm McLeod,	do. do.	Malcolm McDonald,	do do.
Angus McLeod,	do. do.	Donald McNeal,	do do.
Murdoch McCaully, (partly		James McKenzie,	do do.
surveyed,)	do. do.	John McDonald,	do do.
John McCaully,	do. do.	Peter McKay,	do do.
Malcolm McKeever,	do. do.	Neil McMillan,	do do.
Dugald McDonald,	do. do.	William McQuarry, Lake Ainslie, east side.	
John Campbell,	do. do.	Donald McDonald,	do do.
William Campbell,	do. do.	Alexander McLean,	do do.
John McDougald,	do. do.	Neil McLean,	do do.
Ranald McDonald,	do. do.	John McLean,	do do.
Godfrey McDonald,	do. do.	William McPhail,	do do.
Hector McQuarry, Whycocomagh, north side.		Donald McKay,	do do.
Angus Mathewson,	do do.	Angus McDougald,	do do.
Malcolm McKay,	do do.	Hugh McDougald. (The front	
John Carmicheal,	do do.	of these lots have been sur-	
Widow Campbell, (partly sur-		veyed, but the side lines	
veyed,)	do do.	have not been run.)	do do.
Malcolm Campbell,	do do.	Donald McKay,	do do.
Allen McFadgen,	do do.	Donald McMillan,	do do.
Norman Mathewson,	do do.	Hector McDougald,	do do.
Murdoch McDonald,	do do.	John Johnson,	do do.
Malcolm Mathewson,	do do.	Angus McMillan,	do do.
Neil McLean,	Ainsley Gleen.	John McDougald,	do do.
Malcolm Robinson,	do do.	Laughlin McPhail,	do do.
Angus McDougald,	do do.	Colin McPhail,	do do.

<i>Names of squatters.</i>	<i>Districts, &c.</i>	<i>Names of squatters.</i>	<i>Districts, &c.</i>
Alexander McDonald,	Lake Ainslie, east side	Angus Gillis,	Loch Bann.
Charles McDonald,	do. do.	Donald Cammeron,	do do
Murdoch McMillan,	do. do.	Alexander McLean,	do do
Alexander McKennon,	do. do.	Hector McKay,	do do
Archibald McKennon, (partly surveyed,)	do. do.	John McKennon,	do do
John McInnis,	do. do.	William Dunbar,	do do
William Hamilton,	do. do.	Hugh McKenzie,	do do
Archibald McDonald,	do. do.	John McQuarry,	do do
Allan McKennon,	do. do.	Rory McQuarry,	do do
Hugh Campbell,	do. do.	Charles McLean, between Loch Bann and the south west Margaree.	
Angus Ferguson,	do. do.	Donald McGregor,	do do
Edward McFadgen,	do. do.	Donald Cammeron,	do do
Laughlin McKay,	do. do.	Duncan McGregor,	do do
John McLean,	do. do.	Donald McQuarry,	do do
Donald McLean,	do. do.	Alexander McDonald, (not surveyed,)	do do
John McKay,	do. do.	Angus Kennedy,	do do
John McKennon,	do. do.	Rory McLean,	do do
Laughlin McKennon, rear lots east side Lake Ainslie.		John McGregor,	do do
Malcolm McPhail,	do. do.	Angus McDonald, between S. E. Mabou and Lake Ainslie.	
John McMillan,	do. do.	John McKay,	do do
Archibald McKay,	do. do.	Norman McLean,	do do
John McLeod,	do. do.	Widow McKennon,	do do
Laughlin McMillan, (no survey,)	do. do.	Norman McLean,	do do
Angus Nicholson,	do. do.	Allen McKennon, (partly surveyed,)	do do
Neil Johnson,	do. do.	Hector McLean,	do do
Duncan Johnson,	do. do.	Rory McDonald,	do do
Donald McDougald, Lake Ainslie, west side.		Laughlin McLean,	do do
Alexander McInnes,	do do	Hector McLean,	do do
Allen McDonald,	do do	Neil McIsaac,	Cape Mabou.
Ranald McDonald,	do do	Simon Fraser,	do do
Angus Walker,	do do	Donald McKay,	do do
Donald McLellan, (partly surveyed,)	do do	Neil McKay,	do do
Angus McInnis,	do do	Donald McLean,	do do
Neil McEachan,	do do	John McCarter,	do do
John McEachan,	do do	John McQuarry,	do do
John McDonald,	do do	Hugh McLean, (partly surveyed—that is, the different ranges of lots marked, but no side lines run)	do do
Alexander Walker,	do do	Donald McIntire,	do do
Donald McDonald,	do do	Joseph McIntire,	do do
Allen McCormick,	Loch Bann.	Dougald McDougald,	do do
John McLean,	do do	Ranald McDougald,	do do
Donald McLean,	do do	Allen McEachan,	do do
Edward Cammeron,	do do	Archibald McIntire,	do do
John Campbell,	do do	Hugh McIntire,	do do
John McGregor,	do do	James McInnis,	do do
John McKelpon,	do do	John McNeal,	do do
Archibald Campbell,	do do	Angus McDougald,	do do
John Doherty, (partly surveyed,)	do do		
Malcolm Doherty,	do do		

<i>Names of squatters.</i>	<i>Districts, &c.</i>	<i>Names of squatters.</i>	<i>Districts, &c.</i>
Hector McInnis, (partly surveyed—the ranges marked out, but no side lines run,)	Cape Mabou.	Duncan McKennon, between the south west and the north east branches of Margaree.	
Donald McInnis,	ditto	Charles McLean,	ditto
Allen McLean,	ditto	Angus McIsaac,	ditto
Lauchlin McLean,	ditto	Alexander McDonald,	ditto
Allen McKay,	ditto	Donald Campbell, (no survey,)	ditto
John McKay,	ditto	Ranald McDonald,	ditto
James McKay,	ditto	Alexander McLean,	ditto
Angus McCarter,	ditto	Alexander McDonald,	ditto
James McInnis,	ditto	Angus McLellan,	ditto
Ranald McDonald,	ditto	Angus Gillis,	ditto
Donald McDonald,	ditto	Murdoch Campbell,	ditto
Andrew McEachan,	ditto	John Jamison,	ditto
Angus McDonald,	ditto	Hector Campbell,	ditto
John McDonald,	ditto	John Campbell,	ditto
Hugh Cameron,	ditto	Malcolm Campbell,	ditto
Archibald Campbell,	ditto	Donald McLellan,	ditto
Allen McQuarry,	ditto	Donald McLean,	ditto
Lauchlin McKennon, (partly surveyed,)	ditto	Allan McDonald,	ditto
Thomas Burke,	ditto	Archy Gillis,	ditto
James McDonald, between Broad Cove and south west branch of Margaree.		Donald McLellan, (no survey,)	ditto
		Allan McDonald,	ditto
John Jamison,	ditto	Hugh Gillis,	ditto
John McLellan,	ditto	Angus Gillis,	ditto
John McKennon,	ditto	John Gillis,	ditto
John Gillis,	ditto	John McFarlen,	ditto
Donald McLellan,	ditto	Roderick McLellan,	ditto
Ranald McLellan,	ditto	Lauchlin McKennon,	ditto
William McDonald,	ditto	Donald McLellan,	ditto
John McDonald,	ditto	Donald Mathewson,	ditto
Allen McLean,	ditto	Kenneth McKenzie,	ditto
Donald McEachan,	ditto	Lauchlin Jameson,	ditto
Angus Gillis, (partly surveyed,)	ditto	Duncan Campbell,	ditto
Donald Gillis,	ditto	Thomas Campbell,	ditto
Angus McLellan,	ditto	Malcolm McPhail, road from Lake Ainslie to Middle River.	
Ranald McLellan,	ditto	John McLean,	ditto
Donald McLellan,	ditto	Donald McLellan,	ditto
Angus McCarter,	ditto	Hugh Gillis,	ditto
Alexander McNeil,	ditto	John McLeod,	ditto
John McDonald,	ditto	George McLeod,	ditto
Hugh McIsaac,	ditto	Archy Gillis, (no survey,)	ditto
Neil McQuarry,	ditto	John Gillis,	ditto
Hector McKay,	ditto	Allan McLean,	ditto
Neil McKay,	ditto	Angus Campbell,	ditto
Lauchlin Jamison, between the southwest and the north east branches of Margaree.		John McKay,	ditto
		Donald McKay,	ditto
Kenneth McKenzie,	ditto	John McDonald,	ditto
Donald Mathewson,	ditto	Donald McQuarry,	ditto
Hugh McLean,	ditto	Neil McQuarry,	ditto
		William McGregor, (no survey,)	ditto
		George McGregor,	ditto

<i>Names of squatters.</i>	<i>Districts, &c.</i>	<i>Names of squatters.</i>	<i>Districts, &c.</i>
Angus Gillis, road from	Lake Ainslie to Middle River.	Neil McInnis, fourth range in the rear of	Big Judique.
John Jameson,	ditto	Alex. McDonald,	ditto
Allan McInnis,	ditto	Stephen O. Henly,	ditto
James McInnis,	ditto	John Chisholm,	ditto
Duncan McInnis,	ditto	John McDonald, (not surveyed,)	ditto
Allan McKenzie, between the N.E. Margaree and Big Pond.	ditto	Rory McDonald,	ditto
Rory Cammeron,	ditto	Donald McIsaac,	ditto
Alexander Cammeron,	ditto	William Chisholm,	Fifth range.
Alex. McDonald, (no survey,)	ditto	Duncan McDonald,	ditto
Alex. McKennon,	ditto	Faraghar McDonald,	ditto
Dugald McFarlen,	ditto	Rory Chisholm,	ditto
Andrew Dunn, Big Brook, between N. E. Margaree & county line, towards Baddeck.	ditto	Donald McEachan,	ditto
Patrick Oats,	ditto	Hugh McDonald, (not surveyed,)	ditto
James Thumpkin,	ditto	James McDonald,	ditto
John Cody,	ditto	Alex. McDougald, rear of Long Point, third range.	ditto
Michael Nowlen,	ditto	Rory McNeal,	ditto
Matthew Nowlen,	ditto	Hugh McDougald,	ditto
Patrick Cady,	ditto	John McInnis, (not surveyed,)	ditto
Michael Dunn,	ditto	John McDougald,	ditto
John Dunoff,	ditto	John McInnis,	ditto
John Nowlen, (no survey,)	ditto	John McQuarry, rear of Plaister Cove, Strait of Canso,	ditto
John Sutherland,	ditto	Lauchlin McQuarry,	ditto
John Dunn,	ditto	Allan McKennon,	ditto
Barkley Sutherland,	ditto	Lauchlin McKaskel,	ditto
John Murphy,	ditto	Donald McQuarry, (not surveyed,)	ditto
Morris Dunn,	ditto	Malcolm Jackson,	ditto
William Carty,	ditto	Charles McDonald,	Third range.
Thomas Roakley,	ditto	Hector McDonald,	ditto
Rory Ryan,	ditto	Allan McDonald, (partly sur- veyed,)	ditto
John Flemming, (no survey,)	ditto	Hector McDonald,	ditto
James Doyle,	ditto	Donald McDonald,	ditto
James Fortune,	ditto	Lauchlin McKennon,	Fourth range.
John Miller,	ditto	Rory McKennon,	ditto
Patrick Connors,	ditto	John McKennon,	ditto
Henry McDonald,	ditto	Donald McQuarry,	ditto
Dennis McGarry,	ditto	Malcolm McQuarry, (not surveyed)	ditto
Donald Sutherland, Big Cove, or Grand Tosh.	ditto	Charles McKennon,	ditto
Samuel Tingley,	ditto	Archibald McIntire,	ditto
John Tingley,	ditto	Robert Johnson,	ditto
John McLean,	ditto	John McDonald,	ditto
Donald McIntosh,	ditto	Alexander McDonald,	Fourth range.
Donald McLean, (not surveyed,)	ditto	John McDonald, (not surveyed,)	ditto
Angus McLean,	ditto	James Johnson,	ditto
Andrew Moore,	ditto	Donald McQuarry,	ditto
John McIntosh,	ditto	Rory McKusler, from the West Bay, north shore of St. George's Channel to basin of River St. Denys.	ditto
George McIntosh,	ditto	John McKusler,	ditto
Donald McDonald, fourth range in the rear of Big Judique.			

<i>Names of squatters.</i>	<i>Districts, &c.</i>	<i>Names of squatters.</i>	<i>Districts, &c.</i>
Archibald Cammeron, from the West Bay, north shore of St. George's channel, to basin of River St. Deny's.		Rory McFadgen, Basin of River St. Deny's.	
		Donald McLean,	ditto
		Rory McLean,	ditto
		Angus McLean,	ditto
Angus McCronder,	ditto	Archibald McLean,	ditto
Alexander McLoud,	ditto	Donald McFadgen,	ditto
Charles McInnis,	ditto	Donald McLeod,	ditto
Ranald McDonald,	ditto	Alexander McGregor,	ditto
Lauchlin Campbell,	ditto	John McLellan,	ditto
Robert Cammeron,	ditto	William McLoud,	River St. Denys.
Kenneth McKenzie,	ditto	William Cumming,	ditto
Widow McGover. The front of these lots has been laid out, but the survey has not been finished.	ditto	Donald Cumming,	ditto
		Norman McKenzie,	ditto
		Hector McFadgen,	ditto
Rory McLeod,	ditto	Rory McLoud, (partly surveyed,)	ditto
Angus McDonald,	ditto	Alexander Cumming,	ditto
Alexander McPhee,	ditto	James Cumming,	ditto
Kenneth McPhee,	ditto	Sarah McKenzie,	ditto
John McKenzie,	ditto	Murloch McLeod, between Big Brook and River St. Denys.	
John McKaskel,	ditto		
Neil McMillan,	ditto	Donald McLeod,	ditto
George McKenzie,	ditto	John McIntosh,	ditto
Hugh Calder,	ditto	Donald McLeod,	ditto
John Campbell,	ditto	Norman McIntosh, (no survey)	ditto
Archibald McLean,	ditto	Widow McLean,	ditto
Alexander McGregor,	ditto	Neil McCoush,	ditto
Rory Martin,	ditto	John Kennedy,	ditto
Donald McKenzie,	ditto	Alexander McLellan,	ditto
John McDonald,	ditto	Duncan McLennan,	ditto
Rory McKennon,	ditto	Neil McLennan, (not surveyed)	ditto
Neil McDonald,	ditto	Alexander Henderson,	ditto
Duncan McKennon,	ditto	Alexander McKaskel,	ditto
Alexander McKenzie,	ditto	William McIntosh,	ditto
Alexander McDonald, Basin of River St. Deny's.		John McIntosh,	ditto
		Kenneth McIntosh,	ditto
Lauchlin McDonald,	ditto	Archibald Kennedy,	ditto
Hector McLean,	ditto	Alexander Kennedy,	ditto
Donald McLean,	ditto	Alexander McLaughlin,	ditto
Allan McLean,	ditto	Angus McKennon,	ditto
Widow McLean,	ditto	Duncan McLennan, between River Inhabitants and River St. Denys.	
Alexander McLean,	ditto		
George McKay,	ditto	Alexander McLennan,	ditto
Widow McLean,	ditto	Neil McLennan,	ditto
Rory Cumming. (The fronts of these lots has been nearly all laid out, but the side lines has not been run.)	ditto	Alexander McVarrish,	ditto
		Alexander Henderson,	ditto
Alexander Mathewson,	ditto	John McDonald,	ditto
Neil McLean,	ditto	John McEachan,	ditto
Neil Walker,	ditto	Angus McEachan,	ditto
Charles Fowler,	ditto	John McEachan,	ditto
Alexander Cumming,	ditto	Donald McInnis,	ditto
John McLean,	ditto	John McInnis,	ditto
		Alexander McEachan,	ditto
		Duncan McDonald,	ditto

<i>Names of squatters.</i>	<i>Districts, &c.</i>	<i>Names of squatters.</i>	<i>Districts, &c.</i>
Angus McDonald, between River Inhabitants and River St. Denys.		Alexander Gillis, between River St. Denys and Judique rear.	
Allen McLellan,	ditto	John Gillis,	ditto
John McIsaac,	ditto	Lauchlen McEachen,	ditto
Donald McGilvory,	ditto	James McDonald,	ditto
Archibald McDonald,	ditto	Alexander Chisholm,	ditto
Donald Straghan,	ditto	John McDonald,	ditto
Alexander McDonald,	ditto	Alexander McMaster,	ditto
Alex. Chisholm, between River St. Denys and Whycomagh.		Angus McMaster,	ditto
Archibald McPhail,	ditto	John McLeod,	ditto
Angus McPhail,	ditto	Angus McDonald, (partly surveyed,)	ditto
Allan McDonald,	ditto	John McDonald,	ditto
John McPhail,	ditto	Neil Walker,	ditto
Rory Morrisson,	ditto	John McDonald,	ditto
Angus McPhail,	ditto	Alexander Morrison,	ditto
John McPhail, (partly surveyed,)	ditto	Allen McDonald,	ditto
Malcolm Morrisson,	ditto	John McKennon, both sides of the River Inhabitants.	
Alexander McCoush,	ditto	Alexander McEachan,	ditto
Donald McCoush,	ditto	John McInnis,	ditto
Ranald McPherson,	ditto	John McDonald,	ditto
Archibald McDonald,	ditto	John Cammeron,	ditto
John Morrisson,	ditto	Neil McIntosh,	ditto
Alexander McDonald,	ditto	Neil McCarter,	ditto
Donald McKennon,	ditto	Allen Grant,	ditto
John McMillan, between River St. Denys and Judique rear.		John Cammeron. (These lots is partly surveyed ; some of them have been surveyed round, but cannot be described separately.)	ditto
Ranald McDonald,	ditto	Alexander McDonald,	ditto
Kenneth McKaskel,	ditto	Hugh McEachen,	ditto
Angus McDonald,	ditto	Donald Bohannen,	ditto
John McLoud,	ditto	Alexander McMaster,	ditto
Samuel Cameron,	ditto	Angus McEachan,	ditto
Widow Angus McDougald,	ditto	Archibald McInnis,	ditto
Allen McDonald,	ditto	John Doulen,	ditto
Donald McMillan,	ditto	John McDonald,	ditto
John Morrisson,	ditto	Rory McDonald,	ditto
Donald McDonald,	ditto	Archy McDonald,	ditto
Malcolm McDonald,	ditto	Thomas Lamy,	ditto
John McCloud, (partly surveyed,)	ditto	John McMaster,	ditto
Alexander McDonald,	ditto	Angus McInnis,	ditto
Alexander Cammeron,	ditto	Donald McGregor,	ditto
Angus McLellan,	ditto	Donald McKaskell,	ditto
Donald Gillis,	ditto	John McVegor,	ditto
Ranald McLellan,	ditto	John Cammeron,	ditto
John McLellan,	ditto	John Steel,	ditto
Donald McEachan,	ditto		
Allan Gillis,	ditto		

JOHN MURPHY,
Principal deputy surveyor.

W. A. HENDRY, esquire, deputy comm'r. crown lands.

Antigonishe, county of Sydney, 20th February, 1854.

SIR—

In compliance with your printed letter of the 4th November last, "directing me to furnish, for the information of the lieutenant governor, a report giving a general view of the extent and character of the crown lands in this county," I beg leave to state, that the delay in furnishing this report was occasioned from want of plans to enable me to collect the necessary information; but now give the extent of ungranted lands in the following sections of the county, which is as near as could be laid down without incurring considerable expenses.

Blocks, No. 1—Back lands, Cape George and Arisaig,	3500 acres.
“ 2—Back lands, Upper South River,	2000 “
“ 3—Head of Ohio River,	2000 “
“ 4—Back lands, Ohio, (Cappoach,)	4750 “
	12250 acres.

Probable value of the above lands, which is fit for cultivation.

Of block No. 1—Back lands, Cape George,	1500 acres, at 2s 2½d.,	£164	1	3
“ 2—Back lands, Upper South River,	2000 “ “	218	15	0
“ 3—Head of Ohio River,	1000 “ “	109	7	6
“ 4—(Cappoach,)	4750 “ at 2s.,	475	0	0
	9250 “	£967	3	9
Remainder of land not fit for cultivation; probable value on account of wood:				
Block No. 1,	2000 “ at 1s. 3d.,	125	0	0
“ 3,	1000 “ at 1s.,	50	0	0
	12250 “	£1142	3	9

About 800 acres of the ungranted lands in the back settlement of Cape George and Arisaig is about the probable extent that is capable of profitable cultivation, (200 acres of which is at present applied for.) About 700 acres would probably be purchased for the wood on it, 200 acres of which is at present applied for. This is the extent of the block that would be advisable to have laid out at present into lots of 100 acres each; the remainder, 2000 acres, is swampy and rocky, and unfit for profitable cultivation, but is covered with a forest of fir, hemlock, and hard wood, which will, in course of time, become valuable for ship building, &c.

Block No. 2.—About 1000 acres of this block is fit for profitable cultivation, and the remainder being well wooded, is valuable for fencing, &c.; and it might be advisable to have it laid out into lots of from 100 to 200 acres.

Block No. 3.—1000 acres of this land is of a second quality, but if divided into lots of 100 acres each, would probably be soon purchased. (One Thomas Gary resided on 600 acres of it, the extreme lines of which were ran by Alexander Thompson.) The remainder is swampy, poor land, not fit for cultivation.

Block No. 4, 4750 acres—is very dry land, and although all occupied, is of a poor quality for cultivation. The lots have been laid out some years since, as I am informed, and is now occupied and improved upon by the following persons:

Patrick Callahan,	100 acres.	Alexander McDonald,	100 acres.
Widow McGillvray,	100 “	Angus Gillis,	150 “
Allan McKay,	150 “	Alexander McDonald (Red),	200 “
Charles McDonald,	100 “	Donald McPherson,	100 “
Allan McDonald,	200 “	Allan McDonald, (Big),	200 “
		Widow	

Widow McKinnon,	200 acres.	M. Harney,	200 acres.
Hugh McInnis,	200 "	Laughlan McLean,	200 "
John McDonald,	200 "	Donald McDonald,	200 "
Alex. McInnis, (Asbent)	200 "	John McMillan,	200 "
Angus McDonald,	150 "	Angus McLean,	200 "
Donald McDonald,	200 "	James McDonald,	150 "
M. Drochan,	200 "	Archibald McIsaac,	200 "
John McEachran,	200 "	Duncan McLean,	200 "
Alexander McDonald,	150 "		

The lines of many of the above lots have become obliterated, and I can find no plan of survey of these lots. The persons settled on this block are chiefly poor, and not able to take out grants at the present price; and I would conceive it advisable for the government to reduce the price of the land in this block to six pounds five shillings, to all who would take out grants of the lands on which they reside.

Persons occupying land at back settlement, Cape George:

Angus McDonald, Alexander's son, 100 to 150 acres; Angus McInnis, 100 acres; Colin McInnis, 100 acres; Hugh Daly, extent not known. Three or four persons names not yet known.

Block No. 2.—George Brennan, esquire, about 600 acres; Patrick McGuire, 300 acres; David Foley, 100 acres; John Gracy, 100 acres. These lots have been but partially surveyed.

Although it would not be advisable to lay out the inferior portions of the foregoing blocks into lots, as there would be but little prospect of such land being purchased, yet it might be well to have the extreme lines surveyed if it would prevent the lands of being plundered of the wood.

I am, sir,

Your obedient servant,

HUGH R. MCKENZIE,

Principal deputy surveyor.

W. A. HENDRY, esquire, deputy comm'r. crown lands.

Richmond county, 25th February, 1854.

SIR—

Being unable, from the reasons stated to you last week, to furnish a complete report of the county of Richmond, I consider that in the meantime it will be necessary for me to send the following abstract for your information.

The ungranted lands in the county, (not including Isle Madame, for which there has been no plan sent,) amounts to 180,000 acres, of which one-half, or 90,000, may be classed No. 1, and about one-fourth, or 45,000 acres, classed No. 2, and the remaining one-fourth, or 45,000, classed No. 3 or barren,—the whole at an average price of 2s. 6d. per acre, amounting to £26,666 13s. 0d.

THOMAS CRUMLEY,

Principal deputy surveyor.

W. A. HENDRY, esquire, deputy comm'r. crown lands.