

ton in 1850, was 508, of 48,661 tons; clearing outward, 505, of 36,924 tons. Coal raised at the Sydney mines in 1851, 53,000 chaldrons. Total value of imports for 1850, £27,495; of exports, £67,802. To illustrate, however, the inadequacy of these official returns, we may add that where the total quantity of the item of mackerel cured in the island, was returned in 1848, as 14,050 barrels, it was calculated that during one of the years immediately following, 100,000 barrels were cured at the single port of Cheticamp.

The material resources of Cape Breton are still but very little developed. The island is capable of supporting a population of two or three hundred thousand, instead of about a quarter of that number; and its mines, fisheries and forests, would furnish wealth infinitely greater than has yet been gathered from them.

Although exceedingly brief, the late visit of the Prince of Wales to this portion of his future colonial dominions should not be omitted. It was found necessary to touch at Sydney for the purpose of coal-ing, on the passage from Newfoundland to Halifax. The Prince took advantage of the delay to land and examine the country. He was received by a company of volunteers summoned together in haste, and by the inhabitants, who testified much delight at the visit. The Prince visited an encampment of Micmac Indians near the town, inspected their tents and household arrangements with much curiosity, and purchased some of their little wares. The visit was of course short and informal, not permitting extensive demonstrations nor great crowds; but was very gratifying to the loyal inhabitants of Sydney.