

neglected, while we regard with care our distant fisheries?—Why is no attention paid to those at home, particularly, on the north coasts of Scotland, where the seas swarm with fish of a superior quality to any in America, not excepting those caught on the banks of Newfoundland? The American striped bass and sheep's head however, are equal, if not superior to any fish caught on the coast of Great Britain or Ireland. The eels and haddock very good, smelts much larger with less flavor, herring and mackarel nearly the same, trout and salmon much inferior, cod, even those caught on the banks are not so firm and well flavored as our home fish, which are on many parts of the coasts of Great Britain, in as great abundance as upon the banks of Newfoundland.

Our transatlantic fisheries nevertheless, are of great importance, and merit every encouragement. The establishment at Newfoundland is extremely valuable, on account of the money the fisheries bring into the country, while it proves a nursery for a numerous body of sailors at call and within our reach, when the emergencies of the state require their aid. They return to England every fall, and go out time enough in the spring to begin to fish, two such voyages will make a tolerable sailor. Our other possessions on the continent of America, and islands adjoining, appear to me brittle and unsubstantial, not beneficial, but very injurious and unnecessary for carrying on the fisheries. While we have Newfoundland, which is a station of some advantage to Great Britain, they add nothing to the strength of the mother country. Every man becoming a settler in the States, or in our own settlements in America, is lost to Great Britain, and for the most part to himself also; and experience will prove that our new settlements will never shoot up. If our transatlantic possessions were inhabited by sober industrious people, they are too far removed from the centre of power, ever to become advantageous to the mother

country, their attachments do not reach to so great a distance. They look to England only by the advantages they derive from it. What they do in clearing land, is very trifling, three hundred acres have not been cleared upon the Island of Cape Breton, since its first establishment, under Governor Des Barres; and the greater part of what has been cleared, is done either at his own expense, or that of government. To clear lands and cut out roads, appears to me rather injurious and impolitic, than beneficial to England, by drawing the attention of our enemies in time of war, and enabling them to remain longer in possession, if by surprise it should fall into their hands. To France, Holland or America, any of our new settlements would prove valuable acquisitions—to us, while we retain Newfoundland, they are but burthensome.

COLONIZATION, &c. &c.

“The Inhabitants of the north of Scotland can live as hardy, endure as much fatigue, and are as capable of catching the fire of emulation, as any people on either side the Atlantic.—By affording encouragement to our fisheries at home, a hardy, numerous, enterprising and warlike race of men would be raised, ready at hand, to serve his Majesty on any sudden emergency. Large tracts of waste land would in consequence be cultivated and improved, and the home fisheries would prove a fund of national wealth, and be the means of introducing industry, where sloth and laziness now prevail.—Industry has its beginning, the difficulty lies in the commencement, when once it is set a going, the progress is rapid—one catches the fire of emulation from another, the nursing hand of the state is required at first, but soon ceases to be required. When one person by industry lives comfortably, enjoys the necessities and conveniences of life, and appears at public places, and upon every occasion better clothed than his neighbours, with money at all times