

nent fences by planting quicksets; other plants, the spruce, fir, &c. have been tried; the latter afford shelter as well as bounds. The hawthorn grows very kindly and rapidly. Live fences might be made of beech, or white maple; the latter is destroyed with difficulty.

Dry goods, or British merchandise and manufactures, bore very high prices some few years since. At the present time they may be obtained very reasonable in Charlotte-Town for prompt cash payment. In many country places great prices are still charged; but should a fishery be established, trade extended, or the land better cultivated and its surplus produce sent to a cash market, either of which would introduce money into the Colony, goods will be sold still lower; and should all these branches of national industry and national wealth prosper—and prosper they must; I had almost said, with my Uncle Toby, prosper they shall—then some of the superabundant capital of Britain will no doubt find profitable employment here; and what ardent and enthusiastic mind will then fix the limits of the advancement of the Colony? The Island Prince Edward has long since been described as the Garden of Canada. It has lately been designated the Sicily of North America. In some future period it may become the emporium of an extensive commerce. At present there are a great number of vessels, from 60 to 100 tons and upwards, built in the Colony, every season, and sold in Newfoundland for the seal fishery.

There are no manufactures carried on in the Colony, except domestic ones for the use of the farmer's family. The settlers generally make of their wool a very useful cloth, called homespun, worth from 4s. 6d. to 5s. per yard, which serves the men for jackets and trowsers, whilst a finer