

and Ireland, who are only employed in the fisheries during the summer months, and return to Europe in the fall,) produces no corn or cattle, nor any other production but a few potatoes, carrots, and other vegetables.

Bread, flour, beef, pork, and peas, are carried there from England and Ireland; and, in some years, when these articles are scarce from accident or short importation, permission is given to import from the United States. All these articles may be raised at a cheaper rate by far at PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, and transported there at a much less expense, the distance from *Newfoundland* being not more than three or four days' sail. There is now scarce a single district in the island without a grist mill; the farmers are never at a loss to sell their corn, and by a little more industry on the part of the inhabitants, flour and biscuit for the supply of *Newfoundland* will soon be an article of export as well as beef and pork, live cattle, turnips, and potatoes; a considerable quantity of the last three articles are annually sent to *Newfoundland*, and in a short time a trade will be opened from this colony to the British West India Islands, who are in want of all kinds of produce which this island is calculated to produce for their supply. What more can an industrious man require than fertile lands, situated in the vicinity of trade and navigation, at a rent little more than nominal, free from taxes, and a healthy climate.

The best criterion of the latter is the large families of children who grow up healthy and strong, and at a very early age are an assistance instead of burthen to their parents. It is a very common thing to see families of ten and twelve children, and grandsires, many near one hundred years old, and some exceeding it, stout and healthy.

Yet I have heard some complain of the high rent, but it has been such as have occupied their farms ten or twenty years, many of whom have not in cultivation more than five or six acres, spending but a small portion of their time in labour, and the remainder in idleness, if not profligacy.

Let me advise the emigrant to be cautious, and not for the sake of what is called cheap land, to settle himself in a situation at a distance from the place calculated for trade, the difference between a shilling per acre and two shillings should not be regarded in comparison with a more eligible station, where he is to spend his life, and his posterity perhaps after him. The neighbourhood of the fisheries is most desirable, as it not only affords immediate sustenance for a new comer, but as population increases, will be the means of extensive commerce, and the consumption of the produce of the farms; a striking proof of the situation of this island being one of the best stations for the fishing is, that it not unfrequently happens that forty or fifty schooners, which come all the way from the UNITED STATES, are seen at anchor fishing off HOLLAND HARBOUR and the north part of the island.