

death in the errors of life, and bringing upon ourselves destruction with the works of our hands."

Since the foregoing description was published, notwithstanding the circumstances of the late war, which were a great impediment to emigration, yet the natural advantages of Prince Edward Island are such, that by the ordinary increase of population, and some emigration, the number of inhabitants are now supposed to be about twenty thousand.

The low price of Land in new Countries, generally advances in proportion to the demand of an increasing population, especially those Lands situate near navigable Water. The price of Land, Farming Stock, and Provisions is somewhat raised since the publishing of the above account; yet good Land may now be purchased at from fifteen shillings to a guinea per acre, according to its situation; and Farms at no time have been rented at lower than one shilling, nor higher than two shillings, sterling, per acre. Some proprietors now let their Land in its natural state, the first year at three pence per acre, and to raise three pence per acre annually, till it comes to eighteen pence, sterling, per acre, and so to remain for ever. The current prices for cattle and provisions for the year 1818, may be averaged as follows:—A good serviceable horse for draft or the saddle, about 18l.; a milch cow and calf from 6l. to 8l.; a pair of four-year old oxen, about 16l.; ewes with lambs 25s. pigs, in abundance, in proportion to their size; beef, mutton, and pork, from 4d. to 6d. per lb according to the season of the year, and the demand for home consumption or exportation. Butter, about 1s. per lb.; wheat, about 7s.; barley 4s.; oats 2s. 6d.; and potatoes 1s. 8d. per Winchester bushel. The Trade of the Island has also much increased. From forty to fifty sail of shipping have been annually loaded with timber for Great Britain these some years past; and there has likewise been a considerable export of cattle, sheep, lumber, grain, and potatoes, to the neighbouring Colonies of Nova Scotia and Newfoundland, and some to the West Indies, in vessels built and owned by persons on the Island. This occasions a considerable demand and employment for industrious labourers, both in farming, and loading the Timber Ships, &c. and more especially for those who can use the axe—an art which is very soon acquired.

There have also some Fisheries been established, for which business this Island is peculiarly adapted.

Since the increase of Population, several Dissenting Ministers have come to reside on the Island, and Meeting Houses have been built for their accommodation, which are numerously attended. Those of the Established Church, Dissenters, and Roman Catholics, appear to live in good neighbourhood, in being ready to render mutual assistance to each other.

F I N I S.