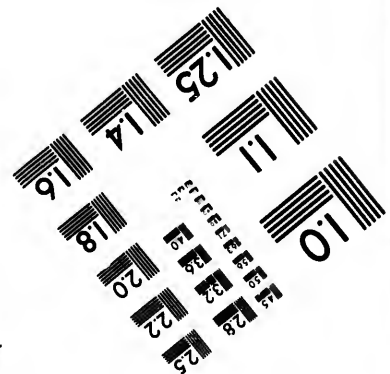
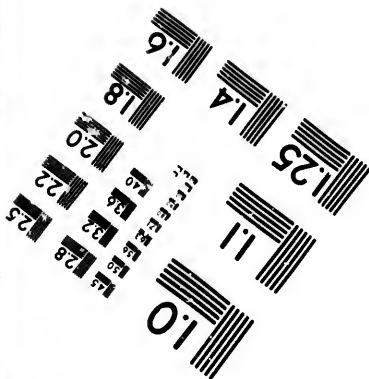
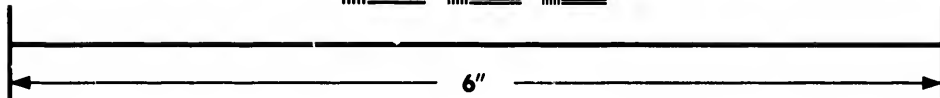
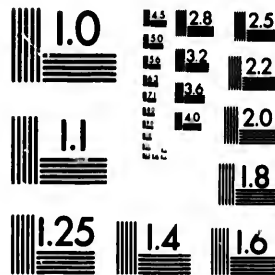


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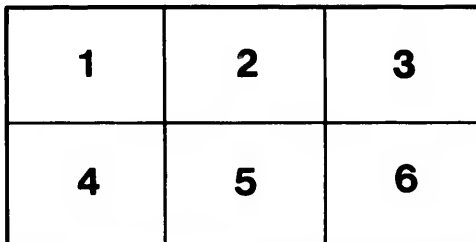
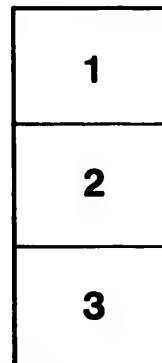
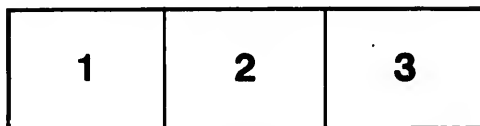
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GUIDE

TO

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND,

FORMERLY

SAINT JOHN'S,

IN THE

GULPH OF ST. LAWRENCE,

NORTH AMERICA.

LIVERPOOL:

PRINTED BY G. F. HARRIS,

FOR WOODWARD AND ALDERSON, BOOKSELLERS,
CASTLE-STREET.

1858.

A TRIP

GUIDE

TO

THE ISLANDS OF THE WEST INDIES

AND

THE CONTINENT OF NORTH AMERICA

IN THE

MONTHS OF JANUARY AND FEBRUARY

BY

W. H. B. HARRIS

PRINTED BY G. B. HARRIS

110 N. BROADWAY, NEW YORK

1880

NEW YORK

1880

PREFACE.

SEVERAL years have past since a number of adventurers contrived to become proprietors of some lands in Prince Edward Island; and with a view to sell those lands, they undertook to print a description of the place. From that time to the present, various land jobbers have occasionally followed their example; printing being a cheap, an expeditious, and, too frequently, a sure method of practising on the unwary. A lie without any foundation is seldom dangerous—for instance, if it were said that there was a flourishing Island, where, in fact, there was no Island, in the middle of the Atlantic Ocean, the assertion would be discredited, and no injury would be done; but to say that an Island, absolutely subsisting, is possessed of properties vastly superior to what it really enjoys, and thereby induce an uninformed man to venture his all upon false grounds, is coming within the pale of the Church's malediction, "Cursed be he that leadeth the blind out of his way." These falsehoods, tissued upon the ground-work of truth, have ruined some persons, and materially injured others. The Editor has seen, with indignation and with pity, the

disappointment of emigrants on their first landing in Prince Edward Island, under those wrong ideas; entirely unfitted for the Country; bringing articles which would not be wanted for twenty years to come, and omitting almost every thing absolutely necessary. He has seen establishments landed for the most improved and refined agriculture, when there was not a good farmer on the Island; splendid curricles and wheeled carriages, when there was but one road, and that a short one, sufficient for a small cart; illumination lamps, when there was scarcely a window sufficiently large to hold a dozen; and opera hats, when the hall doors would hardly admit them on the wearer's head. Poor people have been told of spontaneous crops in the wilderness; and cleared land in places where they could hardly find their way twenty yards straight forward.

To establish a faithful guide for a steady-minded emigrant, who may not have access to a disinterested or informed person, and to rescue the public character of Prince Edward Island from the obloquy it has sustained by those shameful puffs, is the object of the following compilation.

A few pages will contain all the information absolutely requisite respecting the Colony: the Editor has avoided plagiarism, or high-flown descriptions of an oak tree, or a wild gooseberry

bush,—rather wishing to render his work useful and cheap, than voluminous and expensive : it carries one novelty with it, which is, that it will be read, and credited, at *Prince Edward Island*.

Nor is this description uninteresting to Proprietors of land in the Colony : particular pains have been taken to represent the Editor as their enemy. To an honorable proprietor he will cheerfully lend his exertions ; to a ravenous, tricking land jobber, he will be ever an opponent : he does not conceive any man to be worthy of support who endeavors to cheat either Government or the Public ; yet such *Creatures* have misled, and absolutely made *instruments*, of Gentlemen proprietors. If the heirs of the grantees shall ever be ruled by those narrow-minded men, then their acts will be mean, short-sighted, and unworthy of themselves ; unworthy of the confidence bestowed on their ancestors by the crown, and which many original settlers reposed in them, when they first went into the woods, under the promise that they should soon have neighbours, which would make their farms valuable. But if the respectable proprietors will think for themselves, and act with system ; if they will throw open their lands to *shoals* of persons now meditating to go to the States of America, not only from the United Kingdom, but from different conquered countries under foreign tyranny ; in short, if they will act with unanimity, and even

with *moderate* liberality, by voluntarily giving up a part of their property in order to promote settlement in the Colony, and by assisting the operation of the present inhabitants,—they will soon find that the war is not an obstacle to prevent their estates from becoming almost immediately of very great value. A measure somewhat similar to this was once proposed, and most infamously perverted: it had nevertheless some success, though not all that was expected; but we cannot argue from the abuse.

Let a liberal proprietor compare this system with what has been practised; parrying the orders of Government; watching each others motions, expecting, in vain, some active characters to step forward, by whose exertions the idler might profit. Combating the encroaching ability and remonstrances of the Islanders, and letting immense tracts of land lie idle until the population of the Colony should, without further assistance, extend to seventeen times its present amount, the lots in the mean time being liable to forfeiture, surely the choice is too evident to admit of argument.

The Proprietors will find something new here; and the Editor hopes they will make the best use of their information.

GUIDE

TO

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, NORTH AMERICA.

THE North Cape of this Island is situated in latitude 47° $2'$ North, and longitude 63° $49'$ west. The extreme opposite Cape is in latitude 46° longitude 62° $13'$. The Island is formed like a crescent, or half moon—the distance from the North Cape to the East Point, being the extremities on the north side, is about 40 leagues, in a right line, or 60 leagues measured along shore. Its breadth is very unequal, as it is indented with bays on the north and south side: in some places it is forty miles wide,—in other places, the distance between the salt water on the north and south side is less than two miles. The distance from Tatmagouche, in Nova Scotia, (86 miles from Halifax,) to Charlotte Town, in Prince Edward Island, is eight leagues; from Cape Torment, in Nova Scotia, to Cape Traverse, on the Island, is three leagues,—and the West Point of the Island is less than five leagues distant from Richibucto, in New Brunswick. The general passage from this Island to Liverpool is about 90

days, (it has been made in nearly half the time); to the West Indies 20 days; to Halifax, Newfoundland, or Canada, less than a week. Three Rivers and Charlotte Town, on the south side of the Island, are harbours for first-rate ships of war; Murray Harbour and Bedeque, on the south side of the Island, with Richmond Bay and Holland Bay, on the north side, are good harbours for large merchant ships; Grenville Bay, on the north side, and Brokelby, (or Crappo,) on the south side, are harbours for vessels of 200 or 250 tons. And there are various harbours for coasters, viz. Orwell and Egmont Bays, on the south side; Fortune Bay, on the east; and Rustico, Tracadie, and St. Peter's, on the north side. The Island is in general level, with some gentle acclivities. It is very extraordinary that, while it is situated contiguous to Nova Scotia, it should at the same time differ with that country, diametrically, in many of its natural qualities. Nova Scotia, particularly near the shore, has a rocky, wet surface—producing very little grain, and extremely subject to fog. Prince Edward Island is a light, dry soil, with scarcely a stone to be seen, producing excellent grain, with very little trouble; and there a fog is unknown. All fruits and vegetables, common in England, thrive equally well in this Colony, and wild fruits grow in abundance. The timber is principally pine, and various kinds of fir; maple, (a very beautiful wood for furniture, and which also yields a considerable quantity of sugar,) black birch, (also very good for furniture and ship building,) oak, ash, elm, beech, juniper, cedar, &c. The harbors and coasts abound with fish. Immense numbers of fishermen come every summer from the United States of America, and fish at the North Cape and East Point, frequently at the distance of 1000 miles from their own ports. Cod and herring are the prin-

cipal fish that are caught for the table; the former off shore, the latter in harbor: and the herring of this Island, from their peculiar delicacy, are calculated for the West India market, whereas the herring of Nova-Scotia are too rank to preserve during the passage to a hot country. There are several other fish, which are caught in the bays and harbors; salmon trout, probably the finest in the world, elwives, sturgeon, salmon, mackarel, soals, bass, &c. Shell fish, such as lobsters and oysters, are exceedingly plenty, and of a very fine quality. The seal fishery is very productive. Small schooners, going out at the opening of the spring, have frequently, in three weeks' time, brought in each 700 seals. Wild fowl swarm here, and game is in great plenty. The wild goose, barnacle, (or brant,) and duck, have a particularly nice flavor. The snow bird is not inferior to the ortolon. Partridges are excellent, and run almost tame in the woods. The rabbit, or rather hare, of this Island, is much admired by epicures.

Rivers, streams, and springs are remarkably fine, and in great abundance throughout the Colony, which promote comfort, and assist navigation.

Probably there is not any place that can boast a purer climate than Prince Edward Island. Among eight thousand inhabitants, which it contains, there has never been an epidemic distemper. Sickness is considered very extraordinary, and there is but one medical practitioner on the Island. The summer is hotter than in England; the winter much colder, by the thermometer, yet always attended with an azure sky, and a serene purity of atmosphere, that braces the human constitution, and renders the cold much less unpleasant and

injurious than the heavy, chilling, damps of England. There are not any violent storms or hurricanes. The winter's length is uncertain, generally from the latter end of December to the beginning of April: it begins with deep snows and severe frosts. The harbors freeze up, and all communication with the Continent ceases, except by an express boat, constructed to go on either ice or water, and in which two persons take the mail in winter. Not only in this Colony, but throughout Nova Scotia and North America, the winters have been much warmer within the last fifteen or twenty years, and are still becoming more temperate, owing, it is supposed, to the quantity of wood cleared away.

Of the present inhabitants of this Colony, about 4000 are natives; the rest are emigrants, principally from Scotland; but there are numbers from England, Ireland, and America.

About 1000 inhabitants are of the original Acadian French; and there are a few Indians, (quiet useful characters.) The people are long lived, active, and athletic; friendly, hospitable, and honest. One capital punishment only has taken place during the last twenty years.

The Islanders reside in wooden houses, built in general with very great dispatch, but very little system. When a stranger first settles on his land, his nearest neighbours, as the first act of friendship, come to build his house, and frequently bring their provisions with them: they cut down trees, and carry or haul the logs (or trunk) to the scite of the house: the dimensions are described by four of those logs, laid on the ground, let into each other by notches, near the end; and the walls are formed by other logs, laid on those, in like

manner. The roof is covered with boards, and sometimes rhinds of trees. The chimney, above the fire place, is composed of clay, worked up with straw, and stuck into a kind of wooden frame, with light cross bars, resembling ladders put together. The hole from whence the clay is dug, forms the cellar. The walls of the house are dubbed, inside and out, either with an axe or an adze; the interstices are stopped with moss or clay, and spaces are cut out for the doors and windows.

Twenty men will cut down a sufficient number of trees, and build a small house in one day: this house lasts its proprietor until he can clear land and afford to build a better one, which is made of framed work, filled in with clay, and weather-boarded; the foundation and chimnies built of stone. But this kind of dwellings will soon give place to brick houses, which can be built for less money, as experience proves. The settler begins to clear his land by cutting down the trees, and setting fire to them, piling the wood to make it burn better; the roots remain in the ground, but they are so destroyed by fire that they will rot, and can be pulled out in a few years, by a team of oxen, with a chain. In the mean time he hoes the land between them, or sometimes uses a one-handed plough.

Wheat, sown in this rough way, will frequently produce three or four and twenty bushels, for one sowed. A Winchester bushel of merchantable wheat should weigh sixty pounds. The usual time of sowing is about the middle of May, and reaping generally begins about the middle of August: marsh hay is in great plenty, and is a material assistance to new settlers. Carts are used in summer; sleighs with shod runners (a very easy and excellent conveyance) are used in winter.

The Inhabitants are unacquainted with luxury, yet they enjoy peace and comfort. Some are rich, and there are not any mendicants, three or four people only receiving alms. Land has lately risen very much in price; wilderness land is from ten to twenty shillings per acre; cleared land more than double that amount. The usual rents of the Island are about one shilling per acre. It may not be improper to mention the retail price of sundry articles in June, 1807.—Wheat 6s. per bushel. Barley 4s. Oats 2s. 6d. Beef 3½d. per pound. Pork £4 10s. per barrel. A Sheep, weighing about 50lb. 19s. A pair of young working Oxen, weighing each about 6 cwt. £18. A milch Cow, weighing about 4 cwt. and Calf, £6 5s. An Ox Hide 10s. 6d. Fowls 1s. each. Eggs 9d. per dozen. Butter 1s. per pound.—Cheese 8d. per pound. Turkeys 6s. each. Geese 3s. 6d. Wild Geese 2s. Barnacle and Wild Duck 1s. 3d. Partridges and Rabbits 6d. Herrings 20s. per barrel, (they could be caught in large quantities, and sold for half that sum). Cod, dry, 15s. per hundred. Trout 2s. per dozen. A Bass 6d. A Lobster 1d. A bushel of Oysters 1s. The above sums are given in the currency of the Island, which is found, by adding one-ninth part to sterling money: for instance, a guinea passes for £1 3s. 4d.

Horses are in general small, but exceedingly hardy and useful: a good figure of a horse, six years old and fourteen hands high, may be had for fourteen guineas; they require little or no care, and work well at 20 years of age.

Pine Timber, delivered, 15s. per ton of 40 feet. Hard Wood, such as Oak, Birch, &c. 17s. 6d. per ton. Bear Skins, from 15s. to 30s. each. Fox Ditto 7s. Martin

2s. 6d. Rabbit 1d. Beaver and Otter, Patched and Black Foxes, &c. no fixed price. Feathers 1s. 3d. per pound. Wool 2s. per pound. Seal Oil, £20 per ton.—Imported Goods are not so dear as may be supposed; the deduction of the drawback, and other circumstances, are in favor of the Island, notwithstanding the Merchants charge a high advance, on account of the returns being slow; the prices are entirely disproportioned. Salt, which in Liverpool may be had, for exportation, at a few pence per bushel, generally sells in the Island by retail, for 6s. a bushel. Refined Sugar is about 1s. 6d. per pound. Good Souchong Tea 8s. per lb. Molasses 5s. per gallon. Iron 10d. per lb. Steel 1s. 8d. Gun Powder, 4s. and Shot 8d. per lb. Tobaceo 2s. per lb. Woollen and Linen Cloths about 30 per cent. on the British retail price. Hats from 6s. to 40s. each. Strong Shoes 11s. per pair. Madeira, per gallon, by retail, 16s. Port 12s. Jamaica Rum 10s. Porter 1s. per quart, or 16d. per bottle. Imported Bricks are 45s. per thousand, (equally good could be made on the Island for 20s.) Lime, made of Oyster Shells, is 3s. 6d. per barrel; it could be made for 2s. or, if made of Lime Stone, probably for 1s. Window Glass, 8 by 10 inches square, 1s. per square. Putty 14d. per lb. A good Axe costs 12s. 6d. A Hoe 5s. Ox Chains about 14d. per lb. Ploughshare Moulds, about 6s. A set of Horse Shoes, put on, 7s. 6d.

The average price of labour is 4s. per day: in harvest it is 5s.: in winter 3s. If the employer finds victuals, he deducts from 15d. to 18d. per diem. Masons have generally 6s. per day and their board: Carpenters 5s.

There is but one Town in the Island, viz. Charlotte Town, the seat of Government: its situation is naturally beautiful,

and well chosen : at present it contains less than 150 Houses, small and wretchedly built; but some of the Streets are well laid out, and last year made a rapid improvement in the appearance of the houses, which is expected to continue with increased proportion. This Town, with the Royalty annexed, was intended by Government to have been granted to different individuals, in small lots; but the intention was frustrated; for the lots were jobbed, and monopolized, by persons who sell them at a high price. There is a Church, two Forts mounted, Barracks, and a Wharf at this Town. Two other places in the Island were laid out on the same plan, for Towns, and have just met with the same fate, except that there are not any houses or buildings erected at either place.

This Island is governed, under his Majesty, by a Governor, Council, and House of Representatives; the Governor, (stiled his Excellency,) has the same power which the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland had, when that country had a separate Parliament. The Council are similar to the House of Peers, of England; and they also act, in an executive capacity, as the Governor's Privy Council: they are composed of nine resident Gentlemen, chosen by the Governor. The House of Representatives are elected, four members by each County, and two by each Royalty; eighteen altogether in number, as there are three Counties, and a Royalty to each; thus the House of Assembly is formed similar to the British Parliament. The Governor is Chancellor, and holds a Court as such. The powers of the three law Courts of England are united in the Supreme Court, where a Chief Justice and Puisne Judges sit, and try records by Juries; there are also Sessions, Sheriffs, Magistrates, &c. the same as in England.

The Clerical establishment of the Church of England is paid by Government; every other sect supports its own Clergy and place of worship.

There are three Regiments of Militia, one to each County, who do temporary duty; altogether amounting to about 1500 men, and a small detachment of regular troops.

When we see the bleak and humid mountains of Nova Scotia, the barren and rocky coast of Cape Breton and Newfoundland, the unproductive shores of New Brunswick, even the distant and distempered climate of Upper Canada, covered by inhabitants, within a few years past, and one-seventeenth part of Prince Edward Island not yet settled,—it is difficult for strangers to suppose that the place could have possessed all the natural advantages here enumerated, and yet have been neglected for nearly half a century past; Mariners ignorant of its harbours, Geographers unacquainted with its qualities, or its local extent. Some fatal evil must have prevailed, to prevent those qualities from being called into action; qualities which cannot fail, at a period not very far distant, to render this place, in shipping, commerce and agriculture, a Trans-Atlantic England. The history of this Colony will soon explain its misfortunes.

In 1758, it was surrendered by a few Acadian French to the British Forces; and sometime afterwards, a plan was formed by Ministers to divide the Island into 67 lots of 20,000 acres each, and grant those lots to German Officers, who (under the German laws, but subject to the British Government) were to train a feudal military tenantry for his Majesty's service. A change of Ministry changed this plan, except that the proportions of land were adhered to: and

this beautiful Island was, in one day, granted away to 67 proprietors, officers, and various characters, who were considered to have claims on Government for former services.

The grantees agreed to pay a yearly quit rent to the crown, and to settle their lots with inhabitants, at the rate of 100 souls to each lot: not one proprietor, of the sixty seven, complied with these terms; a few settlers have been sent out occasionally; some of the Acadian French, who had been frightened away at the conquest, returned; some Americans found their way to the Island, and various characters from Europe, in general poor and uninformed; the officers of Government were few in number, with inadequate salaries.

From this collection of people, a Council and House of Representatives were chosen, and their conduct was just such as might have been expected; every little public speculation was used; the Colonial Government and the inhabitants were involved in wrangles, while the Island (which by proper management would have amply supplied them all) remained unimproved. A part of the quit rent fund was collected; this money was ordered by the Crown to be laid out in Roads and Public Buildings, but it sunk among the Colonial Officers. The proprietors (with a very few exceptions) declined to pay their quit rents, or send any settlers to their lots, yet they managed to keep his Majesty's Ministers uninformed of these circumstances; for the majority of the House of Representatives, and some of the Council, were tenants or agents of those proprietors; and while the Colony was consigned to total neglect, it was not uncommon to see a flourishing statement of its prosperity sent to Government by the House of Assembly: for instance, it was stated by the Assembly, in 1797, that nearly one-half part of the Island

was then settled, pursuant to the terms of the grants ; the lots were respectively enumerated, and some lots that scarcely contained a single resident person, were stated to have been fully settled ; the people were imbecile and ignorant ; and those statements remained uncontradicted, and accredited by Ministers for many years. At length, however, the natural advantages of Prince Edward Island began to shew themselves thro' clouds of difficulties, which had long enveloped it : the children of those motley settlers grew up ; their ideas expanded, as their situation became more comfortable ; population increased, and a few individuals occasionally came to the Island with superior property and abilities : the then Governor (General Fanning, who had been very fortunate in extensive landed speculations) was induced to call a new Assembly, after the former House had sat nearly fourteen years ; a few respectable characters were returned as members ; some attention was paid to the formation of roads ; the accounts of the Colonial Government were investigated, and a better appropriation of the revenue took place ; statements were sent by the Assembly to his Majesty's Ministers, entirely contradictory to the foregoing statements of 1797, and immediately the proprietors were called on to fulfil the terms of their grants ; this has in some measure roused them. A very large arrear of quit rent has been lately paid by several proprietors, and upwards of three thousand settlers have been sent out, within the last three years, though not at the proprietors' expence, as has been improperly stated. Governor Des Barres (formerly Governor of Cape Breton) has been appointed to succeed General Fanning, in the Government of Prince Edward Island : though at an advanced age, this gentleman has shewn uncommon talents, activity, and perseverance ; the offices of Government have been new modelled, the public accounts thrown open, the laws enforced, without

respect to persons ; public confidence established, roads opened and improved, a Census, and Statistical Survey taken ; the Militia organized ; several extensive commercial establishments have been lately formed. A new Assembly was called in December, 1806, to whom proper and regular statements were forwarded to Government, for the purpose of procuring a considerable supply, and a future annual supply from the quit rents, which at present are undisposed of, and but partially paid, to operate in aid of the Colonial revenue, in forwarding all objects of immediate public utility. A septennial bill, for the limitation of Assemblies, and some other useful acts were passed ; and thus this beautiful Colony, which but a few years ago was sunk or unknown in public estimation, now bids fair to become a source of very considerable supplies to its parent country ; for its situation, with respect to trade, &c. will appear from any map of North America ; and its fertility of soil must be great, as it has not only supported with grain and provisions the vast accession of inhabitants who have arrived within the last three years, but has also, at the same time, supplied Nova Scotia and Newfoundland with very large exports of those articles.

A few years ago, when this Colony was consigned to neglect, several whole townships of 20,000 acres have been sold for less than £30 each. This completely shews how wretchedly narrow and erroneous was the policy of the proprietors at that time. Yet too much of this false economy still subsists amongst them, which, in all likelihood, will occasion some coercive measures on the part of his Majesty's Government, with respect to those proprietors who have not yet contributed to the improvement of the Colony ; but, on the contrary, have withheld from cultivation large tracts of

land, which would long since have become productive, if in the gift of the crown, as in Nova Scotia, or other neighboring Colonies.

To an Englishman's view, all new Countries have their disadvantages. The appearance of woods, which must be cut down, is not calculated to encourage the stranger who is to encounter them, without knowledge as to method, or acquaintance with that necessary qualification—the use of an axe. Mosquitos are a worrying insect to a new settler, until he clears away some of his woods, and opens his land to the welcome breeze. Want of many little luxuries and some conveniences, unfinished roads, remote situation, limited society, cold weather, and the ground covered with snow nearly four months in the year ;—all those objects should be taken into the calculation of any person who deliberates before he quits a certain establishment, and adventures to Prince Edward Island. Too many people come out without these previous considerations: be it observed, however, that either all those objections, or others equally strong, hold good with respect to every place on the continent of America. Perseverance is the grand requisite: that virtue, with moderate health, and common honesty, will infallibly secure success, if we may judge by the characters who have heretofore come forward in the Island. There is an extensive field for the exercise of abilities; but in the general way, very little talent is required. The climate renovates and braces the constitution, and the axe goes chearly when the labourer works upon land which is his own and his posterity's for ever. A growing family are growing treasures. In short, two or three years overcome every thing. Yet without perseverance, an Englishman should stay at home.

But let it not be supposed, that the inhabitants live without relaxation from labor. A tasteful mind, formed for simple pleasures, would not, in this Island, be without its enjoyments. The Officers of Government, the Professional gentlemen of Charlotte Town and their families, together with several persons, natives of the United Kingdom, distributed throughout the Colony, enjoy their little gaities, imitated by their humble neighbors. Summer is not without its parties, by land and water; and the rapidity and ease of winter travelling, promotes many pleasing expeditions. Theatrical amusements, balls and assemblies, pass away long nights; and rounds of neighborly visits shorten and enliven the cold season; but any thing like expensive dissipation is discountenanced, and indeed unknown. The grand gala day of this Island is the second of November, being the birth-day of its Patron Prince, His Royal Highness the Duke of Kent, whose discriminating character, and active attention in favor of the Island, is justly respected by the inhabitants.

There is not any sum paid by the inhabitants of Prince Edward Island as a tax, levy, or duty, except one shilling per gallon duty upon all wines and spirits imported, and a small sum paid by retailers of spirits and tavern keepers, for a yearly license. This has an alluring sound; yet it is attended with one inconvenience—the want of cash in circulation. No bank has as yet been established, and trade is carried on by barter, which renders many shopkeepers necessary, and obliges every person to be, more or less, his own merchant. Such has been the case in all new countries; a short time will put a stop to it; it certainly is a present inconvenience, and such as emigrants should be apprized of.

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Persons residing in the United Kingdom, who wish to emigrate to Prince Edward Island, have various opportunities of finding a passage. If they go in numbers, of course they will charter a ship, take out goods, and send back timber, which can always be purchased at the Island: thus their passage money may be saved, and a handsome profit made by the voyage. Persons wishing to go out singly, may hear of Vessels from Liverpool daily; either direct to Prince Edward Island, or to Halifax, St. John's, New Brunswick, Pictou, or Newfoundland, from whence safe coasters are constantly going to the Island. In like manner Vessels may be generally found going from London; from Waterford, in Ireland; from the different ports of Scotland; from Poole, Newcastle, and various other parts of England, by applying to brokers. The general rate of cabin passage out, is about 20 or 25 guineas, for which the passenger is found with ship's provisions: any exceedings, such as fowls, liquors, &c. he pays for additionally. The Packet sails every month from Falmouth to Halifax, except in November, December, January, and February, when she goes to New York. Her accommodation for passengers is very complete: they are found in wines, &c. and pay 50 guineas each. Or a passage may be had on board American vessels bound to Boston, or some of the Eastern ports of the United States; but freight should not be brought that way, and the passage is at least 600 miles round, besides being disagreeable, on account of the fogs and currents in the bays of Massachusetts and Fundy. There is scarcely an instance of an English vessel having been captured on her way to or from Prince Edward Island, or the adjacent ports. Ships generally stretch off to the north, where it would be unsafe for an enemy to cruize. The Irish Channel is preferable to embark from, inasmuch as it

affords security from capture, and great expedition in a passage. There are many decided advantages in freighting a vessel out from Liverpool: salt, gunpowder, earthen ware, woollen cloths, Manchester goods, iron, hardware, &c. are all to be had there, on the best terms. Salt, bricks, coal, and sundry other articles, can be taken out as ballast, which saves charges. Any of the articles before mentioned, with malt liquor, particularly in bottles, good cheese, Irish linens, teas, slops, blankets, boots and shoes, books and stationary, &c. will generally find a good market, if laid in with judgment, and at wholesale prices. If a stranger can afford to carry out but two or three hundred pounds, and wishes to deal in merchandize, his surest way will be to fetch out cash; and when he has seen the markets at Prince Edward Island, then to buy at Halifax or Newfoundland, which he can do, upon a small scale, frequently as cheap as in England, as there are many sales at auction, prize goods, &c.

There are very few pursuits in life that would not answer well in Prince Edward Island: Church, Law, or Physic, (the latter in moderation); good Schoolmasters, or Clerks; an Instrumental Performer, with humble views, would soon, in success, surpass his expectations. Land Surveyors, Farmers, &c. Saw or Grist Mills, (either could be built for about £200) Brewers, Distillers, Maltsters, Butchers, Bakers, Chandlers, Tanners, (there is but one tanner on the island,) Store-keepers, Tavern-keepers, Millwrights, Ship-builders, Mariners, Fishermen, Carpenters, Smiths, Masons, Coopers, Turners, Shoemakers, Taylors;—a few characters in each of these employments, with an immense number of servants, male and female, would be sure of immediate establishment. Indeed it is much to be lamented that, as yet, no person in Liverpool has com-

C. B. Hope is appointed Commercial Agent to the Island of Prince Edward

menced business as a General Agent, or Broker, for Prince Edward Island, to whom such persons might apply.

Generally speaking, all kinds of work in this Colony are carried on differently from the mode used in England; for which reason it would be advisable for any man of moderate property, intending to embark either as a farmer, workman, &c. to make enquiry from some person actually acquainted with the Island, before he lays out much money in the purchase of gear, tools, or utensils.

Praising and extolling this Island has heretofore been its ruin. The Editor of this little tract writes with impartiality, and without local object. He has had a laborious and extensive practical knowledge of the Colony. He wishes not to undervalue its qualities, but he wishes not to deceive. Prince Edward Island is a country where a man seldom is in distress, and where, with moderate good fortune, he will become rich. The inhabitants are quiet, healthy, loyal, and independent; but luxury, or refinement, is scarcely yet attainable. Simplicity of manners, unexpensive hospitality, and honest industry, are its present leading characteristics.

Whilst these pages were in the press, the following STANZAS, which are highly descriptive, were sent to the editor, by a Gentleman acquainted with the Colony, who had read the manuscript:—

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

SAY, inestimable Truth,
 Only source of pleasure, say,
 How shall age, or where shall youth,
 Find thy bright instructive ray?
 Guiding thro' this mazy life,
 Votaries of simplicity,
 Who despising pride and strife,
 Seek in peace, felicity;

Shun the things we deem the best,
Of fell luxury rear'd;
Man, who stands here to boast,
If to Providence resign'd.

Oh! in thy munificence,
Nature's beautiful charms impart,
Feeding in magnificence,
Over vain, elaborate art.

Shall we in the climes of old,
Seek thy pure, primeval view?
Friendship's flame in fashion cold,
Olimping, catches objects new.

Complex schemes, and deep designs,
Busy, plodding speculation;
Crafty traps, and countertricks,
Of o'er-crowded population;

All with warning seem to say,
Fly, as from the lightning hurl'd;
Westward for direct your way,
To the Trans Atlantic World.

To that quiet, peaceful Isle,
Nature's unobscured abode,
Where contentment, free from guile,
Bends the knee, and praiseth GOD.

There the azure brilliant sky
Mantles o'er the verdant floor;
Fogs, nor poisonous reptiles nigh,
Walk salubrious breeze-borne o'er.

Lightly feels the eddy-war's toil,
Hold his nervous sinews spring;
His reward—a generous soil,
And his landlord—GROVER OUR KING*.

None no traitor's guilty aid
During aims at revolution;
Loyal sons of Britain's land
Prize their matchless CONSTITUTION.

Edward's fair adopted Isle,
Seat of no deep piety;
There Mild Nature, with a smile,
Plac'd her own Society.

* This remark does not hold good exactly—there are many
landholders on the Island.

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