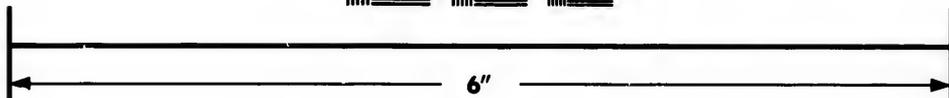
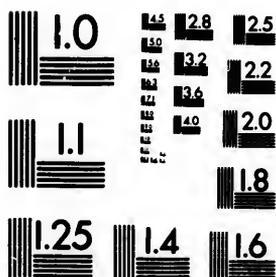


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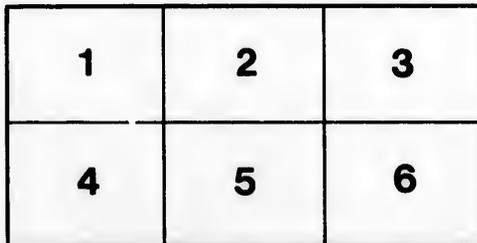
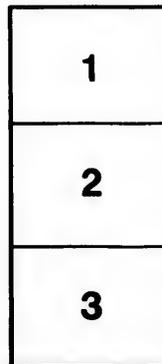
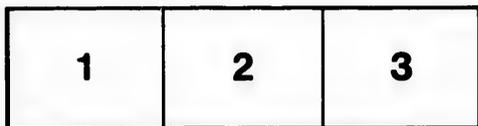
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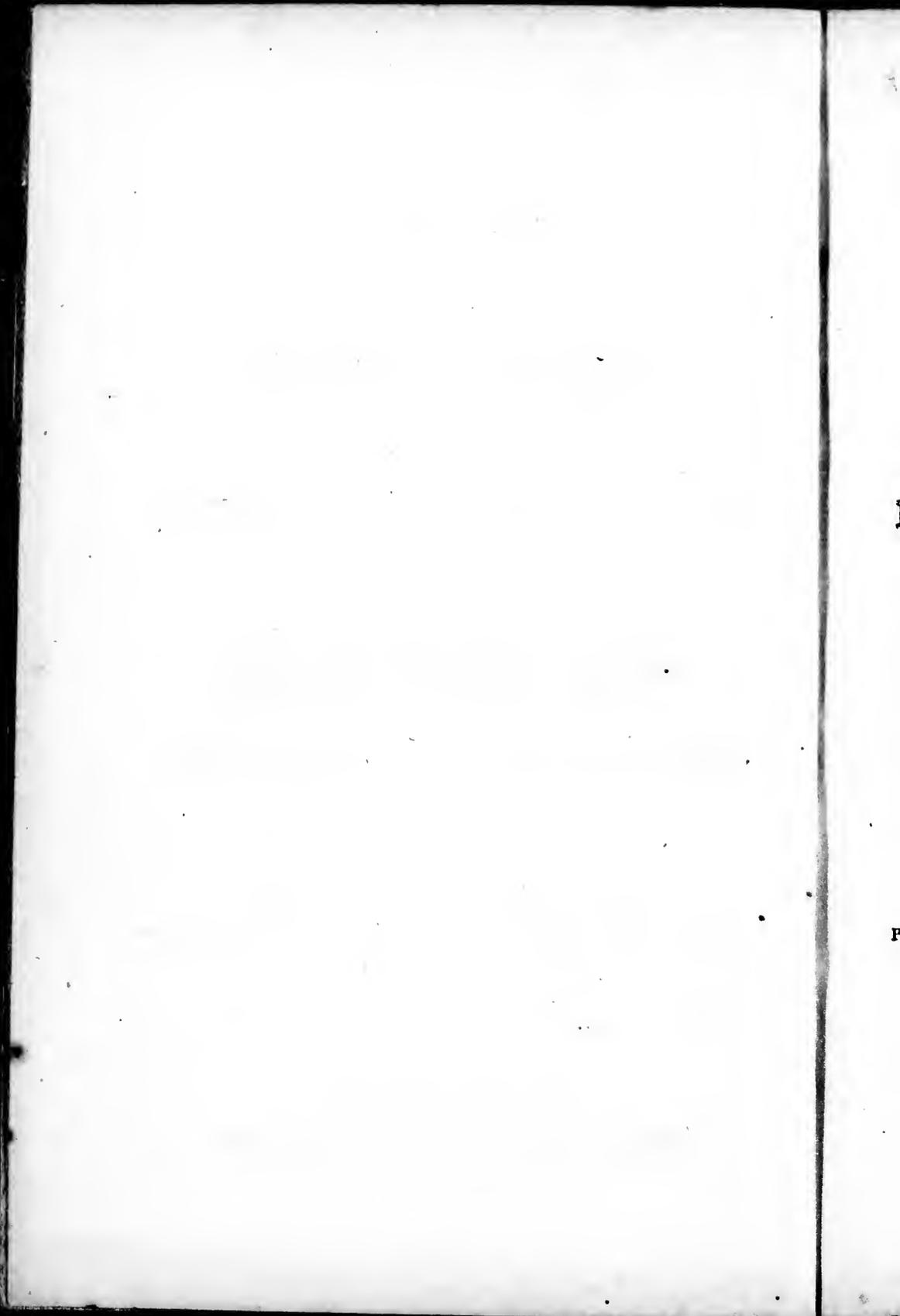
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FOR THE USE OF SCHOOLS, FAMILIES AND EMIGRANTS.

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BY THE REV. GEORGE SUTHERLAND,  
PASTOR OF THE FREE CHURCH, CHARLOTTETOWN, AND MEMBER  
OF THE BOARD OF EDUCATION.

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CHARLOTTETOWN:  
PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY JOHN ROSS,  
1861.

*Prince Edward Island.*

BE IT REMEMBERED, that on this twenty-sixth day of July, A. D. 1861, the Reverend George Sutherland of Charlottetown, in the said Island, has deposited in this Office the title of a Book, the Copyright whereof he claims in the words following: "A Manual of the Geography and Natural and Civil History of Prince Edward Island, for the use of Schools, Families and Emigrants," in conformity with the Act for the protection of Copyright.

WM. H. POPE,

COLONIAL SECRETARY.

## P R E F A C E .

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THIS work is designed mainly for the Public Schools of Prince Edward Island. It will also be found useful in imparting instruction in families. And for persons intending to make Prince Edward Island their home, it will give detailed, accurate, and thoroughly reliable information specially interesting to such. The work was undertaken at the request of the Board of Education. It is to be hoped that the result will justify their choice. There has never been any separate Geography of Prince Edward Island; and any Geographies published in Britain or the neighbouring colonies which have referred to this Island, have been invariably and notoriously inaccurate.

The general facts in the introductory chapter will be found useful. The details in the Geography of the Island are sufficiently ample; no facts of any importance that could illustrate its physical aspects have been omitted.

Natural History is an indispensable accompaniment to Geography. Every effort has been made to condense into the limited space allowed, all that would be considered useful and interesting in such a work, on the Climate, Geology, Botany, and Zoology of the Island. It is hoped that it may point out to some of the Island youth the road to fame in the fields of Natural Science.

Civil History naturally finds a place in connection with Geography and Natural History. The three alone can form a complete description. Nearly one half the book has been devoted to Civil History. Old manuscripts, and reliable records of an early date, have been carefully perused, and many interesting facts recorded which have never before been published. Every feature of the great Land Question is presented, and the whole course of the struggle traced, till it embraces the present award of the Land Commissioners. Cotemporary events in Europe or America are also noticed. The progress of Education is marked, and reliable statistics throughout given. Every prominent Act of the Legislature from the earliest period is specially noted, with the doings of the Government from time to time. Some might have desired the omission of all party conflicts. These conflicts have a moral lesson, and the young should learn that lesson.

A fifth chapter is added, explaining our Government in its Executive, Legislative and Judicial departments; noticing also the different denominations of Christians, with the number of their respective adherents; and giving the general statistics of our Trade, Revenue, Public Debt, and Resources.

Every chapter is divided into numbered paragraphs; the headings distinguished by Antique type; the most important sections in large type; and the whole arrangement is fitted to facilitate the labors of both the scholar and the instructor. The style adopted is concise and sometimes abrupt; the limits and design of the work afforded no space for elegant diction or flowing periods.

My obligations are specially due to W. H. Pope, Esq., Colonial Secretary; to John McNeill, Esq., Clerk of the House of Assembly, and others, for the manuscripts and books cheerfully afforded me at all seasons. In the chapter on Natural History I am under important obligations to

Principal Dawson's work on Nova Scotia; and in that on Civil History I have been materially assisted by Stewart's Account of Prince Edward Island. The latter has been particularly valuable in the early history of the Land Question.

That the work may meet with the harsh censure of some who have no sympathy with the author or his principles he has every reason to believe—that it will be generally acceptable and useful to those for whom it is intended. he has no reason to doubt.

CHARLOTTETOWN, September 1861.

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# GEOGRAPHY AND HISTORY.

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## I.—INTRODUCTORY.

### SECTION 1.—THE EARTH.

1. The **Earth** which we inhabit is one of several large planets or globes which revolve round the Sun. It is distant from the Sun 95 millions of miles. It has two motions, one round its own axis, in 24 hours, constituting a *day*; the other round the Sun in 365 days, constituting a *year*. It is attended by a Moon, whose diameter is 2,153 miles or little more than one fourth of that of the earth; and which revolves round the earth at a distance of 237 thousand miles in  $29\frac{1}{2}$  days, originating the division of time into months.

2. In **Shape**, the Earth is rotund, but flattened, as if by compression, at the poles. In **Size**, it is about 7,912 miles in diameter, and about 24,876 miles in circumference. Hence, its surface will contain about 197 millions of square miles—51 millions of which are occupied by Land; the rest, nearly three-fourths of the whole, by Water.

3. The great divisions of the **Land** are Asia, Europe, America, Africa, Australia, and Polynesia.

4. The main divisions of the **Water** are the Pacific, Atlantic, Indian, Arctic, and Antarctic Oceans. These oceans are all united; the names being given to distinct portions of the one great element.

5. The **Climate** of any section of the earth is regulated by its distance from the equator, or that line at which the day and night are of equal length throughout the year, and by its height above the level of the sea. It is also influenced by the prevailing winds; and the currents of the ocean. The region extending  $23\frac{1}{2}$  deg. on each side of the equator is intensely hot, except upon the mountains, and is called the Torrid Zone. The regions extending for the same distance from the North and South poles are intensely cold, and are called the Frigid Zones. The space between the Frigid and the Torrid Zone is of moderate warmth, as the sun is never vertical to any part of it, and is never removed from it for twenty-four hours at a time—and hence is called the Temperate Zone.

6. The **Seasons** are the great changes of temperature which pass over any place in the course of the year. In temperate regions they are known as Spring, Summer, Autumn, and Winter. When it is Spring on the North of the equator, it is Autumn on the South; and when it is Summer on the one, it is Winter on the other. The apparent cause of these changes is the seeming approach and departure of the sun. The real cause is the position of any country in respect to the sun's rays, during the annual revolution of the earth.

7. **Inhabitants.** The human race inhabiting this earth, although originating in one parent stock of the purest type, has become, through the prevalence of ignorance and the practice of vice and the influences of climate, greatly diversified in form, colour, habits and language, and for the most part greatly degenerated. The four distinct branches of this one

family are—the Caucasian, of white skin and oval face—the Mongolian, of yellow skin and square face—the Malayan, of brown skin and long hair—and the Negro of dark skin and short, wooly hair.

8. **Governments.** These various nations are found in a savage or barbarous—a half civilized—or a fully civilized condition. In a barbarous state they are ruled by chiefs elected or hereditary, with or without occasional councils of the head men of the tribe. In a half civilized state they are generally ruled by hereditary despotic monarchs, whose sole will is the supreme law of the nation. When civilized and enlightened, the government is either a limited monarchy or a republic.

9. **Religions.** The Creator early taught the human family how they should worship Him. They did not like to retain that knowledge, and soon gave way to infidelity and superstition. The consequence is, that at this day one half the population of earth, or 500,000,000 are yet idolators or worshippers of idols. *One hundred millions* more believe in one Supreme God, but regard Mohammed as his last inspired prophet and are called Mohammedans. *Five millions of Jews*, the descendants of Abraham, once the chosen people of God, are now unbelievers, as they refuse to regard JESUS CHRIST as the promised Messiah. The rest of the human family, or nearly 400,000,000, profess Christianity. This is the only true religion—it alone is rapidly advancing, and is destined to become universal. Its doctrines are revealed in the BIBLE.

10. The whole population of earth is estimated at 1,000,000,000.

## SECTION 2.—DEFINITIONS.

11. **Geography** is a description of the earth. When limited to a special department, it may be called Physical, Political, or Mathematical Geography.

12. **Latitude** is the distance of any place north or south of the equator.

13. **Longitude** is the distance of any place east or west of a chosen meridian. The meridian chiefly used is that of Greenwich in England.

14. A **Continent** is a vast division of land included within natural boundaries.

15. An **Island** is land entirely surrounded by water.

16. A **Peninsula** is a portion of land almost surrounded by water.

17. A **Cape** is a large headland jutting out into the sea. When smaller and less prominent, it is called a **Head**. When long and narrow, it is called a **Point**.

18. An **Isthmus** is a narrow neck of land connecting two larger portions.

19. An **Ocean** is one of the great divisions of water on the globe.

20. A **Gulf** is a very large portion of salt water almost surrounded by land.

21. A **Sea** is a large part of the ocean generally between two or more countries.

22. A **Bay** is a bend of the sea into the land—when smaller and narrower it is called a **Cove** or a **Creek**.

23. A **Channel** is a portion of water connecting two seas. A **Strait** is generally a narrow channel.

24. A **Lake** is a body of water surrounded by land.

25. A **River** is a large stream of water flowing from the

land into the ocean, gulf, sea, lake or another river. Smaller streams of the same nature are called rivulets and brooks.

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### SECTION 3.—THE BRITISH EMPIRE.

26. That portion of the world in which we, as British Americans, are most interested, is the **British Empire**. This great empire on which the sun never sets, includes Great Britain and Ireland with the small isles on their coasts—the vast territory of British America, stretching from Newfoundland to Vancouver Island—the ancient empire of India from Ceylon to the Himalaya, and from the Brahmaputra to the Indus—the Island continent of Australia—the three colonies of South Africa—the Islands of Tasmania and New Zealand—and a vast number of smaller dependencies, islands and forts in all parts of the globe.

27. Within these vast domains is found every variety of the human family—every variety of climate and every variety of productions.

28. The **Empire** is governed by a sovereign, whose authority is limited by the laws and constitution—at present of the house of Hanover and of the German name of Guelph—assisted by a Parliament composed of two branches, the House of Lords and the House of Commons. The chief colonies are presided over by Governors, as representatives of the sovereign, and also enjoy local Legislatures after the model of the home country.

29. The fullest liberty of conscience in matters of religion is allowed; hence, within its limits Idolatry in every form is found; also, Mohammedanism, Judaism, and Christianity. Christianity in the Protestant form is the avowed religion of the Empire—the monarch being required by the constitution to swear at the time of coronation to maintain in all its integrity the Protestant religion.

30. The population of the whole empire cannot be far short of 200,000,000. LONDON, its metropolis, is the greatest commercial city in the world.

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#### SECTION 4.—AMERICA.

31. **America** was discovered by Christopher Columbus, in October, 1492. The first land he saw was an Island of the West Indies, to which the name San Salvador or Holy Saviour was given.

32. It is now generally admitted that the North-eastern shores of North America were visited in the 10th and 11th centuries by Danish, and Icelandic navigators. Their knowledge of those lands was of little value to Europe. Columbus is therefore justly entitled to the honor of the discovery of America.

33. **America** was named after Americus Vesputius, a Florentine navigator who visited the New World several times; and wrote an account of his voyages, in which he maintained that he was the first who discovered the main land.

34. The **Lower Provinces** of British America were discovered by John Cabot, a native of Venice in the service

of Henry VII of England, in the year 1497. He was greatly assisted by his son Sebastian Cabot, born in England, who accompanied him—a skilful navigator and one who in the next year and at different times revisited our Atlantic shores.

35. The **Great Continent of America** consists of two grand divisions, North and South America, united by the Isthmus of Panama. The narrow territory between the two political divisions of North and South America is called Central America.

36. **South and Central America** are occupied by one Empire, fifteen Republics, and a few foreign states.

37. **North America** is occupied mainly, and in nearly equal proportions by the two great political divisions of British America and the United States. A part of the extreme North West is owned by Russia; and a part of the extreme South West is occupied by Mexico.

38. **America** is now inhabited: 1. By the remnants of many Indian tribes scattered from Hudson Bay territories to Patagonia. 2. By a mongrel race of Europeans and Indians found chiefly in Mexico, Central and South America. 3. By about 4 millions of negroes, principally slaves, in the Southern States. 4. By the descendants of Spanish and French colonists found mainly in South America and Lower Canada. 5. But in the greatest measure, by the descendants of English, Scotch, Irish, and Germans, together with recent emigrants from the British Isles and Western Europe, occupying British America and the United States.

#### BRITISH AMERICA.

39. **British North America** extends from Newfoundland on the Atlantic, to Vancouver Island on the Pacific coast, upwards of 3,000 miles

from east to west; and from the extreme south of Canada West to the Arctic regions about 1,600 miles from south to north.

40. It embraces the Provinces of Newfoundland, to which is attached the coast of Labrador—Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island, New Brunswick, Canada, Columbia, and the Hudson Bay Territories.

41. This **Vast Country** abounds in all the elements which fit it for the abode of a great and powerful nation. Its climate is agreeable, healthy, and bracing; its soil for the most part fertile; its mines and minerals of the most valuable quality and inexhaustible; its coasts are the richest fishing grounds on the face of the globe; its harbors numerous and safe; its lakes and rivers unsurpassed for extent and beauty; its government liberal and progressive; and its rapidly increasing population hardy, enterprising, skilful, and brave.

42. **Extent and Population.** It covers an area of 2,900,000 square miles; and has at present a population of 3,250,000.

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# PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

## II.—GEOGRAPHY.

1. **Situation.** Prince Edward Island is situated in the southern portion of that large basin of the gulf of St. Lawrence, which washes the shores of Cape Breton, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick. It is distant at the nearest points, from Cape Breton 30 miles, from Nova Scotia 15 miles, and from New Brunswick 9 miles. It lies between 45 deg. 57 min. and 47 deg. 3 min. north latitude, and between 62 deg. 0 min. and 64 deg. 26 min. west longitude.

2. **Extent.** Its extreme length, from East Point to West Point, is 130 miles. Its greatest breadth is 34 miles. It contains 1,365,400 acres or 2,133 square miles.

3. **Form.** In form it is oblong, with its northern front deeply concave, as if by the action of the waves of the gulf.

4. **Boundaries.** It is bounded east, north, and west by the Gulf of St. Lawrence; and south by the Northumberland Strait which separates it from the northern counties of Nova Scotia and the counties of Westmorland and Kent in New Brunswick.

5. **General Features.** The general appearance of the Island is low-lying and gently-undulating. There are no mountains or lofty heights. But successive ranges of hills are found in the central districts lying chiefly across the country from north to south with occasional eminences thrown out in all directions. In the vicinity of East Point and North Cape also, the country is in parts slightly elevated. But a considerable portion of the western end of the Island is remarkably low, with a geological structure somewhat different from the rest.

6. The **Northern, Eastern, and Southern Shores** are much indented by bays, harbors, and arms of the sea. In two places the converging waters approach within a few miles of each other—almost severing the Island into three nearly equal parts.

7. The **Western Front** is nearly unbroken, having neither bay nor harbor.

8. The **Principal Bays** are, on the north side, Holland, Richmond, Grenville, Harris, Covehead, Bedford and St. Peter's; on the south, Egmont, Bedeque, Hillsborough, Pownal and Orwell; and on the east side, Cardigan, Boughton, Howe, Rollo, and Colville.

9. The most important **Harbors** are, Charlottetown, opening on Hillsborough bay; Georgetown at the mouth of Brudinell and Montague Rivers, and opening on Cardigan Bay; and Bedeque, at the head of Bedeque Bay. The harbors on the north side are obstructed by bars of sand which deprive them of much of their value. The best are Porthill in Richmond Bay, Cascumpec, and New London on Grenville Bay.—Rustico, Tracadie and St. Peter's are less valuable. Orwell, and Pownal on Hillsborough Bay; and Murray, and Souris on the east coast, are inferior.

10. The **Chief Rivers** are properly arms of the sea and are extensions of bays and harbors. They receive the

contributions of numerous streams of fresh water. Among the most important may here be mentioned, the East and West Rivers, meeting in Charlottetown harbor; the Ellis opening on Richmond Bay; the Morell, flowing into St. Peter's Bay; Grand River, opening on Boughton Bay; and Cardigan, Brudinell, and Montague, opening on Cardigan Bay. Others are noticed in the subsequent details.

11. The **Chief Capes** are North Point, Kildare Cape, Cape Tryon, Cape Turner, East Point, Colville Point, Terras Point, Cape Bear, Point Prim, Cape Traverse, Indian Point, Cape Egmont, and West Point.

12. The **Chief Islands** are Lennox and Bunbury in Richmond Bay; Panmure and Boughton, in Cardigan Bay; and St. Peter's and Governor, in Hillsborough Bay.

13. **Population.** The population in 1855 was 71,496; by the census of this year it is 80,714.

#### CIVIL DIVISIONS.

14. The Island is divided into **Counties, Districts** or **Parishes,** and **Townships** or **Lots.**

15. Each County contains four or five Districts—more than twenty Townships—and one Royalty.

16. The Counties are three in number, viz:

Counties,	The Chief Towns,
KING'S,	GEORGETOWN,
QUEEN'S,	CHARLOTTETOWN,
PRINCE.	SUMMERSIDE.

17 The Districts or Parishes are 14 in number, viz: four in King's, and five in each of the other two counties. They are as follows:

In King's,	In Queen's,	In Prince,
EAST PARISH,	BEDFORD,	ST. DAVID'S,
ST. PATRICK'S,	ST. JOHN'S,	RICHMOND,
ST. GEORGE'S,	CHARLOTTE,	HALIFAX,
ST. ANDREW'S.	HILLSBOROUGH,	EGMONT,
	GRENVILLE.	NORTH PARISH.

18. The **Townships** are sixty-seven; numbered from 1 to 67. They generally contain 20,000 acres each, some have 1 or 2,000 acres more. Lot 66 has only 6,000 acres. They do not follow the exact order of the Counties, but pass and re-pass their borders, having been numbered without respect to the division of Counties.

19. The three **Royalties** are Georgetown, Charlottetown, and Princetown. Each was selected and laid out as the most suitable site in the county for a city.

20. The district or parish divisions are but little recognised by the people. With them the main divisions are Counties, and Townships more frequently called **Lots**.

21. The **Capital** of the Island is Charlottetown, admirably situated at the confluence of three rivers, with a southern aspect, and an excellent harbor. Population 6,706.

### 1.—KING'S COUNTY.

22. **Position.** This county occupies the east end of the Island; and its East Point is the nearest part of P. E. Island to Cape Breton.

23. **Shape and Boundaries.** In form it is triangular—having the county line that separates it from Queen's County as its base, and its northern and eastern fronts washed by the waters of the gulf.

24. **Extent.** Its eastern side, forming the whole east end of the Island, is 48 miles in length from East Point to the southern extremity of the county line ; the north side from the same Point to the northern extremity of the county line is 43 miles ; and the base or county line is 34 miles. It contains *twenty-one* Townships, or Lots, viz., Nos. 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 59, 61, 63, 64, and 66. Lot 64 contains 22,000 acres, but Lot 66 only 6,000 acres. Georgetown and Royalty contain 4,000 acres. Its area is 643 square miles, or about 412,000 acres.

25. **General Features.** Its eastern shore is much indented by bays, harbors and rivers ; its northern is generally unbroken, the only two large arms of the sea being St. Peter's Bay, and Savage Harbor. The land is undulating ; hills of greater or less elevation being found in the vicinity of all the rivers. The county is everywhere well watered by rivers, streams, and brooks. The shore, at the southern angle of the county, is remarkably high and precipitous, whence the place has received the name of the High Bank. At a short distance from this bank the water is deeper than on any other coast of the Island at the same distance from the shore.

PARTICULAR DESCRIPTION.

26. **Capes, Heads or Points.** The two chief capes are

Cape Bear, on the south side of Murray harbor—so called from being a resort of bears,—and East Point—so called from being the extreme east end of the Island. East Point is in lat. 46 deg. 27 min. north ; long. 62 deg. west. The inferior Heads or Points are on the east coast, Terras Point, between Murray Harbor and Cardigan Bay—St Andrew's Point on the south side of Georgetown Harbor—Cardigan Point at the north entrance to the same harbor—Bruce, Spry, Howe, Eglinton, Rollo, Colville, Swanton, Chepstow, Dean, and Hervey, Points ; and Basin Head. On the North shore, Beaton, Surveyor's, Campbell's, Sylvester, Long, Shipwreck, Short, and Beaver, Points ; and Cable Head.

27. **Islands.** The Murray Islands—several small Islands in Murray Harbor ; Panmure Island, about two miles in length and one in breadth, on the south side of Cardigan Bay ; and Boughton Island, about two miles in length and half a mile in breadth, on the north side of the same bay.

28. **Bays.** Cardigan Bay or Three Rivers—a large and safe Bay, the only one really such on the east coast, and easy of access to the shipping when pressed by stress of weather—St Mary's Bay and Sturgeon Bay, smaller portions of the same Bay on the south and west of Panmure Island, and Launching Bay formed from the same on the north side by Boughton Island ; Boughton Bay at the mouth of Grand River—Howe Bay, Fortune Bay, Rollo Bay, Colville Bay ; and on the north side, St Peter's Bay. This fine sheet of water, although receiving several rivers, is comparatively useless for shipping on account of the sand bar across its entrance, on which there is only, at the lowest tides, one fathom of water.

29. **Harbors.** Murray Harbor—inferior by reason of its narrow and difficult entrance around which there are dangerous shoals.—Georgetown Harbor the best in the county, if not the best on the Island, and the last to close in winter. It is fitted by nature, and by its vicinity to the Strait of

Canso, to be a great commercial port. Grand River and Souris, although not properly harbors, are important shipping places. Little Harbor to the north of Souris is of no value; and Savage Harbor is a mere bay, wholly unfitted for trade by reason of its shallow water.

30. **Lakes, Ponds, and Coves.** There are two small Lakes.—Pisquid Lake in Lot 38, and Leech Pond in Lot 64. The Ponds, or properly Lagoons, are numerous. Gaspereaux, Graham, Launching,—West River and East Lake in Lot 47, both Lagoons, and Dilligent Pond, all on the east side of the county. On the north side, Surveyor's Inlet or North Lake, Priest Pond, Big Pond, Naufrage, Schooner, Bowley's and Britain Ponds. Coves.—Gurnsey, Spry, Eglington, and Hervey, all on the east coast.

31. **Rivers.** The most important rivers in the county are the Montague, the Morell, and Grand River. The upper stream of the first is in Queen's County; its estuary is well adapted for trade. The Morell is wholly within the county. Its main branch issues from Pisquid Lake. It flows into St. Peter's Bay. Grand River is properly a large inland extension of Boughton Bay. Its head waters are picturesque and attractive. It has plenty of water, but the entrance is narrowed by sandbars on both sides of the channel. Murray River, called after an early settler of that name, is a narrowed extension of Murray Harbor. It has creeks and inlets of the same nature on either side. Brudinell, Cardigan, Fortune, and Souris partake of the same character. Midgell, Marie, Sturgeon; and Brown's Creek are on a smaller scale, though similar in formation; and are properly brooks.

32. Such a variety of waters, inner and outer, within so limited a space, is a peculiarity of the Island, and contributes much to its development, trade, and attractive aspect.

## TOWN, VILLAGES, AND SETTLEMENTS.

33. The only town is **Georgetown**, the capital of the county, pleasantly situated on the south front of a point of land between the estuaries of the Cardigan and Brudinell rivers. It is well laid out, with broad streets crossing each other at right angles, and with an extensive Square and Common. Its progress is steady but slow; enterprise and capital might in a few years elevate it into an important city. The harbor is excellent, and frequently remains open till the middle of January. Distance from Charlottetown, thirty miles. Population including the Royalty, 831.

34. There are two villages, **Souris** and **Montague**. Souris is situated on the north side of Souris harbor or Colville Bay. The trade is considerable, as it is the chief place of export and entry for the whole surrounding region. The chief occupation is fishing. Distance from Charlottetown, fifty miles. Montague is a rising village around the bridge on the Montague river, near the head of the tide. It is a favourite place for the export of produce of all kinds. It is easily accessible by the vessels usually engaged in the trade. The situation is attractive.

35. **Settlements.** The first settlers naturally located themselves along the coasts, on the banks of the most accessible harbor or bay. In this way, at a very early period, the shores of St. Peter's bay, the coast from Fortune river to

Grand river, and the shores of Cardigan Bay or Three Rivers (its early name) were settled. Rollo Bay, named after the commander of the British force sent to take possession of the island in 1758, was very early occupied by the French or Acadians, whose descendents are now found in the district.— The most important settlements are,

36. **St. Peter's.** An old settlement. The people are intelligent and enterprising. Many farms well cultivated. The inhabitants are generally comfortable. Ship-building and fishing partially followed. Salmon fishing in the Bay, very valuable. Dingwells, Douglasses, Coffins, &c., among the early British settlers.

37. **Murray Harbor.** This is also an old settlement. On the north side, the people are chiefly of Scotch descent; on the south, there is a considerable intermixture, among whom are the descendants of immigrants from the English Channel Islands, chiefly known as "Gurnsey people." The inhabitants are industrious and thriving. At one period a great trade in lumber was carried on. The settlement was begun in 1788.

38. **New Perth.** This place was more recently occupied; but has made great and rapid improvement. The people have devoted themselves exclusively to farming, and the result of undivided attention is success. Industry, thrift, and comfort are manifest everywhere.

39. **East Point.** At an early period some settlers were found in this region. Their progress was at first slow; but latterly that northern extremity of the county has been well occupied by a hard-working and well-doing population. The great mass of the settlers are of Highland descent, among whom the Gaelic is still spoken.

40. **Brown's Creek.** This large settlement was recently formed by immigrants from the Isle of Skye. Poor, unacquainted with the clearing of the forest, and many of them past the prime of life, their difficulties at first were great. They

have begun to surmount these ; and every year is accelerating their prosperity.

41. **Dundas.** This recent settlement, bearing the name of our respected Governor, occupies a fertile and beautiful tract of country around the head waters of Grand River. The majority of the people are Highlanders. Beginning in the hard-wood forest a few years ago, they have now by hard industry many valuable farms. Recently the Township embracing the greater part of the district, has been purchased by government, and is now being rapidly occupied by enterprising settlers. A village ought to be laid out on Grand River, and its lots built up, as the locality is admirably adapted for trade, and might soon become a thriving town:

42. On the **Cardigan**, and **Baldwin** roads, and in other sections, are settlements presenting the appearance of more or less thrift, according to the sobriety and industry of the inhabitants. The county is generally fertile, well wooded and watered ; but it requires skilful cultivation, and constant restoration by manure.

43. The rear sections of several Lots are still unoccupied, and heavily covered with timber.

44. The population of the whole county is 19,803.

## 2.—QUEEN'S COUNTY.

45. **Position.** This county occupies the centre of the Island, having King's County on the east, and Prince County on the west. Within it, in the settlement of Woodville, is the extreme south of the Island, in lat. 45 deg. 57 min., and the nearest part to Nova Scotia, being distant from Cariboo in Nova Scotia, about 15 miles.

**46. Shape, and Boundaries.** In form it approaches a rhomboid. It is bounded on the north by the Gulf; on the south by the Strait of Northumberland; on the east by King's County line; and on the west by Prince County line.

**47. Extent.** Its northern front is 38 miles in length; its southern front is 44 miles. Its breadth on the western boundary, 25 miles; and on the eastern, 34 miles.

**48. Townships or Lots.** This county contains twenty-three Townships or Lots, viz., Nos. 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 48, 49, 50, 57, 58, 60, 62, 65, and 67. These Townships are not all of equal extent. Nos. 20, 24, 29, 30, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 50, 57, 58, 60 and 62, contain each 20,000 acres. Nos. 21, 22, 23, 31 and 65, contain each 21,000 acres. No. 49, contains 22,000; No. 48, 23,000 acres; and No. 67, 28,580. Charlottetown and Royalty occupy 7,300 acres; and a reserved Fort Lot at the entrance of Charlottetown harbor, 520 acres. Total number of acres in the county, 486,400; or 760 square miles.

**49. General Features.** Its north coast is deeply penetrated in several places by arms of the sea. The most striking feature, on the south coast, is Hillsborough Bay—a vast sheet of water with an entrance ten miles in width. Point Prim, forming the eastern boundary of this Bay, is a singularly long and narrow projection of land, throwing its

slender blade far out into the Strait. Two large inland arms of the sea, known as the East and West Rivers, meet in Charlottetown Harbor. The East River runs so far inland as to approach, at one place, within about two miles of the head waters of a bay on the north coast, and crosses the county line dividing the county into two unequal parts. The face of the county is more diversified by hill and dale than that of either of the other counties. The centre of the western half is quite hilly. The north coast, in that section, is ribbed with hills lying north and south. The eastern border has also a succession of hills. Near the source of the West River is probably the highest land on the Island. Tea Hill, a considerable eminence, three miles from Charlottetown ferry, commands a fine view of Hillsborough Bay, and of the surrounding country to the east. As might be expected, the county is everywhere abundantly watered. While the shores of all the bays, and harbors, and rivers have long been cleared and are, in general, well cultivated, much of the forest still remains in the midland sections.

#### PARTICULAR DESCRIPTION.

50. **Capes, Heads, or Points.** The chief capes on the south coast are, Point Prim; lat. 46 deg. 3 min. long. 63 deg. 5 min., on the east of Hillsborough Bay; and Rice Point, the west end of St. Peter's Island, on the west side of the same bay. On the north coast the most prominent Capes are,

Cape Tryon, on the west of New London Harbor, and Cape Turner, on the west of Rustico Harbor. The inferior capes or headlands are, on the south coast, Brokelby's Head, between Sable River and Westmorland Harbor; Black Point, to the west of Sable River; Trout Point, on the east side of the entrance to Charlottetown Harbor; Squaw Point, Crown Point, and Gallas Point on the north side of Hillsborough Bay; Pond's Point, on the east of Pinnette River; and Nicholas Point, to the east of Flat River. On the north coast, Orby Head, east of Cape Turner; Brackley Point, between Harris Bay and Covehead Bay; and Point De Roche, near Savage Harbor.

51. **Islands.** There are only five small Islands in connection with this county—two in Hillsborough Bay; one in Harris Bay, on the north coast; and two at the extreme south.—St. Peter's Island, on the west side of Hillsborough Bay, is about a mile and a half long, and half a mile wide. At low tide the Island may be visited on foot. It is chiefly valuable as a fishing station. Governor Island is in the centre of the bay, and is less than a mile in length, or about two miles in circumference. Rustico Island forms a part of the beach or bar across the greater part of the mouth of Harris Bay. Wood Islands, at the southern extremity of the county, are now two barren rocks one of which is partially occupied. They were evidently at one time heavily wooded, from which they obtained their name. At a short distance to the west of these Islands, and a mile and a half from the shore, are two dangerous rocks, bare at low water, called the Indian rocks. Several vessels have been cast away upon them.

52. **Bays.** The great bay of the county, opening on the Strait, is Hillsborough. It is 10 miles in breadth from Point Prim to the entrance of Charlottetown harbor, and the same distance in extent inland, from St. Peter's Island to Gallas Point. The average depth of water is about  $3\frac{1}{2}$  fathoms at low water. There is a channel through it, slightly curved,

leading to Charlottetown Harbor, half a mile in breadth, and with an average depth of 7 fathoms at low water. The channel is marked by buoys. Orwell Bay, Pownal Bay, and Squaw Bay, are smaller portions of the same Bay. On the north coast, are Bedford, Covehead, Harris, and Grenville Bay. They are all beautiful sheets of water, varying from three to six miles in breadth; but across the mouth of each the storms of the gulf have thrown up a strong beach, through which a passage is forced by the outgoing waters, in breadth and depth in proportion to the strength of the current.

53. **Harbors.** The most important harbor, in all respects, is Charlottetown, formed by the confluence of the East, West, and North rivers. It is safe and commodious. Its entrance has 11 fathoms of water even at low tide. In front of the city the largest ship in the British navy might swing at anchor, as there is a depth of between 7 and 9 fathoms. There is a powerful current during the ebbing and flowing of the tides, which greatly facilitates the entrance and departure of ships. Orwell, at the head of Orwell Bay, and at the junction of the Orwell and Vernon rivers, is a small but valuable harbor well adapted for the export of produce of all kinds. Westmorland Harbor, or Crapaud, is at the western boundary. Its shallow water renders it inferior, but the view of the surrounding country, under the mild beams of summer, is charming. An attempt has been made to form a harbor under the shelter of the Wood Islands. The name Victoria Harbor has been given to it. Could it be accomplished, it would be of great service. It would require, however, a much greater expenditure than is at present in the power of the inhabitants.—On the north coast, the most valuable harbor is New London Harbor. Next in order, is Rustico. Then follows, Tracadie. The enterprise of the inhabitants in the first two of these harbors is highly creditable.

54. **Lakes, Ponds, and Coves.** There are four small lakes that may be named, viz., Keefe's Lake in Lot 49—Verd Lake on the boundary of Lots 48 and 49—Oval Lake on the boundary of Lots 35 and 36.—and Signet Lake in the north-eastern corner of Lot 36. **Ponds.**—Adam's, Brander's, Cousin's, and Campbell's Pond, all on the north-western corner. They are all small inlets of the Gulf. Many others are found along the coast, not named. **Coves.** Gascoigne, Belfast, Holland's, and Canoe cove. Creeks and coves abound along the sides of all the rivers.

55. **Rivers.** The East River is the largest and most important. It extends twenty miles through the county; and is navigable almost all that distance. Its south bank is much indented by creeks, coves, and the estuaries of streams. On the same side it receives several small rivers. The West River is an extensive body of water stretching in the opposite direction. It is twelve miles in length; but navigable for seven miles only. It receives the Dog River on the north side. Its upper waters are very winding. The south bank of this river is also indented with many creeks, the chief of which are Long Creek, and Goose Creek. North River is eight miles in length, and flows in the direction of the entrance of the harbor. These rivers have abundance of muscle mud, so valuable as manure. Oysters, of an excellent quality, are found in several places. Fish, of various kinds, ascend these rivers.

56. Vernon River is a straight and deep stream of five miles in length, and with the branches of Seal River and Orwell River, flows into Orwell Bay. It has been much used for shipbuilding. Pinnette river, with its branches, empties on the south side of Point Prim. Both these rivers have much attractive scenery; and at a very early period enticed the French to their fertile banks.

57. The chief rivers on the north side are South West River,

and Mill River, flowing into Grenville Bay; Hunter River, flowing into Rustico Harbor; Wheatley River, flowing into Harris bay; and Winter River, flowing into Bedford Bay. Beyond the head of the tide, they are but brooks winding their way among the hills of that region.

THE CITY, VILLAGES, AND SETTLEMENTS.

58. The only city is **Charlottetown**, the capital of the Island in lat. 46 deg. 14 min. and long. 63 deg. 10 min. 22 sec. It is built on the north side of the East River near its junction with the North and West Rivers. It is regularly and extensively laid out, on a gently rising ground, looking towards the south. Its streets cross each other at right angles—the main streets, six in number, are 100 feet wide, running north and south; the others, nine in number, lying east and west, vary from 60 ft. to 30 ft. in width. There are four public squares. Of these the chief is Queen's Square, near the centre of the city. On it are built the Colonial Building a handsome stone structure, an ornament to the city, and an honor to the Island; the Market House, and the Post Office and Police Court. On a point of land to the west of the city, and commanding a fine view of the harbor, stands Government House, the residence of the Lieutenant Governor. The earlier and smaller houses are gradually giving place to larger and finer buildings; and vacant lots are yearly built up. The streets have recently been planted with trees, native and import-

ed, which when grown up will add much to the present cheerful and healthy appearance of the city. There are many comfortable, if not elegant, residences in and around the city. Charlottetown was incorporated in 1855. The population in 1848 was 4,000 ; in 1855, 6,513 ; it is now 6,706. Its present considerable trade is annually increasing.

59. **Villages.** On the south bank of the East River and opposite the city of Charlottetown rises the village of Southport. It consists at present of one long, winding street, containing several neat buildings and stores. It is rapidly increasing ; and from its fine situation may some day become an extensive town. Near the head of Pownal Bay, and on its north side, stands the small rural village of Pownal. The houses are yet but few ; but the locality is most pleasing, and it is hoped that its inhabitants may yet increase ten-fold. At Wheatley River, New Glasgow, Mount Stewart, and Belfast, exist the nuclei of four villages, which ought to be dilligently fostered by the enterprise of the surrounding country.

60. **Settlements.** The French were the first settlers. They spread themselves along the banks of rivers, and on warm and sheltered coves and creeks, where low-lying marsh lands offered food for their cattle, with the least trouble in clearing the land. On entering the fine harbor of Charlottetown, the lively strangers expressed their gratification by naming it, Port la Joie. The names "French Fort" on the East River ; and "Pinnette" and "French River" on the south of Point Prim, still reveal the race of early occupants. Of

several settlements in this county, one remains in the hands of their descendants, till the present day. It is,

61. **Rustico.** This place was occupied by them as a fishing settlement, in the early part of the 18th century. The north shore then teemed with fish, and here was one of the best harbors it contained. After the Island came into the possession of the British, many causes contributed to retard the progress of the settlement. The people are quiet and inoffensive. The diffusion of information, and the awakening of enterprise would facilitate improvements.

62. **Covehead** is one of the oldest British settlements.— It was begun in 1770. The Lawsons, Millars, and Higginases were among the first to settle around the bay. Steady industry has been attended with its usual reward. The people are, in general, in very comfortable circumstances. Stanhope, in the vicinity, wears in summer a charming appearance. It was once a place of favorite resort.

63. **Tracadie** was settled about the same time as Covehead. The settlers were Highlanders from the north-west of Scotland. During the first years, their privations were many. Time and industry surmounted these in great measure, and now their descendants possess many valuable farms.

64. **Belfast.** This name is applied to a large section of the county, extending from Orwell to Flat River. Attempts were made to settle it in 1775, but failed through neglect. The place was deserted. In 1803, the Earl of Selkirk brought over a large body of immigrants from the Highlands of Scotland. Others followed, until it has become one of the most populous districts in the Island. It is, in many respects, a very valuable district. The inhabitants are, in general, intelligent and comfortable.

65. **Woodville.** This settlement joins Belfast on the south, and extends from Flat River to the county line. It is

in general low-lying and sandy. The climate is the mildest on the Island, much less snow lodging there than in localities farther north. A great part of it was once covered with very large pine timber, which was over-run by a great fire, and hence the name of "Burnt Woods" was, at an early period, given to it. Its present designation has reference to its ancient pine forest. Some settlers were located on it about the same time with Belfast. The majority are immigrants of a much later date. The progress of the settlement has been slow, but steady.

66. **New London.** At an early period individuals were located on this and the adjoining township. Many years later they received a large accession of Scotch immigrants. The settlement around the bay is now one of the most intelligent, enterprising, and prosperous on the Island.

67. **Crapaud.** Many farms in this locality present a very pleasing appearance. Skill has been employed in the cultivation of the soil, and neatness and comfort are the result.

68. **Monaghan.** This section is on the south side of the East River in Township 36. It is a recent settlement. The settlers are from Ireland. Their industry and diligence have been marked by great progress; and their thrift is highly commendable.

69. **Strathalbyn.** This is also a recent settlement, located chiefly in Lot 67. The inhabitants are mainly from the Isle of Skye. Unaccustomed to the clearing of the forest, and limited in resources, their difficulties and privations at first, were severe. They are now yearly improving, and in the course of time this large settlement of Highlanders will not be behind their neighbors.

70. Many other settlements lie scattered through the county, each having its own peculiarities. The most prominent have been selected. It will be invariably found, that where the people have attended to their farms, practised patient industry.

abstained from strong drink, and lived at peace with their neighbors, they have been crowned with prosperity.

71. The population of the whole county, as ascertained by this year's census, is 39,514.

### 3.—PRINCE COUNTY.

72. **Position.** This county occupies the western end of the Island. It is the nearest part of Prince Edward Island to the American continent, being only 9 miles from the Province of New Brunswick. Within it, is the most northern part of the Island, its North Point being in lat. 47 deg. 3 min.

73. **Shape.** In shape, it is most irregular. One point stretches far north, while two large promontories are thrown out towards the west; and converging bays, in two places, almost sever it into three parts.

74. **Boundaries.** It is bounded, on the north and west, by the gulf of St. Lawrence; south, by the Strait of Northumberland; and east, by Queen's County.

75. **Extent.** It measures, from the North Point to the northern end of the county line separating it from Queen's County, 44 miles; and from the West Point to the south end of the same line, 52 miles. The west end, from West Point to North Point, is 36 miles; and the eastern boundary is 25 miles.

76. **Townships or Lots.** Prince County contains *twenty three* Townships or Lots, viz., Nos. 1,

2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 25, 26, 27, and 28. These all contain 20,000 acres each, except No. 1, which contains 23,000 acres. Princetown and Royalty contain 4,000 acres. Total number of acres in the county 467,000; or about 730 square miles.

77. **General Features.** No part of the Island is more widely invaded by the sea than Prince County. Holland Bay, and Egmont Bay, the one on the north and the other on the south, approach within three miles of each other. In like manner, Richmond Bay, and Bedeque Bay approach within the same distance of each other. The whole western shore, of 36 miles, is unbroken save by a few small inlets or ponds. As a whole, Prince County is much less elevated above the sea, than either Queen's County or King's County. From Holland Bay to Bedeque Bay much of the county is low, level, and marshy. Portions of the north promontory, western shore, and west side of Richmond Bay, are more elevated. The eastern border is undulating, if not hilly. Many parts of the southern shore are swampy; while one-half of the north coast is distinguished by long links of sand banks thrown up by the action of the gulf, at an average distance of half a mile from the shore, except where they cross the entrance of the bays. In pleasing scenery, it is not inferior to any other part of the Island.

## PARTICULAR DESCRIPTION.

78. **Capes, Heads, or Points.** On the south shore, the most prominent capes are, Cape Traverse, from which the mails cross to the mainland during the months of winter; Salutation Point, and Graham Head, on the east side of Bedeque Bay; Indian Point, in Bedeque Harbor; Cape Egmont; and West Point in lat. 46 deg. 37 min., and long. 64 deg. 26 min. The inferior capes on the same side are, Paul's Bluff, Birch Point, Tryon Head, Cumberland, Richard, Provost, Amherst, Carleton, Gordon, Boquet, Fifteen Point, Red Head, Enmore Head and Baptist Point.

79. On the north coast, the capes are, Cape Aylesbury, Cape Kildare, and North Point. On the same side, and within the bays, are the following Points, viz: Beech, Taylor, Mills, Bentick, Charles, Red, Low, Oyster, Lot 12, and Rocky Point, within Richmond Bay; and Hardy's Point, and Cascumpec Point, within Holland Bay. On the west coast, Cape Wolf, Cape Gage, Carey Point, Seal Point, and Horse Head.

80. **Islands.** In Bedeque Harbor, Indian Island; in Egmont Bay, Brae Isle, a sand-bank; in Richmond Bay, Lennox, George, Bird, Bunbury, Grover, Little Bunbury, a Fish Island; In Holland Bay, Savage Island, and in Cascumpec River, Pitt Island.

81. **Bays.** There are four great bays, viz., Egmont, Richmond, Bedeque, and Holland. Richmond Bay—a vast sheet of water, in length 10 miles, and at greatest width an equal distance—is in all respects the most important. Seven Miles' Bay is a small bay to the east of Bedeque Bay.

82. **Harbors.** The harbors of this county are few. Bedeque Harbor is the only harbor on the south coast. Although the channel is crooked, there is sufficient water for the largest trading vessels. It is much exposed during

westerly winds, but is sheltered from all others. Port Hill Harbor, in Richmond Bay, is sheltered by Lennox and Bird Islands. Cascumpec Harbor, in Holland Bay, is protected by Savage Island. There are several other places where small vessels may ship produce, but these are the only harbors properly so called. On the west coast, there is no harbor.

83. **Coves.** Cumberland, Augustine, Provost, Traverse, Amherst, Guy, Carlton, Gordon, Boquet, Salutation and Sunbury, all on the south coast. Howard, and Moncton, on the west coast. Chichester, Webber, and Bentick, on the south-west shore of Richmond Bay. Darnley Basin and March Water, are larger portions of the same Bay, on the east shore. Stephen Cove, in Holland Bay, and Fortune Cove, in Cascumpec River:

84. **Inlets.** Conway Inlet, and Cavendish Inlet, passages through the long sandbank on the north coast. Wolf Inlet, on the north side of Egmont Bay.

85. **Ponds, and Creeks.** Sea Cow Pond, Big Tignish, Little Tignish, Round Pond, and McKay's Pond, on the north coast. On the west coast, Nail Pond, Skinner's Pond, Black Pond, Big Miminegash Pond, Little Miminegash, and Stewart's. Kildare Creek, Dock Creek, Gordon's, Eel, Brown's, Milk, Tilton, Barbara Weed, Wilmot, Belony's, Maddy, Robb's, and Dog Creek.

86. **Creeks, misnamed Rivers.** Shipyard, Indian, Plat, South West, Goose, Quagmire, Trout on Ellis River, Cross, Smelt, Conway, Canadian, Raphael, Portage, George, Mary, Oyster, and Huntly. Pierre Jacques, and Little Pierre Jacques, Brae, Enmore, Freshwater, Ox, Sheep, Jacques, and Haldimand. Such misnomers can only create deception and confusion, and ought to be corrected.

87. **Rivers.** The chief rivers are Ellis, opening on Richmond Bay; Dunk, flowing into Bedeque Harbor; Percival;

opening on Egmont Bay ; Foxley and Cascumpee, flowing into Holland Bay ; Kildare, finding its way through Cascumpee Harbor ; Trout and Goodwood, uniting in Port Hill Harbor ; and Tryon. Ellis, is a noble-looking river, and is navigable for five miles. Foxley, and Cascumpee are also navigable for a few miles.

TOWN, VILLAGES, AND SETTLEMENTS.

88. **Town.** The only town is **Summerside**, pleasantly situated on the north side of Bedeque Harbor. It is rapidly extending ; and being the chief port of trade between the west end of the Island and the Province of New Brunswick, it must become, before many years, a place of much importance. It is distant from Shediac, in New Brunswick, 35 miles. As that harbor is connected with St. John by railroad, and with Summerside by steamboat, the communication between St. John and Summerside is direct, speedy, and easy, and must greatly stimulate commercial intercourse. The channel, in which there are four fathoms of water at low tide, is some distance from the shore, necessitating, as at Charlottetown, the erection of very long wharves. Shipbuilding is prosecuted with considerable energy ; and its general trade is annually increasing.

89. **Villages.** There are two small villages, St. Eleanors and Cascumpee. **St. Eleanors** is situated in the centre of the neck of land between Richmond Bay on one side, and Bedeque Bay on

the other. It is two miles north of Summerside, and forty miles distant from Charlottetown. Its nearness to Summerside interferes with its growth; but the locality is very attractive as a place of residence.

90. **Cascumpec** is a small village, on the west side of the harbor of the same name. Its few inhabitants show commendable energy, and a considerable trade, chiefly in the fishing business, is carried on. It is eighty miles distant from Charlottetown. The American vessels in the gulf, frequently resort to it, in stress of weather, or for fresh provisions. Surrounded by a beautiful and fertile country, it ought to increase rapidly; and its position fits it for becoming the seat, of an extensive, and valuable fishery.

91. **Settlements.** In this, as in the other counties, several low, secluded, and sunny spots, were early occupied by the French, anterior to the transfer of the Island to the British crown. One of these localities was **Tryon**. Its harbor, fitted for fishing vessels, and its low, marshy lands affording food for cattle, favored its selection. The proprietor, into whose hands it fell, when the grants of land were bestowed, early settled it. Its improvement was rapid; and it soon became, and has continued to be, one of the most populous, interesting, and valuable districts on the Island.

92. **Richmond Bay.** The shores of this extensive Bay are settled by an industrious, and thriving population. As might be expected, the southern and eastern shores were first occupied. As early as 1773, a considerable number of Scotch immigrants and Acadians were located in these sections. The

western side was taken up, at a later period. American loyalists, were among its first inhabitants. A drive round the Bay, from Princetown to Port Hill, in the bloom of summer, will present many charming scenes. Numerous well-cultivated farms, and comfortable houses lie scattered along the Bay. Princetown and Royalty have never been built up; the ploughshare still turns up the sod, where it was intended the busy thoroughfare should be. There is no present prospect of the original intention being realized, although the position is not without its natural advantages.

93. **Bedeque.** Many valuable farms are embraced in this district. The settlement was begun in 1785. The first families were American loyalists, and the fruits of their industry and energy still survive.

94. **French Settlements.** The chief of these settlements are, Miscouche, Cape Egmont, Holland Bay, and Tignish. They may be described together, as they present many points in common. They are all old settlements. The nationality of the people has kept them together, until their farms are sub-divided into small portions, and their dwellings are numerous and close together. Few are skilful farmers. Many prefer to obtain a living by fishing rather than farming. They are simple and inoffensive, in their manners; quiet, and uncomplaining, and easily satisfied. The peculiarities of their race are not yet extinct; and under generous treatment, and superior training, the national enterprise and energy, politeness and refinement, would gradually be restored. These settlements are all populous; and contain the great majority of the French Acadians on the Island.

95. **Cascumpec:** This district was at one time the scene of considerable activity, in the export of lumber. This soon failed; and the fishery, in which the people principally engaged, proving often precarious, the settlement has been materially retarded. Latterly it has much improved, and

when the fine tract of country between the village and Kildare River has been brought under cultivation, it will not be inferior to many, on which much greater pains have been bestowed.

96. The **Western Coast** has a scattered population of Scotch, English, French, and Irish. Wherever the farm has been perseveringly and diligently cultivated, without the time being distracted with fishing, sustenance and comfort are not wanting.

97. A great part of the central districts west of Ellis River, is yet covered by the forest. Wide sections of two, or more townships, between Richmond Bay and Holland Bay, are barren wastes, incapable of cultivation.

98. On the banks of streams, and wherever the land is high, the prevailing character of the soil returns; it is fertile, and if unoccupied, covered with forest.

99. **Lennox Island**, in Richmond Bay, is the chief resort of the Micmac Indians, who still survive on the Island. Their number in that quarter is less than 150.

100. The population of the whole county, according to this year's census, is 21,397.

### III.—NATURAL HISTORY.

**Natural History** is a subject of the deepest interest. An accurate knowledge of it reveals the wonderful works of God, in all their variety, and suggests to man, the means by which his safety, prosperity, and comfort, may be greatly promoted. All, and especially the young, should be made acquainted with the most important facts in the Natural History of their own Country.

#### I.—CLIMATE.

1. **Climate** is the prevailing temperature of the air in any particular region or country.

2. It is regulated by the distance of the place from the equator—by its elevation above the level of the sea—by its nearness to the ocean—and by the prevailing winds which sweep over it.

3. **Prince Edward Island** is situated in the centre of the Temperate Zone; and hence its climate is moderate, being neither extremely hot, nor extremely cold. It is also influenced, in a

greater or less degree, by the other conditions which regulate climate.

4. The variations of temperature, from the coldest day in winter, to the hottest day in summer, are very considerable, though not in general, so great as in the adjoining Provinces. But even here, as in those Provinces, the thermometer may fall several degrees lower in winter, and rise several degrees higher in summer in one year than in another, and in one locality than in another.

5. On rare occasions, under a keen north-west wind, the mercury may fall as low as 23 deg. below zero in winter; and on a calm day in the month of July or August, it may rise as high as 90 deg. in the shade. In Pictou, Nova Scotia, and at Fredericton, New Brunswick, it falls lower in winter, and rises higher in summer, than on the Island. The mean temperature of the whole year is about 40 deg.

6. **First Quarter.** The first quarter of the year includes the coldest season. In *January* the ground is covered with snow, from two to four feet, in depth. West, north-west, and north winds prevail, followed by clear nights, and keen frost. The harbors, rivers, and creeks are frozen over. Occasionally an east wind, for two or three days, is followed by a heavy fall of snow. This is generally succeeded by west winds, and clear weather—rarely during this month, by south winds, and rain. *February* is often equally cold, and sometimes colder. Two or three weeks, of very severe weather, are invariably followed by a thaw, which sometimes lasts so long as to take the most of the snow away, and considerably reduce the thickness of the ice. In *March*, the temperature rises per-

ceptibly, although the weather is still cold. Heavy snow storms often occur in this month. Towards the close of the month high winds prevail—at noon, in clear days, the snow rapidly melts—the nights are often clear, the atmosphere pure, and the stars peculiarly brilliant. The vast fields of ice that have surrounded the Island for two or three months, break up, are blown off, and disappear. The lowering sky of winter gives place to an elevated canopy, and all nature listens with quickened pulse to the first notes of the returning spring. The mean temperature of the quarter, varies yearly, and ranges from 20 to 22 deg.

7. **Second Quarter.** In *April*, the snow disappears rapidly, and the ice breaks up. The moistened atmosphere is however cold, and the east winds are chilling. In a favorable season, after the middle of the month, farming operations are resumed—the soil is prepared, and sometimes sown. The temperature of *May*, depends chiefly upon the prevailing winds. If from the west, or south-west, the weather will be warm, and comparatively dry—if from the east, cold and wet. The work of the farm and the garden is pushed forward, and the shores and wharves assume a cheerful appearance. *June* brings decided warmth and power. The fields are covered with grass, and the trees send forth their leaves and blossoms. This is the calmest month in the year. Nature requires it. Sometimes a strong current from the north leaves frost in its train, and kills the blossoms. The mean temperature in this quarter ranges from 48 to 50 deg.

8. **Third Quarter.** *July* is the hottest month. The thermometer ranges in clear days, from eighty to ninety deg. Yet on this Island, a few hours of north wind, even at this period, will bring the cold atmosphere of the Gulf over the land, and cool the temperature. The beauties of nature are developed; and the first ripe berries begin to appear. In favorable seasons, the delicious strawberry ripens in the last week of

June. Hay-making begins. *August* marks a slight decline in the temperature. The early fruits ripen. Hay-making is completed. *September* is the harvest month. The weather is generally delightful for the first three weeks. The last week or ten days seldom pass over, without violent storms of wind, often attended by heavy rain. The mean temperature of these months is sometimes scarcely 60 deg., in other years about 62 deg.

9. **Last Quarter.** In *October*, the weather becomes cool, and the nights frosty. The leaves change their color, and begin to fall. Plums and apples ripen. Potatoes and turnips are gathered in. Rain may be looked for during the last fortnight. When the weather is dry, this month is well adapted for out-door work, or travelling. *November* is often as agreeable as *October*. If heavy rains have fallen in *October*, the weather in *November* may be very pleasant. The nights are colder, and a thin covering of ice is seen on the pools in the morning. Carrots, beets, and cabbage, are now taken in. Sometimes in this month we have a week or ten days of remarkably fine weather, known as the Indian Summer; after which, cold weather may be expected. Produce is now shipped off with all expedition; and barns and cellars are put in a state of preparation for winter. Before the month is past, occasional showers of snow fall—very rarely to any great extent. *December* introduces stern winter. The trees and fields are bare; the snow that falls remains; the pools retain their ice. The frost increases; and sometimes, by the middle of the month, becomes intense, and seals up the rivers, and blocks up the harbors. In other seasons, this severe frost comes a fortnight or three weeks later. The year closes with all nature at rest, under the white frozen mantle of winter. The mean temperature of the quarter is seldom above 30 deg.

10. The **Ordinary winds**, in each quarter are: In the *first*, north, north-west, and west; occasionally east—seldom

south and south-west. In the *second*, east, north-east, and south-east, and south; occasionally south-west and west—rarely north-west and north. In the *third*, south-west and west; occasionally south—rarely east and north. In the *fourth*, west and north-west; sometimes south-west and south; occasionally north and north-east. There are from 40 to 60 days of strong wind in the course of the year.

11. The coldest wind is the north-west; the most agreeable is the south-west. The east wind brings rain or snow; the west, invariably clear weather. The north-west sometimes brings sudden hail-storms, in summer; the north-east brings the heaviest snow-storms. The north and south winds have their usual and natural effects. The number of days of falling weather, in a year, ranges from 120 to 140 days.

12. The climate of Prince Edward Island is in a very high degree salubrious; its atmosphere pure; its water excellent and abundant; fogs extremely rare; and the heat of summer, and the cold of winter, moderated by the encircling Gulf. An ordinary attention to cleanliness, clothing, and nourishment, invariably wards off disease, and prolongs life.

## II.—GEOLOGY.

13. **Geology**, as a science, is occupied with revealing and classifying the materials of which the crust of the earth is composed.

14. The vast changes which these materials have undergone, may be determined with some degree of accuracy; but the time spent in the construction

of each formation, must forever remain a matter of conjecture.

15. The bold assertions of some geologists, that tens of thousands of years were occupied in effecting particular changes, are wholly unworthy of the science. Their data will not cover their conclusions; as they must, without a supernatural revelation, remain ignorant of the *number*, and *magnitude*, and *force* of agencies, igneous, aqueous, and atmospheric, operating at any particular time.

16. The surface of the earth has only been penetrated a little more than half a mile, or one-eight-thousandth part of the distance to the centre. But the upheaval of the rocks, has brought various strata or beds to the surface, in such a form and measure as to enable the geologist to speculate on the probable character of the unseen, to a much greater depth.

17. **Rocks**, in respect to their origin, are either Igneous or Aqueous; and in respect to form or construction, Stratified or Unstratified.

18. **Igneous Rocks**, are those which have been formed from fused or molten matter, poured forth from the interior of the earth, such as Granite and Lava, in all their varieties.

19. **Aqueous rocks**, have been formed of materials worn away by water, which after being removed, or deposited, have become hardened—such as Sandstone, in all its varieties, Limestone, Gypsum, Conglomerate, &c.

20. The igneous rocks, are generally unstratified; the aqueous, generally stratified. The former, have undergone great

subsequent changes, by the action of water—the latter, by the application of heat.

21. Rocks in respect to position, have been arranged into three grand divisions, viz., **Primary, Secondary, and Tertiary Formations**, which again have been variously subdivided.

22. **Prince Edward Island** belongs to the Secondary Formation, being later in formation, than the Primary rocks of Cape Breton, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick, and much earlier than the recent formations of the Tertiary period.

23. **Mode of Formation.** It is our opinion, that at an early period, an open sea existed, between what is now the Bay of Fundy, and the Gulf of St. Lawrence. At that period, the Bay of Fundy was much wider than at present, and the east coast of New Brunswick, and Prince Edward Island, were vast concretions of sand under water. That sand had been worn from the primary rocks of the adjoining shores, and carried by a strong southern current—still rushing in diminished force, into the Bay of Fundy—to the cold waters of the Gulf, where it was speedily deposited.

24. These waters surcharged with sand, tinged occasionally with a solution of lime, were impregnated with the oxide of iron, gathered from the surrounding shores, and imparted the reddish, or rusty hue to the deposit.

25. In process of time, the sand became indurated, by chemical agents; and volcanic action elevated the mass above the waters; upheaving at the same time the adjoining coast of New Brunswick, and the isthmus which connects that Province with Nova Scotia; thus cutting off the muddy waters of the Bay of Fundy from the Gulf. That volcanic force poured forth at the same time, the trap rocks on the south shore of the Bay of Fundy, and the solitary mound of the same rock that forms George Island, in Richmond Bay of this Island. A narrow strait, separating this Island from the coast

continent, probably remained, which gradually wore its way to its present dimensions.

26. When fully elevated, the Island covered a much larger area than at present. Its shores on all sides have succumbed to the waves, but especially on the north side, where the full sweep of the Gulf often breaks with great violence. The sand has now constructed a barrier from the spoils of the sea, which bids defiance in a great measure to further encroachments from that quarter.

27. **Composition.** In geological formation, the Island presents very great uniformity, being almost wholly, **Red Sandstone.** In some places, the sand is pale, or yellowish, and the soil assumes a pinkish or pale hue.

28. It is almost exclusively of aqueous formation—the only exceptions are, the trap rock of George Island, and perhaps in small measure, of one or two other localities, and the stray boulders of granite, which have been dropped upon it by the ice, previous to its elevation.

29. There are scattered bands or thin layers of blue, red, and grey limestone, the deposits of stray currents from the opposite shores. Their limited extent renders them of comparatively little value.

30. Beds of grey sandstone are found on Governor Island, at Orwell Bay, and in other places. White or pipe clay, may be found near Gallas Point; and valuable beds of red or brick clay are scattered over the Island.

31. A great part of the sandstone exposed to view on the shores of the Island is interlaid with layers of shales, of various colors, marls, clays, and conglomerates, marking the character of the different deposits, when laid down. The sandstone is sufficiently hard, in many places, for building purposes.

#### DESCRIPTION OF VARIOUS ROCKS AND MINERALS.

32.—**I. Sandstone.** There are four kinds of sandstone

on the Island. First, the common Red sandstone, easily distinguishable, and often of fine grain. Second, Grey sandstone; its color is sufficiently descriptive. Third, Chocolate-colored, a beautiful, fine-grained stone. Fourth, Mixed micaceous sandstone. This is abundant, and is very easily recognised by the small shining particles of mica scattered through it. Grey and red colors are mixed together in the same rock. In contact with trap rock, the sandstone is found peculiarly hardened, as if by heat.

**33.—2. Limestone.** Limestone is found of three colors, grey, bluish, and red. Also, of three distinct kinds. First, Red conglomerate, distinguishable from the ordinary conglomerate rock, by its weight, partial crystalization, and composition. Second, Blue or grey. This is nodular, and easily recognised by the common properties of calcareous limestone. Third, Coralline. This is quite different from the ordinary nodular, clayey, grey limestone. It is reddish, compact, and highly crystalized. Its quality is good. It is found near Mill's Point, east side of Richmond Bay. The other species of limestone may be found on almost every shore of the Island. They are, however, generally very impure.

**34.—3. Trap Rock.** This rock is of volcanic or igneous origin. It constitutes a large part of George Island in Richmond Bay. It is said to occur also in two narrow dikes, or walls, on the shore of Lot 42. It will probably be yet discovered in other sections. It is a heavy, compact, brown-red rock. Some portions of it have a close resemblance to lava. A common species found also on George Island is amygdaloid or trap with small oval-shaped cavities, from which it derives its name. When pulverized, trap rock makes very rich soil.

**35.—4. Copper.** Small specimens of copper ore have been found on Governor Island, in Hillsborough Bay. The quantity is very limited, and is found in connexion with fossil deposits. It will likely be found in a similar connexion in

other places. It is readily distinguished by its bright green color, and heavy metallic nature.

36.—**5. Iron.** Bog iron ore exists in several localities, but in such limited quantity as to be of little value. It is rusty in color, cellular in structure, and cinder-like in appearance.

37.—**6. Manganese.** The oxide of this mineral has been found at Murray Harbor, and in other places. Its natural color is greyish, but by exposure to the atmosphere, it becomes reddish-brown. It is hard, brittle, and somewhat crystalline in structure; and being found in small attached packages it has been called, fasciculated. It is neither abundant nor very pure.

38.—**7. Barytes.** The sulphate of this mineral, has been found at Gallas Point. It is a very heavy reddish rock, composed of a red powder, combined with a hard, wavy, glistening rock of pink color. Barytes, in its simple form, is a heavy, grayish-white powder. When united with sulphuric acid, it forms the heavy spar, called sulphate of Barytes.

39.—**8. Conglomerate, Marls, and Clays.** Conglomerate rock is found in many places. It is a concretion of various small rocks, or pebbles, hardened into one mass. Red, and grey marls, and clays, enter largely into the composition of the Island. Their tough, and greasy nature, operates favorably on sandy soil, in retaining the moisture. When compact, they form a soft stone, which may be used as chalk, for marking.

40.—**9. Granite.** Granite does not enter into the composition of the Island. Stray boulders, are scattered along its surface, chiefly in Prince County. Some are of the grey species, others are red.

41. **Fossils.** Trunks, branches, and roots of trees, chiefly of an ancient pine species, have been found in a fossil state, on several parts of the coast, and on the south side of the

West River. The wood has been converted generally into sandstone, or sulphate of barytes; and rarely into iron ore, or copper. In the first cases, the fossil retains fully the original form of the wood.

42. The jaw of an ancient animal, reckoned to be a reptile, of an extinct order, was found on the digging of a well, at New London, some years ago, at a depth of above 20 feet. The jaw contained several teeth, and was enclosed in a matrix of sandstone. As no other remains were found, it was difficult to determine the class to which the animal belonged. It is possible, that similar remains might be found, if persons in digging wells, or excavating the earth, would keep a sharp look-out for fossils. It is not by any means unlikely, that the carcasses, or bones of ancient animals, should be deposited among the sands, which were gathering to form the future Island.

43. **Recent Formations.** The recent formations are marine, and river deposits, and peat bogs. There are many marine marshes formed on the south shore of Prince County, In the same County a vast peat marsh exists, on the south side of Holland Bay. Beds of gravel, and sand have been washed from the hills, by the rivers and streams, in all sections of the country.

44. **Soil.** The soil is, in general, a light-red, sandy loam. In some parts it approaches a stiff clay; in other places, it is almost exclusively sand. The low, level sections of King's County, and Prince County, are of light sand; the high land is of the darkest red, and is invariably richer than the other. In some parts the hills are stony, but in general the soil is remarkably unencumbered with stones.

45. Further explorations should be continued by those who have time and inclination, by which many interesting details would be furnished; perhaps important fossil remains discovered; and thus data

might be secured by which the position of Prince Edward Island, in the Secondary Formation, might be more accurately determined.

### III.—BOTANY.

46. **Botany** is the science which treats of plants. It professes to distinguish, classify, and describe the vastly varied, often beautiful, and highly useful subjects, of what is called the vegetable kingdom.

47. **Plants** have been classified in various ways. Sometimes according to their mode of development, into Exogens and Endogens; sometimes according to the form of the seed, into Acotyledons, Monocotyledons, Dicotyledons, Polycotyledons, meaning respectively, without a seed-lobe, with one seed-lobe, with two seed-lobes, and with many seed-lobes; sometimes according to the shape and structure of the leaf; and sometimes according to the fructification with or without flowers. The last—the Flowerless and the Flowering—is very simple and general, and is best adapted to the nature and scope of this work.

48. This science, from the almost endless variety of its subjects, is not a little complicated; and has been rendered doubly so, to the unlearned, by the persistent use of Latin, and Greek as descriptive terms. "Fiveleaved," is just as good as "Quinquefolium"—"Horsetail," as "Equiseta"—and "Cone-

bearers," as "Coniferae," and much more easily understood, and remembered than an unknown language.

49. It would be impossible, within the limits of this work, to notice all the minute shrubs, and plants of this Island; and the description could only be accurate, after a long and detailed investigation. All the more prominent, useful, and ornamental, will be enumerated under the two general divisions referred to, and in such sub-divisions and families as their place, nature, structure, appearance, and use may direct, with the most sparing use of foreign technical terms. We shall adopt the ascending order.

#### 1.—FLOWERLESS PLANTS.

50. These form the lowest orders of the Vegetable Kingdom. They embrace all the sea-weeds, and some small fresh-water weeds; and several varieties of land plants.

51.—**1. Sea-weeds.** Those belonging to the salt water are generally, *jointless*; those in the fresh water, *jointed*. Both classes are numerous. Several species of the sea-weeds may be mentioned which are readily recognized: Such as, the Rock-Weed, a short olive-green bushy weed, with forked divisions, having small pods at their points, which make a crackling noise when trodden upon; the Sea Belt, found sometimes twenty feet in length, with a broad midrib, which, stripped of its membranaceous covering, is considered edible; the Sea Whip-cord, easily distinguishable by its name, and found thirty feet in length; Carrigeen Moss, (*Floridea*.) often gathered on our shores, and used instead of isinglass, in making

blanc-mange and jellies; Dulsc, (*Iridea*), the favorite food of lobsters and crabs, &c.; and Eel Grass, a long, narrow, smooth, even blade which grows on the flats, and may be often seen on the margin of the channel when the tide is out. Many interesting varieties of flowerless plants may be found in the lagoons and fresh water ponds around the coast.

52.—**2. The Fungi.** They embrace many species from the large fleshy Boletus, which grows on the trunks of trees, down to Common Mould. Not only Mushrooms, Toadstools, Puff-balls, and such like, but the microscopic plants commonly called Mildew, Smut, Rust, Brand, Dry-rot, &c. belong to this family. The Mushroom contains much nutritious matter, but must be carefully distinguished from the other poisonous species. They prefer damp, dark, unventilated places, such as the hollows of trees, the parts beneath the bark, cellars, vaults, and the dense parts of forests. Dryness and bright light are destructive to them. Hence the state of the weather, when they appear on grain.

53.—**3. Lichens.** Lichens are flat, tough, leaf-like substances which adhere to rocks, stones, the earth &c. They are perennial plants. They are useful for dyeing, and may be used as food in extremities.

54.—**4. Mosses.** Mosses are so common as to need no description. They cover small cradle-hills, decaying wood &c. They are all short; but are furnished with leaves of singular structure.

55.—**5. Ground-pines.** These are trailing plants found in swamps and bogs and moorlands. Their foliage bears some resemblance to that of the pine. They have also a moss-like appearance.

56.—**6. Ferns.** This finely-shaped plant grows in great abundance in all parts of the Island over which a fire has run, or where a second growth of trees has covered once cultivated fields. It is found from one to three feet in height.

57—7. **Horsetails.** This plant derives its name from the leaves which grow round the joints of its hollow stem. It abounds in low swamps.

2.—FLOWERING PLANTS.

58. **Grasses.** This is a very simple, most important, and vastly extensive family. It contains many thousand species. It embraces not only the grasses, commonly so called, but also all varieties of grain, such as Wheat, Barley, Oats, Rye, Indian Corn, and even the Sugar-Cane. They are all closely allied in structure, and have all the same mode of development, being Endogens. The insignificance of the flower, in many of the family, is amply compensated by their great utility in other respects.

59. **Crucifers.** In this family are found the Cabbage, Cauliflower, Turnip, Radish, and Mustard. Its distinguishing features include under the same head a great many useless weeds and several beautiful flowers. They belong entirely to a temperate region, and are never found in either the torrid, or the frigid zone.

60. **Solanes:** Some of the most useful, and some of the most deadly plants are embraced in this family. The most valuable is the common Potato, distinguished as the Tuberous Solane. Next to it may be reckoned the Tomato, designated the Esculent Solane; which affords a highly flavoured and excellent preserve. It is cultivated on the Island. In the same class are found *Capsicum* \* or Cayenne pepper; and the poisonous *Tobacco*. This herb, so well known, is distinguished as the Nicotian Solane. It is a narcotic acid, poison; and although habit reconciles the system to its moderate use, it is decidedly injurious in excess. The deadly Night-shade is a member of the same family.

\* Plants not generally cultivated in this Island are in this section printed in Italics.

61. **Legumins.** This family numbers some thousands of species, and includes in its wide range some of the most opposite qualities. To it belong our common Peas, Beans, and Clovers, distinguished as, Papilion Legumins. The *Indigo* plant; the *Cassia* which bears the Senna leaves; the *Tamarind* tree; the tree which affords Gum Arabic; and the Sensitive Plants—take rank under the same head.

62. **Beets, Carrots, Parsnips, and Parsley.**—These useful vegetables, like many others, have been brought into the country, and may be said to be now naturalized.—Beets (*Beta*) are of three kinds, the Red, the best for the table; the Mangel Wurzel, so excellent for cattle; and the White, best fitted for the production of sugar. Carrots (*Carota*) are of three kinds, the Early Horn; the Long Orange, the best for winter use; and the Purple Carrot, remarkably sweet. There are four kinds of Parsnips (*Pastinaca*); the Hollow-crowned is considered the best. The wild parsnip grows on the Island. It is reckoned poisonous. Of the three kinds of Parsley, (*Aethusa*) the Curled is the best.

63. **Labiates.** \* This family includes many aromatic and tonic plants. In it are found Mint, Peppermint, Horehound, Sage, Thyme, Marjorum &c.

64. **Sarsaparilla, Ginseng, and Wax-Myrtle.** Sarsaparilla and Ginseng, known by their divided leaves and white blossoms on a slender switch-like stalk of colored green, abound in the woods and swamps. They are famed for their medicinal powers. The Wax-myrtle is a small bush about three feet in height. The leaves are fragrant when bruised. The fruit is coated with wax from which candles may be made.

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\* Generic terms ending in "atos" or "aces" accent the penultimate.

65. **Rosaces.** This great family has four branches. One branch, the Rosaces proper, has about 570 species. This branch includes all kinds of the beautiful flower, the Rose; also the Sweet-briar; the Straw-berry; the Rasp-berry; the Dew-berry; and the Black-berry. The second branch called the Pomean includes among others the Apple, Pear, Wild Pear, and Quince. The third branch, distinguished as the Amygdalan, includes the Plum, Cherry, Wild-Cherry, Peach, Apricot, Nectarine, and Almond. The apple gives the name to the second branch; and the almond to the third. The fourth branch includes all the wild hawthorns, and is called Sanguisorban or Bloodorbed, from the shape and color of the fruit.

66. **Grossulaces.** This family has only one branch named the Ribes. In it are found the wild Gooseberry; and the black and red wild Currants, all of which grow on the Island. The cultivated kinds, of course, belong to the same branch, and are much more valuable.

67. **Ericaces.** This is one of the most extensive families in the vegetable kingdom. In it are found some of the most beautiful and some of the most poisonous plants. To this family belong the Cranberry, red and grey; the Blueberry; the Teaberry; the Whortleberry. The Labrador Tea, called Ledum, a small evergreen shrub found in our swamps; the sheep Laurel, called Kalmia, a shrub growing in swamps or dry moorlands, from one to five feet high, with dark-red flowers, whose leaves and flowers are poisonous; and the well known beautiful and fragrant Mayflower—are members of this family.

68. **Liliaces, Nymphaeaces, and Sarracenia.**—These are chiefly flowers. To the Liliaces belong the Onion, the Garlic, the Aloe, the Squill, and some species of Hemp. Also, the White and Orange Lilies, Tulips, Hyacinths. To the Nymphaeaces, belong the beautiful White and Yellow Lilies seen in

the ponds and lakes. Of the same family is the *Victoria Regia*, whose flower has a diameter of fifteen inches, and its leaves spread out for six feet. It is found in Demerara, South America. The *Sarracenia* is the beautiful Indian Cup, seen in the bogs or swamps.

69. **Composites**, and **Orchidaces**. The Composites constitute perhaps the largest family of the Vegetable Kingdom. It has been traced in the wide range of eight tribes. It includes herbs, shrubs, flowers, and even trees. Among its herbs are Wormwood and Camomile. Among its beautiful flowers are Dahlias, Marigolds and Asters. To it also belong the Dandelion; the Thistle; the Dock; the Burdock; the White Weed; the Daisy, and many others. The Orchidaces are a complicated family, and embrace many beautiful flowers. They flourish best in hot countries. The Grasspink and Ladies' slipper are specimens of their peculiar construction.

70. **Caprifoliaces** or **Goatleaf**. In this family are found the Dogwoods; the Elder, bearing black and red berries which have been used medicinally; the Honeysuckle; and the Pigeon berry.

71. **Conifers** or **Cone-bearers**. This extensive and valuable timber family derives its name from the cone-shaped case which protects its fruit. The members of the family in this Island are the White, and Red Pine; the Hemlock; Black, Red and White Spruce; Larch or Juniper; White Cedar; and the Fir, called Var, whose medicinal balsam is so justly prized. There are some short species of little use, such as, the Ground Hemlock; and the Ground Juniper which yields berries.

72. **Hardwood Trees**. 1. The **Betulaces** or **Birch** family include the Yellow Birch, the Black Birch, the Canoe Birch, and the Poplar-leaved Birch; and the **Alders**. The Canoe Birch is used by the Indians in making their canoes, and other articles. The Alders, so abundant on our low, swampy

lands, afford very good charcoal; the young shoots make a good dye, and the bark is valuable for tanning. Birch timber is our largest and best timber for exportation.

73.—2. **Acerines** or **Maples**, include the Black sugar Maple, and the White sugar Maple, both large and valuable trees affording the sap from which sugar is obtained; another kind of maple, called the White Maple, whose wood is soft and little esteemed; and the Striped Maple or Moose Wood.

74.—3. **Corylaces**. This valuable family derives its name from the husky covering upon its fruits. To it the Beech belongs, of which there are two varieties, the White and the Red Beech. Beech has always been abundant on the Island, and forms a large part of the wood used for fuel.—The Oak is a member of the same family. There is one small species of Red Oak on the Island, found on some of the higher ridges of land. The tree for which the school-boy often looks—the Hazel-nut—also belongs to this family. It has given the name to the family, and is specially called, the Coryl.

75.—4. The **Ash**. There are two kinds of Ash on the Island; the white Ash, and the swamp Ash. The latter is prized by the Indians, by whom its wood is used in making baskets, &c. Both have become scarce in most parts of the Island.

76.—5. **Salicines**. This family is spread over the world. There are two distinct branches—The Willow, and the Poplar. Several species of willows are seen on the Island, some of which have been introduced. Their growth is rapid, and the wood is generally light. Of Poplars there are the Black, the White, the Trembling, the Balsam, or Balm of Gilead, and the Lombardy Poplar. The last two are foreign trees. The Lombardy Poplar is slender, tall and highly ornamental.

77.—6. The ornamental **Sumach**; and the graceful **Elm**, found occasionally on an intervale, may properly complete this general sketch of the Botany of P. E. Island.

## IV.—ZOOLOGY.

**Zoology** is the science which treats of Animals. It endeavors to describe the nature, properties, and classification of all known animals belonging to our earth.

78. **Animals** have been divided into Vertebrate, or those which have an internal bony skeleton, and Invertebrate, or those which have not this bony skeleton; into Mammalia, or those which bring forth their young alive, and Ovipara, or those which produce eggs; and by the celebrated Cuvier into four classes—the Vertebrate, the Mollusks, the Articulated, and the Radiated. The last is but a fuller development of the first.

79. Adopting the first grand division, we have under the **Vertebrate**, four great classes or orders:

1. THE FISHES,
2. THE REPTILES,
3. THE BIRDS,
4. THE MAMMALS;

and under the **Invertebrate**, three great classes:

- I. THE RADIATED,
2. THE MOLLUSKS,
3. THE ARTICULATED.

## I.—THE INVERTEBRATE.

Beginning at the lowest specimens of animal life, we find

## I.—THE RADIATED ANIMALS.

80. The term radiated or marked by rays, distinguishes their general features. They are all aquatic animals. They are in two great classes, the *soft-skinned*, and the *hard or horny-skinned*. Of the soft-skinned, the Sea-jellies, often seen on our shores, are specimens. Of the hard skinned, the Sea-eggs found on the rocks, are the best examples. The radiated soft-skins are seen floating on our bays and harbors, at a certain season of the year, in every angular form. The Sea-egg has a hard horny shell, of circular form, and marked with rays. It adheres to the rocks, sending out its arms to catch some small shell-fish within its reach, which it readily kills and devours. The Sea-stars are intermediate between the Sea-jelly and the Sea-egg—have a flexible crusty covering, and are easily known by their angular points or rays.

## 2.—THE MOLLUSKS.

81. These animals are distinguished by the soft texture of their bodies; the term "mollusk" being derived from the Greek word *malakos*, "soft." Like the radiated animals, they form two classes, some being entirely *naked*, and others covered with *strong shells*. Examples of the first class are Slugs, and Cuttle Fishes. The Cuttle Fish is a singular animal, with a body in a sack or purse, and a large head crowned with eight or ten powerful arms. It darts through the water with great rapidity, and seizes and voraciously devours its prey.

82. Examples of the second class are Oysters, which are found in great abundance in different parts of the Island, and of excellent quality; Clams; Muscles; Razor Fish, readily known

by a shell narrow and long like the handle of a razor; Scallops, with large ribbed shell, and serrated edge; Quahog, a very thick, white, circular bivalve; Welks, found in great abundance near low water mark, along our shores. They have a strong circular shell, with a valve that can be drawn in or extruded at the pleasure of the animal. They are known by various other names. The largest univalve on our shores is the *Nautica*, often called the "Cockle," but improperly, as the cockle is a bivalve like the Scallop. The *Nautica* resembles the Welk, but is very much larger.

### 3.—ARTICULATED ANIMALS.

83. These animals, so called from the *jointed case* or crust which covers the great proportion of them, are divided into five classes, viz: 1. The Worms. 2. The Centipedes. 3. The Insects. 4. The Spiders. 5. The Crustacea.

84.—1. The **Worms**. Three orders of these have been enumerated: *first*, those with no branchial tufts, such as the common Earth-worm, Hair-worm, Leech, &c.; *second*, those with tufts on the back, as some species of Sand-worm, the Lug-worm, the Sea-mouse, &c.; and *third*, the Tube-makers, marine worms which gather particles of sand and shell around them, and form a case in which they live.

85.—2. The **Centipedes**. The name "hundred-footed," describes these animals. They are very small creeping animals, with many feet, living among decaying matter, as rotten wood, or beneath large flat stones—some preying on small insects, others living on vegetable matter.

86.—3. The **Insects**. Insects are an exceedingly numerous, and in many respects a marvellous class of animals. They have the body divided into sections whence their name. They are generally covered with a horny or coriaceous substance; and are, for the most part, capable of flying, having two or four wings. Besides flying or walk-

ing, they can dive or swim, bore into wood or work their way into the earth. They produce for man, silk, honey, wax, cochineal &c.

87. They are arranged under several orders or classes, the most important of which are:—**1.** The **Bee Tribe**, characterized by having membranous wings. To this class belong, besides the bees, the Wasps, the Ants, and the Ichneumons. **2.**—The **Beetle Tribe** characterized by four wings, the two upper being stiff and horny, the two lower being thin and membranous, and when folded covered by the upper horny ones. The Beetles are very numerous on this Island in their season, and of different species. To this class belong the Fire Flies, Turnip Flies &c.

88.—**3.** The **Butterfly Tribe**, having wings covered with scales, often of a beautiful color. These beautiful insects are in great variety. To the same class belong the Moths and Millers. The young or larvæ, in the shape of grubs or caterpillars, or as worms in peas, &c., are very destructive.—**4.** The **Grasshopper Tribe**, having two pairs of straight wings. Some of the tribe are distinguished as runners, as the Cockroaches and the Earwigs; others as jumpers, as the Cricket, the Locust and the Grasshopper.

89.—**5.** The **Fly Tribe**. These have six legs but only two membranous wings. The common House Fly, the Flesh Fly, the Horse Flies, the Wheat Fly, Mosquitoes, Gnats, and Crane Flies noted for their long legs, belong to this tribe. Other tribes of less note as the Dragon Fly and the Bug tribe belong to this multifold division of the animal kingdom.

90.—**4.** The **Spiders**. Spiders have no wings. They are of two kinds—those which breathe through tubes, like insects, and those which breathe through sack-like lungs. To the first belong Mites, and several species of minute marine animals, found under stones, and among sea-weed. The second class contains the ordinary Spiders, and the largest Scorp-

pions. Some weave nets to entangle insects; others make coverings to conceal themselves, that they may pounce on prey passing by; others chase their prey without seeking any shelter; and some are even aquatic, and live in a species of diving-bell.

91.—**5. Crustacea.** Lobsters, Crabs, and Shrimps, are specimens of this order. They are numerous on all our shores, more particularly at certain seasons. They are too well known to need any description.

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## II.—THE VERTEBRATE.

### 1.—FISHES.

Prince Edward Island rises in the midst of waters long famed for the abundance and fine quality of their fish. Although not so plentiful as in years long gone by, they still frequent our shores in vast shoals; many of them pass up and down our rivers and streams; and afford a healthy occupation and a valuable means of subsistence to a large number of our population. They include many of the richest and most palatable fish to be found in any quarter of the globe.

92. **Fishes** are vertebrate animals, with gills fitted for breathing under water—of cold red blood—and with fins and extremities fitted for swimming. They are divided into two great classes:—1. Those with a skeleton of cartilage and with bony points or plates on the skin. And—2. Those with a skeleton of bone and with horny scales. The second class is by far the most useful and important, as

well as the most numerous. It is the highest type of fish.

1.—FISH OF CARTILAGE SKELETON.

Five kinds are met with on our coasts, viz : the Skate, the Dogfish, the Thresher, the Shark, and the Sturgeon.

93.—1. The **Skate** or **Ray**. Two or three species of Skate are found. These fish are flat, with broad pectoral fins. Their eyes are above the mouth, their nostrils below it. They are characterized by a long slender tail. In one species, the Sting Ray or Skate, the tail is armed with a sharp bone with which it inflicts wounds. The pectoral fins or wings are sometimes used as food, but the fish is little prized.

94.—2. The **Dog-fish**. This is a small, active, voracious fish about the size of a salmon, and allied to the shark which it greatly resembles. It has a projecting snout, is tenacious of life, drives off the herring and destroys nets. It is not used for food but the oil is valuable—and the body is sometimes dried for feeding pigs.

95.—3. The **Thresher**. This bold, active and powerful fish is a member of the shark family. It is found from eight to twelve feet in length. It pursues and destroys the mackerel, shad, &c. It boldly attacks the small whales of our Gulf, violently *threshing* them with its tail and inflicting great pain as the movements of the whale indicate.

96.—4. The **Shark**. This is a well-known, large, powerful and voracious fish. It has a long tapering body, with projecting snout on the under side of which are the nostrils. Its tail is peculiar, the upper part of it being much longer than the lower, enabling the fish to throw itself rapidly on its side, to seize its prey. Its mouth is armed with formidable teeth, and is situated in the lower side of the body and pos-

terior to the snout. Sharks are often seen on the north coast of the Island. The family name of the three last mentioned fishes, is the **Squalidae**.

97.—5. The **Sturgeon**. This fish is caught from two to eight feet in length. In shape it is almost pentagonal. The back of the head is depressed and flattened. Both head and sides are covered with bony plates. Its color, above, is dull-grey, and beneath, white. The flesh is coarse. It was once numerous on our coasts, and might yet be caught in some of our large bays.

2.—FISH OF BONY SKELETON AND HORNY SCALES.

98. The most valuable families of this class are the Salmon, Mackarel, Herring, and Cod families; other species are of less consequence.

99.—1. The **Salmon**. This valuable fish is well known. When fresh it is, beyond comparison, the best fish in our waters. In the spring great numbers of them find their way into our Gulf, but as our rivers are poorly adapted for the deposit of their spawn, they spread along the coasts of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, pressing specially into the Bay Chaleur and up the Restigouche river. At one time they were abundant in the East River, and in several other rivers of the Island; now they are almost wholly confined to St. Peter's Bay, and the Morrèll river which flows into it.

100.—2. The **Trout**. There is scarcely a stream on the Island in which some species of trout may not be found. In some rivers they are very fine. The salt-water Trout, of grey appearance, sometimes called the Salmon Trout, is caught in the harbors in spring; at a later period, it ascends the rivers. The fresh-water Trout is brighter and more florid. When in good condition, its spots bright and flesh firm, it is much more highly flavoured than the other. When in

cold water, and having the range of a flowing stream, they are always best.

101.—**3.** The **Smelt**. This little fish is very abundant at certain seasons of the year. In winter it is best; and may be obtained by a hook or spear through the ice, along the shore, or on the flats. About the last of April it ascends the brooks, and may be caught in vast quantities by a scoop-net.

102.—**4.** The **Capelin**. The Capelin resembles the smelt, but is more slender. It seldom strikes our shores, preferring the colder waters around the coast of Newfoundland. Occasionally it is found on the north coast. It is superior to the smelt; and when salted and dried has a fine flavour. The Salmon, Trout, Smelt and Capelin are classed under one genus—the **Salmonidae**.

103.—**5.** The **Mackarel**. To the family of which the Mackarel is a member belong the Albecore or Horse Mackarel, the Sword-fish and others. The mackarel is a finely shaped fish; and when just taken out of the water has a bright and beautiful appearance. This valuable and much prized fish ranges round our Island, lying off and on its shores according to the prevailing winds from July to November.—Occasionally it enters the harbors. Large quantities are annually caught off the north and east coasts by Yankee fishermen fitted out for the purpose.

104.—**6.** The **Albcore**. This fish is occasionally seen on the north coast. It is a large and powerful fish of great beauty and remarkable swiftness. It pursues the herring on which it preys. It resembles a monster mackarel, and is seen from five to eight feet in length. Its flesh is much superior to that of the sturgeon. The family is called the **Scombridae**.

105.—**7.** The **Herring**. Vast shoals of herring swarm on all the shores of the Gulf in the early part of summer. About the first of May they strike the shores of the Island, and are often caught in great quantities. They are however

lean at that season. Those caught in autumn are much superior:

106.—**8.** The **Gasperaux**. Gasperaux resemble herring, but are generally shorter and stiffer. They are later in their arrival than the herring. The first taken are the best. When salted they are inferior to the herring. They force their way with great perseverance into the ponds and brooks, and are easily caught.

107.—**9.** The **Shad**. This very valuable fish occasionally ascends some of our larger rivers, though not in abundance.—It is greatly larger than the Gasperaux—and its flesh is almost equal to Mackerel. The Herring, Gasperaux and Shad belong to one family called the **Clupeidae**.

108.—**10.** The **Cod**. The Cod-fish, too well known to need any description, is found in all parts of the Gulf.—They are most abundant on the north shore of the Island. When dried, they are generally prized as an article of food.—A valuable oil is obtained from their livers.

109.—**11.** The **Hake**. The Hake differs slightly from the Cod. It has only two back fins, while the cod has three; and it has no barbule on the chin. It is generally three feet in length, prefers muddy bottoms, and is often caught at night. Its mouth is armed with teeth which will soon cut off a hook, if the line is not protected. It sometimes receives the name of "Ling."

110.—**12.** The **Torsk**. This fish much resembles the Cod but its tail-fin is rounded, with a blue and white edge. It has a barbule on the chin. The back-fin stretches to the tail. It is more rare than the cod and its flesh is much finer.

111.—**13.** The **Haddock**, is found on our shores at certain seasons. It is readily distinguished by its stripe along the side. It is much smaller than the full grown cod. When fresh it is good. If slightly salted and smoked, it is much better than if cured as codfish.

112.—**14.** The **Frost Fish**, or **Tom Cod**. This small fish may be caught in many parts of the Island. Its flesh is white and soft; and is but little prized. It attains its name from the time of the year in which it makes its appearance in creeks—generally after the *frost* has set in in the month of December. The Cod, the Hake, the Torsk, the Haddock, and the Frost Fish belong to one family, the cod family, called the **Gadidae**.

113.—**15.** The **Bass**. This fish, so easily known by its stripes, once abounded in all our harbors. It, like other valuable fish, has become scarce. It is still occasionally found in the harbors especially on the north side, where it may be caught with nets, or taken by the hook.

114.—**16.** The **Perch**. The Perch is remarkable for its sharp and strong fins. Two species are to be found, the Yellow Perch and the Blue Perch. The Yellow Perch, sometimes called the Cunner or sea-perch, is much esteemed as food—the other is little prized. The Bass and the Perch belong to one family, the **Percidae**.

115.—**17.** The **Flounder**, is found in all the creeks of the Island. It is a small flat fish, often seen moving slowly along a sandy or muddy shore in search of food. It may be eaten when fresh fish are scarce, but it is very bony and not very palatable.

116.—**18.** The **Halibut**. This is a very large flat fish weighing sometimes from 200 to 300 lbs. It is not very frequently caught on the Island coasts. When fresh and in good condition its flesh is prized. Portions of it are sometimes dried and smoked, after being slightly salted. The Flounder and the Halibut belong to one family, called the **Pleuronectidae**.

117.—**19.** There are **Other Fishes** of less note, such as the Sculpin, a fish with a large, depressed head armed with spines, and a small tapering body, found about the wharves

and rocks; the Mummachog a small fish which swims about ponds and rivulets and the mouth of creeks, and sometimes used as bait; and the Pinfish, a very small fish armed with a spine on the back and on the sides.

118.—20. The **Eel**. Eels of the finest quality abound on the muddy bottoms of the harbors, rivers and mill-dams. They are of two species, the Common Eel and the Sea Eel. They may be caught by a trap made of rods, but are generally speared either through the ice, or on the flats by torch light. The Sea Eels are the best. Both species are very voracious.

## 2.—REPTILES.

The **Reptiles** of Prince Edward Island are few and harmless.

119. The **Snake** is met with in two or three varieties.—They are distinguished by their color, as the Brown, Green, and Striped Snakes. They are all small, and rapidly move off when discovered.

120. The **Frog**. Frogs are abundant; and are useful in destroying various insects and worms. The Green Frog, the Pond Frog, and the Bull Frog, are the ordinary varieties.—The **Toad** a member of the same family is frequently seen.

121. The **Lizard**. A small species of brown Lizard may occasionally be seen on some warm and sheltered sand hill.

## 3.—BIRDS.

122. Birds in considerable variety, though not in great numbers, inhabit all the woods and shores of P. E. Island. A natural and very general division of Birds is into six families or orders viz :

- 1, BIRDS OF PREY,
2. PERCHING BIRDS,
3. CLIMBING BIRDS,

4. SCRAPING BIRDS,
5. WADING BIRDS,
6. SWIMMING BIRDS,

123.—**1. Birds of Prey.** These birds are of two classes—those which roam by day, and those which search by night. Of the first class, we have one or two species of Eagles—but seldom seen; and three species of Hawk, the Fish Hawk, Hen Hawk, and Sparrow Hawk, often seen. Of the second class, there are at least two species of Owl, the large Horned Owl, and the small Barn Owl.

124.—**2. Perching Birds.** These constitute a very large family, in several distinct divisions or classes.

1. The **Swallows.** These are noted for their long, narrow wings, which enable them to whirl very rapidly in the air, and seize insects on which they live. Three species are common; the Barn Swallow, Chimney Swallow, and Bank Swallow.

2. The **Robins.** To this class, besides the common Red Robin, belong the Cat Bird, the Black Bird, and one or two other species. 3. The **Kingfisher.** Only one species is seen here, the Belted Kingfisher. He is often seen perching over some pond or mill-dam, watching small fish, or rapidly sweeping across it to discover their movements. 4. The **Crows.** This is an extensive and useful class of birds, as they readily devour all kinds of refuse. The Common Crow, the Raven, and the Blue Jay belong to this class, and are common on the Island. 5. **Night Hawks.** These well known birds are often seen in the summer evenings, sweeping and whirling through the atmosphere, in pursuit of insects. The Mosquito Hawk, and the Whip-poor-will, are the two species generally seen.

125.—**2. Perching Birds** continued. 6. The **Warblers.** These are several species of small singing birds gen-

erally seen among the branches of trees. The Yellow Birds, the Blue Birds, the Wrens, the Titmice of several species, are specimens. 7. The **Creepers**. These little birds are often seen running along the trunks of fallen trees, in search of insects. Sometimes they climb in the manner of Woodpeckers, and break off the bark with their bills to obtain worms. The common white-bellied Nuthatch is a specimen. 8. The **Finches**. These birds are easily known by their short stout bills. Among others may be mentioned, the Snow-bird, the Winter Sparrow, and the Red Linnet.

9. The **Chatterers**. To this class belong the Cherry bird, so often seen when the cherries are ripe, the other with wing, or Hungarian Chatterer. The whale sometimes at-

10. The **Shrikes**. The female nurses and protects her the Island, the Bird Hayection, and will die in its defence. resembles a small hawk.

11. The **Fly-catchers** and salmon. In calm weather, of the bird. Two by backs may be seen suddenly rising the Yellow Crow and almost instantly disappearing. The is the smallest Dolphin, belong to the same family.

and it is furnished with. This keen-eyed and vigilant animal of its wings produces the to the harbors. It is so well known species here, the Green, ssary. At one time, large numbers

126.—**3. Climbing** appearance on the shores of the common Woodpeckers, of the ice. They are now rarely Red Crested, the Red after the settlement of the Island by Speckled. or Sea-Cow frequented the shores

127.—**4. Scraping** and the North Point. This animal The **Partridge**. The but it differs from the Seal in. be- with spotted plumage. 2. furnished with two strong tusks, sionally visit the fields in on the ice, and in procuring food from the south. This n. Porpoises and Seals are chiefly braces the Peacock, the oil.

Fowl, the common Hen, and every species of Pigeon, Partridge, and Ostrich.

128.—**5. Wading Birds.** To this family belong: 1. The **Crane** occasionally seen on the north coast of Prince County; and the Bittern, found on the marshes. 2. The **Snipes**, Woodcocks, Curlews, and Sand-pipers, found on every shore.

3. The **Plovers**, of different colors, frequenting the fields as well as the shores.

129.—**6. Swimming Birds.** Of this family there is a great variety. 1. **Geese.** Of these two species visit the large family, in several flocks, and the Brent Goose. 2. **Ducks.**

1. The **Swallows.** The Black Duck, the Grey Duck, the row wings, which enable them to be mentioned. 3. **Divers.** air, and seize insects on which they feed. The largest common; the Barn Swallow, Chimney Swallow, known by its red neck, Swallow.

2. The **Robins.** To this class, besides the Red-legs. The Wild-Robin, belong the Cat Bird, the Black Bird, **Fulls.** They are other species. 3. The **Kingfisher.** Only one is often seen here, the Belted Kingfisher. He is often seen on the banks of ponds, over some pond or mill-dam, watching the fish, and dwelling mostly sweeping across it to discover their way far off from **Crows.** This is an extensive and common on our coasts, the Shag, they readily devour all kinds of refuse. They are stray visitors the Raven, and the Blue Jay belong here of the Gulf. common on the Island. 5. **Night** LS.

known birds are often seen in the summer and whirling through the atmosphere and limited extent of The Mosquito Hawk, and the Whiskered Tern. A less variety of species generally seen. and in the neighboring

125.—**2. Perching Birds** contain New Brunswick. **blers.** These are several species of the Wolf, the Bea-

ver, the *Raccoon* the, *Porcupine*, and the *Wolverene*, may be seen, of which there is no representative on the Island. The mammals may properly be considered in the two natural divisions of the **Sea Mammals**, and the **Land Mammals**.

1.—SEA MAMMALS.

131.—1. The **Whale**. This monster of the deep is frequently seen off the north coast of the Island. Occasionally a dead whale is cast ashore on the same coast, and becomes a source of great profit to the discoverer. Two species are met with, one without a dorsal fin, the true whale, the other with it, and hence called the **Finner**. The whale sometimes attains the length of 70 feet. The female nurses and protects her young with the greatest affection, and will die in its defence.

132.—2. The **Porpoise**. Porpoises swim in shoals, and often pursue herring, mackarel and salmon. In calm weather, their dark green glossy backs may be seen suddenly rising above the water, and almost instantly disappearing. The **Grampus**, and the **Dolphin**, belong to the same family.

133.—3. The **Seal**. This keen-eyed and vigilant animal still comes occasionally into the harbors. It is so well known that description is unnecessary. At one time, large numbers of this animal made their appearance on the shores of the Island, at the breaking up of the ice. They are now rarely seen. For several years after the settlement of the Island by the British, the **Walrus** or **Sea-Cow** frequented the shores of the Island, chiefly around the **North Point**. This animal belongs to the **Seal Tribe**, but it differs from the **Seal** in being much larger, and in being furnished with two strong tusks, which assist it in getting upon the ice, and in procuring food from the bottom of the sea. Porpoises and Seals are chiefly valuable for their skins and oil.

## 2.—LAND MAMMALS.

134. The **Land Mammals** of Prince Edward Island, in a wild state, belong to two classes, the Carnivora or Flesh-eating, and the Rodentia or Gnawing animals.

## 1.—THE CARNIVORA.

135.—**1.** The **Bear**. This is the largest and most formidable wild animal on the Island. It sometimes destroys sheep, but generally lives on berries and small shrubs. In winter it retires to some cave or sheltered hollow, and loses for the most part all powers of locomotion. Unless provoked by attack or impelled by hunger, the bear seldom attacks man, but when roused is very formidable, and displays greater activity and adroitness than might be expected from its heavy, clumsy figure. The flesh is sometimes eaten. The Fur is very valuable.

136.—**2.** The **Wild Cat**. This animal is about 2 feet in height, and 3 feet in length. Its color is light grey. The head resembles the head of a cat, whence its name. Like the cat family, it preys upon small animals, mice, birds, rabbits, &c. It is generally caught in traps.

137.—**3.** The **Fox**. This well-known animal is by no means scarce. Three varieties are found, the Red Fox, the Silver Grey, and the Black Fox. The first is the prevailing species, the others are much more rare. The fur is valuable, especially of the rare species. The Fox is bold and cunning in destroying poultry.

138.—**4.** The **Otter**. The aquatic habits of this animal are well-known. The Fur is much valued. The increasing occupation of the country has rendered this animal comparatively scarce. **5—8.** The Marten, the Mink, the Weasel, and the Ermine, are all members of the same family with the Otter. They are much more numerous. The fur of the smaller spe-

ies brings a fair price. The family name is **Mustelidae**, or the **Weasels**.

139.—**9.** The **Bat**. This peculiar animal, adapted for flying by the broad membranes attached to its feet, makes its appearance about houses in the summer evenings. It preys on insects. It is torpid in winter. The inmates of a dwelling are sometimes startled by its sudden fluttering near the ceiling of a room, having made its entrance by an open door or window.

140.—**10.** The **Mole**. This little animal has thick fur, deeply sunk eyes, and broad shaped fore-feet. It burrows in the ground, and lives on worms. **11.** The **Shrew Mouse** is another very small animal sometimes seen. It comes out of its hole at night in search of prey. Its food is insects. **12.** To these may be added, the **Hedgehog**. This small animal is covered with prickles instead of hairs. When attacked it will roll itself into a ball, presenting on all sides its sharp spines. It is also nocturnal; and preys upon insects, slugs, and even frogs and small snakes.

#### 2.—THE RODENTIA.

141.—**1.** The **Rabbit**. Rabbits are very numerous. They change their color from brown in summer, to white in winter. Their principal food is the bark of young trees. Their flesh is palatable, but their fur is little worth.

142.—**2.** The **Squirrel**. Three species of squirrel are seen, the Red Squirrel, the Striped or Ground Squirrel, and the Flying Squirrel. The last is seldom seen, as it moves about at night. The others are everywhere met. Their food is seeds and nuts; of the latter they are extremely fond. They often construct their nests in hollow trees.

143.—**3.** The **Musk Rat**. This animal is often seen near ponds and mill-dams. It builds a house for itself of mud and sticks close to the water. It eats roots, shell-fish, and

various other substances. Its fur, being thin and poor, is little esteemed.

144.—4. The **Field Mice**. There are two species of this little animal, the Burrowing, and the Leaping Field Mouse. The first is still frequently seen in the fields and woods. At one time, this animal did great destruction to the crops of the Island. It is now comparatively harmless. It burrows in the ground, and makes a nest of fine hay. It lives on fine roots and seeds. The Leaping Field Mouse is known by its long tail, and strong hind legs, which enable it to leap with great rapidity.

It is quite likely that a fuller investigation might discover one or two other varieties of small animals.

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## IV.—CIVIL HISTORY.

1. The **History** of Prince Edward Island naturally embraces two great periods. The first extends from the discovery of the Island by Europeans, till its cession to Great Britain by the French in 1763. The second extends from its cession to Great Britain till the present time.

2. But to give a brief yet accurate detail of all the more important events connected with the Island, in a form best adapted to the present work, and by which they will most readily be remembered, it may be convenient to divide the History into Five Periods : The first, extending from its probable discovery in A. D., 1497, till its settlement by the French in 1715 : The Second, extending from its settlement in 1715, till its cession to Great Britain in 1763 : The Third, extending from its cession in 1763, till its adoption of the name *Prince Edward* in 1800 : The Fourth, extending from the adoption of the present name in 1800 till the bestowment of Responsible Government in 1851

And the Fifth, extending from the bestowment of Responsible Government in 1851, till the present date, 1861.

FIRST PERIOD.

FROM A. D. 1497 TO 1715.

3. **Indians.** For ages before the prow of Sebastian Cabot's ship broke the waves of these western waters, several distinct tribes of Indians roamed over what are now the eastern Provinces of British America. They belonged chiefly to three great nations, the **Abenaki**, **Aquanuscioni**, and the **Algonquin**.

4. The **Abenaki** spread from New England to Cape Breton; were once numerous and powerful, but have now disappeared, as a separate people, from these Provinces. The **Aquanuscioni**, called by different names, by Dutch, French, and English, spread from New York through Lower Canada, into New Brunswick. A small branch of this great nation still remains in New Brunswick, called the *Milicetes*. The **Algonquin** are a northern nation of many distinct tribes, of which the most important are the *Adirondacks* of Canada, and the *Micmacs* of these Provinces.

5. **Island Indians.** This Island was the frequent resort of the **Abenaki** and the **Micmac**. Many of the latter tribe, remarkable for their cunning, daring and courage, made their home upon it. In the summer, the abundant fish, fowls and wild fruits, amply supplied their wants. In the winter they subsisted chiefly on game, and such fish as could be obtained through the ice. The few Indians now on the Island are **Micmacs**. Only some of them are of pure Indian blood. The rest are of a mixed, French and Indian parentage.

6. **Discovery.** The exact date and circumstances in which the Island was first seen by Europeans, are involved in some obscurity. John Cabot, a native of Venice, who occasionally resided in England, was employed by Henry VII. to explore the New World. Henry gave him and his three sons a patent for this purpose, dated March 6th, 1496. One of these sons, named Sebastian, was born in England, and from his remarkable nautical skill, and indomitable enterprise, afterwards became a navigator and explorer second only to Columbus. In due time a vessel named the "Matthew" was got ready, and Cabot and his sons set sail from Bristol, in May, 1497, and on the 24th of June saw the coast of North America.

7. **Cabot's probable Course.** Here the obscurity begins. Unfortunately no details of Cabot's voyage have been preserved. It is uncertain whether the land first seen was the coast of Newfoundland or Labrador. The probability is in favor of Newfoundland. Did he then follow the south coast of Newfoundland into the Gulf, or having traced it in part, did he then bear off for the coast of Cape Breton? The tradition accords with the strong probability that he entered the Gulf by tracing the south shore of Newfoundland, and finding the land turn away to the north, he bore off to the south, and would in the second or third day see the north shore of this Island, somewhere near the East Point. In examining the coast, its insular character would be discovered, and finding himself land-locked by the north shore of Nova Scotia and the west coast of Cape Breton, he would retrace his course, and after spending some time on the shore of Newfoundland, sailed homeward. Positive statements have been made by writers on this subject, without due investigation, which are not entitled to credit.

8. In the following year, 1498, a second voyage was made by the Cabots, in which Sebastian seems to have had the

command. Sailing farther north, the coast of Labrador was visited, then the coasts seen on the previous year ; after which he sailed along the Atlantic coast of Nova Scotia and New England. The same navigator explored the coasts of America, at different periods, from Hudson's Bay to the River La Plata in South America.

9. **Later Voyages.** Cortereal, a Portugese, two years later found his way across the North Atlantic, and explored parts of Newfoundland. While Sebastian Cabot was still exploring North and South, Verrazzai, a Florentine, employed by France, in 1524 visited and examined a large portion of the Atlantic coast of North America, and according to instructions claimed it for his master, the King of France. Ten years later, in 1534, Cartier, a Frenchman, found his way into the Gulf, visited and named the Bay Chaleur, and some parts of Lower Canada. Shortly after this, several cities in England engaged extensively in the Newfoundland fisheries, and no doubt some of their crafts, from 1540 till 1583, when Newfoundland was formally taken possession of, visited the Gulf, and sailed along the low shores of this Island in search of fish.

10. **French Colonization.** Roused by the example of England, France determined to have possessions in the Western World. From 1603 to 1610, parts of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and Canada were visited, explored, and settlements begun. This vast territory, thus first settled by the French, was called by them New France. It included also the Islands in the Gulf. One of the ablest of these explorers and founders of settlements was Champlain. He founded Quebec in 1608. It was he who gave the name **St. John** to this Island, which it bore till 1800. All this time, while so many large countries lay unoccupied, this Island was considered of too little importance to merit a settlement. These settlements were not allowed to proceed quietly ; again and

again they were captured and broken up by the British, who considered the French as intruders.

11. **Colonial Contests.** In 1620, when Champlain was striving to form a settlement around Quebec, the Puritans landed on the bleak shores of New England. From that time any efforts of the French to settle Acadia, were regarded with extreme jealousy. Annapolis, in Nova Scotia, and St. John, in New Brunswick, were taken and retaken by the New Englanders and the French. In 1654, the troops of Cromwell were sent over and captured Acadia from the French. They however, then retained their hold on Canada, and this Island regarded as belonging to it, shared its fate. It was still covered with a dense forest to the water's edge, and had no human habitations save the Indians' wigwams.

12. **The Island Granted to Doublet.** Fish, oil, and furs formed the main articles of trade on these waters, in those days. Various companies in England and France were formed to promote the fisheries in North America. As France had now steady possession of Canada for fifty years, and was rapidly extending her explorations and settlements, the Gulf was the yearly resort of French fishermen. In 1663, a Captain Doublet applied to the Government of Canada for a grant of the Islands in the Gulf, for the establishment of a grand fishery. His application was granted; and this Island, the Magdalen Islands, and the rocky islets to the north of them, remained in the possession of this naval Captain, and his associates, till the close of the century,

13. Doublet, and his associates had no intention of settling the lands; they merely erected stages and huts, for the prosecution of the fishery, in the most convenient harbors, and near the best fishing grounds of these Islands. They came in the spring, and left in the fall; and after the fishermen had gone, the dreary monotony of the long winter was broken only

by the bustle of the Indian encampment, or the shout of the Abenaki, and the Micmac hunter.

14. **Long unoccupied.** Thus, for two long centuries after its discovery, from 1479 to 1700, Prince Edward Island lay untenanted except by the aboriginal Indians, and a stray European who may have acquired their language, or cultivated their friendship. But Newfoundland, Nova Scotia, and Canada were now acquiring too much importance, to leave this fertile Island much longer unoccupied. Immediately after the beginning of the eighteenth century, a few solitary families might be seen locating themselves on some of the more accessible and attractive spots of the south coast. It is, however, from the year 1715, or two years after the treaty of Utrecht, that Prince Edward Island may be regarded as a settled country.

#### SECOND PERIOD:

FROM A. D. 1715 TO 1763.

15. **Treaty of Utrecht.** In the beginning of the year 1713, France, after ten years war with Britain, laid claim to the whole extent of territory now known as British America. She was in undisputed possession of Canada, Prince Edward Island and Cape Breton; she had wrenched the chief harbors and settlements of Newfoundland out of the hands of the British; but her forts in Nova Scotia had been seized by the New Englanders. But by a treaty signed April 11th, 1713, at Utrecht, France ceded to Britain, Newfoundland and Acadia, and they have remained from that time till the present day in the possession of Britain.

16. Canada was the favorite Colony of the French, and no pains were spared to promote its advancement and secure its retention. After the loss of Newfoundland and Nova Scotia, France still retained Cape Breton and this Island; and now special attention was devoted to their occupation as much from their connection with Canada as guarding the main highway to it, as from their own intrinsic value.

17. **Cape Breton Settled.** In 1714, the year after the treaty, the French began to settle Cape Breton. They selected a harbor on the south coast as the site of a city and fortress, formerly known as the English harbor, but to which they gave the name of Louisburg harbor. The fortifications of the city were began in 1720, and carried on for many years at very great expense. Ship loads of emigrants were brought out to occupy the new country; and settlers were invited from Acadia and Newfoundland to live once more under their old national flag.

18. The **Island attracts Settlers.** The fertility and beauty of this Island had often been represented on the neighboring coasts by the fishermen and traders who had visited it, and now when the Acadians are informed that their country has been given up by their King to the English, the young and the enterprising seek a home in a country which they can still call their own. The old and the comfortable are too much attached to their fields and their orchards in the garden of Nova Scotia, to contemplate a removal unless by force.

19. **First French Settlements.** Thus, about the year 1715, the permanent settlements began. A few solitary families from Acadia, and an occasional emigrant family from Cape Breton, selected some sheltered nook or cove, and there built a log hut, or rudely constructed dwelling of poles and bark, and prepared by fishing and the cultivation of a small patch of ground around their dwelling, to eke out a subsist-

ence. Their visitors in summer were the fishing boat and the Indian canoe. In winter, they dwelt alone, except an occasional visit from the Indian hunter or his family.

20. The first few years were years of loneliness and privation; but their numbers increased gradually, and as the fishing boats explored the coasts, the huts of the settlers might be seen rising up along the banks of the Pinnette river, on the shores of Crapaud and Tryon harbors, and on the banks of the Dunk river. Port Joy, now Charlottetown Harbor, was early discovered, and some of the first dwellings of the Frenchmen might be seen skirting both sides of the entrance to it.

21. The North side was well known to the fishermen, and all its harbors, St. Peter's Bay was most frequented because of its extensive salmon fishing. When a settlement on the Island was determined upon, this Bay would not be overlooked, although less accessible than the harbors on the south coast. Hence it was one of the first places on the north coast to receive the settler. An Indian foot path lay along the south side of the East River, through the forest, connecting it with Port Joy. Roads were yet unknown. The water-courses in summer, and the ice in winter, were the main highways.

22. **Population.** Some years later, Tracadie, Rustico, then called Racico, and Malpeque Bays were occupied by a few solitary families. Almost every summer, as the fertility of the land became known, and the tenure of farms in Nova Scotia became uncertain, some additions were made to the population. Still the progress was slow, for in 1728, or 13 years after the settlement began, there were only sixty families, it is said, on the Island. And it is probable that in the beginning of 1745, they did not exceed one hundred and fifty families, or about 800 souls.

23. **War.** Ever since 1713, the French seemed to have repented the arrangement then made. They tried to explain the term "Acadia" in the most restricted sense, and so

exclude the English from any part of New Brunswick. They manifestly encouraged the Abenaki and Micmac Indians to harrass and destroy the English in Nova Scotia, that no permanent footing might be made in the country until war would give them an opportunity of retaking it. They prepared for war with all diligence; and when arrangements were completed for the landing of the Pretender on the coast of Scotland, they declared war against Britain in March, 1744.

24. **First Capture of Louisburg.** The brave and enterprising New Englanders resolved to carry the war into the enemy's country; and raising a body of between three and four thousand militia, under General Pepperell, they were despatched early in the spring of 1745 to attack Louisburg. Commodore Warren, with a small fleet, co-operated with Pepperell. Their bravery and endurance rendered them victors, and Louisburg surrendered in June of the same year.

25. **Capture of P. E. Island in 1745 not probable.** It is stated by Haliburton in his History of Nova Scotia, and by several writers who have followed him that this Island surrendered a short time after Louisburg, in the same year, to the same troops, and that the inhabitants were transported to France. After a patient investigation, we have come to the conclusion that no such surrender took place at that period, or any time before the second taking of Louisburg in 1758, and of course that the inhabitants were not transported to France. In a recent life of General Pepperell, it is stated that at a meeting of the council in charge of the City of Louisburg, in the month of September, or *three months* after it was taken, it was determined to send three or four hundred troops to take possession of this Island. There is no indication that these troops were ever sent. The troops employed in the taking of Louisburg were militia, and were anxious to return home whenever their task was done. The New Englanders were in no dread of Prince Edward Island,

and sustained no loss from it. It is most probable that like the contemplated expedition to Canada, which had to be deferred, the determination in respect to this Island was never carried out, its possession at the time being considered a matter of no pressing importance.

26. It is certain that at the close of the war in 1748, instead of the Island being depopulated, its population was largely increased. Many of the French settlers in Cape Breton while it was in the hands of the British, fled to the Island; and others came over from Acadia. It was during this three years' war, that seven or eight French families from Acadia began the settlement about Rollo Bay and Souris.

27. **Louisburg restored.** Louisburg was restored to the French in 1748. Halifax, in Nova Scotia, was founded the next year, 1749. At the same time, stringent efforts were made to gain over the Acadians to the British Crown; and to subdue the ferocious Indians. These things continued to make the Island the refuge for both the Acadians and the Indians. Great pains were taken to restore Louisburg and render it impregnable, if possible. The garrison and population, however, imported the larger share of their provisions, and as this Island was in connexion with them, they naturally looked to it for such cattle, vegetables and grain, as could be obtained on it. They strove to force its agriculture, or prevent its fishing, by restricting the fishing to the two harbors of St. Peter's and Tracadie.

28. **The Island Government.** The Island was entrusted to the control of two leading officers, the one civil and the other military. The military officer was subordinate to the Governor of Louisburg; his colleague was a sub-delegate of the Intendant of Canada. They had a garrison of about sixty men, with some few pieces of cannon. A small battery was constructed by them at the mouth of the harbor of Charlottetown, on the west side, where they resided; and

a small redoubt at a narrow part of the East River, still called the French Fort, intended to guard the access by water towards St. Peter's and Tracadie.

29. **State of the Island in 1752.** We have the Letters of a French officer who visited the various settlements on this Island in 1752. At that period, the coves and creeks on both sides of Point Prim, and the lands around St. Peter's Bay and Savage Harbor, were more thickly settled and further advanced, than any other places on the Island. St. Peter's Bay, and Savage Harbor, had then about 340 inhabitants, and the coast from the entrance to Charlottetown Harbor, and round Hillsborough Bay, and as far South as Pinnette River, could not have less than 500 inhabitants. Malpeque Bay had then about 200 people, who were in great poverty, their crops having suffered from the ravages of the field-mice. Bedeque, Crapaud, Tryon, and almost every creek on the south coast had its quota of a few families. It does not appear that at that time there was a solitary residence on the present site of Charlottetown. A main road had then been constructed, between the places now called Cherry Valley and Cardigan Bay. The officer, whose descriptions prove him to have been an eye-witness, reckoned the whole population to be 1354.

30. **Another, and the closing, French war.** From the settlement of Halifax in 1749, till Great Britain declared war against France, in 1756, the English colonists in Nova Scotia were engaged in a series of petty conflicts with the Acadians and Indians. The year before the actual declaration of war, when both parties in Europe were eagerly preparing for it, the Government in Nova Scotia deemed it absolutely necessary to remove the Acadians from the country. A large number was actually removed, and dispersed through the other English colonies. Many escaped to the woods, and eventually either remained in the country, or

made their way to Cape Breton and this Island. When the expatriated Acadians arrived here, in 1755, the population could scarcely have been less than 2000. The additions from Acadia, for the next two years, fully doubled the population, so that in 1758 when it surrendered to the British troops, the number of inhabitants was above 4000.

31. At the beginning of the war great reverses befell the British arms along the colonial frontiers. But a powerful fleet and army were sent out in 1758 for the reduction of Louisburg and the subjugation of Canada. The expedition was successful. Louisburg surrendered July the 26th, 1758; and Quebec was taken in June, 1759.

32. **Second Capture of Louisburg.** As the taking of Louisburgh on this occasion sealed the fate of this Island, it deserves a particular notice. The fleet employed in its reduction was under the care of Admiral Boscawen; the army under General Amherst and Brigadier-generals Lawrence and Wolfe. The fleet was very numerous comprising 23 ships of the line, eighteen frigates, and many transports.—The army consisted of 14,000 men. The ships came to anchor on the 2nd of June, in Gabarus bay, near Louisburg.—After a delay of six days on account of the heavy surf on the shore, a division of troops under Wolfe effected a landing.—A battalion of Highlanders formed a part of these troops, and a Major Scott leading them, greatly distinguished himself by being the first up the rocks after his boat had been staved to pieces. He, with ten others, was exposed to a heavy fire, but bravely maintained his ground till others could come to his aid. The French were driven into the city and the regular siege began. Many daring exploits were performed. The French ships in the harbor were either destroyed or taken, except two which escaped. It soon became manifest that the city could not hold out. It was determined to assault it at

once by sea and land, when its brave defender capitulated after a resistance of 46 days.

**33. Surrender of this Island.** Of the six articles of capitulation, the second and third referred to this Island.— They are as follows :

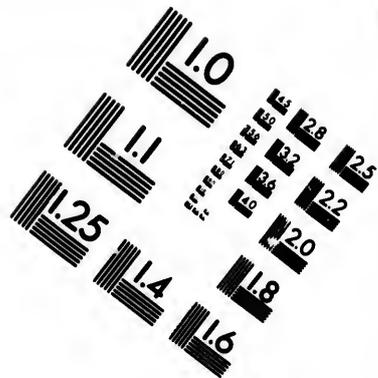
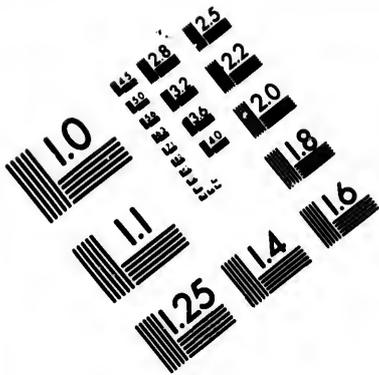
“ 2. All the artillery, ammunition, as well as arms of what kind soever, at present in the town and islands of Cape Breton and St. John [Prince Edward] shall be consigned into the hands of commissaries appointed for that purpose, in order to be delivered up to his Britannic Majesty. 3. The Governor shall give orders to the troops in the island of St. John [Prince Edward] to surrender to such ships of war as the admiral shall please to send to take them on board.”

These articles signed by M. De Drucourt transferred Prince Edward Island into the hands of British troops.

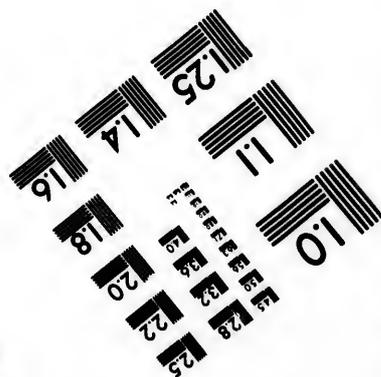
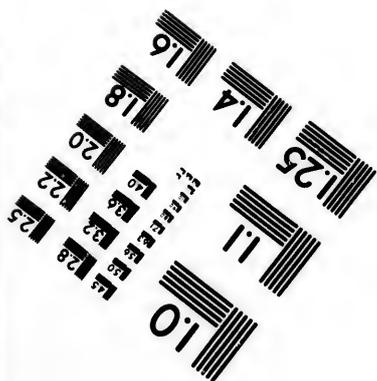
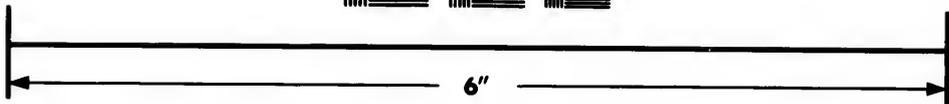
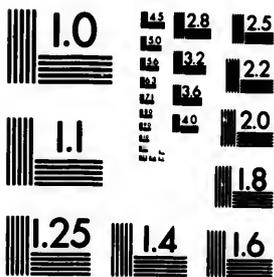
**34. The Island a British Possession.** General Amherst then sent Lieut-Col. Lord Rollo with a detachment of troops to take possession of the Island. The garrison and inhabitants submitted, and the arms were handed over to Col. Rollo. The inhabitants then on the Island numbered 4,100. The most extravagant statements have been made in respect to the number of inhabitants at that period on the Island, but the above number, for many reasons, seems to be accurate.

**35.** Shortly after the Island came into the hands of the British, a panic seems to have seized the inhabitants; they dreaded a forcible expulsion like their brethren in Acadia; many were conscious of their participation in the Indian assaults in Nova Scotia; their fears were communicated to the earlier settlers; cultivation was abandoned, as they knew not what day their lands would become the property of others;





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and their houses were deserted, many preferring to escape to the main land as a place of greater safety and others taking refuge in less accessible parts of the Island.

36. **Treaty of Fontainbleau.** In the following year Quebec was taken; other conquests followed in 1760; and at length by the treaty of Fontainbleau in 1763, Cape Breton, Prince Edward Island and Canada, were formally ceded to Great Britain.

#### THIRD PERIOD.

FROM A. D. 1763 TO 1800.

37. The **Island attached to Nova Scotia.** Immediately after the treaty of Feb. 10th 1763, Cape Breton and Prince Edward Island, were placed under the government of Nova Scotia. The chivalrous Governor Lawrence had been called away by death, and Jonathan Belcher was now acting Lieutenant Governor of Nova Scotia. In Sept. of this same year, Montague Wilmot was appointed Lieut. Governor, but died in May, 1766.

38. **General Survey.** The year after the peace, in 1764, the British government ordered a general survey of their vast territories in North America. A portion of this great undertaking was entrusted to Captain Holland, who arrived in the spring of that year, on this Island, the survey of which he completed in 1766. He appended the names of some of the most distinguished naval and military leaders of that period, to portions of the coast, and left his own name on a large bay in Prince County.

39. **Plan of Settlement.** After various proposals for

the Settlement of the Island had been offered, King George the III. approved, May the 9th 1764, of a suggestion of the Board of Trade and Plantations, to the effect, that the Island should be bestowed in grants, of townships or parts of townships, with certain reservations, to individuals having claims upon the government and others, upon certain conditions of settlement, and the payment of certain quit rents.

40. While the survey was proceeding many applications came in for the proposed grants, and the Board of Trade and Plantations, met on several occasions, to consider the claims of the applicants, and their ability to fulfil the proposed engagements. When Capt. Holland's survey went Home, a plan was adopted to bring the approved applicants within the number of Townships or Lots. Lot 66, being only about 6,000 acres, was reserved as demesne lands for the King. Lots 40 and 59 had already been promised to parties who had begun a fishery upon them in 1764.

41. **Mode of Disposal.** The remaining 64 Townships were disposed of by the ballot-box. When an individual was to receive a whole Lot, his name alone appeared on the slip of paper; in other cases, two and sometimes three names were inscribed on the one paper, as sharers in the one Lot. Upwards of 100 individuals participated in these grants. Many were officers of the army and navy, others were members of parliament and merchants. *The grants were made in August, 1767.*

42. **Names of Original Grantees.** As these grants have occasioned a great amount of disquietude in the Island, which is not yet wholly removed, it may gratify a pardonable curiosity to know who all these original grantees were. We have copied the names from the manuscript minutes of Council, drawn up at the time in London, with George the Third's initials annexed. They are as follows:—

- Lot 1 Came out to Phillip Stephens, Sec'y to the Admiralty.
- " 2 Messrs. Jas. & Wm. Hunter, Merchants,
- " 3 C. Townshend, M. P.,
- " 4 Hon. Augustus Keppel,
- " 5 Edward Lewis, M. P.,
- " 6 William Crowle,
- " 7 James Montgomery, Advocate for Scotland,
- " 8 Arnold Nesbet, M. P.,
- " 9 James Murray, Governor in Quebec,
- " 10 Simon Lutterell, M. P.,
- " 11 Col. H. Walsh, 28th Foot,
- " 12 Messrs. Mure & Cathcart, Merchants,
- " 13 John Pownall, Sec'y Lords of Trade,
- " 14 Capt. John Campbell, R. N.,
- " 15 Guy Carlton, Lieut. Governor of Quebec.
- " 16 J. Tuttle & Lieuts. Forbes & Hayter,
- " 17 Messrs. B. & T. Burke,
- " 18 Lieut. Col. Robt. Stewart & Capt. Wm. Allanby,
- " 19 Capt. Walter Patterson, (afterwards Governor,) & John Patterson.
- " 20 Theod. Haltain & Capt. T. Basset,
- " 21 Lauchlin McLaine & Lieut. H. McLaine,
- " 22 John Gordon & Capt. W. Ridge,
- " 23 Messrs. A. & L. McLean,
- " 24 Lieut. Col. Chas. Lee & F. McLaine,
- " 25 A. Kennedy & James Campbell,
- " 26 Lieut. J. Stewart & Major Gordon,
- " 27 Messrs. Seale & Spence, Merchants,
- " 28 Capt. Holland, Surveyor,
- " 29 Vice Ad. Sir C. Saunders,
- " 30 John Murray, Esq.,
- " 31 Adam Drummond, M. P.
- " 32 William Young, Commissioner Lands, West Indies,
- " 33 Rich. Worge, late Col.
- " 34 John Dickson, M. P.
- " 35 Alex. Maitland,
- " 36 Messrs. Spence & Mill, Merchants,
- " 37 Cpts. Spry & Barker.

43. The 78th Fraser Highlanders had greatly distinguished themselves in the late war, specially in the taking of Quebec,

and the Government wished to reward their officers, and promote a spirit of loyalty in the Highlands. To the officers of this regiment were given four Lots, viz: Col. Simon Fraser, Lot 38; Lieut. Col. James Abercrombie, Lot 39; Lieut. Col. John Campbell, Lot 41; Lieut. J. McDonnell and others, Lot 42. Lot 40 had been secured to Messrs. Spence & Mill, Merchants. Lieut. Geo. Burns obtained a share of the same Lot.

- Lot 43 Sir Geo. B. Rodney,
- “ 44 Will. Fitzherbert, M. P., & R. Campbell, Merchant,
- “ 45 Will. Burt, M. P. & J. Callender,
- “ 46 Alex. Fordyce & Robt. Gordon,
- “ 47 Lieut. Col. G. Graham & Robt. Porter,
- “ 48 Sam'l Fouchett, M. P. & Lieut. Col. J. Cunningham.
- “ 49 Lieut. Col. Christie & Capt. Jas. Stevenson,
- “ 50 Lt. Col. H. Gladwin & Peter Innis,
- “ 51 John Pringle,
- “ 52 Lt. Col. Stuart Douglas & Lts. W. & S. Douglas,
- “ 53 Dr. Huck, J. Williams & Lt. G. Campbell,
- “ 54 Robt. Adair, Surgeon to the King,
- “ 55 F. McKay, Samuel McKay, & H. Findlay, Post-master at Quebec.
- “ 56 Lord Vis. Townsend,
- “ 57 Sam. Smith & Capt. J. Smith, R. N.
- “ 58 Joshua Manger,
- “ 59 Messrs. Mure & Cathcart and Capt. D. Higgins,
- “ 60 Messrs. Wrightson & Shaw,
- “ 61 Rich. Cumberland,
- “ 62 Rich. Spry,
- “ 63 H. Palliser,
- “ 64 Col. Rich. Maitland,
- “ 65 Richard Wright & Hugh Owens,
- “ 66 Reserved to the King,
- “ 67 Hon. Robt. Moore.

Lord Campbell being at this time Governor of Nova Scotia and this Island, the grants were issued through him.

44. **Reservations.** A Town-Lot and Royalty were reserved in each county. Each Township was to furnish a Glebe Lot of 100 acres for a minister, and a Lot of 30 acres:

for a schoolmaster. For the prosecution of a free fishery, 500 feet from the shore were reserved on all the Townships which abut on the coast.

45. **Quit Rents.** The Quit Rents were of three rates. 6s., 4s., and 2s., annually, per hundred acres. On the following Townships, six shillings per hundred acres were required : Nos. 5, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 24, 25, 26, 32, 33, 34, 35, 37, 39, 40, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 63 and 64. On the following, four shillings per hundred acres were demanded : Nos. 6, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 21, 22, 23, 27, 28, 29, 31, 36, 38, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 53, 61, 62 and 65. On the following, two shillings were charged : Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 7, 20, 30, 51, 52, 60 and 67. No Quit Rents were to be demanded for the first five years after the grant ; after that, and until ten years, half the amount of Quit Rents would be demanded. After ten years, the whole amount.

46. **Conditions of Settlement.** The grantees were to settle on each Lot one person for every two hundred acres, within ten years from the date of grant. If one-third of the land, in that proportion, was not settled in four years from the date of grant, the land was to be forfeited to the King. The settlers were to be Protestants, from the parts of Europe not belonging to Great Britain ; or such persons as had resided in the American Colonies at least two years before the grant was given.

47. Had these conditions been honorably carried out, the Island had rapidly risen to prosperity. But it was not an easy matter to secure a Foreign Protestant population ; and without a settlement of the lands, the Quit rents would be felt an intolerable burden. It is greatly to be regretted that so few of the grantees set themselves really in earnest to carry out the conditions on which these valuable lands were bestowed on them. If emigration from the mother country had been encouraged at the time, the difficulties would have been

greatly lessened, but an idea prevailed that emigration would depopulate the country ; or at least greatly weaken its physical force.

48. The year after the grants were given, a majority of the grantees petitioned the King, that the Island might be disjoined from Nova Scotia and erected into a separate Province. To meet the expenses of the new Government, they promised to pay the half of their Quit Rents the next year, or in May, 1769, which would have been only due in 1772, or five years after the grants were made ; and proposed that the other half would not be demanded for twenty years.

49. **The Island obtains a separate Government.** Their request was complied with ; and in 1770, **Walter Patterson, Esq.**, arrived as the first Governor of Prince Edward Island as a separate Province. Other officers accompanied Mr. Patterson. The Governor and his brother were proprietors of Lot 19. When he arrived, although three years had almost passed since the grants were made, only five proprietors were on the Island, and not more than 150 families. The promise, in respect to the Quit Rents, was not kept. The receipts would not meet the expenses of the Government, and confusion and distress followed.

50. **Grants Sold.** Many of the grantees finding that their expectations were not realized, and being burdened with Quit Rents, disposed of their lands. The purchasers concerned themselves but little with the original conditions of the grants ; and the whole affair was looked upon by many as a land speculation, the grand object of which was to secure the greatest gain, with the least expense, and least trouble.

51. Actuated by such motives as the majority of them undoubtedly were, the result is not to be wondered at. Instead of having one person for every two hundred acres, in other words, one hundred people on each Lot, within ten years from the time of the grant, when the ten years had

passed, no attempt had been made to settle **48** of the 67 Townships. Of the other 19 Lots, the proprietors of only 10 Lots had brought any considerable number of people to the Island. To their honor, these Lots should be recorded. They are Nos. 18, 21, 28, 31, **34**, **36**, 52, 57, 58, and 59.

Governor Patterson settled a number of Acadians, on his own Lot, and on Lot 17. The Acadians were allowed to remain on Lot 43. The proprietors of Lots 52, 57, and 58, sent a good many people to their property, in 1775, but through mismanagement and neglect, they abandoned these districts.

52. **First House of Assembly.** In 1773, the Governor, according to instructions, summoned the first House of Assembly. It met in July. It consisted of eighteen members. The Legislative and Executive Councils were then one body, appointed by the King. The first House of Assembly took up the question which is still before the present House, after an agitation of nearly 90 years—the **Land Question**. It passed a bill for enforcing the payment of Quit Rents. The act received the Royal assent; but the Executive on the Island shrank from putting it in force. The salaries of the Government officers, which should have been met by the Quit Rents, were paid out of £3,000 granted by Parliament in 1772, for public buildings; which money it was intended to refund. The next year a new Assembly was called, which continued till 1779. In 1775, Governor Patterson went to England, and succeeded in getting the civil establishment of the Island placed on the same footing with the other colonies.

53. **American War.** In 1775, when Gov. Patterson was in England, and Attorney General Callbeck acting as Administrator, the American War broke out; and Congress sent two armed vessels to cruise in the Gulf, to intercept some store-ships going to Quebec. They missed their object, but paid Charlottetown a visit, and finding no opposition, the heroes proceeded to plunder the place, and carried

off Mr. Callbeck, and Mr. Wright, Surveyor General and a member of the Council. General Washington reprimanded the marauders, liberated the prisoners, and returned the plunder, with expressions of regret at what had occurred. The "Diligent," an armed brig, was sent to protect the Island. She was relieved by the "Hunter," sloop-of-war, which remained till 1777. A party of rebels, from Cumberland in Nova Scotia, made their way to Pictou, and seized there a merchant vessel, and prepared to make a descent on the Island with a view to plunder. Capt. Boyle of the "Hunter," hearing that this vessel was in Bay Verte, in the hands of rebels, sent Lieut. Keppel in pursuit of her. Keppel seized her and brought her into Charlottetown.

54. In 1778, four companies of provincial troops, under Major Hierlihy, were stationed here. Barracks were erected for their accomodation, and the Island remained undisturbed for the rest of the war. Occasionally a captured ship was brought into Charlottetown, by the cruisers in the Gulf. Their crews were generally sent to Halifax. In October, 1779, the 3rd General Assembly was held under Hon. T. Desbrisay, acting Lieut. Governor. In the same month part of a Hessian regiment came here to winter, the ship in which they were, being unable from adverse winds, to make her way to Quebec to which they were ordered. The Hessians were much pleased with the Island, and some of them returned to settle on it.

55. **Lots sold for Quit Rents.** In 1780 Governor Patterson returned to the Island, and began actions in the supreme court for the recovery of quit rents. Failing to receive payment, he ordered 9 whole and 5 half Townships to be sold. They were sold in 1781. These sales naturally created a great deal of disturbance. The owners complained to the Home Government. A bill was sent out from home regulating the recovery of quit rents, and making the sales of

1781 voidable. There were some errors in the preamble to this bill, and Governor Patterson did not lay it before the Legislature as he was ordered, but sent back his reply to the errors. His conduct was not approved at home, but no order came immediately out pressing the bill upon the attention of the Legislature. The Governor was bent on making these sales good, and tried to secure the approbation of the House of Assembly. The House was dissolved in 1784. The new House which met the same year, proceeding to find fault with his conduct was summarily dissolved. Another election took place in 1785. The House was soon called together, and readily approved of the Governor's proceedings.

56. **Governor Patterson recalled.** In 1786 the House again met, and now a bill was brought in to secure the lands to the purchasers in the sales of 1781. This was a very rash and unwise step as the Home Government had not withdrawn the bill sent out to make these sales voidable.— When this bill went Home it was disallowed, and the Governor was ordered to lay the bill previously sent out, before the Assembly. He did so, and the House siding with him rejected it—but brought in another professing to reach the same object in another way. This also was disallowed.— When the bill of 1786 went Home, the Government determined to remove Mr. Patterson : and in the autumn of the same year appointed Lieut. General Fanning as Governor of this Island.

57. **Governor Fanning** appears to have arrived here in the autumn of 1787. Governor Patterson refused to give up his office until he would bring his case before the Home Government. The both remained all winter on the Island, Mr. Patterson still holding the reins of power. In the spring, peremptory orders came out for Mr. Patterson to resign, and that Mr. Fanning should assume the government. Mr. Patterson resigned and left the country. It is to be regretted

that he adopted such unjustifiable measures, for as a man he was not devoid of many estimable qualities.

58. **Sales of 1781 remain.** Under Fanning, a bill was brought in to make the sales of 1781 void ; but upon the purchasers pleading their case before the Council at Home, the bill never received the Royal assent, and so the sales of 1781, for which Mr. Patterson had so much contended, were left undisturbed. Party disputes still ran very high between the friends of the late Governor, and those of Governor Fanning, by which the Colony was greatly distracted, and several individuals totally ruined. Still the Island gradually improved by the addition of new settlers, and the more extended cultivation of the soil.

59. **Island Volunteers.** In 1794, two Provincial companies were raised for the protection of the Island ; and some time after, a detachment of Royal artillery was stationed here ; and three companies of volunteer horse, and one of light infantry, were formed among the inhabitants for their own defence. War was then raging between England and France.

60. **Unoccupied Lands, Population, and Escheat.** The House of Assembly in 1797 directed an investigation to be made, to ascertain the quantity of settled and unsettled lands in the Colony. It was found that 23 Lots, embracing 458,580 acres *had not one settler* ; that 12 other Lots, containing 243,000 acres, had only 36 families, or about 200 souls ; and that 6 other Lots, containing 120,000 acres, had only 48 families, or about 250 souls. The whole population of the Island, about that time, was about 4,500. On these and similar grounds, a petition was addressed to the Home Government, praying that the proprietors who had failed in their duty, might be compelled to fulfil their engagements, or else that their lands should be escheated. The petition was favorably received, but no immediate action was taken on the matter.

61. **Beginning of Later Settlements.** In 1784, settlements were begun on Lots 47, 48, 50, 56, and 65. In 1785, settlements were begun on Lots 25, 26, and 30. In 1788, they were begun on Lots 54, 63, and 64. In 1790, a settlement was begun on one-half of Lot 27. In 1792, a settlement was begun on Lot 49; on Lots 41 and 42, in 1793; and on Lot 44, in 1797.

62. **Duke of Kent.** In 1798, His Royal Highness Prince Edward, Duke of Kent, and father of Her Majesty Queen Victoria, spent some time at Halifax, Nova Scotia. He returned the following year as Commander-in-chief of the Forces in British North America. In this capacity, he took a lively interest in the state and condition of this Island. He ordered the barracks in Charlottetown to be rebuilt, and some works of defence, for the protection of the harbor, to be constructed. He did not visit this Island, as he left Nova Scotia in October, 1800.

63. **The Island named Prince Edward.** A new century was now dawning, leading to a review of the past, and a forecasting of the future. Much inconvenience had arisen from the Island bearing the name of **St. John**, in common with the chief cities of Newfoundland and New Brunswick. The Island population was favorably impressed with the kindly concern extended to them by His Royal Highness in Halifax, and as a lasting expression of their gratitude, a bill passed the House of Assembly, in 1798, changing the name of the Island from the commencement of 1800, from **St. John** to **Prince Edward**. A bill had been passed in 1780, giving the Island the name of New Ireland, but the King disallowed it. This bill received the Royal assent in Feb'y, 1799. At this time the population of the Island was about 5,000. In Charlottetown, there were about 50 families, numbering probably between 250 and 300 persons. Had the conditions of the

grants been faithfully performed, the population of the Island might by that time have numbered at least 30,000.

## FOURTH PERIOD.

FROM A. D. 1800, TO 1851.

64. The work of the new century was begun by the House of Assembly pressing upon the Home Government the consideration of their petition of 1797, in reference to the unsettled state of the colony, and the accumulating arrears of Quit Rent. The arrears of Quit Rent had now amounted to £59,162 sterling; and the amount due by many was greater than the sale of their lands would realize.

65. **Composition of Quit Rents.** In 1802, the Home Government took up the matter; and after much consideration, made the following discriminating and liberal offer. They divided the Lots into *five classes*. The *first* class were those which had the full number of settlers. These were to pay only four years' Quit Rent, for the amount of arrears from 1769 to 1801. The *second* class were those which had only half the required population. These were to pay five years' Quit Rent, for all arrears till 1801. The *third* class were those which had less than a half, and more than a fourth, of the required population. These were to pay nine years' Quit Rent, for all arrears till 1801. The *fourth* class were those which had less than a fourth of the requisite number of settlers. These were to pay twelve years' Quit Rent, in room of all arrears till May, 1801. In the *fifth* class were those Lots or Townships which were wholly unoccupied. These were required to pay fifteen years Quit Rent, in lieu of all arrears till 1st May, 1801.

66. **Transfer of Lots.** This was a great relief and an-

couragement to the proprietors. Many that were anxious to dispose of their lands did so, and in a few years nearly one-third of the Lots were sold and transferred into other hands. These Lots were Nos. 1, 10,  $\frac{1}{2}$  of 12, 17, 23, 24, 31, 32, 33,  $\frac{1}{2}$  of 37, 38, 39,  $\frac{1}{2}$  of 40, 41, 42, 43,  $\frac{1}{2}$  of 47,  $\frac{1}{4}$  of 53, 54, 57, 58,  $\frac{1}{3}$  of 59, 60, and 62.

67. **Large Immigration.** Some of the new proprietors exerted themselves to procure settlers. In 1803, the Earl of Selkirk brought out to his new property, nearly 800 souls, chiefly from the Highlands of Scotland. They were located on the old French settlements north and south of Point Prim, which had then been covered, in part, a second time with woods. Many of them early surmounted the difficulties of their new position.

68. **Non-paying Proprietors escape.** Some of the proprietors continuing to disregard the liberal offer with respect to arrears of quit rents, legal proceedings were commenced against them, and in 1804 judgments were obtained against ten townships, five half townships and a third of a township. These judgments proved fruitless; for the proprietors had sufficient influence at Home to prevent the Act of 1803 under which they were seized, from receiving the Royal allowance.

69. Governor Edmund Fanning's term of office was now drawing to a close. Appointed in 1786 he was superseded in 1805 having held office nearly nineteen years. The progress of the country under his administration was extremely slow. No doubt the difficulties of his situation were not a few, and his means of improvement limited. He managed to avoid incurring the displeasure of the Home government, secured a large extent of property and retained the good will of a large proportion of the then limited population.

70. **Governor Desbarres.** In July 1805 Col. Joseph F. W. Desbarres who had been for several years Lieut. Gov-

ernor of Cape Breton, when a separate province, was appointed the successor to Governor Fanning. Governor Desbarres was then advanced in years, having been a captain in the army at the taking of Quebec in 1759. He was a man of good abilities and superior attainments. He opened the House of Assembly for the first time on Nov. 12th 1805. This was the second session of the 7th General Assembly. The speech simply expresses his anxiety to promote the welfare of the Island and his confidence in the assistance which the House would afford him. At this session the House is informed that the Act of 1803 which was to revest in the King the lands of proprietors which would not pay the reduced arrears of quit rent, was disallowed. The assembly was highly dissatisfied and resolved to send Home a complaint and petition.

71. **Second American War.** The next year the Governor summoned a new House. In opening it he refers to a further increase of settlers, but complains of the slow progress of the country. There was at this time, 1806, a small garrison in Charlottetown, consisting of one subaltern, two sergeants, two corporals, and 26 privates, 2 of these belonging to the artillery. War with the United States was then looming in the distance, and the governors of the British Provinces were commanded to look to their defences. In 1809 an Act was passed for the establishing of a meridional line for the regulation of surveyors' instruments, which was of special value in rendering surveys accurate. The regulations of the British navy were at this period very severe, and many of the men on board had been impressed in the time of war. These bore their restraint with great impatience, and often seized the first opportunity to desert. The American commercial marine gave an additional reason for desertion by offering higher wages and better treatment. The consequence was, British men-of-war sailors on these coasts often deserted to the American ships. The British claimed the right of

searching their ships and seizing the deserters. The Americans resisted. Two or three years of partial hostility passed, when the United States declared war against Britain in June 1812. Two years before this, the government of the Island affixed a heavy penalty to the harboring of deserters.

72. A general election was held in 1812; and on the 18th of August of that year the first session of the 9th General Assembly was held. The most important business, in the circumstances of the country, was the passing of a militia Act. These were days of fiery contest, when Britons were scarcely allowed to sheath the sword on sea or land. But their indomitable spirit bore them up, and their heroism enabled them to crush the despot of Europe, and resist and repel the haughty invader of Canada. This was Desbarres' last year as Governor. No one can read his addresses without being persuaded that his temper was conciliatory, and his intentions good. During the eight years of his administration, the Island made steady progress.

73. **Gov. Smith's administration.** He was succeeded in 1813 by Chas. Douglas Smith, Esq., a brother of Sir Sidney Smith. The war with the United States was then raging, and frequent reviews of militia tended to enliven and inspirit the population. In this year, the British frigate "Shannon" captured the American frigate "Chesapeake," after an engagement of only eleven minutes. It was close and deadly work. The new Governor was of a different temperament from the last. The difference was very early manifested. He summoned the Assembly to meet on the 15th November, 1813. In his opening speech he tells the members that he had heard of the dissensions and strife in the Colony; that he would have called them together earlier, but he was not certain that the public good would be served by it; that since his arrival he had not witnessed any strife, and hoped that the business of the country would be quietly prosecuted. However, some of

the messages from the House that came before him, were not satisfactory; he concluded that the members were spending their time doing nothing, and he summarily dismissed them, on January 14th, 1814, telling them, in substance, that they were long enough together for all the good they accomplished. Certainly, the Journals do not show that much work was done, but the Assembly was impeded in various ways. Governor Smith did not trouble himself with another Assembly for three and a half years, till July, 1817.

74. **Britain Victorious.** In the mean time, great events were transpiring in Europe and America. Bonaparte was checked and humbled; and the Americans, sometimes victors at sea, were generally conquered on land. In August, 1814, the British troops took the City of Washington, and an expedition from Halifax took possession of 100 miles of the coast of the State of Maine. In June, 1815, the memorable battle of Waterloo was fought; and in the following month Bonaparte was sent off to St. Helena. In the early part of the same year peace was ratified between Britain and the United States. St. Johns, Newfoundland, was almost destroyed by fire in the winter of 1816. Yet during these years Prince Edward Island dwelt safe from the perils of fire and sword, and quietly moved forward in its steady progress.

75. **The Assembly distrust the Governor.** On the 8th of July, 1817, the same House of Assembly met for the third time. A good deal of local business was gone through, in comparative quiet. The members requested to be released from their toil, on the 6th of August. They were adjourned till

the 14th of the same month ; when taking up some unpleasant business, they were suddenly dissolved. In the same year, an election was held, and the new House was convened on the 3d November, 1818. The proceedings of this House were not very satisfactory to the Governor, for on Dec. 15th, they passed a series of resolutions, which did not meet his approbation. These were embodied in an address to the Prince Regent, but failed in their object, through counter-representations sent Home. The House was dismissed after a stormy session, and soon after dissolved.

**76. Townships Escheated ; new rate of Quit Rent.** In 1817, Governor Smith, after due preliminaries, escheated Lots 15, and 55. His further proceedings on this course were stayed by orders from his Sovereign. In July, 1818, he issued a proclamation, intimating that his Royal Highness, the Prince Regent, had altered the rate of Quit Rent ; and would now only demand 2s. per hundred acres, as relates to Townships and parts of Townships ; but that this would be rigidly enforced. It further stated, that the original condition of settlement, with foreign Protestants, would be removed, if within ten years from 1816, the original number of settlers required were located.

**77. Mails ; Incidents ; Fishery Convention.** At this time, and for many preceding years, the mails in winter went from Woodville, by Pictou Island, to Pictou. It was always hazardous, and often for weeks there was no communication. The harvest of 1819 was unusually early, the summer being remarkably dry and warm. During this summer the settlement on Hunter River, now called New Glasgow, was begun by the celebrated Newfoundland explorer, Mr. Cormack. The settlers came from the neighborhood of Glasgow in Scotland. In September of this year, Prince Edward Island was deprived by death of one who was among the earliest and most faithful of her public servants. This

was the Hon. Col. Thomas Desbrisay, a member of the first council of the Island, its Lieut. Governor in 1779, and for many years the Colonial Secretary and Registrar. The family was originally from France, and latterly from Ireland. A proclamation of this year informed the Island that by the terms of a late Convention, the Americans are precluded from fishing within three marine miles of the shore.

78. The **Governor** and **Assembly continue to differ**. Not satisfied with the disposition of the new House of 1818, Governor Smith ordered a new election early in 1820. Accordingly the eleventh General Assembly met for the first and last time, in July, 1820. After agreeing to a loyal address, to be forwarded to George the IV., who had just ascended the throne—King George the III and his son, Prince Edward, Duke of Kent, had died a few months previous to this—they thought fit to reconsider the old subject of complaint, the infringement of their rights as a House of Representatives, and drew up another address, embodying certain resolutions expressing dissatisfaction with the conduct of the Governor, and forwarded them to the Throne, through the Governor General, the Earl of Dalhousie. They then asked to be relieved from the business of the country. In dismissing them, Governor Smith complained that the address expressing dissatisfaction with him, was not sent through the usual channel, as he should have had no hesitation in sending it; and declared his determination to seek the good of the country above all party politics. He met the House no more. From 1820 till 1825 there was no meeting of the Legislature.

79. Traffic in **Strong Drink**; first efforts in **Public Education**. An idea may be formed of the extent of rum-drinking, in those days, by the fact that there were above 40 licensed houses and stores in Queen's County alone. Some attention was now directed to education, and preparations were made for opening the National School in the beginning of 1821.

80. The **Governor is recalled.** The inhabitants of Queen's County having resolved to petition for the removal of the Governor, meetings for this purpose were called in 1823. Mr. Smith determined to crush the proceedings by arresting the most active in the matter. John Stewart, Esq., of Mount Stewart, for many years one of the most active and influential men in the colony, was appointed agent to carry Home the petition. Governor Smith tried to arrest him, but he escaped, and at the age of 68 made his way to England, in the month of December. Matters had now gone too far for reconciliation, and Governor Smith was recalled in the spring of 1824. He was a man of great energy, but very arbitrary, and however useful in another state of society, it was very clear that he was not adapted to manage the public affairs of P. E. Island.

81. Death of the **Rev. T. Desbrisay.** In the spring of 1823, there passed away from earth, one who had long held a high place in the affections of all classes of this Colony. This was the Rev. Theophilus Desbrisay, son of the Hon. T. Desbrisay, to whose death a reference has been made. He was the first, and for many years, the only Protestant clergyman on the Island. Possessing the amiable qualities characteristic of the nation from which he sprung, his nature was further ennobled by the graces of a sincere Christian. His simplicity, generosity, and catholicity, have left an example to all who follow him.

82. **Governor Ready.** Col. John Ready succeeded Mr. Smith. He arrived on the Island in 1824. In a very short time he secured the confidence and cordial respect of the inhabitants. He set himself with intelligence and energy to rectify what was amiss. A new House of Assembly was summoned to meet in January, 1825. A vast amount of general business was gone through. In October of the

same year, a second session was held, showing that nothing should be wanting on the part of legislation to advance the prosperity of the colony.

83. **Statistics, &c.** The affairs of the Colony now began to assume a more business-like appearance. General statistics are not wanting. We glean a few. In the year that closed the 31st Dec. 1825, among other exports there were 27,320 bushels of potatoes, 10,717 bushels of oats, and 765 bushels of wheat. In the same year, 40 vessels were built, and registered, of an aggregate tonnage of 8,409 tons. The winter of 1825-26 was so mild, that the plough was at work in January and in March. Great sickness prevailed. From the floating ice in the Strait, there was no communication with the main land for four weeks. During this winter the prominent discussion was the admission of Roman Catholics to civil offices. The question had been agitated with renewed vigor from the accession of George the IV. The subject was warmly taken up in this Island. It was disposed of at a subsequent period. Governor Ready went Home in 1825, leaving the Hon. George Wright as Administrator, and returned in Dec. 1826. At this time, a detachment of the 81st regiment, which had been stationed here, was relieved by a party of the 74th regiment, under Lieut. Barker. The new vessels of 1826, numbered 54; and the tonnage reached 9,298 tons.

84. **First regular Census; Improvements.** The House of Assembly met again in 1827. A prominent Act of this session was the census Act. Heretofore an estimation was made of the number of inhabitants. The regular taking of the census proved that estimation to be inaccurate. The number of inhabitants over the whole Island in 1827, was 23,266. At that time the population of Charlottetown was 1,640; and with the Royalty, 2,073. Public improvements were now pushed forward. Roads were widened and improved all over the country; bridges were built; agriculture was en-

couraged; improved stock was imported; and to stimulate others Governor Ready became a farmer.

85. **Roman Catholic disabilities** removed. The assembly met regularly each year. Increased attention had been directed to education, and in 1829 the House passed a Bill for the establishment of an Academy in Charlottetown. When set in operation a few years afterwards it became of great service to the colony. The most prominent Act of 1830, was the one which removed the political disabilities from Roman Catholics. By this Act, members of that persuasion were entitled to vote at elections or be elected as members of the assembly, or hold civil and military offices on taking a prescribed oath. This was the last session of a House which had sat from 1825, and which surpassed all its predecessors in the extent and value of its labors.

86. **Quit Rents** demanded: **Mail route** by Cape Traverse. Governor Ready by a proclamation dated August 1828 announces to the Island that he has received orders from Home to enforce the arrears of quit rent from 1st January 1823. The arrears are stated at the time to amount to £10,000 sterling. Public meetings were called to petition His Majesty to suspend the order. And the House of assembly at its session in 1829 did the same, praying His Majesty to relinquish the arrears and to grant the accruing Quit Rent for the internal improvement of the colony. They declared at the same time that the money to pay the arrears could not be found in the colony—that the revenue on an average did not exceed £2,000 sterling for the last twenty years. In the preceding winter the attempt was made to send the mails by Cape Traverse, and found to be more expeditious and safer than by the old route. Hence this route has been followed till the present day, and is likely to be adopted for all time coming.

87. **Immigrants.** In June 1829, 84 immigrants old and

young arrived from the Island of Skye, and settled chiefly in the region of Belfast. In the autumn of the same year, 35 settlers came from Newfoundland. In May 1830, the Rev. John McDonald brought out from Greenock in the vessel named the "Corsair," 206 passengers. They were all Roman Catholics, some of them from Ireland, and were settled near Johnston's River. The next month, the ship "Collina" brought 74 passengers from Devon and Cornwall. About the same time the "New Bideford" brought 63 passengers from Plymouth; the "Hannah" 30 others from Ireland, *via* Newfoundland; and shortly after 50 passengers arrived from Suffolk, *via* Quebec. To these were added in August of the same year 80 others from Norfolk and Suffolk.

88. Offer to **Commute the Quit Rents. First Board of Education.** At the session of 1830, Governor Ready laid before the House the answer to their petition of 1829, in reference to the Quit Rents. The answer stated the desire of the Home Government to meet the wants of the Colony, and that His Majesty would accept the annual sum of £1000 sterling, instead of the accruing Quit Rents, which sum would be appropriated to meet the civil establishment of the Colony. The House reply to His Majesty that they could not, out of their small resources, promise so large a sum; and beg His Majesty to relinquish the Quit Rents altogether. Here the matter rests for a few years. An Act of this session in providing for the improvement of Education, authorized the appointment of a Board of Education; said Board to consist of five persons, three of whom should form a quorum. The Board was required to meet once a quarter. The appointments were made soon after the passage of the Act. A general election took place in Sept. 1830. Time had wrought its changes; and several who had borne a prominent part in the early doings of the late House, were now numbered with the dead.

89. **Immigrants ; Gov. Ready** succeeded by **Col. Young**. The new House met on the 3d Feb. 1831. Nothing of special importance took place. This year witnessed a further increase of settlers. In May, 63 passengers from Greenock landed from the ship "Staffa," at Georgetown; and a few days after, 39 others from the ship "Resolution," from Plymouth. To these were added, in different ships, 100 passengers from Waterford, 90 from Yarmouth, and 25 from Dumfries. About this time the Island heard with regret that they were going to lose their much valued Governor. Capt. Sir Murray Maxwell was appointed to take his place; but died suddenly before he could leave England. On hearing this, the Island petitioned His Majesty King William the IV. to continue Mr. Ready as Governor; but, before their petition could reach Home, on July 25th, Col. Aretas William Young was gazetted Lieut. Governor of the Island. He arrived on the Island on the 27th September. Governor Ready immediately left. His departure was profoundly regretted by the whole Colony. He was a most active, energetic, and useful Governor. Col. Young received a hearty welcome. Numerous addresses were presented to him. Among others, one from the Micmac Indians, signed by an old chief and five others. Among the incidents of the year may be mentioned a remarkable eclipse of the sun. The stars became distinctly visible by the twilight which supervened. In the month of September, the arrival of the Steamer the "Royal William," on her way from Halifax to Quebec, created a great sensation. The inhabitants of Charlottetown rushed to the wharf to behold the unwonted sight.

90. Approach of **Cholera**; Mail Steamer **Pocahontas, &c.** On the 3d of Jan. 1832, Gov. Young met the House of Assembly for the first time. Several Acts of importance were passed at this session. As there was a prevailing dread of the approaching cholera, a special Act was passed to guard against

the introduction of the disease, by vessels coming from infected ports. An Act to provide for the running of a steamboat between Charlottetown and Pictou, by the offer of £300 per annum, also formed part of the business of this session. The spring brought tidings of the ravages of the cholera in Britain, and the Governor proclaimed a general fast for the 23d of May, to beseech the Almighty to avert the threatened scourge. He was entreated; for the cholera passed our shores to do its work of death in regions beyond. The Steamer "Pocahontas," Capt. Davison, arrived on her first trip on the 11th of May. She ran twice a week to Pictou. Her cabin passage-money was only 12 shillings; as cheap as it now is, after the lapse of thirty years. This year the Island received 75 passengers from Bideford, and 50 from Waterford. At the same time, a detachment of the 96th Regiment, under Capt. Cumberland arrived here. The imports this year were £70,068, 8s, 11d, and the exports only £31,739, 15s, 0d.

91. **Census of 1833; Immigrants; duration of Parliament** shortened. The census was again taken in 1833, by which it appeared that the population of the Island numbered 32,292, being an increase of 9,026 over the year 1827. Charlottetown and Royalty had in this year 2,541 inhabitants, an increase of 468 over the previous census. From the tables we learn that in that year there were 94,631 acres of improved land occupied. In June, 40 passengers arrived from Bideford; and in August, 64 from Tobermory, Scotland *via* Cape Breton. An Act of the assembly of this year shortened the duration of the Colonial Parliament from seven to four years.

92. **Legislative Reform.** The proceedings of the House of Assembly in 1834 were of some note. The majority passed an address to His Majesty King William, praying that there might be

an Executive Council distinct from the Legislative. Thus began the agitation which resulted in the establishment, many years later, of what is called Responsible government. A motion was also discussed for obtaining an Elective Legislative Council, but was lost by the casting vote of the chairman. In 1830 and in 1832 the House had petitioned the King in respect to the clergy reserves and school lands. In this year a third petition was sent Home praying that they might be appropriated to the support of Education, as it was impossible to dispose of them according to the original intention. An Act was passed\* this winter, to regulate under heavy penalties the conveyance of the mails between Cape Traverse and Cape Tormentine, the courier to receive £6 per trip.

93. **John Stewart Esq.** Governor Young sailed for England in May intending to return in the fall. He was knighted in July, and returned in September as Sir Aretas W. Young. In June of this year John Stewart Esq., of Mount Stewart died at the age of 76. He came to the Island in 1778 and had a large share in most of the contentings on the Island till his retirement from public life in 1830. He was speaker of the House from 1795 till 1798. In 1806 he published in England his "Account of Prince Edward Island" which is valuable as a history, and creditable to him as an author. He was the chief agent in procuring the recall of Governor Smith; and on his return with Governor Ready he was again speaker of the House from 1824 till the death of George the IV. He was one of the most active and useful men of his day.

94. **Seal fishing, &c.** In the spring of this year two schooners obtained full cargoes of seals between East Point and Cape George in Nova Scotia. And in July a large shoal of grampuses were seen in Hillsborough bay. About 20 boats armed with such weapons as they could find, went off in pursuit and succeeded by great efforts in driving ashore at Orwell Bay nearly 150 of them. They were from ten to twenty-five feet in length; and furnished a large supply of valuable oil. The cholera again broke out this summer in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Canada. But a merciful God shielded the Island from the scourge. The passengers who arrived as emigrants this year were 75 from Waterford, and 52 from Bideford. In the autumn, the country was agitated with a general election. It took place in November.

95. **Legislative disagreements—adjusted: Death of Bishop McEachren.** The new House, being the fourteenth General Assembly of the Island, was convened on the 26th of January 1835. The session was characterized by disagreements between the Assembly and the Council. The Council refused to accept the Revenue bills as prepared by the House. The dispute went so far that the Assembly was prorogued without granting any supplies. This could not last; and after an interval of about 20 days when both parties had time to reflect on the position of public affairs, they were again convoked on the 29th of April. The matter was amicably settled by separating the Revenue and the Approbation Bills, and the House was again dismissed after a session of a few days. An Act was passed in the first session of this winter to authorize the sale of the glebe and school Lands. It received the royal assent the next year and was put in execution shortly after. In April of this year the Right Rev. Eneas McEachren, Roman Catholic Bishop in this Island, died at an advanced age. He was born in Scotland and educated in Spain. He labored for upwards of 20

years on the Island ; at first as a missionary and afterwards as Bishop. He was highly respected by members of all persuasions.

**96. Death of Governor Young.** Sir Aretas William Young the Lieutenant Governor died, Dec. 1st, after an illness of several months. He was one of Britain's noblest sons. He entered the army in early life ; was present with Abercrombie at the famous battle in Egypt in which that distinguished general lost his life ; passed through the fiery contests of the Peninsula in 1808-9-10-11 with marked distinction, and discharged various high offices in the West Indies and elsewhere, with uniform ability, previous to his appointment to this Colony, where he ended a period of 41 years of public service at the age of 58 years. Firmness combined with intelligence, & mildness united with a high sense of honor, were prominent features in his character. On the Governor's death, Hon. George Wright again assumed the office of Administrator.

**97. Academy opened ; Governor Harvey ; Escheat refused ; Trade.** The Central Academy was opened in January 1836. Its first teachers were the Rev. Charles Loyd, and Mr. Alex. Brown, formerly teacher of the Grammar school. Mr. Loyd soon retired on account of ill health, and was succeeded by the Rev. James Waddell from Nova Scotia. The session of this winter under the administration of Mr. Wright, went through a good deal of business, chiefly of an ordinary character. On the 2nd of February Col. Sir John Harvey was appointed Governor. He arrived in August, and was welcomed with the usual addresses. He immediately set about visiting all parts of the country to ascertain, in person, its actual condition. Despatches came out this summer informing the country that the petitions of the last three winters, for the establishing of a Court of Escheat, cannot be complied with by His Majesty, for various obvious

reasons; and that if the lands were transferred to the Crown, the Crown would demand a fulfilment of present engagements from the tenants. The trade of the country may be seen by the following statistics. The imports in Island currency for the year ending in Jan. 1837, amounted to £136,139, 7s, 10d, and the exports to £70,460, 19s, 4d. Among the exports may be stated 123,164 bushels of oats, 16,050 bushels of Barley, 70,880 bushels of potatoes, and 828 bushels of wheat. But few emigrants had arrived for the last two years. About 20 came from the North of Scotland, and an equal number from the South of Ireland.

98. **Death of King William; Victoria; Gov. Fitzroy.** The year 1837 bestowed upon Prince Edward Island a new Sovereign, and a new Governor. In March, Col. Sir J. Harvey, after being raised to the rank of Major-general, was appointed to New Brunswick. He met the Island Legislature but once; yet the large number of thirty-two acts, show the diligence of the people's representatives under his guidance. He left the Island in May, when Mr. Wright assumed the office to which he had now become familiar. On the 20th of June, King William the IV, styled the Patriot King, from the interest which he took in the happiness of his people, passed away to the tribunal of the King of Kings. The next day, June the 21st 1837, VICTORIA, daughter of the Duke of Kent, whose name this Island bears, was proclaimed QUEEN of Great Britain and Ireland, and all their vast dependencies. The hopes derived from her natural disposition, and her admirable training, have been realized, and she is now beloved by her subjects in every clime, and respected by the world. Long may she live to enjoy the affections of her subjects and the favor of the Almighty.

Sir Charles Augustus Fitzroy appointed to succeed Sir John Harvey, arrived here on the 27th of June, and was received in due form by the authorities, and a guard of honor

of the 85th regiment, stationed here at the time. The noble work of Education was further promoted this year, by the appointment for the first time of a Visitor of Schools, for the whole Island. The appointment was given to John McNeill, Esq., at present first clerk of the House of Assembly. From his first Report in October 1837, we take the following:—

SCHOOLS.	SCHOLARS.
Queen's County . . . 21 . . . . .	624
King's County . . . 15 . . . . .	490
Prince County . . . 15 . . . . .	535
Total . . . 51	1649

He held the laborious office for ten years till 1847, at which time there were 120 schools of all grades and above 5,000 scholars. For the last two years, the Steamer "Cape Breton" plying between Pictou, Charlottetown and Miramichi, had carried the Island mails. The great Temperance reform agitated so strongly in those days had reached this Island and some of the best of our citizens enlisted their energies in the good cause. Their labors resulted in inducing some thousands to take the abstinence pledge.

99. **Rebellion in Canada.** Towards the close of 1837 a rebellion broke out in Canada, headed by Papineau in the Lower, and McKenzie in the Upper province. The rebels were promptly encountered by the troops there, and forces were quickly despatched from the Lower Provinces. In the midst of winter, troops were sent into Lower Canada through New Brunswick. The rebels found sympathizers on the American frontier; but they were everywhere routed, and by the end of the next year the smouldering embers were extinguished. When the news reached here, the Island militia offered their services in support of their Sovereign's authority.

100. **Steamers first cross the Atlantic.** In April, 1838 the "Sirius" and "Great Western" succeeded in steaming

across the Atlantic, contrary to the predictions of many. Their arrival at New York created a great excitement at the time. The waters of our own Gulf were then enlivened every summer by the regular trips of the "Cape Breton" and the "Pocahontas," keeping the Island in constant communication with Nova Scotia and New Brunswick.

101. **Coronation** of the **Queen**. Victoria was crowned on the 28th of June. The event was duly celebrated on the Island. A detachment of the 93d Sutherland Highlanders was here at the time. Their gay costume, and their martial music, tended to enliven the scene. The militia did their part handsomely. The Jail was thrown open, and the debtors set at liberty. At night the town was illuminated, and bon-fires blazed around the harbor. All was conviviality and joy.

The Magdalen Islands were visited by Governor Fitzroy in September; and two months later the country declared in a general election who were to be the members of the fifteenth general assembly.

102. An **Executive** separate from a **Legislative Council**. The assembly held two sessions in the winter of 1839. While the first was proceeding with its business a despatch came out in February to the Lieut. Governor ordering him to form an Executive separate from a Legislative Council. He immediately prorogued the assembly for a few days, and nominated certain gentlemen to both these councils. The Executive were not to exceed nine in number; and twelve were to

form the Legislative Council. At the same time it was determined to separate the Judicial from the Legislative offices, and chief-justice Jarvis was required to vacate his seat in the Council. The Legislature met again in its remodelled form on the 12th of March, and after the despatch of some business was prorogued.

During this winter Escheat and the Fishery Reserves were subjects of keen agitation. The Council rejected the Escheat bill unanimously; and so amended the Fishery Reserves Bill that the Assembly rejected it when it came back. W. Cooper Esq., was speaker of the Assembly that winter, and was sent Home by the Assembly to represent their wishes at the Colonial office. He was able to lay his proposals at the office, but Lord John Russell declined discussing the matter of Escheat with him either orally or by written communications.

103. The **Propositions** for a **Settlement** of the **Land Question** were three: First, To establish a Court of Escheat: Second, The Crown to purchase the lands from the Proprietors: Third. The imposition of a heavy tax on wilderness land. On these points Lord John Russell remarked in a despatch to the Governor: that the *first* is inadmissible; and that, in respect to the *second* he did not feel at liberty to recommend the advance of £200,000 from the Home treasury. He doubted the propriety of the *third*, as a Land Tax was already exacted. The land tax had been resorted to, a few years before this, to stimulate the

proprietors to the settlement of their lands. It had now been in operation for two years ; and the Home Government thought that they had gone far enough for the present.

In May, 1839 the ships "Consbrook" and "Agitator" brought out from Ireland about 600 emigrants chiefly from the County Monaghan. The revenue at the close of this year was £5000 above the preceding year.

104. **Queen Victoria** was married to Prince Albert of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha on the 10th of Feb. 1840. The most prominent Act of the session of 1840 was that which provided for the erection of a Lunatic Asylum. Two years after this it received the Royal allowance, and steps were taken to carry it into execution. In July of this year the celebrated steam-packets of Sir Samuel Cunard which have up to this day brought our British mails so regularly, first arrived at Halifax. The Island received this autumn 281 emigrants from Skye in the ship "Heroine." The Princess Royal was born in November and Queen Victoria received congratulations from all parts of her empire.

105. **Census of 1841 : Canada united : Prince of Wales born : Gov. Huntley.** By an Act of the session of 1841 provision was made for taking the census.— From the tables we gather the following interesting statistics. The population of the Island was then 47,034. It raised during the previous year 2,250,114 bushels of potatoes ; 611,824 bushels of oats ; 83,229 do. of barley and 160,028 do. of wheat. There were then on the Island 9861 horses, 41,915 neat cattle ; 73,650 sheep ; and 35,521 hogs. In February 1841 Upper and Lower Canada were united. The government employed the "Pocahontas" this year in carrying the mails. In August the Governor Sir Charles A. Fitzroy was appointed to the West Indies. Before his departure he received many

expressions of the high esteem with which he was regarded. Mr. Wright once more assumed the office of administrator. In November the Prince of Wales was born. Great were the rejoicings in England on this event. He received the name of ALBERT EDWARD, after his father and his grandfather. The new Governor Sir Henry Vere Huntley arrived on the 13th November, and was welcomed in the usual way.

106. **Education; Finances.** Governor Huntley, in opening the Legislature in January, 1842, called special attention to the state of Education generally, and to the improvement of the Central Academy. There were at that time 121 schools on the Island, viz: 55 in Queen's County, 39 in Prince County, and 27 in King's County. The scholars numbered 4356. The schools were supported by voluntary contributions, aided by partial assessment and Legislative grants. In financial matters the Island Government stood thus: The receipts of the Colony for the year ending January, 1842, were £11,509, 19s, 8¼d; the expenditure, £15,837, 7s, 2¼d, leaving a balance against the Colony of £4,327, 7s, 6d. A part of this balance, however, was met by funds from the land assessment, which reduced it to about £3,000. The Legislature sent a memorial, this session, to the Home Parliament, praying for a repeal of the duties on Colonial breadstuffs. The School Act was amended; and an important Act was passed for appointing a commission to superintend the erection of a Colonial Building in Charlottetown.

107. **Death of the Hon. Geo. Wright.** In March the Hon. George Wright died. He had been no less than five times administrator of the Government. That duty devolved on him as senior member of the council. He was appointed to the Council in 1813; and in 1828 was appointed Surveyor General. His duties were discharged with efficiency and urbanity; and his public services and high character merited general respect. The "Pocahontas" was this sum-

mer superceded by the "St. George" a steamer of much greater power. The new settlers this year were few; about 30 came from Bideford and a less number from Dublin.

108. The sixteenth general assembly was convened for the first time on the 24th January, 1843. The first Act passed this session was one of great importance, regulating the performance of statute labor. The American fishermen were constantly encroaching within the prescribed limits, and were carrying on an illicit trade. An Act was passed for the preventing of the one and the suppression of the other. The Central Academy was brought under notice, and provision was made for the employment of three instead of two teachers as formerly. Shortly after this the institution was conducted with great vigour and success. In February of this year a brilliant comet could be seen in the day time without the aid of a glass. In March a serious disturbance broke out near East Point in reference to the payment of rent. It was soon however quieted by the aid of a strong force.

109. **Laying of the Corner Stone of the Colonial Building.** On the 16th of May 1843 the corner stone of the Colonial Building in Charlottetown was laid by the Lieut. Governor Sir Henry Vere Huntley. A vase containing a scroll and several coins was deposited in a niche of the stone. The scroll contained the date on which the stone was laid, the name of the Governor, and the names of the committee superintending the erection of the building. The coins belonged to the present reign. The ceremony was attended with Masonic pomp. Just before laying the stone his Excellency said: "*I am satisfied that the halls about to rise over this stone, will resound with sentiments expressive of British feelings, British principles, and British loyalty.*"

110. **Disruption of the Church of Scotland; Ireland agitated.** In June of this year tidings reached the Island that there was a great Disruption in the Church of

Scotland. Four hundred and seventy-five Ministers had withdrawn from the Establishment, surrendering emoluments valued at £300,000 annually, that they might regulate the affairs of Christ's Church according to what they found in the Bible, irrespective of the dictation of the civil magistrate. The rending of the trunk at Home extended to all the branches in the Colonies; one portion approving of the stand taken by those who had assumed the name of The Free Church of Scotland; the other, adhering to those who continued in the Establishment.

About the same time all Ireland was in a state of wild excitement on the question of a repeal of the union with Great Britain. Daniel O'Connell was then in the height of his popularity. Events however soon took a turn, by a legal arrest on the doings of the great Agitator.

111. The Legislature met as usual in the winters of 1844 and 1845. The discussions of the House indicated a growing determination on the part of the representatives to have the direct control of the public affairs. An effort was made to encourage the Seal Fishery. A few vessels made the attempt, but although myriads of seals were seen, the ice was not in such a state that they could be reached; or the crews lacked the skill and daring necessary for the undertaking.— In consequence of His Royal Highness Prince Albert becoming the Patron of the Agricultural Society, this society which for many years has been of great benefit to the country assumed in 1845 the name of the Royal Agricultural Society.

112. **Geological exploration.** In the summer of 1846 Dr. Abraham Gesner spent some months on the Island, employed by the government in making a geological exploration of its shores and harbors. The report of his labors was published in the following season; and has been of special service in a section of the chapter on Natural History. He

also delivered a number of lectures of a scientific nature before the Mechanics' Institute, which were well received and thankfully acknowledged. In the winters of those years the Mechanics' Institute did good service in diffusing valuable information among the people. A general election took place on the 10th of August. At Belfast however, the poll had to be closed because of riotous proceedings.

113. **Fatal conflict at Belfast.** The Legislature met for the first time in the new Colonial Building, on the 26th of January, 1847. It was not then quite finished. A new election for the district of Belfast was ordered to be held on the first of March. The Candidates on the one side were Messrs. Douse and McLean, and on the other, Messrs. Little and McDougald. Shortly after the polling began, a fight took place between the Irish and Scotch. The Irish were armed with sticks. A Scotchman, named Malcom McRae, was fatally wounded, his skull being broken. After a short recess the polling was renewed, the Scotchmen had retired and the hustings were in possession of the Irish. About half-past 2 P. M. about 200 Scotchmen returned to the hustings having armed themselves with sticks. On their approach the Irish being in possession of the hustings determined to keep them off. The others were equally determined to have their rights, and were enflamed at the treatment of McRae who was now evidently dying. A fierce contest became general; all the efforts of the sheriff and the constables were in vain; the riot Act was read and the poll closed. A great many were wounded on both sides—some injured for life, and several died of their injuries, either on the spot or a short time afterwards. The Highlanders kept possession of the ground, while such as could, made their way home. This disastrous affair taught a salutary lesson, that law and not violence must rule the land. On the 19th of March a third attempt was made to hold an election at Belfast, under a

strong constabulary and military force, when Messrs. Douse and McLean were returned without opposition.

114. The **Queen** petitioned for **Responsible Government; Famine in Ireland; Gov. Campbell**. During this session the Educational Act underwent still further improvement. An address was prepared to be forwarded to the Queen praying for the introduction of Responsible government. In dismissing the House, Governor Huntley referred to the address, and expressed himself very strongly in favor of Responsible government. A famine prevailed at this time in Ireland, and in parts of the Highlands of Scotland; on which account a general fast was proclaimed for the 14th of May; and contributions were gathered in from all quarters. On the 22nd of this month 419 Irish immigrants from Liverpool arrived. Some of these were laboring under disease which caused a good deal of uneasiness to the Island. Governor Huntley's term of office was about to expire. By some his conduct was applauded, and these sought by petition to the Queen to prolong his stay here. Others condemned his actions in certain particulars; and from these a delegation consisting of Joseph Pope, Esquire, Speaker of the House, and the Hon. Edward Palmer, member of the Executive, went Home to secure his removal. In September he paid a visit to the Governor General, leaving the Hon. Ambrose Lane as administrator during his absence. He returned in October. About this time Sir Donald Campbell was appointed his successor. Governor Huntley left the Island in November; and Sir Donald Campbell arrived on the 9th December. The new Governor was received with great enthusiasm, the Highlanders being especially gratified by having one of their own countrymen over them.

115. **Political commotions; and progress: Census of 1848**. The year 1848 was one of great commotion

in Europe. A political earthquake overturned the throne of Louis Philippe, and shook all the surrounding Kingdoms. In this year Responsible government was fully introduced into Nova Scotia—the Executive being composed of men sustained by the majority in the House of assembly. In the Island the session was opened on the 1st of February. Of the many Acts passed, two may be mentioned. The one provided for a further assessment of land, if the Queen relinquished the quit rents during its continuance. The Act received the Royal allowance on the 25th of August. The other may be called a simultaneous polling Act, as it provided for the taking of votes on the occasion of an election at the same time in all parts of the electoral district. It was a valuable Act as it prevented those large gatherings at one place which seldom terminated without a fight. During the months of summer, the Governor visited all parts of the country, and was welcomed everywhere. The census was taken this year, when the total population was ascertained to be 62,634. At the same time there were 215,389 acres of land cultivated.

**116. Agriculture ; Trade : Temperance : Legislative demands.** Special attention was directed to agriculture. All parties seemed to vie with each other in pushing forward what was generally admitted to be the main stay of the Island. An Act establishing Free trade with the United States in certain articles greatly stimulated the movement. The Temperance Reform assumed a new front. The organization of the Sons of Temperance was introduced, and for a time the whole body was animated with fresh vigour. Desertions had become so notorious in our small garrison, and very few being ever recovered, the military authorities determined to reduce the number from 100 to 80 men, and threatened that unless desertion was discouraged by the people, the garrison would be wholly

removed. The discovery of gold in California, which had aroused the whole Republic, quickened the spirit of enterprise in some of the Island population, and the brig "Fanny" was fitted up and sailed with her Island adventurers for the far off region of gold. The contest for Responsible government still went on, though ever converging to the point of victory. The House, in addressing the Queen, in the spring of this year 1849, offer to pay for the civil establishment, if the Queen would forego the quit rents, and admit Responsible government so far as to give the country four seats in the Executive council.

117. **Reply of the British Government ; the Assembly refuse to cooperate with the Executive.** The House is dissolved in Jan. 1850. The Home Government have offered to surrender the quit rents, revenue from crown lands, and general revenue on condition that the colony support the Civil List ; but do not think that the country is yet ripe for full Responsible government ; alleging that the Island has not the population, nor the intellectual advancement of the neighboring provinces where that system had just been introduced. An appeal to the country on this great question was considered necessary. The general election took place in February. The Legislature was convened on the 5th of March. This Assembly was the eighteenth. A large majority were in favor of Responsible government. Governor Campbell offered the majority three seats in the Executive. They refused to accept them. They then indicated their determination not to cooperate with the Executive Council as then constituted ; refused to grant supplies ; and prepared an address to the Queen, and a memorial to the House of Commons. In this state of things the House was prorogued on the 26th of March ; the Governor stating in dismissing them, that the House thought that he had power to put Responsible government in immedi-

ate practice but affirmed that he had no such authority. As the revenue Act was about to expire, and no appropriations had been made, the Legislature was again summoned on the 25th of April. The opening speech was very short. In reply, the House stated their readiness to pass a Revenue Bill with certain restricted appropriations, but declined to proceed with the general business of the country, until the Executive Council was remodelled according to their request. As nothing could be done, and neither party would yield, the Legislature was prorogued on the 1st of May.

118. **Death of Governor Campbell: Sir A. Bannerman succeeds.** In October, Governor Sir Donald Campbell died, after a protracted illness, at the age of 56 years. Very general regret was expressed that His Excellency's administration should have terminated in the then unsettled state of affairs. The Hon. Ambrose Lane again assumed the office of administrator. Sir Alexander Bannerman was appointed successor to Governor Campbell in November of the same year. During the summer of this and the preceeding year the Steamer "Rose" carried the mails between this and the neighboring province. Sir Alexander Bannerman reached the Island on Saturday the 8th of March 1851, having crossed the Strait in the ice boat. The passage occupied five hours.

119. **Introduction of Responsible Government.** The Legislature met on the 25th of March. In the opening speech the Governor tells the House that he is prepared to introduce Responsible government on the condition that some compensation is allowed to certain retiring officers. The compensation was a retiring allowance of £200 currency per annum to the Attorney General

and the Colonial Secretary. After a protracted debate and the exchange of several communications with the Governor, the House yielded to the condition, and in the Civil List Bill made the required provision for these officers. The surrender of the revenues by the crown on condition that the Colony would pay their own civil establishment had already been agreed to. No sooner was the Civil List Bill passed in the required form than the Executive resigned on the 23rd of April. On the 25th of April 1851, the new administration, sustained by the majority of the House of Assembly, was gazetted. The leaders of the government were the Hon. George Coles, President, and the Hon. Charles Young, Attorney General. Two other members of the Executive, the Hon. Joseph Pope and the Hon. James Warburton were appointed to office; the former, to the office of Treasurer, and the latter, to that of Colonial Secretary. Several changes occurred soon after. An Act of this session, deserving special mention, was the Postage Act. It secured the uniform rate of 3d postage, for the transmission of ordinary letters to any part of British America; and established the uniform rate of 2d postage to any part of the Island.

**120. School returns for 1851; Violent tempest.** At this time there was a school-visitor for each County, viz: Mr. John McNeill for Queen's County, Mr. John Arbuckle for Prince County, and Mr. John Ross for King's County.— From their returns the following facts are gathered.

SCHOOLS.	SCHOLARS.
Queen's County..66.....	2,956
Prince County...36.....	1,246
King's County...33.....	1,164
Total....135	5,366.

The Autumn of this year will long be remembered for a violent storm that raged on the 3rd and 4th October, by which many vessels, chiefly those of American fishermen, were cast away on the north shore of this Island, and a great many lives lost.

## FIFTH PERIOD.

FROM A. D. 1851 TO 1861.

112. **Free Education; Hodgson, Chief Justice.** The most important Act of the session of 1852, which was opened in the 22nd January, was the Free Education Act. The subject had been mentioned at the previous session, but matters were not then ripe for action. This Act is the basis of our present school system. It has conferred a great blessing on the country, the only subject of regret is, that it is not sufficiently valued, and that the country has been too slow to make the most of their great advantage. In May of this year the detachment of the 42nd Highlanders under the Hon. Capt. Rollo, who had gained the high respect of the population by their steady conduct, gave place to a detachment of the 72nd Highlanders under Capt. Boyle. The death of the much respected chief-justice Jarvis about this

time leaves a vacancy on the Bench. To this high office the late Attorney General, the Hon. Robert Hodgson is appointed. By accepting this office he relinquished his retiring allowance of £200 per annum, which amount was thus saved to the country. The appointment gave very general satisfaction. The revenue of this year exceeded that of the previous year by £8,500.

122. **Universal Suffrage: Government Defeated.** The popular tendency was now towards universal suffrage. The question was taken up in the session of 1853, and an Act to extend the franchise conferred universal suffrage under a few restrictions. It was a bold step, and demanded matured consideration. To this session belong also the Land Purchase Act, and an Act to establish a gas company in Charlottetown. A despatch having come from Home intimating the intention of the Home Government to withdraw the small garrison here, a public meeting was called to procure a petition to the Queen to prevent their removal. It was however in vain. The deed had been fully determined upon. In May, the ill-fated "Fairy Queen" was employed by the Government to carry the mails, instead of the "Rose." The usual quadrennial election was held in the month of August; and the result was the defeat of the Government. A request was presented to the Governor to summon the Legislature before the usual time, that the reins of power might be transferred to those who had been elected. He saw no special reason for doing so, and declined; and as the Executive did not voluntarily resign, no change took place till the meeting of the Legislature. In October, Mr. John M. Stark arrived from Stowe's Normal School in Glasgow, and was appointed visitor of schools for the whole Island.

123. **Loss of the "Fairy Queen"; the "Rose" cast away.** On the 7th of October 1853 the "Fairy Queen" foundered in the Strait, between Pictou Island and Carriboo. The disaster occurred at night. The immediate cause was the breaking of the tiller ropes, by which the boat became unmanageable. Previously unseaworthy, her exposure to the violence of the waves in a helpless condition, caused her to leak alarmingly. Every effort was made by crew and passengers to keep down the water but it gained upon them in defiance of all exertion. Effort was then hopeless. The mails and passengers should now have been secured by the boats; and the crew and the captain should have been the last to leave the deck of the steamer. But instead of this, the captain and part of the crew made off with their boats, and left the rest to their fate. Their state was not long in suspense. The steamer went down in a very short time, leaving the helpless victims to struggle with the waves. Had not the deck cabin floated, not a soul of those left on board would have survived to tell of their base and cowardly treatment. A number succeeded in clinging to this part of the wreck, by which they were drifted ashore. But seven lost their lives. Four of these were females, two of whom were highly connected. A noble-minded young man, Dr. McKenzie, who scorned to abandon helpless ladies in the hour of their calamity, shared their sad fate. A few days before this the steamer "Rose" employed on the north coast in the protection of the fisheries was cast away near Rustico harbor. Her skilful captain and able crew exhausted every expedient to save her, and when that was impossible, succeeded by dint of good management, after she was stranded and the sea breaking clean over her, in saving all hands on board.

124. **New administration; House dissolved; Gov. Daly; Government defeated; Reciprocity.** When the Legislature met in February 1854, the

government was overthrown. A new government came into office of which the leaders were Hons. J. M. Holl and Edward Palmer. The working of the government was greatly impeded by a hostile majority in the upper branch. After the loss of much time the House was prorogued in May, and immediately after dissolved. The professed reason for this step, after an election in the previous year, was the Royal assent to an Act for the extension of the Elective franchise.— Governor Bannerman thought it right in opposition to the advice of his Council to appeal to the country on this Act becoming law. In doing so he exposed himself to the charge of partiality. The appeal to the country, under the circumstances, was the known and certain defeat of the government. The government were entitled to some consideration at his hands and as he had declined to summon the legislature in the previous summer, before the usual time, he now might safely have declined the petitions sent to him by the opposition, and awaited the usual time for dissolution, especially as the Act referred to was one of a very radical nature. Governor Bannerman had an offer in January of the government of the Bahamas. On consideration, he accepted the offer.— Dominick Daly Esq. was appointed his successor in May.— Governor Bannerman left in June, severely blamed by those in power, and highly applauded by the opposition who were jubilant at the prospects of success. Mr. Daly arrived immediately after the other had left. Governor Daly was but a few days on the Island when the election took place, on the 20th of June, and resulted, as was anticipated, in the defeat of the government. The government had the manliness at once to resign, on which their opponents immediately resumed the reins of power. Negotiations had been in progress for some time for reciprocity in trade with the United States. An Act of the Legislature was necessary to ratify the arrangement. For this purpose the House was summoned to

meet on the 26th Sept., and after a short session of ten days, during which the necessary Act was passed, was prorogued. This treaty opened our coast fisheries to the Americans, and opened their ports to our chief articles of export, free of duty. It has been of great gain to this and the other provinces. Our last garrison, a detachment of the 76th regiment, left our shores in September. The Gas company of Charlottetown had now succeeded in lighting up some of the stores. Rapid intercourse with the adjoining shores was reopened by the employment of the staunch and sea-worthy "Lady le Marchant." Britain this year declared war against Russia, and sent her troops and ships to assault the enemy in the Black Sea.

125. **Purchase of the Worrel Estate.** On the 28th Dec. 1854, the government purchased the Worrel Estate, consisting of portions of Lots 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, and 66, and containing, at the date of the purchase, 81,303 acres. The price was £24,100. £18,000 were paid down, and £6,100 retained by government, until they ascertained that there was the specified number of acres, exclusive of the Fishery Reserves, and until they were put in peaceful possession of the whole.

126. **Acts of 1855; agitation of Escheat condemned by Gov. Daly.** The session of the Legislature held in 1855 was marked by three Acts of permanent value and importance. These were the Act for the incorporation of Charlottetown; the Act for the incorporation of the Bank of Prince Edward Island; and the Act to provide a Normal School for the training of Teachers. Two other acts of this session, the Rent Roll and the Tenant's Compensation Act, were considered an infringement of the just rights of proprietors, and were in decided terms disallowed by the Home government. In closing the House, Governor Daly expressed his emphatic approval of the action taken by the

House in reference to the establishment of a Court of Escheat, declaring the agitation of the question to be "mischievous." The Secretary for the Colonies, Lord John Russell, had long before this stated in a despatch, that as the original terms of settlement imposed on the grantees were impracticable, Escheat would be unjust.

127. **Fatal exposure in the Ice-boat; first City Council; fall of Sebastopol; Census of 1855.** The ice-boat in crossing the Strait in March of this year, was overtaken by a storm, and driven out of her course. For two days and three nights the couriers and passengers were exposed to the inclemency of the weather, until rescued on the coast of Nova Scotia near Wallace. Several were severely frost-bitten, and one young man of great promise, Mr. James Henry Haszard, returning home from a medical college in the States, perished from the exposure. In August, the election of the first Mayor and Councillors of Charlottetown took place. Robert Hutchinson, Esquire, was chosen Mayor. The Governor made a tour through the country, and was everywhere welcomed with addresses. The struggle around the walls of Sebastopol was the great topic of interest over the civilized world during this summer; and the welcome news of the fall of that city on the 8th of September, 1855, revived the confidence in the prowess of the British arms. Prince Edward Island contributed £2,000 to the Patriotic Fund in support of the sufferers by the war. The census taken on this year declared the population to be 71,496. The Island had then 252 school houses, and 127 places of public worship.

128. **Representatives to be increased; Normal School opened.** In opening the session of 1856 Governor Daly referred with special satisfaction to the great progress which the Island had made within a few years in the matter of Education—stating that 268 schools attended

by 11,000 scholars were then in operation. An Act of this session providing for the increase of the members of the Assembly from 24 to 30 by a re-distribution of the electoral districts acquired great prominence by the interest it awakened throughout the country. In July the Queen was pleased to confer the honor of Knighthood upon His Excellency the Lieut. Governor. The Normal School was formally opened on the 1st of October in the presence of His Excellency and a large assemblage. Tea was provided for the occasion, and several interesting addresses delivered. The remarks of Mr. Stark, inspector of schools, in reference to moral instruction in the new seminary, gave rise to a great agitation on the propriety of Biblical instruction in the common schools; and resulted in his early resignation of the office which he held.

129. The **Bible Question.** The neglect of moral training from the Bible as a daily exercise in the Normal School awakened the attention of Protestants to the influence by which that seminary was controlled. A communication from the Roman Catholic bishop on the Island, expressing his views in respect to religious instruction in the public seminaries generally, stimulated that attention into action. Protestant ministers and laymen met and consulted what steps should be taken to recover what they considered their rights. A very large meeting was held in Charlottetown on the 13th Feby. 1857. Representatives from the country were present. Resolutions were passed expressing the mind of the meeting on the question, and the form of a petition to the Legislature praying for the legal introduction of the Bible

into all the public schools, was agreed to. The subject was laid before the Board of Education, and a resolution offered—that the Bible should be placed at the head of the list of books to be used in the schools. This resolution was rejected, and an amendment declaring that the Board had no intention of excluding the Bible from the schools, and did and would permit its use when desired, was carried. The House met on the 26th of February. Many petitions, numerously signed, praying for the Legislative sanction of the Bible in the schools were presented. On the 20th of March, the subject came under discussion in the Assembly, in connexion with a bill for the continuance of the Education Act about to expire. After a keen discussion the prayer of the petitions was rejected by a strictly party vote.

130. **Loan Bill; Mutiny in India, &c.** In this session the Loan Bill was passed authorising the government to borrow, under Imperial guarantee, the sum of £100,000 sterling, or £150,000 currency, to be used in the purchase of the estates of proprietors who might be induced to dispose of their lands. In May, 1857, the Indian mutiny broke out, and the deepest interest was felt for the sufferers throughout the British Empire. The generous and patriotic in this province contributed promptly for the relief of the destitute. The hopes of the rebels were blasted by the fall of Delhi on the 14th of September. In August of this year the steamer "Westmorland," which has hitherto carried our mails so promptly, was engaged by the government for a period of five years, to sail twice a week between Charlottetown and

Pictou, and Summerside and Shediac, while the navigation remains open. The inhabitants of the north coast were gratified this summer by the sight of two monsters of the deep, which so frequently leave their bones on their shore. One said to be a Black Whale 60 ft. long, was cast ashore at Richmond bay, and produced 600 gallons of oil. The other 75 ft. in length, a female Greenland whale, was discovered dead, several miles from land, by an American fishing schooner, and towed into Tracadie bay, and there disposed of.

131. **Bible question resumed.** On the meeting of the Legislature in 1858, the petitions on the Bible question were renewed, and a great public meeting was held in the capital, to awake the public mind, as on the previous year. On the 19th of March the subject came before the House, then in a committee of the whole. A motion was introduced bearing directly on the introduction of the Bible into the Normal School and Academy; instruction from it to be granted to those scholars whose parents or guardians may desire it. After discussion the motion was rejected, and an amendment carried by the casting vote of the chairman. On the Speaker resuming the chair, the motion was lost by the same majority; the Speaker, a Roman Catholic, deciding against it. During the same winter, this important subject was before the New Brunswick Legislature. The motion in favor of the Bible in all the public schools, was carried by a majority of 29 to 6—the leader of the government, the Hon. S. L. Tilley, declaring

at the time : "I WILL MAINTAIN THE BIBLE IN THE SCHOOLS, EVEN IF IT SINK THE GOVERNMENT."

132. **General Election ; Atlantic Telegraph ; County meeting.** In June the usual quadrennial election took place. It was greatly influenced by the question which had agitated the Island for the past eighteen months. The result reduced the majority of the government so low as eventually to disable it for conducting the public business of the country. The following month the population was increased by the arrival of about 300 emigrants from Skye. August the 7th was rendered memorable for the successful laying of the Atlantic telegraph between Ireland and Newfoundland. To the great regret of the civilized world, after a few messages had been transmitted, it sustained some permanent injury, which rendered the signals unintelligible. Great excitement prevailed at this time in the country. The dismissal of the post office officials led to the calling of a monster county meeting on Queen Square in Charlottetown, on the 25th of August. Although an outbreak was dreaded, all passed off with little disturbance.

133. **Death of the Rev. John Keir, D. D.; emigration to New Zealand.** On the 22d of September 1858, a venerable Pastor and Doctor of Theology, the Rev. John Keir, D. D., passed away from earth. He had labored on this Island for a full half century, seeking by zealous efforts, and by a quiet and blameless life, to promote the eternal welfare of his countrymen. His diligence and fidelity both as a Pastor at Princetown, and as a Teacher of theology to students of the ministry in the Church's Seminary in Nova Scotia, will not soon be forgotten. This year was about to close, when some of our citizens, hoping to benefit themselves, sailed in the brig "Prince Edward" for the far distant shores of New Zealand. They arrived in safety after a tedious voyage, but found not all things according to their

expectations. Their letters quieted the minds of those who remained, and spared our Island a further decrease of its enterprising citizens.

134. The **House dissolved; Government defeated; new administration; Land Question.** The Legislature was convened on the 17th Feb. 1859, when the result of the election of the previous summer remained no longer doubtful. Sixteen had been returned on the side of the government, and fourteen on the side of the opposition. But one of those sixteen, Mr. Ramsay, member elect for Princetown, refused to take the qualification oath in respect to property, required from a representative in the House of Assembly. This reduced the government majority to fifteen, when it became evident that if a Speaker were chosen from their side both parties would be equal, and the government would be unable to carry through their measures. After two days fruitless discussion, during which several efforts were made to secure a Speaker from either side without success, the House was dismissed and dissolved. A new election was ordered to take place on the 19th March. The result was the decided defeat of the government. When this fact was no longer doubtful, the government resigned on the 4th April, and shortly after the new administration, composed exclusively of Protestants, under the leadership of the Hon. Edward Palmer and the Hon. Col. Gray, were sworn into office. The new House, being the twenty-first General Assembly of the Island, was convened for the first time on the 12th April. In opening the Legislature, Governor Daly informed the members that the Imperial government were not prepared to advise Parliament to guarantee the loan of £100,000 sterling to this Island. As the season was late, and great uncertainty existed in respect to the party who should hold the reins of power, no special business was transacted. The Land question, however, came under discussion, and an address to

the Queen was carried, praying her to appoint a Commission to inquire into the conflicting claims or rights of proprietors and tenants; and suggesting a mode of adjustment.

135. **Sir D. Daly removes ; Hon. Chas. Young, administrator ; Governor Dundas.** In the beginning of the year rumors were in circulation that a new Governor was appointed for the Island. These rumors were soon confirmed, and it was known that George Dundas, Esq., M. P. for Linlithgowshire was to succeed Sir Dominick Daly. In dismissing the Assembly for the last time, Governor Daly referred to his departure, expressed his good wishes for the prosperity of the Island, and bid the members farewell. On his departure in May, the Hon. Chas. Young, President of the Legislative Council, was sworn in as administrator. In June Governor Dundas arrived and received a hearty welcome.— From all quarters the usual complimentary addresses were presented. In the following month General Sir W.F. Williams, a native of Nova Scotia, who had greatly distinguished himself in the Russian war by his valorous defence of the city of Kars, paid a visit to our Island, and received a grand ovation. The revenue of this year exceeded that of 1858 by above £7,000.

136. **Legislative Council increased ; Bible in the Schools legalized.** The proceedings of the session of 1860 made amends for any shortcomings of the previous session.— A large amount of work was gone through. At first, a difficulty was encountered by an opposing majority in the Legislative Council. This obstructed the movements of the government in the previous year, and led to representations to the Home government of the existing state of affairs. Governor Dundas was authorized, should he see cause, to bring the two branches into harmony by an addition of members to the Upper House beyond the ordinary number. On the rejection of a government measure during this session, this augmenta-

tion took place, and five additional members were added to the Legislative Council. Education received special attention, and three separate Acts were passed for its improvement. The one relating to the Common Schools contained several amendments of great importance, and is at present in force. It contained a clause on the much agitated Bible question, DECLARING THE INTRODUCTION OF THE BIBLE INTO ALL PUBLIC SCHOOLS TO BE LEGALLY AUTHORIZED. A second Act provided for an additional master in the Normal School. And a third established the Prince of Wales College.

137. **Selkirk estate purchased ; Land Commission sanctioned.** During this session, the extensive estates of the Earl of Selkirk, embracing parts of Lots 53, 57, 58, 59, 60, and 62, and containing 62,050 acres, were offered to the government, at a very reasonable rate. The offer was eagerly embraced, and this large and valuable tract of country became public property at the moderate cost of £6,586 17s. 8d. sterling, or £9880 6s. 6d. currency. This fortunate purchase has been of immense service to that section of the country ; brightening the hopes, and strengthening the energies of all ; and pointing the way to the best solution of the Land Question in sections similarly situated. The address to the Queen in respect to the appointment of a Land Commissioner was favorably received, and on referring the matter to the leading proprietors, it was suggested that three Commissioners should be appointed instead of one ; the Crown, the Island Legislature, and the Proprietors to nominate each one ; and the decision of the three, or the majority of them, to be final. The sanction of the Assembly was asked to this proposal and was granted. And thus the chief points of this agitated matter passed over to the adjudication and award of three Commissioners.

138. **Visit of His Royal Highness**

**Albert Edward, Prince of Wales.** The Canadian Parliament had invited the Queen to visit their province. She was constrained to decline the invitation, but offered as a substitute her eldest son, the Prince of Wales. The favor was gratefully acknowledged. The other provinces of British America, and our Island among the rest, hearing of the contemplated visit to Canada, solicited the same favor. The requests were granted. In due time several ships of the royal navy were fitted out, and His Royal Highness sailed for Newfoundland. After remaining there a few days, the ships steamed for Halifax. After meeting a brilliant reception there, and a loyal welcome in other parts of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick vied with her sister province in every mark of respect and welcome. Leaving New Brunswick, he passed through Truro and Pictou, and on Thursday the 9th of August, landed on our shores. He remained till Saturday at noon; and it is not too much to say that in no place did he receive more sincere or devoted expressions of respect for himself, and of loyalty to his royal mother. Prince Edward Island spared no expenditure to make his reception grand, appropriate and enthusiastic. His modest demeanor, affability and good sense won the admiration of all, and left behind cheering hopes of a successful reign, should he at some future time be called to the throne.

139. **Royal Land Commission.** This commission consisting of the Hon. John H. Gray, of New Brunswick, the representative of the Crown; the Hon. Joseph Howe, Provincial Secretary of Nova Scotia, the representative of the tenants; and Matthew Ritchie, Esq., of Halifax, the representative of the proprietors, began their investigations on the 5th of September, 1860, in the Assembly room of the Colonial Building, Charlottetown. After spending some time in Charlottetown, they opened their court in St. Eleanors, and afterwards at Georgetown. A large amount of evidence was proffered or elicited, bearing more or less directly on the question. Their investigations were terminated on the 1st of October, on which day they left the Island, intending to peruse with the utmost care and with all expedition, the information that had been obtained, that an early decision might be given. In the following month, the government purchased the property of H. H. Stansfeld, Esq., in Lot 54, containing 13,278 acres, for £2,000 sterling. This estate, containing much valuable land, is now being rapidly occupied by the best class of enterprising settlers.

140. **Volunteers.** Repeated rumors of an intended invasion of Britain by France, directed attention to the limited land force provided for such an emergency. A proposal to form volunteer corps properly drilled and armed for the defence of the country, was readily taken up and tens of thousands were in a few months enrolled. A similar means

of defence was suggested to the provinces of British America. It was warmly adopted. Prince Edward Island was not behind her sister-provinces in this matter. The martial spirit of the race was easily enkindled, and before the close of 1860, no less than twenty companies, mustering upwards of 1000 men, had been enrolled, officered and recognized. Each company was furnished with arms, and subjected to regular training, by competent drill-sergeants. Their efficiency in the use of the rifle has been greatly stimulated by the generous bestowment of prizes on the best marksmen.

**141. Census of 1861.** A general census of the Empire was ordered for the year 1861. From the census returns of the Island, taken in April of this year, we glean the following interesting facts :

Total population of the whole Island, including 315 Indians, as certified in the most accurate returns,.....	80,856
Churches,.....	156
School-houses, .....	302
Public Teachers,.....	280

CROPS OF LAST YEAR—1860.

Wheat, bushels,.....	346,125
Barley, do .....	223,195
Oats, do .....	2,218,578
Buckwheat, do .....	50,127
Potatoes, do .....	2,972,335
Turnips, do .....	348,784
Hay, tons, .....	31,100

PRODUCTS OF THE FISHERY DURING LAST YEAR.

Fishing Establishments,.....	89
Boats,.....	1,239
Persons employed,.....	2,318
Herring and Gasperaux, barrels,.....	22,416
Mackerel, do .....	7,163
Codfish, quintals,.....	39,776
Fish Oils, gallons,.....	17,609

DOMESTIC ANIMALS.

Horses,.....	18,765
Neat Cattle,.....	60,015
Sheep,.....	107,242
Hogs,.....	71,535

MANUFACTORIES.

Grist Mills,.....	141
Carding Mills,.....	46
Saw Mills,.....	176
Fulling and Dressing Mills,.....	9
Cloth Fulled, yards,.....	122,940
Manufactured Cloth, not Fulled, yards,.....	303,676
Tanneries,.....	55
Leather manufactured, Lbs.....	143,803
Brick Kilns,.....	48
Barrels of Lime manufactured,.....	22,821
Brick Kilns,.....	9
Number manufactured,.....	1,331,000
Butter, lbs.,.....	711,485
Cheese, do.....	109,233

142. **Report of the Land Commission.** In August, 1861, the three Commissioners appointed by Royal mandate, to enquire into and adjudicate upon the subjects of dispute in respect to the tenure of lands on this Island, brought their labours to a termination. The parties represented in the Commission were the Crown, certain large Proprietors of lands on the Island, and the tenantry acting through their Government. The claims of each party were minutely and patiently investigated—with the grand design of converting, on fair and equitable terms, the leaseholds of the whole Island into freeholds. Certain other matters connected with this grand object, which

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had long agitated the public mind, were examined into, and finally disposed of. The main points of this important investigation and award are the following :

1. **Indians.** The claims of the aborigines were not overlooked. Their ancestors once held undisputed possession of the Island, with its forests, marches and fisheries. Europeans justly or unjustly have supplanted them. Of the small number of 300 now remaining on the Island, at least 100 make their homes around the northern shores of Richmond bay. Lennox Island, a valuable Island in that bay, has long been claimed by them. That claim has been finally confirmed to them.

2. **French.** The claims of the Acadians, or French, were totally set aside. Their ancestors were the first Europeans who possessed these lands, but the tide of war swept away their rights, whatever these may have been. It is now quite too late to speak of recovering what was forfeited, lost, and abandoned a full century ago.

3. **Loyalists.** These are professedly the descendants and heirs of men who remained true to the Crown of Great Britain at the time of the revolt of the American Colonies. Some of these Loyalists, as they were termed, came to this Island from the revolted colonies, and several of the proprietors offered large portions of their Lots as lands which might be granted to them in reward.

for their fealty to the Crown, and as some amends for the losses which they may have sustained. The Commissioners have come to the conclusion that, at this late period, the present owners of the lands claimed by certain Loyalists' descendants cannot be dispossessed, but recommend to the government to consider any special claims, and if supported by satisfactory evidence, to apportion some public lands to such claimants.

4. **Escheat.** Escheat has been a subject of discussion for the last 80 years. But 43 years have now passed away since the last Township was escheated. Governor Smith, in 1817, escheated Lots 15 and 55. Other Lots would have gone in the same way, if this mode of dealing had been favored by the Crown. But from that date till the present time the Crown and government of Britain have perseveringly opposed and condemned all attempts to escheat the lands of proprietors. The Commissioners, from a variety of reasons, patient to all who can reflect upon the subject, deem the matter of escheat at this date as wholly impracticable. It is high time, therefore, that all agitation on this subject should cease. As to the abstract right of establishing a Court of Escheat to investigate the legal rights of any parties, it is conceded that such right exists in all Colonies possessing local self-government.

5. **Quit Rents** These rents, so minutely

referred to in the preceding pages, were originally due to the Crown. They were intended to pay for the support of the government of the colony. When the colony took upon itself the support of its own government these rents should naturally come into its treasury. Previous to the establishment of Responsible government, alterations in the rate of quit rent had been made, and the arrears had from time to time been remitted. Before the local government assumed the management of its own affairs, a Land Tax was imposed on the lands of proprietors, in the room of the quit rent. The Act imposing this tax received the sanction of the British government as henceforth a settlement of the quit rent question. Arrears of quit rent are not, therefore, in the judgment of the Commissioners, recoverable; and no accruing quit rent can be legally claimed so long as the Land Tax Act is unrepealed. As the present tax is superior to any quit rent that could be imposed, the question of quit rents may and should be numbered among the things of the past.

6. **Fishery Reserves.** These reservations are abolished by the award, and the lands merge into the adjoining properties, wherever these may be. An acre of land, however, may be bought by any wishing to establish a resident fishery, due consideration to be given to the rights of the owner of the land.

143. The removal of these obstacles was but the clearing of the way for the disposal of the grand question—how can the leaseholds of this Island be most speedily, easily, and equitably converted into freeholds? It is admitted that the freehold system is best adapted to the state of society on this continent; and that the cry of tenant grievances can only be effectually silenced by the freehold system becoming general. Still the tenant system will exist to some extent everywhere.

1. As the title of the landlords are considered valid, or such as cannot now, by any effectual legislation, be set aside, the only way of rightfully possessing the lands of the proprietors, is by a fair and equitable purchase. This purchase may be effected in one of two ways, either by the tenants themselves dealing directly with the landlords, or by the government purchasing the estates of the landlords, and then selling them in retail to the tenants.

2. The latter mode, for various reasons is preferred by the Commissioners. The estates would be obtained more cheaply by the government; and they could be sold at, perhaps, a smaller sum to the tenants. All arrears of rent might then also be remitted, to give the tenant every opportunity to purchase. To attain this end the Commissioners recommend to this government to borrow £100,000 sterling, and recommend to the Im-

perial government to guarantee the payment of interest on a loan of that amount.

3. If either government decline to adopt this recommendation, and the loan is not or cannot be obtained, the award of the Commissioners is, that the sale of lands to their occupants as tenants be compulsory on the part of landlords, on the receipt of a just and reasonable price. To fix this price was the great difficulty, as a great variety of circumstances influenced the value of lands in each locality. The Commissioners concluded that a tenant awake to his own interests, would not pledge himself to pay more rent than his land was worth; and that a sum equal to *twenty years' rent* covered, in most cases, the interest which proprietors could have in their lands: and hence they fixed a sum equal to twenty years' rent as the highest sum that could be demanded by any proprietor. As many farms are worth more than double this sum, such a compulsory sale could not fail to be highly advantageous to some tenants.

4. It was equally clear that the great majority of farms might be valued at a lower sum than twenty years' rent. In such cases, when an arrangement could not be made between the proprietor and tenant—the Commissioners determine that an arbitration shall fix the price of the land; the proprietor and the tenant shall each choose an arbitrator: these two arbitrators may, if necessa-

ry, call in a third. Their decision shall be final. The expenses of the arbitration to be borne by the proprietor, if the arbitrators fix upon a sum nearer what the tenant offered than what the landlord demanded ; and by the tenant, if the arbitrators fix upon a sum nearer what the landlord demanded than what the tenant offered. On these principles of equity and justice the Commissioners have determined that the tenants of Prince Edward Island shall have an opportunity of purchasing their farms.

5. To facilitate the purchase of the lands, the award further determines that all arrears of rent due previous to the 1st of May, 1858, are now cancelled ; of course, rents paid since that date must go to the purpose for which they were paid, either for the payment of arrears before that date, or for the payment of rent since that date, as the case may be. Further, if the price fixed by the Commissioners is paid in cash on the receipt of the deed, a discount of 10 per cent. is to be allowed ; if the price is fixed by arbitration, and paid at once in cash, a discount of 5 per cent. is allowed. If the tenant prefers to pay in instalments ten years are allowed him—one-tenth of the sum to be paid each year—and the rent to decrease as the instalments are paid.

The award does not compel proprietors of less than 1,500 acres to dispose of their lands

to their tenants; and on the same ground, any proprietor is allowed to retain the same number of acres.

6. As a considerable number of the smaller proprietors were not consenting parties to the Commission, the award cannot legally reach them; nevertheless, all its main points must have a decided bearing upon them, and they shall feel it to be their interest to conform themselves as closely as possible to its requirements. Years, however, must yet elapse before this question can be numbered with the past.

#### 144. LIST OF GOVERNORS.

##### 1.—IN CONNECTION WITH NOVA SCOTIA.

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Term of Administration.</i>
Montague Wilmot, Esq.,.....	A. D. 1763 to 1766
Lord William Campbell,.....	" " 1766 " 1770

##### 2.—AS A SEPARATE PROVINCE.

Walter Patterson, Esq.,.....	" 1770 " 1786
Lieut.-General Edmund Fanning,.....	" 1786 " 1805
Col. Joseph F. W. Desbarres,.....	" 1805 " 1813
Charles Douglas Smith, Esq.,.....	" 1813 " 1824
Col. John Ready,.....	" 1824 " 1831
Sir Aretas W. Young,.....	" 1831 " 1835
Sir John Harvey,.....	" 1836 " 1837
Sir Charles Augustus Fitzroy,.....	" 1837 " 1841
Sir Henry Vere Huntly,.....	" 1841 " 1847
Sir Donald Campbell,.....	" 1847 " 1850
Sir Alexander Bannerman,.....	" 1851 " 1854
Sir Dominick Daly,.....	" 1854 " 1859
George Dundas, Esq.,.....	" 1859 " ———

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" 1847  
" 1850  
" 1854  
" 1859  
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## V.—GOVERNMENT, RELIGION, AND TRADE.

### 1.—GOVERNMENT.

1. Prince Edward Island as a province of the British Empire is subject to the Imperial parliament. It enjoys, however, a local government so constituted as to render it, in a great measure, practically independent. The government consists of three departments, Executive, Legislative and Judicial.

2. The **Executive**, commonly called the Government, consists of the Governor and his Executive Council. The Governor is appointed by the Sovereign and Cabinet of Great Britain, generally for a period of six years, is removable at pleasure, and is inferior in rank to the Governor General, who resides in Canada. He is Commander-in-Chief of the local forces of the province. The Council consists of members of the Legislature not exceeding nine in number, although a less number may conduct the business. The Governor is responsible to the Sovereign, whom he represents, and his councillors are responsible to the people, whom they represent, and are supported by the majority of the people's representatives in the House of Assembly. Whenever they lose that majority they must resign, and their places are filled

by those whom the majority support. With the Executive rests the power to appoint persons to fill the public offices ; and to their care is entrusted the general management of the public affairs of the country.

3. The **Legislative** department consists of the House of Assembly and the Legislative Council. The House of Assembly consists of 30 representatives of the people ; 10 being chosen from each county. It has power to originate all bills, impose taxes, and control the public expenditure. The Legislative Council consists generally of twelve members nominated by the Executive and appointed by the Sovereign. In particular circumstances that number may be increased by special permission of the Imperial government. This Council possesses the right to sanction, amend or reject any bill passed by the House of Assembly. It may originate any bill not involving the expenditure of public money, but such bill must afterwards receive the sanction of the Assembly. All Acts passed by the House of Assembly and the Legislative Council must be approved by the Governor before they can become law ; and all Acts affecting personal or Imperial rights are passed with a suspending clause, until they receive the sanction of the Imperial government.

4. The **Judicial** department consists of several Courts of Law, viz :

1. The Court of Chancery. 2. The Courts of Vice Admiralty. 3. The Supreme Court. 4. The Court of Marriage and Divorce. 5. The Court of Probate, and 6. The Commissioners' Courts for Small Debts.

5. The Court of **Chancery** is the highest Court of Equity on the Island. The Lieutenant Governor is Chancellor, and the Master of the Rolls Acting Judge. This Court adjudicates in cases beyond the reach of the Common Law. It takes cognizance of breaches of trust and confidence—gives relief against the extremity of unreasonable engage-

ments entered into without consideration—obliges creditors who are unreasonable to compound with an unfortunate debtor—may confirm titles to lands although one has lost his writings—adjudicates in frauds and deceits when there is no redress at Common Law—and may oblige men in partnership to account with each other, and such like.

6. The Courts of **Vice Admiralty** are two in number: the Instance Court, and the Chief Court. The Instance Court, of which the Chief Justice is Judge or Commissary, is occupied with civil marine cases, such as the salvage of wrecks, the seizure of vessels for illegal trading, the wages of foreign seamen, &c. The Chief Court of Vice Admiralty consists of the Lieutenant Governor, the members of the Executive Council, the Judges and other public officers. It is occupied with cases of piracy, murder on the high seas, and such like.

7. The **Supreme Court** is the highest Court of Common Law. It is presided over by a Chief Justice and an Assistant Judge. It meets four times in the year in Queen's County, and twice a year in each of the other Counties. It is pre-eminently the Court of Law through which justice is mainly administered in the country.

8. The Court of **Marriage and Divorce**. The Executive Council are the members of this Court, and his Excellency the Lieutenant Governor is President. It investigates the legality of any marriage, and may grant a divorce, if it see cause. The Court of **Probate** investigates and determines the legality or illegality of wills, and is presided over by a Surrogate, or Deputy Judge, who has power to grant letters of administration in respect to the property of intestate persons.

9. The **Small Debt Courts**. These Courts have jurisdiction to the extent of £20. When the debt exceeds

that sum they have no power to act. Each County has six or seven of these Courts, and each Court consists of three Commissioners appointed by the government. The Courts meet monthly, and their fees are regulated by Act of Parliament. They are designed to prevent expensive litigation when the sum in dispute is small: and by a selection of the most intelligent and judicious men in each district as Commissioners, the purposes of justice may be reached in most cases, with little inconvenience or expense. It may also be stated here, that no debtor can be imprisoned in Prince Edward Island for any sum below £10 currency.

## 2.—RELIGION.

10. The religion professed by the great mass of the inhabitants of Prince Edward Island is Christianity, either in the form of Protestantism or of Roman Catholicism. The grand distinction between these forms is the acknowledged supreme authority in all matters relating to faith and morals. Protestantism regards the BIBLE as the only supreme authority in all matters of faith and morals. Roman Catholicism unites with the Bible the traditions, earlier and later, of the Church, as authorities in all matters relating to faith, forms and practice.

11. A considerable majority of the inhabitants are Protestants. These, while agreeing in all the fundamental doctrines of Christianity, differ through national preference, or early training, or individual choice, in some non-essential points of ecclesiastical government and forms. The largest body of Protestants are **Presbyterians**. These exist at present in two sections—the one forming part of the Presby-

terian Church of the Lower Provinces of British America—the other claiming connection with the Established Church of Scotland. The former has 11 settled ministers, and several travelling missionaries. Number of adherents 15,591. The latter have 2 settled ministers, with one unattached, and a missionary. Adherents 10,334. Total Presbyterians, 25,925.

The **Episcopal Church** is the second Protestant Church in point of numbers. It has one Arch-Deacon and 9 ministers and missionaries. The clergy of this Church on the Island are under the supervision of the Episcopal Bishop in Nova Scotia. Adherents, 6,785.

The **Wesleyan Church** on this Island forms part of the Church under the superintendence of the Wesleyan Conference of Eastern British America. It has 7 ministers and missionaries, and one supernumerary. Adherents, 5,804.

The **Baptist Churches** embrace two sections. They have together 7 ministers. Adherents, 3,402.

The **Bible Christians** have 5 ministers, and one superannuated. Adherents, 2,061.

There are 41 Universalists, and about 300 who have either no religion, or decline to attach themselves to any denomination.

12. The **Roman Catholic Church** embraces a large proportion of the inhabitants of the Island. They are mainly of three classes. The earliest body of adherents to this Church were the Acadians who remained on the Island after its surrender to the British Crown. The second in point of date were the Highland immigrants, who were among the first British settlers. The third class are the Irish immigrants from Newfoundland, in part, but chiefly direct from Ireland. This Church has one Bishop and 12 clergymen. Adherents, 35,797.

## 3.—TRADE.

13. Trade is the exchange of one commodity for another, to the intended advantage of both buyer and seller. Where the gain is all on one side, the trade is self-destructive, as it soon disables the losing party from continuing the exchange. The character of the commodity is quite immaterial.

14. The **Trade** of Prince Edward Island is both internal and foreign. During the four months of winter, January, February, March and April, it is wholly internal. The productions of the Island and the foreign importations are then disposed of for cash, or for some equivalent. The farmer cannot do without the mechanic, and the mechanic is dependent upon the farmer, and the merchant supplying the wants of both profits by their combined labours: while either of the three may be benefited by the science or labours of the lawyer, the physician, or the clergyman.

There is one occupation, the removal of which would be attended with no loss to the community, but would dry up a fruitful source of sorrow, wretchedness and crime. It is that of the rum-seller. Happy will that day be for Prince Edward Island when alcoholic mixtures will be confined to their proper place, the store of the druggist.

15. **Imports.** The chief articles of import are :

Dry Goods,	Agricultural Implements and
Hardware,	Mechanics' Tools,
Groceries,	Salt,
Wines,	Coal,
Ardent Spirits,	Limestone and Marble,
Tobacco,	Grindstones,
Fruit,	Lumber,
Confectionary,	Stoves and Castings,

Burning Fluid, Tin and Zinc,  
 Paints and Oils, Iron and Steel,  
 Pitch and Tar, Flour and Corn Meal,  
 Cordage and Nets, Drugs and Medicines,  
 Wares, Earthen, Glass & China, Books and Stationery.

16. **Exports.** The chief articles of export, the productions of Prince Edward Island, are :

CORN, including,	Plank,
Oats,	Lathwood,
Barley,	ANIMALS, including,
Wheat,	Horses,
FISH, including,	Cattle,
Cod,	Sheep,
Herring,	POTATOES,
Mackerel,	TURNIPS,
Scale or Ling,	BUTTER,
Gaspereaux,	LARD,
Salmon,	PORK, HAMS and BACON,
WOOD, including,	BEEF,
Timber,	OATMEAL,
Deals,	WOOL,
Spars,	EGGS,
Shingles,	OYSTERS,
Staves,	FISH OIL,
Boards,	SHIPS.

17. **Value of Exports in 1860.** The export trade of Prince Edward Island last year reached the following amount in sterling money :

COUNTRIES.	VALUE OF EXPORTS.
To Great Britain and Ireland,.....	£34,015 14s. 4d.
“ Canada,.....	689 18s. 0d.
“ Nova-Scotia,.....	36,956 0s. 5d.
“ New Brunswick,.....	27,530 3s. 4d.
“ Newfoundland,.....	18,421 9s. 5d.
“ Bermuda,.....	2,401 1s. 0d.
“ West Indies,.....	1,763 18s. 0d.
“ United States,.....	78,405 17s. 8d.
“ St. Pierre,.....	1,250 1s. 2d.
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	£203,234 3s. 4d.

From this table it will be seen that the United States receive from us a larger amount of exports than any other single country, and but little less than Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Newfoundland united. Nova Scotia is next to the United States. Then follows the United Kingdom. Canada receives an exceedingly small amount.

Of the vessels owned on the Island 46 were last year sold or transferred. Sixty-six new vessels were built, which were valued, in the aggregate, at £61,845; which sum added to the amount of exports, will make the total sum £265,079 3s. 4d. sterling, or £397,618 15s. 0d. currency—nearly £400,000.

**18. Revenue and Expenditure.** The revenue for the last two years amounted to the following sums: for 1859, £41,106 3s. 11.; and for 1860, £43,113 13s. 5d., being an increase last year of £2,007 9s. 6d. The expenditure for the same periods were as follows: for 1859, £44,707 13s. 1½d., being in excess of the revenue of that year £3,601 9s. 2½d.; and for 1860, £61,794 12s. 9d., being in excess of the revenue of that year no less than £18,680 19s. 4d. This large excess is accounted for by the special expenditures of last year, particularly in connection with the reception of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, and the purchase of the large estates of the Earl of Selkirk. There is no reason to doubt that the outlay occasioned by this purchase will, in a few years, be fully refunded.

**19. Public Debt.** The public debt of the Island on the 31st January, 1861, was £62,129 18s. 3½d. To meet this debt there are 4,190 acres of Crown Lands; 73,821 acres of Public Lands; and the sum of £26,511 7s. 1½d., due in instalments for sales, and bearing interest at 5 per cent. All the above sums are given in currency. There is nothing, therefore, in this public burden that should impede the progress of the country. It might in a few prosperous years

be wiped away, by a strictly economical and efficient government.

20. **Roads and Distances.** The principal roads and distances within the Island are the following :

1—ON THE SOUTH AND EAST OF CHARLOTTETOWN.

	<i>Miles.</i>
Charlottetown to Georgetown,.....	30
“ to Mount Stewart,.....	18
“ to head of St. Peter's Bay,.....	33
“ to Souris, <i>via</i> St. Peters,.....	50
“ to East Point (West River, on the S. or Surveyor's Inlet, on the North side,)....	60
“ to Belfast (cross roads),.....	22½
“ to Woodville,.....	33
“ to High Bank,.....	40
“ to Cape Bear,.....	50
“ to Dundas, by Georgetown road,.....	33

2—ON THE NORTH AND WEST OF CHARLOTTETOWN.

Charlottetown to New Glasgow,.....	17
“ to New London,.....	25
“ to Princetown,.....	38
“ to Bonshaw,.....	15
“ to Desable,.....	20
“ to Tryon,.....	26
“ to Bedeque, <i>via</i> Tryon,.....	40
“ “ by the new road,.....	33
“ to Summerside, or St. Eleanors,.....	40
“ to Porthill,.....	54
“ to Cascumpec,.....	78
“ to Tignish,.....	90

DISTANCES TO CERTAIN PLACES ABROAD TRADING WITH THE ISLAND.

	<i>Miles.</i>
Charlottetown to Pictou,.....	52
“ to Halifax, <i>via</i> Pictou,.....	152
“ “ <i>via</i> Strait of Canso,.....	280
“ to Shediac,.....	75
“ to St. John, <i>via</i> Shediac,.....	175

Charlottetown to St. Johns, Newfoundland,.....	600
“ to Quebec,.....	630
“ to Boston, <i>via</i> Canso,.....	660
“ to New York, <i>via</i> Canso,.....	850
“ to Liverpool, G. B.,.....	2,700
Georgetown to Canso Strait,.....	60
“ to Magdalen Islands,.....	100
“ to Pictou,.....	40
Summerside to Shediac,.....	35
“ to St. John, N. B., <i>via</i> Shediac,.....	135
“ to Richibucto,.....	68
“ to Chatham, Miramichi,.....	116
“ to Dalhousie, Bay Chaleur,.....	232

THE END.

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2,700  
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135  
68  
116  
232

