

That down in the fervid tropics  
 Or under the Midnight Sun,  
 Will march where the morning beckons  
 With steps as the tread of one.

And these be their far-flung watchwords  
 Passed onward from breath to breath:  
 "We share in your gains and glories,  
 We taste of your pains and death.

"'Twas thus that our 'Loyal' fathers  
 In anguish prepared us room,  
 For this was their pride and passion  
 As this is our hope or doom."

And they of the times to follow,  
 Joint-heirs of our ampler part,  
 Will move on the Earth's far confines  
 Like the heart of the Old Land's heart.

WEBSTER ROGERS.

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### Prince Edward Island in 1765—Continued.

**H**ERE are Bears, Otters, Martins, Foxes, red, black and gray, Lynxes or Wild Cats, Minxes, Musk Rats, and some, though very few Carribou, a kind of a Deer; Hares extremely good, but in the winter are white. Of birds, may be accounted the Eagles of their several species, though not very common; Hawks, Partridges, a kind of a Thrush called Robins, in great abundance, who sing very agreeably; of birds of passage there are a great variety, as Doves, which come in July and August, Corbejeaux, a kind of a Woodcock, which fly together in large flocks; Plover, Snipes, Curlews, Outards, a large and fine sort of Wild Goose; the Brant Goose, a smaller sort but of

excellent flavour; Ducks of many kinds, Teel, Moyaques, Cacois, Marchaux, Cacoas, Carmes de Roche, Goelans, Esterlets, Margotts, Godes, Sea Pigeons, Perrigains, &c., many of which are peculiar to this climate: but in the winter there is scarce a bird to be seen except Partridges and some few straggling wild fowl, who either wait to breed, or are else crippled, and are disabled from accompanying the rest upon their return. Fish—both Sea and River fish there is in great abundance, and extremely good, viz: Cod, Turbot, Hollybut, Thombock, Sturgeon, Plaice, Flounders, Mackerel and Gaspereau, a kind of a Mackerel, but smaller, and often used as bait for Codfish. In the rivers and lakes are also very fine Trout and Eels, Smelts; also, in Morel River are some salmon; along the coast and in the rivers are Lobsters, Oysters and Mussels, extremely good and in great plenty, besides a shell fish they call Clams, and another named Razor Fish—in short, for beasts, birds and fish, no place can wish to be more plentifully stored, though the chase of them is attended with difficulty and trouble, and requires much patience.

#### NATURE AND EFFECTS OF THE CLIMATE.

The time of setting in of the frosts in winter and their breaking up in the spring is very uncertain, sometimes being a difference of three or four weeks. In general it is observed, that about October there usually begins to be frosts morning and evening, which gradually increase in severity till about the middle of December, when it becomes extremely sharp; at this time a North-west wind, with small sleet, seldom fails. In a little time the rivers on the Island are frozen up, and even some distance from the land, upon the Sea coast, the ice soon becomes safe to travel upon, and is at least from 22 or 24 to 30 inches thick. The snow upon the ground and in the woods is often a surprising depth, and no possibility of passing except upon show shoes. The Acadians now have recourse to little cabins or huts in

the woods, where they are screened from the violence of the weather, and at the same time have the convenience of wood for fuel so near them. Here they live upon the fish they have cured in the summer, and other game which they frequently kill, as Hares, Partridges, Lynxes or Wild Cats, Otters, Martins or Musk Rats, none of which they refuse to eat, as their necessities press them. In the spring the rivers seldom break up till April, and the snow is not entirely off the ground till the middle of May. It ought to be observed here, that as St. John's is fortunately not troubled with fogs as the neighboring Islands of Cape Breton and Newfoundland, neither is it so settled and constant a climate as Canada; here is quick and frequent change of weather, as rain, snow, hail and hard frosts, which sometimes succeed each other in a very small space of time.

The respective divisions of the Island are as near as possible, agreeably to my instructions; the division of the Counties, Parishes and Townships bounded by the Magnetic North and South, or East and West lines, being the most easy way of running the lines for the Surveyors that will be employed on this service; the natural situation of the Island having favored this method. It is not possible to divide the Counties or Parishes into more equal parts, as the lines otherwise would have been too much confounded and confused; it has also been observed in dividing the Townships to give them a share of what natural advantages the Island afforded. The two inland lots that could not be brought to any Township are left undetermined. There are 520 acres preserved for the first Lot, having 1000 yards to the North, South and West from the centre of Fort Amherst, and to the East as far as the water side; but it must also be remarked that the first Lot takes up almost all the cleared lands of Port Joy.

There may be some small brooks in the centre of the Island not expressed in the plan.

The scale proposed to work with, I was obliged to alter



to that of 4000 feet to a yard, as we found that sufficiently large and expressive ; but should any part be required to be of a still larger scale, it shall be done whenever ordered. The project for laying out the County Towns will be sent by the first opportunity from Louisburg.

Throughout the whole survey has been observed the greatest exactness ; and all Rivers and Creeks are surveyed as far as a boat or canoe would go, or the chainmen penetrate, but sometimes we were obliged to stop, by inaccessible woods and swamps.

(Signed) SAMUEL HOLLAND.

Island St. John's, Observation Cove,  
October 5th, 1765.

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### School Days at Long River.

IN looking over our past life and reviewing former circumstances, it fills the heart with longings for participation again in the joys of childhood, when life was a dream and every prospect pleased ; although I suppose man was just as vile. Yet to our young and unsophisticated minds it was not so apparent. But as life is a passing show, and everything is on the move, so youth, however happy, is of short duration. Nevertheless, short as it is it affords, ever after to the reflecting mind, many experiences, odd and pathetic as well as prosaic and commonplace.

Our memory goes back to the old school, where the benches on three sides were simply maple trees hewed or sided down to four or five inches, with holes bored in each end for legs to support them, and shorter benches or planks to go across in the middle.

In winter on those we sat until we extracted the frost. How many days we spent or wasted, turned into the desks