

Exports.

Dry Fish 41,000 quintals.	Value of Exports to Great Britain	£ 7,500
Pickled ditto 18,000 barrels.	British America	55,000
Coals 10,000 chaldrons.	West Indies	5,500
Potatoes 12,000 bushels.	United States	1,000
Oats 5,000 ditto.	Other places	10,000
Train Oil 2,200 barrels.		
Live Stock 700 head.	Total value of Exports	<u>79,000</u>
Timber 10,000 load.		

Imports.

Flour 40,000 barrels.	Value of Imports from Great Britain	£ 22,000
Rum 40,000 gallons.	British America	50,000
Molasses 30,000 ditto.	West Indies	3,500
British manufactures	Sundries	500
	Total value of Imports	<u>76,000</u>

Showing a balance of trade in favour of the island.

Sydney was declared a free port in 1828, a circumstance which will no doubt be of infinite advantage to the development of the resources, and increasing the trade and wealth of the island.

About ten miles north-east from Cape North lies the Island of St. Paul, a barren precipitous rock, upon which numerous ships have been wrecked, and thousands of lives lost. From the high importance that attaches to this island for navigators, it is expedient to insert the following important reports, made and grounded on the information of gentlemen of science and experience.

“ H. M. Sloop Columbine.
 “ Halifax, 20th October, 1829.

“ SIR,

“ I have the honour to represent to you, that having landed on the Island of St. Paul's on the 16th instant, in order to determine its geographical position, assisted by Mr. Jauncey, admiralty mate, with a reflecting circle, sextant artificial horizon of quicksilver, and chronometer, No. 102, being compared with our standard on board, that it lies in lat. 47° 12' 38" north, and long. 60° 11' 24" west of Greenwich. It being the most ad-

vantageous place in my opinion of all others in or about this great thoroughfare of shipping to erect a light-house, I was very particular in examining its local situation, whether a landing could be conveniently effected so as to supply a light-house with stores, &c. In standing close to its north-west and north-east sides in the ship, where we had been led to believe there was an anchorage, we had no bottom, with seventeen fathoms, at a distance of two cables' length from shore: but it has two coves, one on the north-east and the other on the north-west side; there is no possibility of landing at the former, the rocks being perpendicular, but at the north-west cove, which is an indent of about two cables' length, and about three cables' length broad, there is a shelter for small vessels, with the wind from south-west southerly to north-east, in ten fathoms, at two cables' length from shore (then Cape Breton will appear over the west side of the cove), the depth gradually lessening to five fathoms close to the rocks. At the north-east side of this cove there is a small creek, large enough for a line-of-battle ship's launch (a vessel about ten tons), to lie well sheltered, where stores could be landed whenever a vessel could show herself off this side of the island. The surface of the hills is covered with stunted firs, and between them are patches of fioron grass, which would feed cattle. The great mass of the island is composed of floetz stone (the stratum vertical), which seems to crumble away, and not very good for building; but there are here and there veins of red gneise or granite, from six to ten feet broad, running across the island from north to south. At the head of the north-west cove is a fine run of fresh water. In approaching the island from south-east and north-west, it appears in three hills, the highest being in the middle. At the head of the north-west cove, and about half a mile north-east from the middle hill, and near the brook of fresh water, is the spot where we took our astronomical observations. On the top of this hill is the site I humbly recommend to have a light-house built, its elevation being 229 feet above the level of the sea by our measurement; therefore a light-house 100 feet high could be seen over the other hills and from every direction, and ships could run boldly for it, and never could pass on either side in the fair way without seeing it. A light-house in this island would also answer to distinguish it from the neighbouring land during snow storms

FIGURATIVE PLAN, & VIEWS,

of the Island of

S^t. PAUL.

Entrance of the Gulf of S^t. Lawrence.

taken in Sept^r 1829 by COL^l. JAS^s. BOUCHETTE.

in Longth 60 11 24 } Var 28. 15 W
 Latth 47 12 58 }

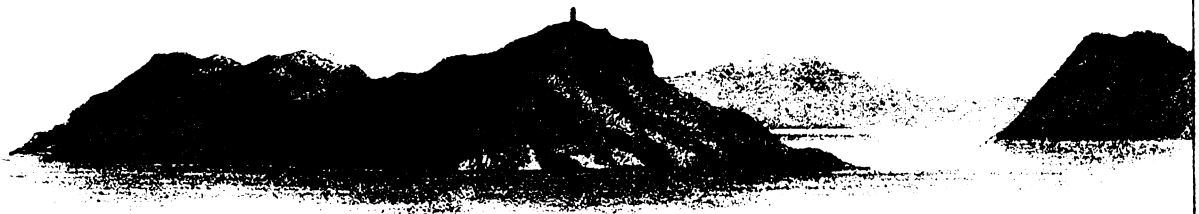
by JOHN JONES Esq^r R. N.

1829.

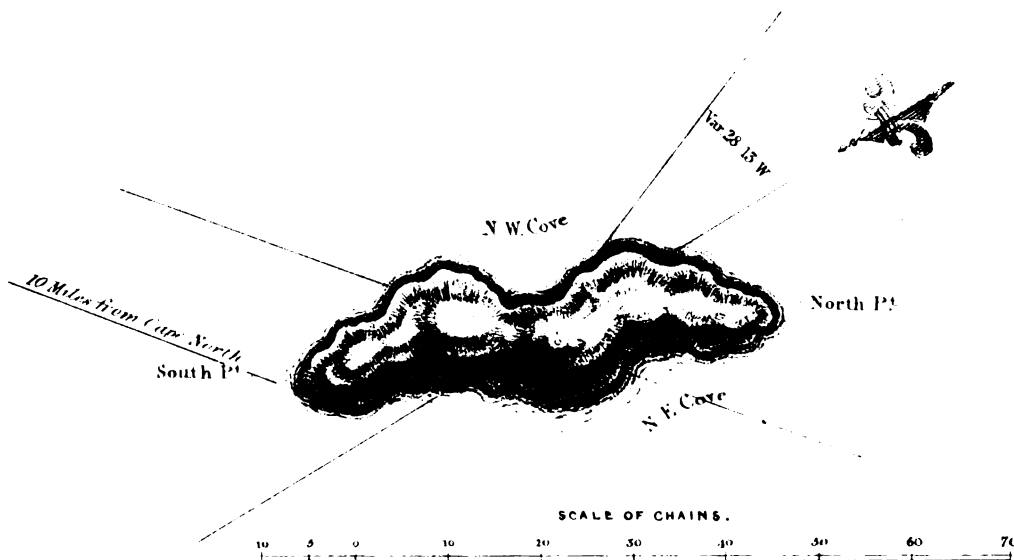
Site of the Light House summit is 229 feet



S^t. PAULS ISLAND bearing N W by E distance 15 Miles



WEST ISLAND, bearing W S W distance 4 Miles



Day & Haghe Lith^{rs} to the King St. Gate St. Line Inn F^{ds}

and hazy weather in the day, as well as its light at night; and if there was a great gun to be fired, or a bell to be rung at intervals in foggy weather, it would show its position, and enable a ship to shape her course accordingly. The want of this I have no doubt has been the cause of many shipwrecks in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, south coast of Newfoundland, and Cape Breton Island, together with the extreme inaccuracy of the latitudes and longitudes of the different headlands, which has been proved by minute astronomical as well as chronometrical observations made on the spot at the respective headlands under your orders.

“ I have the honour to be,

“ &c. &c.

“ To Rear-Admiral Sir Charles Ogle, Bart.

“ Commander-in-Chief, &c. &c. &c.”

“ JOHN JONES,

“ Master — H. M. S. Hussar.”

“ The Island of St. Paul, according to the most correct accounts that have been procured, lies in a direction north 73° east by the magnet, or north 52° east, true, from Cape North, the north-east point of the island of Cape Breton, distance ten miles to the southern extremity, being in length about a mile and a quarter from north to south, and inclining to the eastward at the north end; and in average breadth about a quarter of a mile. The margin is rocky and precipitous nearly all round, indented on the north-east and north-west sides by two coves, in both of which boats may obtain shelter during the prevalence of certain winds. The cove on the north-west side affords a small and bold beach, about 150 feet long, where a landing may be effected, but generally with difficulty, by reason of the continual swell of the ocean. The interior of the island rises into three hills, the highest being nearly in the centre, and terminating in a square summit of about fifty feet on each side, and nearly perpendicular, which is estimated to be about 258 feet above the level of the sea. The surface of the island is in general rocky, with some spots of marsh or bog, which probably supply the fresh water found issuing from the rock. Stunted fir and white birch trees are the only products of the island, but some drift wood may be picked up. It is not known what animals, if any, inhabit the place.