

of his fore tusks. He was very large,—being about the size of the largest Newfoundland dog. Another wolf had been killed a short time before, up Yonge-street, which was probably his mate.

It was strange that this wolf should have crossed several thick settlements, and have come upon the main road thus to seek food. Wolves in the old townships of Canada are now getting very scarce. We recollect the time in Canada, in 1825, when they were very common, as were bears. There are two kinds of wolves in this Province and in the Western States. The large grey or yellow wolf, and the smaller prairie wolf of the same colour. The prairie or smaller wolf we have never seen in Canada. In Illinois and the Western States they are very common and are hunted on the plains, on horseback, as good sport. In Illinois a party of horsemen will start out, when the snow is tolerably deep, armed with guns, sticks, and ropes, and hunt up the prairie wolves in the clumps of trees and hollows on the vast prairies. Upon coming in sight of the wolf the horses are put upon their full speed, and after a chase of a few hours, the wolf is captured, either by dogs or the horsemen themselves. We never joined in the sport, but have seen the horsemen returning with several wolves as trophies. A good horseman will run a wolf down in a few hours. The prairies are very wide; in some places ten miles without a tree. The huntsman can thus over a level plain, on the white snow, see the wolf miles off. The horsemen cross his path frequently and being numerous soon succeed in fatiguing the animal. The plains are very level, and if the snow be a foot deep, the wolf is soon fatigued by it alone. This animal is of a dirty brown or red colour mixed with grey, with some white on his belly. It is not more than half the size of the forest wolf, though of the same colour and habits. The forest wolf of Canada is more than a match for the largest dog. It is also very fleet, but cowardly unless in packs. He is generally found in company with another, and sometimes they hunt in packs of 2 dozen or more. Huntsmen have informed us, that when the forest wolf comes upon the scent of a deer, he will not hunt the deer down himself, but will go in search of his mate or some other wolf; making known his wants by a peculiar cry. When he finds another, he communicates the intelligence, and they both start off in chase of the deer. At first the wolves go slow. They gradually increase their speed until by constant alarms they succeed in securing their prey. The deer runs much faster than the wolf, but is soon fatigued. Deer are often chased by wolves into farm yards and thick settlements. Men are not often injured by wolves. We saw an account a few years ago of a woman being

killed by them, we think, near Bytown. When Canada was almost a pathless wilderness, in the year 1805, we have heard our father say, that he was once chased on horseback in the London District, by wolves. In those days wolves and bears were exceedingly numerous in Canada, and in the winter very apt to attack man, if caught alone. We have seen some fine specimens of the forest wolf alive. His tail is long and his build well adapted for running. His teeth are amazingly sharp. The wolf will cross in breeding with the dog. So will the fox. The time will come in Canada as it has in England when this animal will disappear from our country.

#### THE CITY OF HAMILTON.

We paid a visit to this city on 22nd March last, for curiosity, and partly on business and took a general survey of its progress and present prosperity. Our limits at this time will not admit of our saying what we would desire, and we shall confine our remarks to general statements. Our associations are such, as connected with this spirited and flourishing city, that we would now fondly enlarge our subject; but we will have to leave this for another time. We claim Hamilton as our birth place. Our father was once possessed of the greater part of the upper section of this lovely city, as far back as the year 1805; and we have recollections of it for more than 30 years past. Its lovely and romantic scenery—its splendid and unrivalled harbour—its beautiful sandy soil—its excellent water; and its exhaustless means for building the most beautiful houses, found in its mountain of freestone, have made, and will continue to make Hamilton one of the most desirable cities to live in, or in which to carry on business, that can be found in our lovely Province. We knew Hamilton when its site was a waving forest, with a few half-tilled fields visible amongst an ancient forest. We knew it when there was not a brick house in it, and we have watched its great and rapid growth. Some of the most delightful hours, that we have ever spent on earth, were spent in the calm summer evenings, and in the beautiful mornings of June, in gazing from the mountain tops that overlook the city, upon the calm and silvery bosom of Ontario, lit up by the glorious and splendid rays of a rising or setting summer sun; and in gazing upon the wide amphitheatre of hills that rise to the north and west of it in beautiful gradation for ten or twenty miles, covered with an ocean of green forest trees. Ah such hours were glorious in the stillness of nature! In taking our stand now upon the same mountain, we beheld a city containing eleven thousand or more happy prosperous and industrious people. Many of these peo-

ple we once knew as poor but honest men in 1830. We find them now dwelling at their ease, in splendid residences, living upon their well and honestly earned incomes. We see a city extending from Beasley's Hollow, (as we used to call it) to Aikman's Farm (as we used to call it), near two miles in length. It is true that this whole distance is not built up with houses; but it is laid out into lots, and rows of brick houses are seen along the whole line; shewing that in a few years it will be a solid street. Then again we see two long streets extending from the base of the mountain to the Bay, nearly built up with fine houses, for a distance of a mile and a half. These two streets are John and James Streets. Other long and pleasant streets are to be seen. The eye thus wanders over a space of ground 2 miles square, upon which the city at present rests. This vast square is being fast filled up with business houses, and romantic and splendid private residences worth travelling a long distance to see. In ten years time it will be a solid city of buildings. Along King Street for half a mile, we see some beautiful buildings, stores, banks, wholesale houses, and hotels. On James Street we see one of the most extensive foundries in Canada, carried on by Messrs. McQuestin & Co., with other fine buildings. At the upper end of King Street we see the large Seminary for Young Ladies, under the management of the Rev. Mr. Vannorman, a credit alike to the City and the worthy gentleman that superintends it. Hamilton contains a large Temperance Society, and two Divisions of Sons of Temperance, numbering in both, near four hundred Sons. It contains many fine Churches, and a Mechanics' Institute. And lastly, the beginning of the Great Western Railroad, which through the energy of its citizens has been set in motion. We have much more to say on this subject which we will do at another time.

A RELIC.—A day or two ago "an oak was cut down at a short distance from Harrisburg, (and near an old revolutionary relic, known as Paxon's Church,) which upon counting its growth, proved to be near four hundred years old, and perfectly imbedded in it, at a height of near thirty feet from the ground, was found a well shaped stone mortar and pestle, and an instrument very much resembling an axe, though much smaller in size. They had evidently been placed in a crotch of the tree, which had grown together over them, and from an examination of the section, it is perfectly manifest that they must have been there at least three hundred years. They are of very hard flinty stone, and in their finish exhibit much skill."—*Western Literary Messenger*.