

Since the above description was written, many new buildings have been erected, some of them the largest and most beautiful in the city, and would require the pen of the clever contributor to the Annual to do them justice—such as the St. Lawrence Hall and buildings, the Lunatic Asylum, and St. Michael's (Roman Catholic) Cathedral. The destruction by fire of St. James's Cathedral, it is true, is to be deplored; but a still greater ornament to the city will be erected immediately in its stead. Many occurrences of a public nature, favourably affecting the city, have taken place since that period: Toronto has again become the seat of Government—the Parliament House is restored to its legitimate use, the students of the University and the invalids belonging to the Asylum having been removed to their respective buildings. Old Government House is now occupied by the different offices of the Governor-General's Secretary, Provincial Secretary, Crown Law department, Indian department, Provincial Registrar, and Executive Council Chamber. A Book of Registry is kept here, wherein those who wish to leave their names and address at Government House can insert them. The east and west wings of Parliament Buildings accommodate the other Provincial Government departments and offices—viz., the Receiver-General's office, the Inspector-General's office, offices of the Commissioner of Inland Customs, office of the Registration of Statistics, department of Public Works, department of Crown Lands, and the department of the Adjutant-General of Militia.

It is unnecessary here to do more than advert to the various public edifices, as many of them will be more particularly described under their proper head; we will endeavour however to afford an idea of the size and importance of the City, and its internal appearance.

Toronto contains upwards of one hundred streets, some of which are of great length; and *King Street*—the main street of the city—is one of the finest in America. The shops on this street, which display extensive stocks of goods, are finished and decorated in the English style, and in appearance some of them would bear comparison with those of Regent-street, London. Many houses on King-street pay a ground rent of £100 and £200; and £250 is not an uncommon rent for those most centrally situated. The public and private buildings on this street are—Trinity Church, and School-house attached; Copeland's brewery; Berkeley House (the residence of C. C. Small, Esq.), which is said to be partially built upon the logs of a fisherman's hut, purchased for a temporary residence by Mr. Small's father, upon his arrival with Governor Simcoe, some fifty or sixty years since, when not a single house was to be seen on the ground which now forms the site of this metropolis; the substantial residence of Mrs. J. S. Baldwin; the St. Lawrence Hall and Buildings; St. James's Cathedral (in course of erection); the Farmers' Bank; Royal Lyceum; Ellah's Hotel; Club House; old Government House; County of York Land Office; Normal and Model Schools; Upper Canada College; and the Toronto General Hospital.

*Yonge Street* is the second street of importance, and greatest in length, (extending, as it does, thirty miles into the country). The portion of it lying within the city limits is however not quite two miles. It is the most centrally situated street in Toronto, and has a large wholesale trade; that portion of it lying south of King Street being principally occupied by wholesale dry goods warehouses. The Banks of British North America and Montreal are also situated in this locality. *Yonge-street*, north of the eastern entrance of the College-avenue,