

merce" of the place, it is given as a fact that lots Nos. 6, 7, 8, 33 and 34 of the same survey, and now at least worth—the naked lots alone—\$8,000 to \$10,000, were, in 1841, thrown in as a sop for the completion of a horse trade. On this lot, No. 4, Mr. Johnson erected a frame building and store whose cellar walls of substantial stone, in rear of Mr. Scott's store, near the river bank, is still easily discernable. This same site formed part of the ancient Indian burying ground already referred to, in which in course of the cellars' excavation several sets of red men's bones were unearthed, as well as many relics of the long Indian past. Indeed, prior to this resurrection the children attending pedagogue Henderson's school, had often with nothing better than pointed sticks, dug up the brass pewter and silver ornaments—brooches, ear rings, chains, necklets, &c.—which the Indian brave busked and bedecked his red bride of the forest, and which were buried with the dear muskrat eaters at their decease, to be worn in the far off spirit land. To the east of the same lot, upon the site of the old brick yard, many more Indian remains were disinterred, accompanied with gun barrels, gun locks, flints, powder, flasks, and other red men's hunting paraphernalia. It was here, too, that in preparing a log for a clay mixer, a round shot was found deeply imbedded therein, the wound made by the ball long overgrown.

Buildings here and there now began to run up, crowding back the forest, and warehouses and wharves to fringe the stream, not forgetting the establishment, across its waters, of the primitive scow ferry. A school house—the first—had sometime made its appearance in the shape of a small building, now doing duty as a dwelling house on Nelson street, owned by Capt. Fish, nearly opposite the residence of Hector McLean, and under the guidance of its worthy Dominie, was exercising its benign and civilizing influence upon the young idea. A church also saw light about this time, the Wesleyan Methodist Church, whose original site is yet marked by that of the English Church of the present, part of which latter edifice it still forms. And to make provision for its large and increasing foreign trade, the place was made in March, 1846, a port of entry, and the establishment of a live custom house, under the supervision of Col. Bell, was an established fact, and one, too, which the numerous and bold smugglers were not gratefully cognizant.

Nor was the village devoid of industrial establishments. Later on—in 1852—on his suburban estate at the lower end of the village, erratic Mr. Bates, of Batehampton, so called, erected there his mammoth saw mill, the most complete of its kind in Western Canada, and of which the Burgers were extremely and justly proud. Another structure of the same nature arose in the "Marsh" mill at the east end, south side, two or three years thereafter. Indeed, the lumber interest in its various branches was the village's chief—almost sole—support. Its prominent features and characteristics partook of it. Its houses were wooden, and its sidewalks (where any) and fences were of the same material. Booms of staves in the long reaches of the river lay in millions, timber in stacks lay along the banks at every available point, and logs in thousands lined the highways and clearings. Timber was omnipotent. Here was the lumberman's paradise; and his inflated pockets and pregnant money wallets made the villagers' heart glad. In this progressive lumber cycle matters continued to run until 1857-8, when alas! under the financial troubles of that year the whole fabric collapsed. It hibernated for a season.

From this exhausted and sleepy condition it gradually emerged to new life. Still very largely but less dependent upon the lumber interest, and more upon a gradually increasing agricultural surrounding, it steadily gained until it has reached its present enviable position. In this transitory stage it presented for some years a somewhat dilapidated appearance; it

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