
Go to the Ottawa Business College.

Mr. Wright planted his village, and called it Hull. The site once determined, no time was lost by the sturdy pioneers in building their log huts and necessary buildings upon it.

Much privation and continuous toil are usually the lot of new settlements, and Hull or Wrightstown, as it was often called, was no exception to the rule. Its nearest market as well as settlement was Montreal; and although this might be easily reached, the current carrying the canoe easily down stream, yet the return trip required a long and a strong pull to get home again. Mr. Wright and his followers did not consign all the trees they felled in their clearings to the fire; they lumbered, and thus became, as well as farmers, dealers in pine, as are all the settlers on the Ottawa to this day. An impetus was thus given in this quarter to the timber trade of Canada, and each year immense rafts were floated down, through many dangers, to Quebec, in the spring, which were disposed of for necessities required at the settlement. With the growth of trade, came an increase of immigration, and Hull soon became a "fixed fact." As before stated, though not appreciating the soil upon the southern shore, Mr. Wright secured a large extent of it, thinking that some day or other it might be useful; but he looked upon the village on the north side as being the only place which could ever be of importance as a town.

Hull steadily grew. The lumber trade was not now confined to the old pioneers. Voyageurs sent by Quebec merchants, French Canadians, English, Scotch and Irish, intent upon cutting pine, thronged up the Ottawa. The trees fell before the vigorous blows of the new-comers, who plied their axes right and left, and behind the town of Hull, untouched, uncared for, and almost unnoticed, towered up the southern hills in sullen dignity.

Cash was scarce in Hull, but there was any amount of credit; and Mr. Wright—or rather the Wrights, for by this time the family was grown up, paid the lumberers in either of three ways for their labor—"store pay," in goods, rum, or land. Three fourths of the laborers preferred the two first; the more prudent, one-fourth, took the latter. In the course of time Mr. Wright came to a settlement of accounts with a sober, steady workman, who had been for many years one of his ox-teamsters, and on so doing, it was found that two hundred dollars was due to this employee, one Mr. Sparks. Cash was out of the question, nor did the creditor expect it in payment. Land being offered in lieu of it, the question naturally was, where was it located, but on Mr. Wright's informing him that all the land around Hull was taken up, and offering him a tract across the river on the south side, this he refused with great indignation, and the settlement was postponed, Sparks, however, not willing to lose his wages altogether, crossed the river, examined the land, and found as he expected, plenty of rock, plenty of sand, and plenty of swamp. Higher up, however, he found a piece of soil near the upper rapids, which he thought

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