

and in a few hours are landed at the pleasant City of Toronto, our starting-point, from whence to explore the beauties of the Province of Ontario, and magnificent scenery of the Upper Bay and Lakes."

THE CITY OF TORONTO.

is in itself a study, and for a few days we are fully occupied in looking up its history and noticing the peculiarities of its people. The first fact which impresses itself on the mind of the visitor to Ontario is, that he is in the midst of an English-speaking community, thoroughly English in their manner, and loyal to the Crown. On every side the hand of friendship is extended, and the stranger feels that he is welcome,—such a contrast to the French lower provinces, where each is bargained and traded for, from the moment of arrival until the time of his departure in disgust, only to find that he has assisted to serve a purpose, which in time will attempt to control the welfare of the entire Dominion. As early as 1749, Toronto was located as a trading post by the French, and called by them Fort Rouillé, and in the early colonial documents, forwarded to Paris by Du Lhu and De la Durantaye, was spoken of as an excellent location for a settlement on Lake Ontario. As late as 1807, the town numbered but a population of 580, who resided in two brick buildings, four block houses, and a few log huts; still it was the seat of Government for the province, but so limited were its resources that from an autograph letter by the Lieutenant-Governor of the provinces to the inhabitants, he gives them six months' notice to provide provision and accommodation for twenty-five gentlemen, members of the Provincial Parliament, which contrasts strongly with the present city of nearly 100,000 people, and where ample accommodation and sustenance for 50,000 more can be provided at twelve hours' notice. Being, however, the seat of Government the name was soon changed from Fort Rouillé to the present one of Toronto. For some time the origin of the word could not be properly accounted for, and several commentators held antagonistic views in regard to it. Gabriel Segard, in his "Dictionnaire de la langue Huronne," published in 1636, claims it merely as an exclamation, whilst others contend that the proper pronunciation should be O-toronton, and that finally the vocable Toronto was the outcome of the dispute, but the