

title given, probably also in a mood somewhat jocose, to a long and capacious frame building adapted for the reception of marine stores and material for the general equipment of Government vessels on the lake. This edifice, situated on the west bank of the Niagara, a little way up from its mouth, had been partially cleared out and hurriedly fitted up as a temporary residence for the Governor and his family on their arrival at Newark, as Niagara on the Lake was styled in 1792.

Navy Hall, of which I have an original water color drawing of the period, from the hand of Mrs. Simcoe herself, was the only fixed abode of the Governor while in Canada.

During his sojourn at York, on the north side of the lake, he found shelter in a movable canvas house which had once been the property of the celebrated navigator, Capt. Cook, and was regarded as a curiosity throughout the whole country. At Navy Hall he dispensed a liberal hospitality, gave balls, and entertained passing visitors of eminence. As to the life in the curious canvas house at York we have the following testimony of Commodore Bouchette:

"Frail as was its substance, it was rendered exceedingly comfortable, and soon became as distinguished for the social and urbane hospitality of its venerated and gracious host, as for the peculiarity of its structure."

It was probably in one apartment, the ball-room say, of the rude structure of Navy Hall that the first parliament of Upper Canada was held. The Duc de Liancourt in his "Travels in the United States, &c." vol. 1, p. 256, describes the scene as witnessed by him, it may have been in this very chamber, at the second session of the Parliament. "The Governor," the Duke says, "entered the Hall dressed in silk, with his hat on his head, attended by his adjutant and two secretaries, and the speech was then read."

In this same book of travels by the

Duc de Liancourt, the son of the Governor, from whom Castle Frank takes its name, again appears.

"The Governor," the Duke says, "was very anxious to oblige and please the Indians: his only son, a child some four years of age, was dressed as an Indian and called Tioga, which name was given him by the Mohawks." "This little comedy," the Duke adds, "may be of use in the intercourse with the Indians: the child, we are told, was adopted as a chief."

The term, Tioga, I was once assured by an intelligent Indian missionary (Mr. Elliot), designates something that stands between two objects tending to unite them: and so the child of the governor thus distinguished and titled might be hoped, in after time, to prove a link of union between the Government and the Indian community; but it was destined to be otherwise. The after history of the boy, however, as we have already stated, served to form a link of association between the name of Castle Frank and certain events happening in the outer world on a broad scale. In after years, the child became, like his father, a soldier.

Gen. Simcoe, on the occurrence of his fiftieth birthday, in 1801, uses the following language to the clergyman of his parish, while suggesting to him subjects for a jubilee sermon:—

"There is a text in Leviticus, I believe, that particularly enforces purity of heart to those who aspire to military command. As mine, in all views, is a military family, it may not be amiss in a more especial manner to inculcate the remembrance of the Creator to those who shall engage in the solemn duties of protecting their country at these times from foreign usurpation."

For Leviticus here we should probably read "the book of Joshua," whence the text selected by the clergyman for the Jubilee Sermon was derived—chap. 24, verse 15.

The young soldier was carefully educated in accordance with the principles indicated in the General's letter.