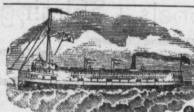
Detroit river and other points and as they returned across the plains from the scene of action, were met at "Dolsen's Landing" by gaping natives who regaled the travellers with drinks as they recounted to them the mystery.

The settlement of Wallaceburg proper dates from 1822 when Laughlin McDougall, a Baldoon settler, located himself on the site of what is now Lot 1, Block A, McDougall survey—better known as the Peck property on Wallace street, and there erected a log shanty, which subsequently, with some additions, served as house, Indian truck store, &c Captain McGregor's family—of 1812 fame—settled immediately after, just south of McDougalls on the 1st concession—Hugh McCallum, also a Baldoon emigrant, arrived a few years later, erecting a log house and subsequently—in 1835—a frame, on what is now Lot 10 McCallum survey, where he kept school and the first post office. It is to Hugh McCallum that Wallaceburg owes its name. Probably, Mr. Baby was the next settler, he erecting a store on the corner of Wallace and Bridge streets; whilst about the same time on the opposite corner—Lot 1, Mr. Johnstone followed suit. North of the river Jas. Henderson was the first settler, he erecting a house on Nelson street near the river and opposite Mr Jas. Scott's where some years later Hector McDonald was occupant. The first store north of the river was built by L. H. Johnstone about 1840, and stood in rear of Mr. Jas Scott's store—on Lot 4 Baby survey. Here, at its erection, numerous Indian remains and trinkets were unearthad. Smith's Gazetteer of 1845 says Wallaceburg contained as general merchants, Johnstone Price, John Lillie, B. Baby, A. McDongall, and Baxter, Kinal & Co—the latter proprietors of steam saw mill. Tavern keepers: Capt. Fish, Fraser, and McDougall; H. & T. Martin, Shoe makers; S. & W. Judson, Carpenters; Messrs. Campbell, Tailors and Shoemakers; Mansell & Pomeroy, Blacksmiths; Mr. Fraser, Carpenter; Mr. Bell, Collector of Customs; Rev. McDonald and A. & J. McDougall, Ferrymen.

Wallaceburg is the centre of a good agricultural country, greatly increasing in area and is yet, but has been particularly in the past, of a great lumbering interest. It ships largely of timber, staves, bolts, hoops, heading, cordwood and farm products. It does an extensive business by navigation. The stave and hoop mills are very extensive concerns, employing some 600 hands. Of industrial establishments it contains 4 stave and hoop mills, 2 planing mills, foundry and machine shop, 2 roller flouring mills, 1 saw mill, furniture factory, several carriage shops and other concerns. There is 1 chartered and 1 private bink; telegraph, telephone and express offices and a daily mail. Here are located the Customs House for the Port as also for Port Lambton and Sombra; head-quarters and Fair Grounds of the Chatham, Dover and Sombra Agricultural Society, and office of No. 5 Division Court.

The town is conveniently laid out—the chief business blocks, which are of brick, confined to Wallace street on the south and James and Nelson streets on the north, whilst the private residences extend along upper Nelson street, across the "North Branch and to the N. W. portion of the town. A fine iron draw bridge connects North and South Wallaceburg, whilst another bridge (soon to be replaced for an iron one) connects the town with the portions beyond the North Branch. All the chief religious denominations are well represented and possess fine churches—Episcopal, Presbyterian, Methodist, Baptist, and Roman Catholic—the latter, particularly, a fine structure. The public institutions are: a fine brick town hall; two graded common schools, one of which is a handsome structure—an honor to the place; a separate school, and a steam fire brigade. The town and chief stores are lighted with the electric light. All the leading secret and benevolent societies are represented; and last, not least, there is a live weekly newspaper—The Herald-Recond. The assessed value of the town is \$400,000, and the bonded indebtedness \$30,000.



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