

greatly increased since I saw it in 1831. It is located on a large and rapid river, which falls into the St. Lawrence, and is a seat of various manufactures. Some 15 or 20 miles above Gananoque I found three places of worship near the roadside, and ascertained that they were all Methodist meeting houses, that large denomination having split into three divisions, viz., (1), the Wesleyan Methodist; (2), the Episcopalians in connection with the U. S. North, and (3) the New Connexion.

"On Sunday morning we reached the hospitable dwelling of a relative near Kingston, a firm friend to British rule, but whom Sir Francis Head had deprived, in 1887, of a situation held many years, worth some \$1,000 per annum, for fulfilling the duties for which he was eminently qualified, and this avowedly because I was his brother-in-law. Monday found the ultra-loyal city of Kingston, with its 13,000 inhabitants, all in an uproar—mobs, effigies and tar-barrels with hangings and burnings, by proxy, were made the order of the night."

#### AUGUST 2, 1849.

In this issue is published a detailed statement showing the financial position of Canada on Jan. 31, 1849. The liabilities of the province at that time totalled £5,208,640 8s. 11½d. The cost of public works up to that date had been £4,506,267 9s., of which £1,442,314 1s. 8d. was on St. Lawrence canals, and £1,394,022 8s. 8d. on the Welland canal.

There appear also extracts from the "Appendix to First Report of the Board of Registration and Statistics in Canada." Members of the Board: Hon. F. Hincks, Inspector-General; Hon. L. M. Viger, Receiver-General; Hon. James Leslie, Secretary of the Province; W. C. Crofton, Esq., Secretary. From these the following statistics are taken, the figures being those for the year 1848, unless where otherwise indicated:—Population of Lower Canada, 766,000; population of Upper Canada, 723,292; (80 per cent. of the whole population derive their subsistence directly from agriculture); acres of cultivated land in Upper Canada, 2,673,820; houses of all kinds, 42,937; grist mills, 527; saw mills, 1,489; carriages kept for pleasure, 4,685; merchants' shops,

1,945; value of assessed property, according to assessment laws, £8,567,001; local direct taxes, £86,058. Public buildings (Upper Canada), town halls, 68; churches, 895; colleges and high schools, 2,464. Bushels of wheat, 7,558,773; oats, 7,055,730; rye, 446,293; peas, 1,753,846; maize, 1,137,555; barley, 515,727; potatoes, 4,751,331; wool (lbs.) 2,339,753; neat cattle (head), 565,845; horses, 151,389; sheep, 833,807; hogs, 484,241. Flax (lbs.), 41,590; butter, 3,380,406; cheese, 668,357 lbs. The estimated revenue of Canada for the year 1849 was £574,640; estimated expenditure, £565,403 2s. 9d.

Lord Elgin, Governor-General of Canada, had announced his intention of visiting Upper Canada, and there was great excitement in consequence. The Tories were up in arms against him, and the Statesman, the Brockville organ of that political party, edited by Ogle R. Gowan, in an article under the heading of "The Black Flag," thus vented its spleen against the representative of the Queen, telling what the Tories had in store for him should he visit this town:—

"So far as our own good town is concerned, we understand the arrangements for His Lordship's reception have been fixed for some time. Two poles will be erected on either end of the wharf. A black flag, with His Lordship's likeness suspended by a rope, will unite their tops. Should any attempt be made to remove it, then will come the 'tug-of-war,' and it will be seen whether the 'Elgin Guards' or the Brockville Britons are the stronger. Should the boys be allowed to keep up their arches (for we understand three are prepared) then a little music, such as insulted Britons know how to use, will accompany his march, and no doubt give life and vivacity to his movements. If blood should follow this election tour, let it be traced to the footsteps of the wicked man who called it up. Two or three weeks at the farthest, and we shall have Mr. Mr. Dignified Neutrality in our midst."

The above article appeared in the Statesman about July 26.

To this, on August 2, the Recorder replied on behalf of the Reformers, in