

mentioned ports, there will be less transportation of merchandise, so that what will be lost on the one side will be gained on the other, and it will amount to nearly the same in the end. Bigot also had proposed "to those who will farm, (*exploiter*,) Toronto, to sell their goods at a reasonable price."

Garneau, in his History of Canada, p. 116, (And. Bell's Translation,) says that the Fort built in Toronto was of stone, but this was certainly not the case, as is proved by the remains of the structure itself, and also by the language of the official "Abstract of Despatches" kept at Paris or Versailles, which speaks only of the transport of *timber* to to the spot. It is clear that Fort Toronto was nothing more than a stockaded store-house, with quarters for a keeper and a few soldiers, after the fashion of a small Hudson's Bay trading-post. A large portion of the site, which fifty years ago used commonly to be visited as that of the "Old French Fort," at Toronto, is now fallen into the lake, but depressions marking the situations of former cellars, and portions of loose stone-work connected with ancient foundations are still discernible, as also indications of the line of the stockade on the north side. Not many years since, there were conspicuous patches of flagged flooring hereabout, and remains of a massive chimney or fire-place. The cleared space in which the old fort stood is marked in an early plan in the Crown Lands Office, and shewn also (without being designated in terms,) on Sandford Fleming's Topographical Plan of Toronto, 1851. This cleared space is also to be seen plainly marked on the plan illustrating "the Battle of York," April 27, 1813, given by Auchinleck in his History of the War of 1812-13-14 and p. 146, and again in that given p. 590, in Lossing's Field Book of the War of 1812. (The sketch of the Old French Fort, engraved in the latter work, p. 593, is based on a wrong supposition, the artist plainly mistook some of the "butts," put up hereabouts of