

Western. An act was also passed for the building of a Gaol and Court House in each of these Districts. The County of Brant, as will be seen in another part of this work, was in the Midland District. During the administration of Col. John Graves Simcoe, the first Governor of Upper Canada, an act was passed, dividing the Province into nineteen Counties, viz.: Addington, Dundas, Durham, Essex, Frontenac, Glengarry, Grenville, Hastings, Kent, Leeds, Lennox, Lincoln, Norfolk, Northumberland, Ontario, Prince Edward, Stormount, Suffolk, and York. Simcoe gave the Thames its name.

The first Upper Canadian Newspaper was established about the year 1793, From 1792 till the breaking out of the war of 1812, the following Governors, Lieutenant Governors, and Presidents, administered the affairs of the Province.

1792—Com. John G. Simcoe, ..... Lieutenant Governor.

1796—Hon. Peter Russell, ..... President.

1799—Lieut. Gen. Peter Hunter, ..... Lieutenant Governor.

1805—Hon. Alexander Grant, ..... President.

1806—F. Gore, ..... Lieutenant Governor.

1811—Sir Isaac Brock, ..... President.

1812—Sir R. Hale Sheaffe, ..... President.

The second session of the Upper Canadian Parliament was held by the Hon. P. Russell, at York, at that time inhabited by only twelve families. During the administration of Lieut. Governor F. Gore, a bill was passed determining the boundaries of the different townships, and also, an act to establish public schools in every district of the Province. (1807.) Four years after this, the first census of Upper Canada was taken, when the population amounted to 77,000. In the war of 1812, Major General Brock was killed, and Gen. Roger Sheaffe succeeded to the civil and military command. Canada was evacuated by the Americans on the 5th of November, 1814, and the treaty of Ghent was signed on the 24th of December following; thus, after two years fighting, the war between Britain and the United States, in which both Upper and Lower Canada gave effectual proofs of their loyalty to the mother country, came to an end, without any advantage being gained by either of the contending parties. From 1814 to 1829, the country was agitated by disputes between the Family Compact and the Reformers; it was at this time (1825) that the office of the "Colonial Advocate," owned by W. L. McKenzie, was destroyed by a mob, to whom his conduct had become distasteful. The struggle between the Reformers and Tories at last resulted in the unfortunate rebellion of 1837. On the 23rd of July, 1840, the Union Bill, passed by both Houses the January previous, received the sanction of the Queen, and came into operation on the 10th of February, 1841. The history of Canada, from the re-union of the Provinces down to the present time, is marked by many improvements and events that are fresh in the memory of all—and need not be here repeated. The following tribute to Canada, by a Canadian M.P.P., who wrote in 1824, is worthy of perusal:

"We have only to cast our eyes transiently over the map of North America, to be immediately assured of the singularly advantageous situation of the settled parts of Upper Canada. Seated like a gem in the bosom of a country that is