

the family and relatives of the Senator. The Simpsons were out in "the Forty-five," and, like so many others of the clansmen, took the side of the unfortunate "Prince Charlie." The emigrants from Rothes settled on what was known as the "Scotch Line," near Perth, Mr. Simpson's father putting up the first house in the settlement. Mr. Simpson remembers his father having a contract for conveying several Irish families for settlement to the rear of Lanark, at this early date. From thence the family removed to Brockville, in 1820 (where the father died in 1829), the future Senator, as stated, arriving in Darlington in 1825. Captain Thew, of Whitby, commanded the schooner, the *Red Rover* (45 tons), which brought them to their destination, and they were no less than seven days on the voyage from Brockville. Mr. Simpson entered at once into the employment of Mr. Charles Bowman. The latter gentleman, who was from near Arbroath, in Scotland, and who had been a clerk to the Hon. James Lesslie for a number of years, had purchased from the Hon. Wm. Allan, of Toronto, 300 acres, forming part of the site of the present town. Saw mills and grist mills had been built upon the estate, stores opened and a post-office established. The business, which had grown to large dimensions, was carried on under the management of Mr. Fairbairn, after him by Mr. Lester, and then by Mr. Smart, Mr. Simpson succeeding to the sole management at the early age of 23. For 32 years he had the undivided responsibility of the management, up to 1867, finally winding up the estate for the Bowman family, of whom Mrs. Raynes, wife of Captain Raynes, late of the 23rd Fusiliers, is now the sole surviving inheritor. Mr. Simpson married in 1847 the fourth daughter of Mr. D. F. Burke (having previously married her sister, then deceased). The first wife left no issue. Of the second marriage there are eight children living—five sons and three daughters. The eldest son is in charge of the mill property belonging to the Bowman estate, which was rebuilt by Mr. Simpson. It was at this mill that the celebrated two barrels of flour sent to the London (England) Exhibition in 1851 was made, and which received the prize. The flour was afterwards presented by Mr. Simpson to Rev. Mr. Noel, private chaplain to Her Majesty. It was ground from wheat grown in Clarke, the process of manufacture taking place directly under the personal superintendence of Mr. Simpson.

Darlington and vicinity had many sympathizers with W. L. McKenzie in the rebellion of 1837-38. Mr. Simpson took an earnest part in showing many misguided men their error, and leading them back to the path of duty and loyalty. He was personally intimate with the rather locally noted Ben Lett, and his personal interference often was the means of preventing the commission of many rash and injurious acts against loyal citizens. The stores at Darlington Mills were turned into barracks for the troops, who were fed and clothed therefrom, and who had teams supplied them through Mr. Simpson's activity. As an instance of Mr. Simpson's popularity, as well as his courage, the story is still told how, in these times, when party feeling ran high and the officers of the law could not effect service of the process of the Courts in Manvers, Mr. Simpson, with a number of his men, went into the township and brought the malcontents to submission. The election of '43 in the United Counties was a memorable one, and was bitterly contested between the partisans of G. S. Bolton and John Tucker Williams, of Port Hope. It lasted six days, and was the first election in which Mr. Simpson took an active part. And strange, too, as it may appear to the politicians of to-day, the first political vote given by him was at the Conservative side. The polling on this occasion took place at Newtonville. There was much rioting and, unhappily, bloodshed. A respectable voter of the name of Marshall was killed within three feet of the Senator, and he himself pelted and stoned away from the polls and his life threatened. In self-defence, and for the protection of his friends at the polls, he organized a party of forty "good men and true." This was done on the last day of the election, when Williams being ahead, the opposite party threatened to pull down the booth and carry off the poll-books. The result was Williams' return, Bolton resigning. Williams' mottoes ran:—"New measures, new men; my colors are naval blue." He was an old navy officer. Williams, proclaiming himself an English Whig, got the support of the Reformers, as against the Tory Boulton. After being elected for the second term, Williams voted for the Tories.

In 1848 the first branch of the Bank of Montreal, between Montreal and Toronto, was established at Bowmanville by Mr. Simpson, who also, in 1851, established an agency in Whitby. Elected for Queen's Division to the Legislative Council in 1856, Hon. Mr. Simpson was called to the Senate of the Dominion on the adoption of Confederation in 1867. His career since has been a somewhat eventful one in the political history of the country, and as a man exercising a large influence in the elections in his own and neighbouring counties.

The Ontario Bank in Bowmanville is a very handsome and conspicuous building on King Street. It was erected as the head office of the bank, which was mainly established by Senator Simpson, in 1857, and of which he has continued to be President from its foundation up to the present time. Senator Simpson farms some 150 acres of land at his beautiful place, Rothes, immediately east of Bowmanville, and when the cares and responsibilities of his public duties permit it, is an ardent and, it is said, a successful disciple of Nimrod.

Mr. David Fisher, the respected cashier of the same important monetary institution, is a native of Ross-shire, Scotland. He came to Canada early in life, his family settling in the township of Haldimand in 1832, when he was between nine and ten years of age. He received his education at Cobourg Seminary, Dr. Ritchie being principal at the time. He started in the mercantile business in Port Hope in connection with Sheriff Waddell, and afterwards removed to Bowmanville, where the firm had opened a branch establishment. Mr. Fisher was elected the first reeve of Bowmanville; holds Her Majesty's commission as Colonel in the Sedentary Militia; and was collector of the Port of Darlington for ten years, resigning the latter office to accept the position of cashier in the Ontario Bank, at its establishment in 1857. On the removal of the head office to Toronto, last year, he was made general manager. Mr. Fisher is an enthusiastic florist and horticulturist. The grounds at his residence, "Waverley Place," are beautiful and very attractive, and a good deal of the taste displayed in the locality is due to his example and encouragement. In 1846 he married Miss Brogden, of Port Hope, and has issue three daughters.

The family of the Windatts came from Cornwall, England, and have been settled in Darlington since 1833-4. William, the present reeve of Darlington, then in his seventeenth year, came out first, and the remainder of the family followed next year.

Peter Coleman is another early settler from Cornwall. He came to Darlington in the spring of 1835, was appointed bailiff under the Court of Requests, and still occupies the position of bailiff of the Division Court, and is a hale and hearty man at 76. His son is chief constable of Bowmanville. Mr. Coleman has had many experiences, and as might be expected, tales of hair-breadth 'scapes and recollections of "adventures by flood and field," as an officer of the law in the turbulent times of the early settlement of Manvers and Cavan, would make an interesting volume. He served as sergeant in the 3rd Durham Militia in '37, and has been also elected reeve of the township.

The family of Bates were early settlers in Clarke. James Bates married a sister of D. F. Burke, and left a numerous family.

The Fletcher family were amongst the oldest settlers. The "Old Squire" took part in the troubles of 1812, and was an active magistrate. He was also the "Marrying Squire" for a number of years. The Wilsons, Shaws and Powers were all old settlers; as were the Fairbairns, Lesters, McLoughlins, Wallbridges (Clarke), Hartwells and Powers. A descendant of the latter family was also reeve of Darlington for several years. Captain

Trull and Timothy Soper, sons of the earliest settlers of that name, still survive at an advanced age, and reside in Bowmanville. John Scott is still remembered by some of the old settlers as having taught the first school in Bowmanville, as far back as 1827. The ancestor of the Burk family located 1,200 acres for himself, five sons and two daughters. There are numerous descendants; amongst them, Mr. Harvey Burk, M. P. for West Durham. The family is Irish. John, the grandfather, was a native of Limerick, originally emigrated to the American Colonies, and afterwards, as already mentioned, became one of the first settlers in Darlington. D. F. Burk used to delight in telling how he was taught the letters of the alphabet by his father. The first copy ever set him was upon white birch bark; and he learned to write at night, after the hard work of the day, by the light of a split pitch pine. What a change from this primitive mode of acquiring an education under difficulties to the facilities so liberally provided for the children of the present day!

Col. Cubitt's family settled in Darlington in 1833, and came from Norfolk, England. Dr. Cubitt, the father, was an M. D. of Edinburgh. He bought 400 acres of land, on which part of the town of Bowmanville now stands, clearing at first 100 acres. Dr. Cubitt was one of the Commissioners of the Court of Requests, which comprised the names of Messrs. Dykes, Burk, Scott, Hagarty, Reid and Warren; with Allan Wilmot as clerk, and Richard Lovekin—"Old Dick," as he was familiarly called—as bailiff, the latter succeeded by Peter Coleman. Col. Cubitt filled the office of mayor for ten years—nine years in succession—and has taken an active interest in political, municipal and school matters, having served some twenty years as school trustee.

The Hagarty family remained a short time in Darlington after coming out from Ireland—the present Chief Justice of the Court of Common Pleas leaving in 1835 to study law with the late Mr. Duggan. Mrs. Holland and Mrs. Reid, two sisters of the Chief Justice, and widows of Col. Reid and Mr. Holland, still reside in Bowmanville.

Matthew Jones, a Cornish man, and several others from the same part of England, settled in Darlington between '31 and '36. The Borlands, Tiffanys and Stevensons settled earlier. The Bird family were settlers of '34. Charles, son of Dr. Bird, was born in Breconshire, Wales, and came with his father to Canada in that year. He, too, was educated for the medical profession, which he practised for some years in conjunction with farming. Liking the latter best, he gave up practising some years ago, and lives on his farm in Darlington, where he can indulge at leisure in his favorite pursuits of hunting and fishing.

Mr. James McClellan has resided in the township since 1831. His earliest work was in the manufacture of square timber in the woods and afterwards attending a saw mill. He worked a distillery for ten years, was harbour master ten years, and has been preventive officer in the customs for fourteen years. He is a native of the county Armagh, Ireland, and father of Mr. Joseph McClellan, proprietor of Pickering harbour.

The McMurtry family were early settlers, and have long been engaged in mercantile business. The head of the family is a director of the Ontario Bank.

Charles Clarke, clerk of the Division Court at Bowmanville, and father of Judge Clarke of Cobourg, is another of the very old settlers.

Of the business and professional men who have settled in Bowmanville within the past thirty years, Mr. John Milne, the McClung Brothers, Murdoch Brothers, O'Hara, Brodie, McPeeters, still flourish in business. Messrs. Armour, Luscombe, Lowe, Hutcheson, lead in the legal profession. Mr. Milne is a Scotchman of much energy and ability; he has at various times been an unsuccessful candidate for parliamentary honours.

Mr. Robert Armour was one of the 27 volunteers who in 1837 cut out the *Caroline* at Schlosser and sent her adrift over the Falls of Niagara. The expedition, which put off in three boats, was commanded by Capt. Drew. Mr. Armour's account of the affair differs from that of Mr. Lindsay in his "Life of Mackenzie." Mr. Armour denies that there was a human being on board the boat at the time she was cut adrift, or when she went over the Falls. Finding they were unable to get up steam, and that they were about to be attacked by a large force, the vessel was fired. Mr. Armour, who is Registrar at Bowmanville, is a brother of Mr. J. D. Armour, of Cobourg, lately elevated to the Bench. Their father was Rev'd Samuel Armour, who settled in 1833 as rector of the parish. The rector was an Irishman, although educated in Glasgow. He was a school-fellow of Rev. Dr. Cooke; he came to Canada in 1820.

Bowmanville is favourably situated as a town, having excellent water power within and around it. It is a port of entry, a station on the Grand Trunk Railway, and has telegraphic and express facilities, a Mechanics' Institute and several temperance, benevolent, and other societies. The Montreal steamers from Hamilton call.

PORT DARLINGTON is two and a-half miles distant from the town. There is capital wharfage, and the harbour is safe and commodious. Mr. Simpson laid the first timber piers, and became president of the Harbour Company in 1841. He has retained the position ever since. The present year, the sum of \$3,500 was expended upon harbour improvements, making a total expenditure of \$88,000, of private funds, since the company was incorporated in 1837. Two years ago the Dominion Government made a small grant of \$5,000 towards improvements, the only public money granted since the harbour became vested in the company. There is a large amount of business done at the harbour. The COLLECTORS OF CUSTOMS have been Col. Reid, David Fisher, Mr. Dixon, and the present incumbent, Mr. Rankin, formerly member for Renfrew, who made way in that constituency for Mr. Hincks in 1869, and received the appointment of collector in the following year.

#### THE DOMINION FISH-BREEDING ESTABLISHMENT AT NEWCASTLE.

The great Dominion Fish-breeding Establishment, situated near Newcastle, is deserving of special mention, as a new national industry, and one likely to become in its development of the first importance to the Dominion. From a very small beginning, originating with Mr. Samuel Wilmot, the Fishery establishment at Newcastle has assumed large proportions. On the edge of the stream, near Mr. Wilmot's residence, the building, a long low structure, is situated, called the "Reception House." Here a permanent weir is thrown across the stream, which prevents the upward passage of the salmon. Being thus stopped in their progress up the main channel, they are attracted by the rapid outflow of the water coming through the reception house, and rushing up the current they pass an ingeniously contrived triangular wire and become entrapped within the house, where they are kept confined until they become ripe for spawning. From this building the stream runs downwards a distance of some two miles to Lake Ontario. There are several nurseries and retaining ponds. In some of the latter the parent salmon are retained for a while to recuperate after the exhaustion produced by spawning; others are used as nurseries, in which the young fry are kept for a time just after they are hatched out, and have absorbed the umbilical sac. There is a gateway and general outlet from the ponds. An old mill pond forms a large reservoir from which a sufficient head is obtained to force through an underground pipe a large flow of water into the breeding rooms, thus giving a constant and sufficient supply at all times for the hatching troughs. The premises and ponds cover some ten acres of land. After the parent fish have been entrapped they are transferred into smaller pens—the males and females being separated. In this way they remain quiet, and are

more easily retaken when ready for laying their eggs. When mature, a dozen or more of these fish are again transferred for safe keeping to the breeding room. The process of taking the ova from the fish and impregnating it is performed by lifting from the tank a ripe female fish and holding her securely over a vessel and gently pressing her body with the hand, when the eggs flow freely from her. After this is done she is dropped into the raceway and liberated. A male fish is taken and operated upon in the same manner, the milt extruded from him, and mixed with the eggs by gentle stirring with the hand—causing immediate impregnation. The ova are then dipped out with a small ladle and put into measures made to contain one thousand eggs each. From this they are spread evenly on the hatching trays. These trays are made two feet long and ten inches wide, with a division in the centre, and hold four thousand eggs each. When filled they are carefully laid in the breeding troughs. After the ova are thus deposited they are closely watched and regularly cleansed from sediment or other impurities which may settle upon them during the process of incubation. The troughs are each supplied with a constant flow of living water from tanks fed by the raceway, regulated in quantity by wooden taps. In the lower flat of the building there is a series of aquaria containing young salmon and other fish which are kept for observation and also for exhibition to the numerous visitors who frequent the establishment. The following is a memorandum of the eggs laid down in the several Canadian fish-breeding establishments during the autumn of 1876:—

Newcastle (Ont.):	
Salmon eggs .....	1,500,000
Whitefish eggs .....	150,000
California salmon eggs .....	10,000
Sandwich (Ont.):	
Whitefish eggs .....	8,000,000
Tadouac (Que.):	
Salmon eggs .....	1,000,000
Sea-trout eggs .....	30,000
California salmon eggs .....	5,000
Gaspé (Que.):	
Salmon eggs .....	920,000
Restigouche (Que.):	
Salmon eggs .....	720,000
Miramichi (N. B.):	
Salmon eggs .....	640,000
Bedford (N. S.):	
Salmon eggs .....	1,000,000

Mr. Samuel Wilmot was appointed Inspector of Fisheries in July, 1868. He was born in the township of Clarke, and is the youngest son of Major S. S. Wilmot, who surveyed Clarke, Darlington and other townships. His grandfather was Captain Lemuel Wilmot, formerly of the Loyal American Regiment, who settled in New Brunswick at the close of the American Revolution. Major Wilmot emigrated to Canada previous to 1812, and took part in the battle of York and other engagements. He also held a seat in the old Provincial Legislature. Many of the family reside in New Brunswick, where several have obtained high positions. The subject of this notice is a near relative of ex-Governor Wilmot and Senator Wilmot of that Province. Mr. Wilmot has been an active local magistrate for upwards of thirty years, and has also occupied several important positions as a municipal councillor, having been elected warden of the United counties, and is at present reeve of Clarke, having been elected several years in succession by acclamation. He has also earnestly interested himself in the agricultural movements of the country, and has been selected for a second term of three years as member of the Council and Board of Arts of Ontario. His attention for some years past has been more particularly turned towards the practical application of the science of fish-culture, in which he has been most successful, and is doing much in promoting this important Canadian industry.

#### PORT HOPE.

The history of the town which for more than half a century has borne the name of Port Hope extends over a period of about ninety years. A trading post flourished there at least as long ago as 1778, at which time the site was occupied by a small Indian village. The name of the village, which consisted of a number of wigwams, inhabited by Mississauga Indians, was Cochingomink. The first white man who left any enduring monument of his presence there was one Peter Smith, a trader who dwelt in a log hut on the bank of the creek which empties into Lake Ontario at this point. The hut stood on the east side of the creek, about two hundred yards from the latter's mouth, and disappeared before the advent of the present century. Peter Smith in his day achieved some fame throughout this region as a hunter and trapper, but his ostensible calling was that of a fur trader. He enjoyed an enviable reputation among the Indians for truthfulness and fair dealing, and was resorted to by them from far distant points. For some time the Indians of the neighborhood would sell their furs to no one else along the entire north shore of the lake, and consequently he enjoyed a monopoly of the trade. The creek, which flowed past his door, was named after him, and the village itself came in process of time to be called Smith's Creek.

The date of Peter Smith's arrival at Cochingomink cannot now be definitely ascertained; but he was succeeded about 1790 by a man named Herchimer, who took possession of the hut and carried on the fur trade established by his predecessor. Neither of these traders, however, can in strictness be called permanent settlers. The first white man who took up his abode on the site of Port Hope, with a view to permanent residence there, was a Mr. Myndert Harris, a U. E. Loyalist, who removed thither from Port Royal (now called Annapolis), in Nova Scotia, in the year 1792. He made the journey from Nova Scotia to Upper Canada through the State of New York, and upon his arrival at Newark (Niagara) he was entertained for some days by Governor Simcoe, who had not then removed to Little York. By the Governor's advice, Mr. Harris determined to settle at Smith's Creek, whither he was despatched in a gunboat commanded by Captain Jonathan Walton, a gentleman whose name is familiar to all old residents of Port Hope, and whose surname is perpetuated in the designation of the principal street of the place. The boat reached its destination on the 8th of June, and Mr. Harris and his family at once disembarked, not without certain misgivings as to the manner of their reception by the Indians. These misgivings proved to be not altogether fanciful. The village then contained about two hundred Indians, and only one white man—Mr. Herchimer, already mentioned. The former regarded the fresh arrivals as "Yankee intruders," and were by no means disposed to welcome them with open arms. It required all the eloquence of Herchimer and Captain Walton to convince the Indians that the emigrants were not Yankees, but loyal subjects of the Great Father—the King of England. The assurances of those gentlemen finally prevailed, and the new-comers were permitted to settle in the village without molestation. Before the setting in of winter several other families arrived from Nova Scotia and elsewhere, and the smoke of half a dozen log cabins mingled with the curling wreaths which ascended from the wigwams of the Mississaugas. The aborigines were upon the whole not unfriendly, and the whites set themselves diligently to work to clear the land. The latter accommodated themselves to circumstances, and though the immediate proximity of a numerous body of Indians was not regarded by