

Canada, has great satisfaction in publishing to the militia of that Province, the following extract of a letter from Earl Bathurst, one of His Majesty's Secretaries of State, addressed to His Excellency, Sir George Drummond, dated Downing Street, 13th June, 1815: 'I should have felt that I was acting unjustly towards you, and the officers and men under your command, if I had forborne bringing under the notice of His Royal Highness, the Prince Regent, the great meritorious exertions, so long and so successfully made by them for the preservation of the Upper Province. I am commanded to assure you that His Royal Highness has contemplated your efforts with the highest satisfaction; not more on account of the skill and valor uniformly displayed by His Majesty's troops in presence of the enemy, than of the patience with which the privations incident to the peculiar nature of the service were supported and finally overcome.

"You will not fail to convey to the troops under your command, the strongest expression of His Royal Highness's approbation, and to accept for yourself, and the army under your orders, that testimony which His Royal Highness is so anxious to bear to the great service which you have rendered to your country.

"Nor is His Royal Highness insensible to the merits of the inhabitants of Upper Canada, or to the great assistance which the militia of the Province afforded during the whole of the war. His Royal Highness trusts that you will express to them in adequate terms, the high sense which he entertains of their service as having mainly contributed to the immediate preservation of the Province and its future security."

"N. COFFIN,
Adjutant-General of Militia."

In 1815 the Legislature voted £6,000 sterling, to be applied as follows: To the officers, non-commissioned officers, and privates of the incorporated militia, six months' pay, £4,594 15s. 2d. To the officers and non-commissioned officers of the line attached to the incorporated militia, the full pay of their respective ranks in the said corps, £1,000. To the officers, non-commissioned officers, and privates of the incorporated militia artillery, six months' pay, £288 11s. 6d. To the Speaker of the House of Assembly, to purchase a sword to be presented to Colonel Robinson, late of the incorporated militia, 100 guineas.

The following information, gleaned from a book published in regard to the war of 1812 to 1815, will doubtless be perused with interest:

In Upper Canada, the population able to bear arms in 1812 to 1815 did not exceed 10,000. The numbers embodied were 550 cavalry, 350 artillery, 55 artificers, and 4,500 infantry; total, 5,455. In Lower Canada, the force consisted of embodied militia, 5,012; voltigeurs, 56; chasseurs, 538; Colonel Deschambault's militia, 500; total, 6,617. In Lower Canada, for a few months, there were outside, other battalions numbering 3,638 men. There were about 12,600 out for short periods, varying from a few days to two months, making a total of 23,525 militiamen of Lower Canada out for same period, more or less during the war. The regular troops serving in Canada during the war numbered about 13,000, comprising one battalion of the First Foot, 8th King's Own, 10th Royal Veterans; one battalion, 13th, 40th, 41st, 49th, 89th, 100th, 103d, 104th New Brunswick regiments, besides the Royal Newfoundland Regiment, the Meurons, the Fencibles, the Glengarry regiments, 19th Light Dragoons, about 800 royal marines and seamen, and 500 artillery and engineers. The whole period of the war embraced 42 months, out of which 29 were engaged in military operations, namely: 1811. War threatening; preparations made on both sides. 1812, June 1st. Attack on Isle-Aux-Noix. June 18th. United States declare war. 1814, September 17th. Last battle fought. December 24th. Treaty of peace signed in Europe. The following were the operations so far as fighting is concerned, the name of the successful party being given in each case:

June 1st, 1813. Attack upon Isle-Aux-Noix; won by English.
July 1st. Raid on Plattsburg; won by the English.
July 3d. Naval engagement near Amherstburg; won by the English.
July 17th. Capture of Fort Mackinaw; won by the English.
July 29th. Engagement near Amherstburg; won by the English.
August 7th. Double attack on Amherstburg; won by the English.
August 9th. Stores captured near Detroit; won by the English.
August 16th. Taking of Detroit; won by the English.
September 9th. Raid on Gananoque; won by the Americans.
October 4th. Attack on Ogdensburg; won by the Americans.
October 9th. Brigs Detroit and Caledonia taken on the lake; won by the Americans.
October 13th. Battle of Queenston; won by the English.
October 23d. St. Regis occupied after light fighting; won by the Americans.
November 20th. Bombardment of Kingston; won by the Americans.
November 20th. Battle of Lacelle; won by the English.
November 23d. Taking of Salmon River post; won by the English.
November 27th. Engagement near Fort Chippewa; won by the English.
January 19th, 1814. Skirmishing on Fort Raisin; won by the English.
January 22d. American army taken prisoners at Frenchtown; won by the English.
February 6th. Raid on Brockville; won by the Americans.
February 22d. Taking of Ogdensburg; won by the English.
April 27th. Destruction of Toronto; no resistance; won by the Americans.
May 5th. Attack on Fort Meigs repulsed; won by the Americans.
May 27th. Fort George taken; won by the Americans.
May 27th. Attack on Sackett's Harbor; won by the English.
June 5th. Battle of Stony Creek; won by the English.
June 8th. Taking of an American provision depot, near Stony Creek; won by the English.
June 19th. Taking of an American provision depot, at Great Sodus; won by the English.
June 24th. Battle of Beaver Dam; won by the English.
July 4th. Taking of a post near Chippewa; won by the English.
July 11th. Taking a naval depot, Niagara River; won by the English.
July 21st. Taking of a military train near the Thousand Islands; won by the Americans.
July 25th. Attack on Fort Meigs; won by the Americans.
July 31st. Attack on Burlington Heights; won by the English.
September 10th. Naval battle off Put-in-Bay; won by the Americans.
September 29th. Attack on Adelpston; won by the English.
October 3d. Americans repulsed at Four Corners; won by the English.
October 5th. Battle of the Thames; won by the Americans.
October 26th. Battle of Chateaugay; won by the English.
November 11th. Battle of Chrysler's Farm; won by the English.
December 12th. Burning of Niagara Village; won by the Americans.
December 18th. Taking of Forts Niagara and Lewiston; won by the English.
December 29th. Taking of Fort Erie; won by the English.
March 15th, 1815. Attack on Burtonville; won by the English.
May 6th. Taking Oswego; won by the English.
May 31st. Attack on Sackett's Harbor; won by the Americans.
July 3d. Taking of Fort Erie by the Americans.
July 5th. Attack on Fort Chippewa; won by the English.
July 19th. Taking of Fort la Prairie du Chien; won by the English.
July 25th. Burning of St. David's Village; won by the Americans.
July 25th. Battle of Lundy's Lane; won by the English.
August 4th. Attack on Fort Michilimackinac; won by the English.

August 14th. Engagement near Fort Erie; won by the Americans.

September 5th. Capture of the Tigress, near Michilimackinac; won by the English.

September 5th. Capture of the Scorpion, near Michilimackinac; won by the English.

September 11th. Naval battle of Plattsburg or Saranac; won by the Americans.

September 17th. Engagement near Fort Erie; won by the English.

Thus it will be seen that thirty-eight of the battles were won by the English. While nineteen only were won by the Americans.

We have neither time or inclination to refer to the unfortunate, and ill-advised insurrection in Upper Canada of 1837, except recording the fact that William Lyon Mackenzie lived long enough to see and admit the error of the movement, and to express deep regret for the part he had taken.

AGRICULTURAL AND GEOLOGICAL FEATURES OF THE COUNTIES OF FRONTENAC, LENNOX AND ADDINGTON.

A VERY large quantity of the land in these counties (especially the front townships, to which we shall more particularly refer under the head of townships) is well adapted to produce grain. There is no denying the fact that the average yield of wheat is less than in some of the western counties, and yet from forty to forty-five bushels to the acre have been produced on well-manured and well-managed farms. In the immediate neighborhood of lakes, wheat has been liable to be spring killed, and spring wheat, therefore, has been generally sown, and the crops are invariably satisfactory. With a moderate supply of manure there is no doubt whatever that these lands will produce large yields of wheat, barley, and other grain crops, as has been successfully proved when fairly tried. Roots and vegetables are much more extensively cultivated than in former years. In the vicinity of the city are now some well-cultivated vegetable gardens, which contribute largely to our markets, and compete successfully at our exhibitions, Kingston having carried off a very large number of the prizes at the Provincial fairs. The land appears well adapted for all kinds of fruit trees, including apples, pears, plums, cherries, and all the ordinary garden fruits, except peaches, which do not thrive well here.

A very general taste prevails in many parts of these counties for hot-house plants, and an immense variety of all kinds of valuable flowers are brought to great beauty and perfection.

The geological structure of Frontenac, Lennox, and Addington is unquestionably of secondary formation, being a portion of the Lower Silurian group, consisting in a great measure of Trenton limestone, and in some parts, Potsdam, sandstone and calciferous sandrock. It is part of a formation extending over a large portion of the region between the Ottawa and St. Lawrence, and crossing into the neighboring State between Kingston and Brockville, known to Provincial geologists as the "Laurentian group." Mr. Billings, in his useful little work, *The Canadian Naturalist and Geologist*, classes these rocks as being for all practical considerations, primary. He says: "Although these rocks, the Laurentines, are certainly of secondary origin, that is, were formed at the bottom of some vasty ancient sea after the creation of the world, yet on account of their wide diffusion, for they without doubt, underlie all the fossiliferous rocks, they may be assumed for our present purpose (the classification of rocks) to have been the original surface of the earth. They constitute the floor of the ocean, upon which the Cambrian and Silurian were slowly deposited, and in our enumeration of these latter, we shall consider the Laurentians as the foundation supporting all the others."

In the above-mentioned formation, within these counties and in the neighborhood, there are to be found valuable mineral ores and economic materials, which will hereafter form sources of great wealth and benefit to the locality.

The Trenton limestone, of which is built most of our public buildings and best residences, is a pure bluish-gray limestone, very regularly stratified. Some geologists divide this description into four sections—the Chazy, Bird's Eye, Black River, and Trenton limestones; but they are generally known under the common designation of Trenton limestone. The stone buildings of Kingston are derived from the beds of that which would be classified as "Chazy" limestone. It is very handsome when dressed, but somewhat brittle, and subject to break off short when used for lintels or outside ornamental work. The economic materials found in these counties consist of magnetic and specular ores of iron, galena, plumbago, grindstones and flagging, scythe stones and whet stones, lithographic stones, limestone, marble, water lime, brick clay, shell marl and peat, pure silica for glass making, talcons and other ochres, and soapstone. Lead ore was found some years ago near Battersea, in no great quantity it is true, but the efforts to test its extent, we understand, were not considerable. Lead ore, too, was mined in Bedford, near Fermoyle, fully twenty-five years ago. The works, however, were abandoned. In all probability they will be resumed some day by capitalists with competent skill and modern machinery, whose success will show, as the records of mining enterprise often do, that a knowledge of mining economics will enable its possessors to win wealth as the natural results of their skill, enterprise, and energy.

The Frontenac Lead Mine, with its extensive smelting works, at Kingston, will no doubt, in process of time, take the lead of any undertaking of the kind in these counties. In the southwestern part of Bedford, the Glendower Iron Mines have been sufficiently opened up to demonstrate that years of prosperity are in reserve for the company; many thousands of tons have been taken out, and the results obtained in the manufacture of iron, which has been proved to be of the finest quality of iron ever used. For the manufacture of iron requiring power to resist great strain, it is said to be unequalled. If the owners of mines in the neighborhood of the "Glendower" will but develop them, and if they can show, as that company has done, the great superiority of the Bedford ores in this section, they will command the attention and claim the patronage of large buyers of that staple article. In order to carry on successfully lead, iron, or any other kind of mines, of course a large amount of capital must be forthcoming; and here, where the prospect of a reasonable return for capital invested is self-evident, we apprehend there will be no lack of funds to carry on the work, especially in a city like the chief one of these counties, the majority of whose business men are looked upon as sound in judgment, substantial in money matters, and enterprising in effort.

One of the most valuable commercial commodities taken from the bowels of the earth in these counties is phosphate of lime, which, during the last few years, has been found in large quantities in Loughborough and Storrington, and doubtless will also be discovered in other townships hereafter. It is said that some 3,000 tons of this article have been shipped from this port during the past year; and the quantity mined, awaiting to be conveyed to the city for shipment, is very considerable. The ore, we understand, is readily known, easily mined, and of excellent quality; and is, and always will be, in addition to its other valuable chemical properties, a staple agricultural commodity, when converted into superphosphate. It is said that in the country up the Gatineau River, it may be found in great abundance. The deposits, as a rule, are not very extensive, yielding, except in a few instances, not more than one or two thousand tons. Very little capital, however, is required to embark in mining this ore. The farmer who is fortunate enough to have a bed of it on his land, either sells the mining right or leases it at a royalty of from \$1.50 to \$2.00 per ton, according to the supposed extent of the deposit and the distance from the port of shipment; or he employs his farm

hands or his sons, when not otherwise engaged, to turn out a few tons, and thus materially enhances the income of his farm.

Lime.—It appears remarkable that here where limestone is so abundant that a greater quantity of this useful fertilizer is not manufactured and consumed by the farmers. The fuel can be had, as it is well known, in many places for the bare cost of cutting and hauling; the stone for quarrying. Under these circumstances, it is only reasonable to suppose that every farmer should be so interested in it as to give the subject his careful attention.

CENSUS OF COUNTIES IN THE PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

Essex,	32,697
Kent,	26,836
Boswell,	20,701
Lambton,	31,994
Elgin,	33,546
Middlesex,	66,739
London,	25,826
Norfolk,	30,760
Oxford,	48,237
Brant,	32,259
Hallimand,	20,091
Monck,	17,602
Welland,	20,572
Niagara,	693
Lincoln,	20,672
Wentworth,	40,883
Hamilton,	32,000
Huron,	63,165
Bruce,	43,515
Perth,	46,536
Waterloo,	40,251
Wellington,	63,289
Grey,	59,395
Halton,	25,606
Peel,	18,369
Cardwell,	18,500
Simcoe,	57,389
York,	69,882
Toronto,	60,000
Ontario,	45,923
Durham,	39,086
Victoria,	35,000
Northumberland,	40,000
Peterborough,	35,000
Prince Edward,	20,336
Hastings,	50,000
Lennox,	16,396
Addington,	21,312
Kingston,	20,000
Leeds,	25,000
Brockville,	12,000
Leeds and Glenville,	30,000
Dundas,	18,777
Stormont,	13,873
Cornwall,	10,114
Glengarry,	22,524
Prescott,	20,000
Russell,	21,000
Ottawa,	22,444
Carlton,	23,000
Lanark,	35,000
Renfrew,	30,210
Napissing,	4,000
Markoka,	6,000
Parry Sound,	3,000
Mamtoulin,	3,000
Algona,	7,000

THE GOVERNORS OF UPPER CANADA.

Below we present a list of Governors, Presidents, and Administrators of Upper Canada until the union of the Provinces in 1841.

Colonel John James Simcoe, Lieutenant-Governor, July 8th, 1792.
Hon. Peter Russel, President, July 21st, 1796.
Lieutenant-General Peter Hunter, Lieutenant-Governor, August 17th, 1799.
Hon. Alex. Grant, President, September 11th, 1805.
His Excellency F. Gore, Lieutenant-Governor, August 25th, 1806.
Major-General Sir Isaac Brock, President, September 30th, 1811.
Major-General Sir R. Haleshaff, President, October 20th, 1812.
Major-General F. Baron de Rollenburgh, President, June 19th, 1813.
Lieutenant-General Sir G. Murray, G. C. B., Pro. Lieutenant-Governor, December 13th, 1813.
Lieutenant-General Sir G. Murray, Bart., Pro. Lieutenant-Governor, April 25th, 1815.
Major-General Sir F. P. Robinson, K. C. B., Pro. Lieutenant-Governor, July 1st, 1815.
His Excellency Francis Gore, Lieutenant-Governor, September 25th, 1815.
Hon. Samuel Smith, Administrator, June 11th, 1817.
Major-General Sir P. Maitland, K. C. B., Lieutenant-Governor, August 13th, 1818.
Hon. Samuel Smith, Administrator, March 8th, 1820.
Major-General Sir P. Maitland, K. C. B., Lieutenant-Governor, June 30th, 1820.
Major-General Sir J. Colborne, K. C. B., Lieutenant-Governor, November 5th, 1828.
Major-General Sir Francis Bond Head, K. C. B., Lieutenant-Governor, January 25th, 1836.
Major-General Sir J. Colborne, K. C. B., Administrator, February 27th, 1838.
Major-General Sir George Arthur, K. C. B., H. G. C., Lieutenant-Governor, March 23d, 1838.
Baron Sydenham, and Toronto Lower Canada Governor-General, October 23d, 1839.
Baron Sydenham, and Toronto United Canada Governor-General, February 10th, 1841.

FIRST CHURCHES AND PREACHERS OF THE GOSPEL IN THE COUNTIES OF FRONTENAC, LENNOX, AND ADDINGTON.

Roman Catholic Church.—The earliest mission field in this country is said to have been established in the region of the Bay of Quinte. One of the missionaries who came from France in 1615 with Champlain, accompanied him in his journey up the Ottawa across to Georgian Bay, and down the Trent to the bay. This was in July, and Champlain had to remain in this region until the following spring. The zealous Recollect during this time labored earnestly to lay the foundation of Christianity among the natives. Father Picquet remarks that "the ancient mission at the Bay of Quinte was established by Kleus and D'Urse."

De Courselles, in June, 1751, visited Lake Ontario, coming directly up