

uations, and possess at the same time all the elements of the most fertile soil. Nearly a century has passed away since these hardy sons of toil first laid the axe to the great forest trees that then covered the face of the country they had chosen as their home. Since that time the forest has steadily receded from around their well-built dwellings. Even the unsightly stumps and snake fences have gradually disappeared, leaving in their place level and straightly-formed fields surrounded by good board fences, dry stone walls, or here and there a quickset hedge. Some of the direct descendants of these earliest settlers now form the wealthiest men of the counties; the junior branches spreading themselves throughout the surrounding townships, or even to more distant places. And well many of them deserve the prosperity they enjoy; their fathers having been driven from valuable lands, homes, friends, and country to seek their fortunes in the then wilderness of Upper Canada. Kingston, Fredericksburgh, Adolphustown, Ernestown and Richmond townships, within these counties, may all be considered as well-settled, populous, wealthy, and well-cultivated.

The inhabitants of the townships of which these sturdy pioneers were the first settlers possess features peculiar to the country of their adoption, and in some cases resemble in habits and manners the people of some of the neighboring States, excepting their undying attachment to Great Britain. Many of the tastes, habits, and ideas imported with them when the country was in its infancy are still adhered to, and mingle strangely with the more modern and artificial notions which the present progressive age has engendered. More soldier than farmer, the United Empire Loyalists in most instances men of intelligence, introduced but a primitive system of agriculture, and the facilities for acquiring lands in the western part of the Province has in some measure prevented that mixture among them of the more scientific and educated agriculturists from the old countries, which has helped to improve other parts of Canada. It has only been since the general establishment of agricultural societies that the real capabilities of these townships have been developed, and improvements introduced which have resulted in making even in the neighborhood of Kingston, where the soil was looked on as comparatively unproductive, some of the most fertile and valuable farms.

In order that we may have a more correct conception of the value and importance of the lands in these counties, we shall now proceed to touch briefly each township, commencing with those in Frontenac:

#### TOWNSHIP OF KINGSTON.

The city has already been referred to, and therefore we confine our remarks to the township bearing this name. In the immediate vicinity of the city is the thriving village of Waterloo, or as it is occasionally called "Cataraqui." It contains one English Episcopal church, one Methodist church of Canada, schools, town hall, stores, hotels, and telegraph office.

Adjoining the village is Cataraqui Cemetery, laid out on elevated ground, crowned by a grove of beautiful pine trees, and adorned with a pretty modern structure, recently enlarged and improved, called Christ Church, which reminds the visitor as he beholds this and other similar edifices of the truthful stanza:

"Those temples of his grace,  
How beautiful they stand;  
The honors of our native place,  
The bulwarks of our land."

The cemetery, which has been likened to the magnificent one called "Greenwood" in the city of Brooklyn, covers nearly seventy acres, and is studded with elegant monuments, erected to the memory of departed loved ones.

Portsmouth is another village lying westward on the lake shore. At one time it was a very bustling spot, and much enterprise was evinced in shipbuilding and other kinds of industry. For a considerable time after the withdrawal of the seat of government from Kingston, and the construction of the St. Lawrence canals it seemed to suffer, but of late years it has in some measure recovered its former prosperity. Some very pretty mansions, villas, and modern cottages surround the village and overlook the bay. It has one English church, one Methodist church, schools, ship-building yards, several good stores, tannery, brewery, and other business places.

The Provincial Penitentiary is situated on a hill a short distance from Portsmouth, and is an immense massive pile of stone buildings, surrounded by a very lofty, strong stone wall, flanked with towers. Its discipline and management are considered satisfactory to the public. It is managed by a Warden, Deputy Warden, and Board of Inspectors, appointed by the Provincial Government. Its affairs are reported on annually, and as it is not exclusively a local institution, it is not deemed necessary to give further details here. From the bay this building has a very imposing appearance.

*Rockwood Asylum.*—This humane and useful institution may be regarded as one of the most important in the city or county. Nearly twenty years ago the Government granted the sum of £26,500 for this purpose, and a spacious and handsome building was erected outside the city limits. It contains ample accommodations for the officers connected with it, and is situated in a very healthy locality. John Dickson, Esq., M.D., is Chief Superintendent and Medical Officer, and his untiring devotion to the interests and comfort of the unfortunate inmates have made him exceedingly popular. Doctor Montgomery has recently been appointed Assistant Medical Officer of the institution, on account of the large number of patients and gradually increasing work.

*Kingston Mills.* about five miles from the city, and within this township, are situated on the Rideau Canal. Here is a romantic spot, full of natural beauty and grandeur, and heightened by that magnificent specimen of human art and skill, the "locks," by which vessels ascend a height of forty-five feet through five capacious basins of hewn stone. Here, too, is a tubular bridge, which carries the Grand Trunk Railroad across the chasm formed by the stream and the lofty rocky banks. Through the township runs a stream known as Collins's Creek, connected with a small, but pretty lake, on one side of the township, and emptying itself into the Bay of Quinte. Collinsby, as it is now called, is about five miles west from Kingston. A capacious harbor is formed there by an indentation in the shores of the bay, at the mouth of the creek we have just named. An extensive business is done at Collinsby in rafting timber brought to the harbor from various parts of the country, and preparing it for shipment to Quebec. The Grand Trunk has a station here, and the village, though not marked to any great extent of late years with new buildings, appears to be in a thriving condition. It contains one Methodist church, school, stores, telegraph and post-office, with grist-mill, and other places of business.

One portion of the lands in this township, particularly along the Kingston and Napanee road, is of little value and rocky; such part, lying as it does in the neighborhood of the city, gives an unfavorable impression of the surrounding country generally. It has been found, however, that, with a little outlay of labor and a reasonable supply of manure, the larger part of it can be made not merely serviceable but highly productive.

In addition to the villages already named in this township, we may mention Westbrook, Elgenburgh, Glenburnie, and Glenvale, all of which are growing in importance.

#### PITTSBURGH.

In this township there are 73,800 acres, a portion of which is flooded by the Rideau Canal. It is joined to Kingston by a bridge, which was

built about the year 1829, and rebuilt, except the piers, in 1845. It spans the Great Cataraqui River, the outlet of the Rideau Canal, and is the third of a mile in length. A drawbridge affords a passage to steamers and other craft.

The land in the township of Pittsburgh is of varied quality—some of it very rich and fertile, other parts rocky and unproductive. There are in it some good and well-cultivated farms, and modern residences line the river side.

Near Kingston is the beautiful village of Barriefield, called after Commodore Barrie, the head of the Naval Department here for many years. Barriefield has some very handsome well-built mansions, and forms a kind of suburb to the city, and though not a place of much increase has been long settled. It is situated on elevated ground, and from it the visitor obtains a pleasing view of Kingston, with its harbors, forts, and towers. At Barriefield are built some of the best small craft, skiffs and pleasure-boats in use throughout the Province. They are sent hence to various parts, and their character and build are well known to the aquatic sportsman and amateur mariners. Not only in the Province but abroad these boats are sought after and in use, some of them being now afloat in distant lakes and rivers. That part of Pittsburgh where Barriefield stands was formerly part of Kingston Township. When the site of the town of Kingston was first selected, the spot where this village is situated was suggested, but was overruled in favor of the present locality of Kingston, which no doubt afforded greater advantages for the site of a city.

The Rideau Canal forms the western boundary of the township, and a quantity of land has been drained in its formation.

#### HOWE ISLAND

Is connected with the township of Pittsburgh for municipal purposes, but otherwise is a township by itself. This island, which contains about 8000 acres, is in the St. Lawrence, and nearly opposite the shores of Pittsburgh. On it are some very excellent farms in a good state of cultivation, a great portion of which is worked for dairy purposes, the soil being well adapted for pasturage. Simcoe or Gage Island forms part of the township of Howe Island. It contains 2164 acres of very rich pasture-land.

#### WOLFE ISLAND.

This island is beautifully situated opposite the city of Kingston. It contains 28,129 acres, and is about twenty-five miles in length. It has a large population, and on account of its proximity to the Limestone City the farmers or their wives are invariably there on market days. The soil is considered very fertile, and the crops produced on Wolfe Island are far above the average on ordinary land. A great many of the farms here are under lease, and are difficult at present to obtain on lease or otherwise.

Garden Island, containing 63 acres, forms part of the township of Wolfe Island. This is a pretty little spot, and an extensive ship-building business is done here, which makes it an important place. Mud Island and Horseshoe Island are likewise two small spots which form part of this township.

Marysville is an important village on Wolfe Island, which contains churches, schools, stores, hotels, and other places of business.

In summer, steamers ply regularly between the island and Kingston, while in winter the ice forms a substantial highway both for pedestrians and carriages.

#### STORINGTON.

It may not be generally known that the township of Storington is divided off from portions of Pittsburgh, Kingston and Loughborough. It contains somewhere about 76,400 acres, having taken from Kingston thirty-one lots, from Loughborough sixty-two, and from Pittsburgh two hundred and eighty-nine lots. Some parts of the township have been long settled, and there are very many farms in a high state of cultivation, on which forty-five bushels of wheat per acre have been raised. On the south side of the Loughborough Lake the land is chiefly a rich loam or clay and limestone bottom; on the north of Loughborough there is much land in fair condition. Like other broken tracts it is interspersed with granite formation, the intervals between which are rich and well timbered. In this township there are several thriving villages, including Battersea, Inverary, and Milburn, with churches, schools, stores, hotels, and other places of business.

#### LOUGHBOROUGH.

This township contains 52,000 acres, a great portion of which is covered with lakes, the principal one being Loughborough Lake. In the front of this township the land is rich and productive, consisting of black soil on a clay foundation. It has been settled a considerable time, and the old log houses of the inhabitants, which formerly met the eye, have been replaced by substantial and, in many instances, handsome dwellings, with the necessary outhouses and offices. The land in the back part of the township is somewhat broken; the lakes, however, intervene, with occasional stone ridges, between which are intervals of fertile land, well adapted for every purpose.

Sydenham, an important and flourishing village in this township, was laid out some thirty years ago, and its rapid growth has been remarkable. In its immediate neighborhood there are some excellent farms, and many modern residences. There are several churches and capital schools, including a grammar school, which is managed by a Board of Trustees. This building is quite an ornament to the village. Many of the stores, mills, hotels, and other places of business in this locality would do credit to a much larger place. A steamboat of diminutive dimensions may often be seen plying on the lake, which gives the village an air of importance.

In this township are some very productive mines, referred to more particularly under the head of geological features of the counties.

#### PORTLAND.

The greater part of this township is well settled, and contains 54,000 acres of excellent land, part of which is somewhat broken. Nevertheless, there are many capital farms, well cultivated, on which there are substantial dwellings and outbuildings. In it are several thriving villages, including Harrowsmith, Verona, Richardson, Petworth, Bellock, and Murvale. The Kingston and Pembroke Railroad runs through some of these, and is a very great convenience to the inhabitants.

#### HINCENBROOKE.

Hincenbrooke is a comparatively new township, and some of the land is very much broken. There is, however, some rich and fertile land in it, and the improvements made during the past few years have been very considerable. Among the first settlers in this township was Mr. John McKnight, who took part against the enemy in the rebellion of 1837, and whose son and other descendants still occupy respectable positions in the township.

There are two villages in Hincenbrooke, viz., Parham and Piccadilly, both of which are growing in importance, and have several churches, schools, stores, post-office, and other places of business.

#### BEDFORD.

This township contains 70,000 acres of moderately good land, some of which is very rich and fertile, especially in the southeast part of the

township. In other parts the rocky element makes its appearance; but still the mineral wealth of Bedford is incalculable. The iron ore, on account of its superior quality and abundant supply, promises to be a source of great wealth; so that this and other advantages more than make up for any apparent drawback which may appear in the quality of some of the land.

#### NAPANEE

Is an incorporated town of considerable importance, which stands on the margin of the Napanee River, and located in the townships of Richmond and Fredericksburgh. It is the county seat of Lennox and Addington. The court-house, a view of which appears in our work, is both substantial and elegant, and standing as it does on elevated ground, away from the busy part of the town, is an ornament to the place. In connection with the court-house there is a spacious jail; there are also public offices, which are so constructed as to afford every accommodation, comfort, and convenience. Of late years Napanee has made extraordinary progress in almost every respect. In population there has been a marked increase since the year 1856, when the inhabitants of the village, as it was at that time, numbered some 1,500. In 1871 the number had increased to 3,000, and the present population cannot be far short of 5,000. If we may judge from external appearances, the substantial residences and extensive business establishments in the centre of the town, the elegant mansions, handsome villas, and pretty modern cottages, built of brick and stone, which adorn the immediate neighborhood, we naturally conclude that Napanee is growing in affluence and prosperity. The secret of success here no doubt is, in some degree, attributable to the rich and fertile land by which the locality is surrounded, and the enterprise and energy of the men into whose hands the lands have fallen during the last twenty years. The quantity of barley and other grain exported from this centre of industry in a single year is enormous; and although last year the price was unusually low, the yield, in many cases, was prodigiously large.

To the manufactories, mills, lumber business, and other branches of industry, the town no doubt is indebted for its immense progress during the last few years. The Napanee River is navigable as far as the town, where there is a natural fall of the water of about thirty feet, and the facilities for propelling machinery are very great.

There is a station of the Grand Trunk Railway within the limits of the corporation, and the Montreal and Dominion Telegraph Companies have offices in the town. Here, too, the press is well represented by three well-conducted papers, *The Standard*, *Beaver*, and *Express*, all of which contribute largely to the welfare of the community.

In Napanee there are several churches and schools, including Roman Catholic, Church of England, Methodist Episcopal, and Methodist Church of Canada. To instance the wealth and benevolence of the last-named church, we may name that at recent opening services the large sum of \$10,000 was collected and subscribed to liquidate the incumbrances on the property.

The business places, including stores of all kinds, hotels and other accommodations, together with its town hall, extensive market, attractive exhibition building, banking and insurance offices, with many other structures, will do justice to the heads and hearts of the people, when in the near future the town of Napanee will become the dignified city.

#### ADOLPHUSTOWN.

This is what may be termed a small and wealthy township, in the county of Lennox. It contains 11,459 acres, the whole of which were taken up many years ago. It fronts on the Bay of Quinte, or rather is surrounded on all sides but the northeast by the bay, and divided by a branch of it, "Hay Bay," which also runs up into Fredericksburgh. This township was settled at an early date, and is referred to in our article on the counties. The land is of a fine, rich quality, and there are many good orchards, with superior mansions, farm-houses, and capital out-offices, in this township. Opposite, in the County of Prince Edward, which forms the other shore of the Bay of Quinte, is the much-admired natural phenomenon, the "Lake on the Mountain."

Through the kindness of William Peterson, Esq., of this township, we are furnished with the names of the first settlers in Adolphustown, which doubtless will be interesting to many of their descendants. Daniel Cole, Henry Hover, Joseph Allison, William Rutan, Jonathan Allen, Captain Maybee, Nicholas Hagerman, Colonel Van Alstine, Captain Thomas Dorland, I. P., and Philip Dorland, first concession; Henry Davis, Captain Peter Rutan, second concession; James McCasters, Judge Alexander Fisher, Christopher Paul and Nicholas Peterson, Reuben Beadle, I. P., Paul Huff, Nicholas Peterson, Jr., Peter Van Seiver, John Caniff (grandfather of the historian of that name), Wm. Moore, John Roblin, Owen Roblin, Benjamin Clapp, Captain Paul Trompou, Mr. Vanhorn, third concession; Abraham Peterson, Cornelius Vallon, Mr. Clark, Albert Cornell, John Hyke, Alexander Campbell, Albert Benson, Abraham Bogart, Christopher Germain, I. P., fourth concession.

The following gentlemen, who were United Empire Loyalists, were at various times members of the Upper Canadian Legislature: Major Van Alstine, Thomas Dorland, John Roblin, Honorable Henry Rutan, Judge Hagerman, Samuel Carey, and Paul Peterson—the five latter being sons of that noble band.

Mr. Daniel Hagerman, although elected, never served in the house, on account of sickness, which terminated in his death.

#### SOUTH AND NORTH FREDERICKSBURGH.

This township, in Lennox, is a fine old-settled part of the country bordering on the bay; it is well watered, branches of the Bay of Quinte embracing it as it were in one, Hay Bay running up and extending itself in its centre. It contains 40,215 acres, the greater part of which is in a high state of cultivation. Opposite to this and the other townships on the bay, stretches that beautiful, populous, and fertile district, Prince Edward County, the shores of which, with those of the townships mentioned, render the scenery and beauties of this part of our country so deservedly celebrated.

The Bay of Quinte may, strictly speaking, be said to commence at Fredericksburgh, as there the real bay or arm of the lake begins. The traveller has now passed on his passage upwards the Upper Gap, and is fairly within the bay. The Upper Gap is between Amherst Island and Prince Edward County, the Lower Gap being at the eastern end of Amherst Island above Kingston. The whole extent of water sheltered by Amherst Island and the County of Prince Edward down to Kingston is, however, generally designated the Bay of Quinte; the part above the Upper Gap being called the Upper Bay. The land is of the most fertile and productive description, and there are very few acres in the entire township which cannot be cultivated.

Along the margin of the bay there are some pretty residences adorned with beautiful and productive orchards, while in the interior of the township they are not less handsome and attractive. One of the fair sex has written thus in regard to this township, and it is no doubt true in every particular. "We approach Fredericksburgh: this too is a pretty place, on the north side of the bay; beautiful orchards and meadows skirt the water, and fine basswood and willow trees grow beside or bend over the waves. The green smooth meadows, out of which the black stumps rotted long ago, show noble groups of hickory and butternut, and sleek fat cows are reposing beneath them, or standing midleg in the small creek, that wanders through them to pour its fairy tribute into the broad bay."