

RICHMOND.

This township adjoins Tyendenaga in the County of Hastings, a spot named after the great Indian warrior whose tribe still partly people it.

Tyendenaga, however, not being within the counties to which this sketch is limited, it is not intended to describe it here; but the early history of the settlement, the Indians there settled, in connection with their chief and his family and tribe, would be well worth considering. Many of Brandt's descendants and collateral connections are well known in the Province and these counties, and his history and that of his tribe are interwoven with the annals of the colony. The land in this township is of excellent quality and the crops generally are good.

Richmond contains about 50,000 acres, all of which is settled. In this township there are two villages, Selby and Roblin, the former four and the latter ten miles from Napanee.

AMHERST ISLAND.

This truly beautiful gem of the lakes belongs to the county of Addington. It is situated at the estuary of the Bay of Quinte, and forms the principal breakwater between the lower bay or that part of the bay between the upper and lower gaps and the lake. It contains 14,015 acres, the whole of which was taken up long since. This island was called by the French the Isle of Tanti, a name which it still occasionally bears. The soil is rich and productive, and a great many farms are cultivated here, and some of the best and choicest stock raised. The township was settled at an early date, in all probability as early as those on the opposite shores. It is said that the Mohawk Indians, who accompanied Sir John Johnson to this province, claimed this and other lands, and they leased their right, if they had any, to Colonel Crawford, who accompanied Sir John Johnson, and that Colonel Crawford transferred his right to Sir John.

The following story is found in *Sabine*, and is said to have reference to this island: "Allen states that on his receiving from England some finely laced clothes, the Mohawk became possessed with the desire of equalling the baronet in the splendor of his apparel, and with a demure face pretended to have dreamed that Sir William (father of Sir John Johnson) had presented him with a suit of the decorated garments. As the solemn hint could not be mistaken or avoided, the monarch was gratified and went away highly pleased with his device. But alas for Hendrick's shortsighted sagacity! In a few days Sir William in turn had a dream to the effect that the chief had given him several thousand acres of land. 'The land (which is said to be Amherst Island) is yours,' said Hendrick; 'but now, Sir William, I never dream with you again.'" However this may be, the Government recognized the claim of Sir John Johnson (son of Sir William), and the land was patented to him in consideration of the immense sacrifices he had made in the loss of the vast possessions of his father on the Mohawk and elsewhere in the United States, and of his loyalty and good service to his country. Since that time the island has passed from the Johnson family to the Earl of Mount Cashel, but is now the property of Major R. P. Maxwell, County Down, Ireland. His representative or agent on the island is William H. Monray, Esq., who is spoken of by his tenants in the highest terms, his conduct towards them being courteous, gentlemanly, and impartial. We may here say that a great many farms on the island have been sold to the occupiers, and are therefore deeded to them and their heirs forever. There are two English Episcopal churches, one Presbyterian, one Methodist, and one Roman Catholic church, and five schools, all of which are moderately well attended.

The Bay of Quinte steamers call here on their way up and down the bay during navigation; in winter it is frozen over and the communication is direct to Kingston and elsewhere. There are two thriving villages on the island with good stores and many handsome private and farm residences. Stella is a pretty village, where there is a post office conducted by Captain Polly, whose uniform courtesy has made him one of the most popular business men on the island. The other village is named Emerald, the Postmaster of which is Colonel John Hitchens, who for many years has been one of the active business men of the island. His father, Richard Hitchens, Esq., J. P., was for a considerable period agent of the island for Sir John Johnson and his daughter, Mrs. Bowes. Colonel Hitchens commanded the 3d Battalion of the Addington militia, and has been acting Justice of the Peace for a considerable length of time.

CAMDEN.

This extensive and important township in the county of Addington, lies inland at the back of Ernesttown; it contains some 86,000 acres. Vardy and Mud Lake are situated in the eastern part of the township. Salmon River, on which are numerous mills, runs through the northwest corner, and the Napanee River along the front of the township through the first concession. Vardy Lake is about six miles long and three miles wide; the land in the neighborhood of that beautiful sheet of water is rich and productive, while the scenery is varied and pleasing, the land rising gently from the shores of the lake. In this lake the water is beautifully clear and fish are abundant.

Mud Lake, as its name denotes, is less clear than Vardy Lake. Napanee River is fed from numerous small lakes in the townships of Portland, Loughborough, Hinchbrook, and Bedford. In this township there are several first class villages, one of which is the incorporated village of

NEWBURGH.

Which stands on the Napanee River. It possesses an almost unlimited supply of water-power, which immense natural advantage has induced the establishment of several extensive manufactories, including paper and grist mills, tannery, and other hives of industry. There are likewise some excellent stores, hotels, and good residences.

The other villages are Centreville, Croydon, Enterprize, Moscow, Clark's Mills, Colebrook, Baldwin, and Yarker, all of which are growing in importance, and are supplied with ample church accommodation, schools, hotels, and business establishments. This township, too, has the honor of issuing a weekly paper called the *Addington Advertiser*, which is well managed, and published at Newburgh.

ERNESTTOWN.

Is one of the most fertile, best settled, and wealthy townships in the County of Addington. It is one of those first settled by the United Empire Loyalists, and in it have sprung up several important villages, the oldest of which is

BATH.

An incorporated village, on the margin of the Bay of Quinte, which was laid out at an early period, when the township was first settled, in 1784. It is a port of entry, and during navigation a steamer calls here daily up and down between Kingston and Belleville. The Episcopal church in Bath was built in 1793, and is said to be the oldest connected with the Church of England in Canada West, except one at Sandwich. The Roman Catholics, Methodists, and Presbyterians have churches here likewise, and there is abundant school accommodation. The village has one foundry, carriage factory, and other manufactories, good hotels, and an ample supply of stores. An extensive grain trade is carried on at Bath, many thousands of bushels being exported annually to the United States. It is a singular fact that the first Canadian steamer that plied

on Lake Ontario was built here in 1817. On account of the stringency of the times, during the past few years, that branch of industry has gone down considerably almost everywhere.

ODESSA.

Is a flourishing village, situated at the outlet of Meadow Lake, on the macadamized road leading from Kingston to Napanee and Belleville, and is distant about four miles from the Grand Trunk Railroad station at Links's Mills. It contains several manufactories, mills, carriage works, and other places of industry, with some first-class shops, hotels, town hall, and drill-shed.

In this village, which we understand will be incorporated at an early date, there are three churches—one Methodist Church of Canada, one Roman Catholic, and one Methodist Episcopal church—with good schools.

Wilton, Linksville, Violet, Millhaven, Morven, and Switzerville, all of which appear destined, in process of time, to be important villages, are situated in this township.

The township contains 68,644 acres of choice arable land, nearly all of which is under cultivation. The soil in some measure differs from that in the other townships in being more sandy; in most parts it consists of fine sandy loam, not light enough, however, except in a few places, to affect its fertility, and is underlaid with limestone. Many of the farms in this township, with their fruitful orchards and substantial and, in many cases, elegant residences, command a high price when offered for sale.

SHEFFIELD.

This township, at the back of North Camden, in the county of Addington, contains 83,000 acres. It is of more recent settlement than some already named. Many thousand acres of moderately good land are open for settlement, and although the settlement appears slow, yet it has made considerable progress during the last few years. The land is broken in several parts of the township; yet there are many capital farms with young orchards and modern dwellings and outbuildings to be seen in various parts of the country. It is enriched with numerous pretty lakes, the principal of which are Beaver, White, and Long Lake, connected by streams. On the margin of these lakes a portion of the land is uneven, but much valuable timber for lumbering purposes is afforded here, large quantities of which are floated down the lakes and rivers to the various mills. A large proportion of the land is rich and well timbered, and of really good quality when cleared.

This township was organized in 1826. Mr. William McCorquodale Sheffield Bell Huffman, who is still living, on the sixth concession, lot one, was the first white child born here.

There are four villages, the principal of which is Tamworth, a beautiful spot, with many handsome homes, and adorned with three churches, Church of England, Methodist Church of Canada, and Methodist Episcopal Church, with good schools, town hall, grist-mills, excellent stores, well-conducted hotels, and various other places of business. The post and telegraph offices are managed by Mr. James Aylesworth, who is a courteous, entertaining, and energetic man of business.

Erinsville is another village, some three miles from Tamworth, which does not appear in a very thriving condition. There is, however, near this village a handsome Roman Catholic church, schools, priest's residence and extensive grounds.

Clarville and Ballatra, the remaining villages, have about the same amount of commercial vitality as the one just named.

BACK TOWNSHIPS.

The townships of Oso, Olden, Palmerston, Kennebec, Banie, Clarendon, and Kaladar are all surveyed and opened. Settlers are rapidly locating themselves in the vicinity of the newly-opened roads. The soil is varied from rich heavily timbered land to broken stony ridges, with intervals of fertile plain between, and interspersed with lakes and streams. In the greater part of these townships, agricultural societies have been in existence for years. Too little interest in their object is, however, still prevalent throughout the counties, and in some townships they have become a dead letter. Where they are kept up, and vitality exists, the burden generally falls upon a few enterprising individuals who have to contribute largely to their support. This accounts in a great measure for the want of a due appreciation of the character and capabilities of these counties by those at a distance. It is to be hoped that, henceforth, every year's exhibition at Kingston, will create a renewed spirit of enterprise in such matters, and that the farms in every township in Frontenac, Lennox, and Addington, will not fail to be alive to their own interests, and support the character of their land by showing in every possible way what it can do.

PERSONAL SKETCHES.

SIR JOHN A. MACDONALD

Was born in Scotland, on the 11th of January, 1815. He had the very great advantage of a first-class education, which, as will be hereafter seen, fitted him to occupy the most prominent positions in the land of his adoption. His father, Mr. Hugh Macdonald, and family emigrated to Canada, while the future statesman was yet young, and settled in the now flourishing city of Kingston.

When he was only twenty-one years old, he was called to the Upper Canadian bar, and for a considerable period was engaged in legal pursuits. His abilities as a lawyer were soon apparent, and he was frequently called upon to settle the most difficult questions.

The public life of Sir John Macdonald commences in 1844, when he was returned as member for Kingston by a large majority, which city he has represented ever since.

In 1848 Sir John was a member of the Conservative opposition. Very soon he acquired the reputation of being an able parliamentary debater, and it was evident to the keen observer that he was destined at no very distant period to make his mark in the political world. For years he occupied the responsible office of Attorney-General for Upper Canada, which office he filled with marked efficiency.

In the year 1857 the subject of our sketch became Premier. In 1858 he was defeated on the question of the seat of government. This matter was referred to her Majesty, the Queen, whose choice fell upon Ottawa.

In 1864 a conference was held, at which Mr. Macdonald attended as a delegate, in Prince Edward Island, for the purpose of settling the terms of a union with the maritime provinces. Subsequently he was present at a similar meeting which was held at Quebec, and in 1865 he distinguished himself in the debates on the bill which legalized the union of the various colonies of British North America. The labors of the statesmen engaged in this arduous enterprise were more than once transferred to London. Mr. Macdonald presided over the deliberations of the conference which sat in the British metropolis in 1866-7, and took a most active and able part in those final negotiations with the Imperial Government, which culminated in the establishment of a new transatlantic nationality. No colonial mission of equal magnitude had been seen in England during the present century; and the Imperial Govern-

ment marked its sense of the importance of the business which brought Mr. Macdonald and his colleagues to Downing Street, by giving them place at the Queen's levees and drawing-rooms, among the members of the diplomatic circle. They had, however, other duties to occupy them besides those of figuring in court ceremonials and at public banquets. They had not only to adjust the complicated and nicely-balanced details of the new constitution for the federated colonies, but they were involved in controversies arising out of the powerful opposition to the scheme, which the late Mr. Joseph Howe had organized in Nova Scotia.

After the passage in 1867 of the British North American act, honors were distributed with a liberal hand among the ministers of the four provinces who had taken part in the deliberations of the London Conference, and the subject of our sketch was made Sir John A. Macdonald, K. C. B.

When the measure, which was the result of much labor and anxiety, came into operation, Sir John was raised to the proud position of first Premier of the Dominion of Canada, and for six years he held this office at the head of a large and well-disciplined majority. One of his first strokes of policy was to disarm the hostility of the Nova Scotians, who demanded the repeal of the union, by wooing Mr. Howe, the leader of the popular party, into the cabinet, while at the same time the inauguration of the Intercolonial Railway enabled him to consolidate his influence in both Nova Scotia and New Brunswick.

In November, 1873, Sir John retired from office on the occasion of the Pacific Railway controversies, and upon the fall of his government he was anxious to retire from the leadership of his party, but his political friends everywhere would not hear of it, and he consequently became leader of the opposition.

In 1865 the honorary degree of D.C.L. was conferred upon him by the University of Oxford. He was made Privy Chancellor in 1872, and also in the same year he received the Grand Cross of Isabel and Catalina for meritorious services.

In this sketch of the greatest living Canadian statesman, we have referred to a few only of the many important events in his history, and although he has passed the meridian of life his vitality and mental vigor still remain.

W. H. WILKISON, Esq.

William Henry Wilkison, Judge of the County Court of the Counties of Lennox and Addington, was born at the City of Kingston, 3d November, 1838. He was educated and studied his profession in the same city. Having been sworn in as an attorney in November, 1859, he at once removed to Napanee and commenced the practice of the law there. Mr. Wilkison was called to the bar in 1861, and upon the separation of Lennox and Addington from Frontenac in 1864, he received the appointment of Crown Attorney and Clerk of the Peace. He continued to hold these offices up to June, 1869, when he was promoted to his present position of Judge. In 1863 Mr. Wilkison was married to Isabella Allan, eldest daughter of William Allan Geddes, Esq., barrister at law, formerly of Kingston.

His brother, Robert M. Wilkison, Esq., was Crown Attorney and Clerk of the Peace for the County of Frontenac for several years before, and up to his death in 1868.

Without any intention of adulation we may say Judge Wilkison is a gentleman of no ordinary attainments, having, by close application and earnest devotion to the profession of his choice raised himself to his present exalted and honorable position. During his judicial career he appears to have given the most unqualified satisfaction, while at the same time he has secured the confidence of all classes.

FRANCIS VAN DE BOGART, Esq.

The subject of the following biographical sketch, Francis Van de Bogart, son of William Van de Bogart, was born in the township of Richmond, in the county of Lennox, Ontario, on the farm where he now lives, February 2d, 1836. He was married to Nancy, daughter of Daniel F. Perry, of Morven, April 23d, 1862. His grandfather, Francis Van de Bogart, was one of the United Empire Loyalists, and first settled in South Fredericksburg, but in 1801 he came to live on the Napanee River near to where the Napanee cemetery now is. His father having died when he was only eleven years old, his educational advantages were limited, as at fifteen he undertook the management of the farm, and has always been employed in agricultural pursuits.

At an early age Mr. Van de Bogart acquired the habit of reading, and having devoted his attention to the different religions of the world, he came to the conclusion that reason is the only oracle of man, and that experience, observation, and reflection are, in his opinion, the only true saviours that have ever appeared on earth. He considers it folly to impoverish this world by laying up treasure in another, that the time to be happy is now, and the way to be happy is to make others so. In the fall of 1874, at the town of Napanee, he presided at the first Free-thought meeting ever held in the Dominion of Canada. He was the first to introduce the order of Patrons of Husbandry in these counties, and has been ever ready to help any work that tends to build up a universal brotherhood among men.

D. FOWLER, Esq.

A poet is said to be born not made, so it is with a painter. In that sense Mr. Fowler was a born artist. He cannot remember the time when a pencil was not welcome to his hand. As a schoolboy he spent many a half holiday over his drawing, while the other boys were at play. As he grew up the taste became thoroughly confirmed, so that, when having abandoned the law, he found himself at liberty (his father being dead) to choose a profession, he placed himself as a pupil under the late J. D. Harding, whose terms were three hundred guineas for a three years' run of the studio. Mr. Fowler thought that his career was thus cut out for him. His youthful ambition was to be a great painter. He thought great painters among the greatest of men, and indeed there are few historical names held in higher honor. His health being delicate, he was recommended to pass a winter in a milder climate, and had thus an opportunity of studying art in Italy. But the rudiments and principles only of art can be taught; all its higher qualities must be innate or self-acquired. Disappointment ensued. Not attaining a success which satisfied him, Mr. Fowler, after a trial of some years, threw up his pencil, came to Canada, purchased the place in which he has lived ever since, and devoted himself to the duties devolving on the father of a young family. For fourteen years he never once took a pencil in hand. His old love for art, however, still existing, and then reviving in full force, he resumed the pursuit. Art in Canada was then hardly emerging from its first infancy, and so far was he from thinking of bringing his productions before the public, of turning them to any account, that it was not until 1863, fourteen years later, that he sent some of them to the Provincial Exhibition at Kingston. But from that time he was for many years, with few exceptions, an annual contributor, and from the first took a leading position on the prize list. At a subsequent time the Art Association of Montreal offered \$200 for the best picture in oil or water-colors sent in for competition. It was adjudged to be a tie between Mr. Fowler and another artist, and the premium was divided between them. The same two pictures came afterwards before the International Judges on behalf of Canada at the Centennial Exhibition at Philadelphia with a different result. In the meantime the Society of Canadian Artists was formed at Montreal, and the Ontario Society of Artists at Toronto, and Mr. Fowler became by invitation a member of