6892.

ILLUSTRATED HISTORICAL ATLAS

OF THE COUNTIES OF



Frontenac, Lennox AND Addington

ONTARIO.

Dedicated by Special Permission to His Excellency

The EARL of DUFFERIN, K.P. K.C.B. Gov. General.

MAPS MADE FROM ACTUAL SURVEYS BY AND UNDER THE SUPERVISION OF

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HISTORICAL SKETCH

OF THE

COUNTIES OF FRONTENAC, LENNOX, AND ADDINGTON.

THE counties of Frontenac, Lennox, and Addington, on account no doubt of their position in the country, were formerly included in what was known as the Midland district. They front the river St. Lawrence and Lake Ontario, extending a considerable distance westward from its estuary, the Bay of Quinte. The extent of the united counties is fifty-six miles in width, and is bounded on the south by the mighty St. Lawrence and the Bay of Quinte, on the north by the Madawaska River, on the east by the counties of Leeds and Lanark, and on the west by the county of Hastings.

The county of Frontenac was doubtless named after the founder of the first settlement in Upper Canada, Count de Frontenac, whose name will always have a prominent place in Canadian history. Although he was the founder of the first settlement in Upper Canada, he was in no way associated with the discovery of this country. Touching this subject, the honor of its discovery seems to be claimed by several parties. John Cabot sailed from the port of Bristol, England, in May, 1497, and following very nearly the same course now pursued by vessels making the voyage from Great Britain to North America, discovered, on the 26th of June, in the same year, the island of Newfoundland, which he named St. John's, in honor of the day. After a brief stay here he continued his westerly course and arrived off the coast of Labrador on the third day of the following month. If this be correct, as asserted by some historians, Cabot had the honor of being the first discoverer of our country, which, as it is said, was not seen by Columbus until thirteen months afterwards.

To Count de Frontenac belongs the honor, however, of overcoming the most formidable difficulties, enduring the most severe hardships, and finally, of seeing his adventurous course crowned with signal success. That he had gained great distinction there can be no doubt, as we find he had attained to the rank of brigadier-general, while he was honored with the confidence of his sovereign, who intrusted him with the most important instructions in regard to this new country. On coming to Canada, he was to secure by all means the aggrandizement of France. Immigration in large numbers from that country was strictly prohibited; he was, therefore, to seek the increase of population in New France (as Canada was then called) by inducing early marriages, and to this day it is a singular fact, the rate of increase by birth among the French is considerably greater, that is, in this country, than with the Anglo-Saxon. De Frontenac was to foster agriculture in all its forms, by raising stock and cultivating the land; he was to afford every facility to increase fishing operations and the trade abroad, and he was intrusted to adopt measures to construct a highway between Canada and Acadia—a plan which is now only about to be accomplished in the Intercolonial Railroad. His instructions were very explicit as regards his procedure with the Jesuits and Recollets, and he was charged to "administer justice with the strictest impartiality." The colony being at peace, Frontenac's chief difficulty was in dealing with the Church, and he found it necessary to take high-handed steps to bring the clergy into subjection to the state. There had been for years a struggle with respect to the liquor traffic among the Indians, the bishops being opposed to it, while the Government unluckily favored it, notwithstanding its debasing, degrading, and soul-destroying tendencies, merely for the purpose of increasing the trade in furs. The dissensions between the parties became so great, and representations to the home authorities so numerous and vexatious, that Frontenac and the Intendant were both recalled in 1682. During the incumbency of De Frontenac, explorations had been continued in the West, and the fort at Cataraqui had been fully established, and the Mississippi had been discovered by Père Marquette and M. Joliet, in 1673. That same year Frontenac set out, the 29th of June, from Montreal, with an expedition for Cataraqui, arriving there 12th of July. There was at this time a gentleman named Robert Cavalier de la Salle, a native of Rouen, who had come to Canada when a young man, full of a project for securing a road by a northwestern passage to China. He was evidently a man of considerable tact, ability, and energy, although his conclusions were often far from being correct; his means were slender, yet by some means or other he managed to secure the favorable notice of Count de Frontenac, who regarded him as a man of sterling worth.

The establishment of a fort on the banks of the Cataraqui took place on the 13th of July, 1673. Count de Frontenac's expedition consisted of one hundred and twenty canoes, two bateaux, and four hundred men. His object in building the fort, no doubt whatever, was to prevent the encroachments of the Iroquois. The following description of his entrance into the river Cataraqui is extracted from a journal of his voyage to Lake Ontario:

"12th (July, 1673), broke up camp very early in the morning, and having proceeded till 10 o'clock, halted three hours to eat and rest. On approaching the first opening of the Lake the Count wished to proceed with more order than had been already done, and in line of battle. He accordingly arranged the whole fleet in this wise:

"Four squadrons, composing the vanguard, went in front and in one line. The two bateaux followed next. After this came Count de Frontenac, at the head of all the canoes of his guards, of his staff, and of the volunteers attached to his person, having on his right the squadron from Three Rivers, and on his left those of the Hurons and Algonquins.

"Two other squadrons formed a third line, and composed a rear-guard.

"This order of sailing had not been adhered to for more than half a league when an Iroquois canoe was perceived coming with the Abbé d'Urse, who having met the Indians above the river Kalarakoui (Cataraqui), and having noticed them of the Count's arrival, they were now advancing with the captains of the Five Nations.

"They saluted the Admiral, and paid their respects to him with evidence of much joy and confidence, testifying to him the obligation they were under to him for sparing them the trouble of going further, and for receiving their submissions at the River Kalarakoui, which is a very suitable place to camp, as they were about signifying to him.

"After Count de Frontenac had replied to their civilities, they preceded him as guides, and conducted him into a bay about a cannon-shot from the entrance, which forms one of the most beautiful and agreeable harbors in the world, capable of holding a hundred of the largest ships, with sufficient water at the mouth and in the harbor, with a mud bottom, and so sheltered from every wind that a cable is scarcely necessary for mooring.

"On the 13th of July, 1673, the fort was commenced, and on the 19th it was finished, and De Frontenac left on the 27th for Montreal, having laid the foundation of the future city of Kingston."

The news of Marquette and Joliet's discovery of the Mississippi, in 1674, created intense excitement in Canada, especially as Joliet represented that a person could go from Fort Frontenac, in Lake Ontario, in a barque to the Gulf of Mexico, there being only one carrying-place, half a league in length, where Lake Ontario communicates with Lake Erie.

Elated with a desire to emulate these adventures, De la Salle, to whom reference has already been made, petitioned His Majesty, Louis XIV, in 1674, for a grant of Fort Frontenac, four leagues of country along the border of Lake Frontenac, as it was then frequently called, the two islands in front, and the interjacent islands.

So intimately connected is the petition with the history of Frontenac County, that our sketch would be utterly incomplete without it; hence we take the liberty to submit it to our readers without abbreviation.

MEMOIR FOR THE MAINTENANCE OF FORT FRONTENAC.

"The proposer, aware of the importance to the colony of Canada of the establishment of Fort Frontenac, of which he was some time in command, and desiring to employ his means and his life in the King's service and for the augmentation of the country, offers to support it at his expense, and to reimburse its cost on the following conditions, to wit:

"That His Majesty be pleased to grant in seigniory to the proposer the said fort, four leagues of country along the border of Lake Frontenac, the two islands in front named Ganounkouesnot and Kaouenesgo (supposed to be Wolfe and Amherst Islands) and the interjacent islets, with the same rights and privileges obtained hitherto by those who hold land in the country in seigniory, with the right of fishing in Lake Frontenac and the adjoining rivers, to facilitate the support of said fort, together with the command of said place and of said lake, under the orders and authority of His Majesty's Governor, Lieutenant-General in the country; on which condition the proposer will be bound:

"1st. To maintain the said fort; to place it in a better state of defence; to keep a garrison there at least as numerous as that of Montreal, and as many as fifteen or twenty laborers during the first two years to clear and till the land; to provide it with necessary arms, artillery, and ammunition; and that so long as the proposer will command there in His Majesty's name, and until some other persons be authorized to settle above the Long Sault of the river St. Lawrence, through which people pass to said fort, without being charged with similar expense, or to contribute to that which the proposer will be obliged to incur for the preservation of said fort.

"2d. To repay Count de Frontenac, His Majesty's Governor and Lieutenant-Governor in Canada, the expense he incurred for the establishment of said fort, amounting to the sum of 12,000 or 13,000 livres, as proved by the statements thereof prepared.

"3d. To make grants of land to all those willing to settle there in the manner usual in the said country; to allow them the trade (*la traite*) when their settlements will be in the condition required by the Edicts and Regulations of the Sovereign Council of said country.

"4th. To attract thither the greatest number possible of Indians; to grant them land for villages and tillage; to teach them trades, and to induce them to lead lives more conformable to ours, as the proposer had begun to do with some success when he commanded there.

"5th. To build a church when there will be one hundred persons; meanwhile, to entertain one or two Recollet friars to perform Divine service, and administer the sacraments there.

"6th. His Majesty accepting these proposals, is very humbly supplicated to grant to the proposer letters of *noblesse*, in consideration of the voyages and discoveries which he made in the country at his expense during the seven years he continually lived there, the services he rendered in the country, and those he will continue to render; and all the other letters necessary to serve him as titles possessory to said seigniory."

This petition was granted in the succeeding year, and a decree to that effect was issued by the King on the 13th May, 1675, and a patent of nobility issued to La Salle, and Fort Frontenac, with four leagues of the adjacent country, was created a seigniory of Canada, and La Salle its first seignior.

DECREE ACCEPTING THE PROPOSALS OF ROBERT CAVALIER DE LA SALLE.

"COMPEIGNE, 13th May, 1675.

"The King having caused to be examined, in his Council, the proposals made by Robert Cavalier, Sr., De la Salle, setting forth that if it should please His Majesty to grant him, his heirs, successors, and assigns, the fort called Frontenac, situate in New France, with four leagues of adjacent country, the islands named Ganounkouesnot and Kaouenesgo, and the adjoining islets, with the right of hunting and fishing on said lands and in the lake called Ontario, or Frontenac, and circumjacent rivers; the whole by title of Fief, Seigniory, and Justice, appeals from the judges of which will be to the Lieutenant-General of Quebec and the Government of said Fort Frontenac, and letters of *noblesse*, he would cause considerable property he possesses in this kingdom to be transported to the said country of New France for the erection and establishment there of settlements, which may, in the lapse of time, contribute greatly to the augmentation of colonies in said country. Said De la Salle offers to reimburse the sum of ten thousand livres, the amount expended for the construction of said Fort Frontenac; to keep in good order the said fort, and the garrison necessary for the defence thereof, which cannot be less than that of Montreal; to maintain twenty men during nine years for clearing the land which shall be conceded to him; and until he shall have a church built, to keep a priest or friar to perform Divine service and administer the sacraments; which expenses, etc., the said De la Salle will defray at his sole cost and charges, until there be established above the Long Sault called Garonouoy some individuals with similar grants to that he demands, in which case those who will have obtained said grants shall be bound to contribute to the said expenses in proportion to the lands which will be granted to them; and having heard the report of Sieur Colbert, Counsellor of the King in his Royal Council, and Comptroller-General of Finances, His Majesty in Council has accepted, and does accept the said De la Salle's offers, hath in consequence granted to him the property of the said fort called Frontenac, and four leagues of adjacent country, computing at two thousand toises each league, along the lakes and rivers above and below said fort, and half a league, or one thousand toises, inland; the islands named Ganounkouesnot and Kaouenesgo and the adjacent islands, with the right of hunting and fishing on said Lake Ontario and circumjacent rivers. The whole by title of Fief, and in full Seigniory and Justice; on condition that he cause to be conveyed immediately to Canada all the effects he possesses in this kingdom, which cannot be less than the sum of 10,000 livres in money or movables; that he produce a certificate from Count de Frontenac, His Majesty's Lieutenant-General in said country; reimburse the sum of 10,000 livres expended in the construction of the said fort; put and maintain it in a good state of defence; pay and support the garrison necessary to defend it, which is to be equal at least to that of Montreal; likewise maintain twenty men during two years to clear the land, who shall not be otherwise employed during that time; cause a church to be erected within the first six years of his grant, and meanwhile to support a priest or friar for the administration of the sacraments; also, induce the Indians to repair thither, give them settlements, and form villages there in society with the French, to whom he shall give part of said land to be cleared, all which shall be cleared and improved within the time and space of twenty years, to be computed from the next, 1676, otherwise His Majesty shall be at liberty, at the expiration of the said time, to dispose of the lands which shall not be cleared or improved. His Majesty wills that appeals from the judges (to be appointed by the said De la Salle within the limits of the said country conceded by His Majesty) be to the Lieutenant-General of Quebec; and to that end His Majesty wills that all donatory and concessionary letters hereunto necessary be issued to the said De la Salle, together with those for the government of said Fort Frontenac, and letters of *noblesse* for him and his posterity."

It will be seen from this document that His Majesty, the King, attached peculiar importance to the clearing of the lands contiguous to the fort, and there is little doubt De la Salle made very great improvements between the years 1675 and 1678. The following is a copy of a license he received to discover the western part of New France:

"Louis, by the grace of God, King of France and Navarre; to our dear and well-beloved Robert Cavalier de la Salle, greeting: We have favorably received the most humble petition presented to Us in your name, to permit you to endeavor to discover the western part of New France; and We have the more willingly assented to that proposal, as there is nothing We have more at heart than the discovery of that country. We have every reason to expect from the application you have exhibited in clearing the lands We granted by the Arret of our Council of the 13th May, 1675, and letters-patent of the same date, in forming settlements on said lands, and in placing Fort Frontenac, whereof We have granted you the Seigniory and Government, in a good state of defence. These and other causes Us moving hereunto, We have permitted, and by these presents, signed by our hand, do permit you to labor in the discovery of the western part of New France; and for the execution of this undertaking to construct forts in the places you may think necessary, whereof We will that you enjoy the same clauses and conditions as of Fort Frontenac, according and conformably to our said letters-patent of the 13th May, 1675, which We have as far as necessary confirmed, and by these present do confirm. We will that they be executed according to their form and tenor, on condition, nevertheless, that you complete this enterprise within five years, in default whereof these presents shall be null and void; and that you do not carry on any trade with the savages called Outawacs and others, who carry their beavers and other peltries to Montreal; that you perform the whole at your own expense and that of your associates, to whom We have granted as a privilege the trade in cibola skins. We command Count de Frontenac, our Governor and Lieutenant-General, and Sieur Duchesnau, Intendant of Justice, Police, and Finance, and the officers composing the Sovereign Council in

said country, to aid in the execution of these presents, for such is our pleasure.

"Given at St. Germain en Laye, the 12th day of May, 1678, and of our reign the 35th.

"LOUIS,
"COLBERT."

On receipt of this commission, La Salle, together with Father Hennepin and the Chevalier de Fonti, set sail from Rochelle on the 14th July, 1678, with thirty men, and arrived at Quebec about two months afterwards, and proceeded at once to Fort Frontenac; and on the 18th November, in the same year, launched the first vessel that ever floated on the waters of Ontario, and started immediately afterwards on that voyage of discovery which has made his name so famous in the world. In La Salle's absence, and during his voyages, his discoveries created for him many enemies, including M. de la Bane, who succeeded De Frontenac in the Government of Canada; and although Sieur de la Forest was left in charge of the fort, he took possession of it, pretending, amongst other things, that La Salle had abandoned it. Thus will it be seen that in 1682 this unprincipled official sequestered Fort Frontenac.

M. de Denonville was appointed Governor of Canada in 1685, and on his arrival proceeded to Fort Frontenac with about 2000 troops, which in those days was considered a great force, and showed the very great importance attached to the maintenance of the fort at that time.

No events of any serious moment occurred at Fort Frontenac until July, 1687, when the same governor was guilty of an act of treachery, which not only reflected eternal disgrace upon his name, but was the ostensible cause of embroiling the country in a war with the Five Nation Indians, of the tribe called Ganneyouses and Kentes. He invited them to the fort to confer with him, and then seizing about forty or fifty men and about eighty women and children, took them as prisoners, sent them to Montreal, whence they were forwarded to France.

Fort Frontenac was besieged in 1687 for one month by the Indians, who were unsuccessful. In 1689 it was blown up and abandoned by the French, who found it inconvenient to maintain the fort at so great a distance from Montreal. The fort was then under the command of Sieur de Valrenne, and the order for its destruction was given by M. de Denonville, much to the disgust of M. de Frontenac, who succeeded him in the government.

In August, 1695, M. de Frontenac caused the fort to be rebuilt, and sent seven hundred men there to complete the work. This scheme was strenuously opposed by M. de Champigny, then Intendant; but notwithstanding the efforts put forth by him, they had no effect upon De Frontenac, and he subsequently had the satisfaction of learning that the King and his minister had approved of the course he had pursued.

The revictualling and re-establishing of the fort cost about 12,000 livres ($3000), a large sum in those days. The precise position of the fort is not now known, but from the evidence of a manuscript published in 1838, under the direction of the Literary and Historical Society of Quebec, entitled "Memoires sur les Affaires du Canada, depuis 1749 jusqu'à 1760," it is thought that it was situated not far from Tête du Pont Barracks. The following is a translation of the description given at page 115 of the manuscript: "Fort Frontenac was built by the Count of the same name, then Governor-General of Canada, to restrain the Five Nations. It was situated *at the bottom of a bay*, which a little river flowing into Lake Ontario forms, close to the junction of Lake Ontario and the river St. Lawrence. It consisted of four stone curtains, 120 feet each, defended by four square bastions. The walls were not good (this was written of them in 1758), and were defended by neither ditches nor palisades. There was no terrace to sustain it on the inside. A wooden gallery was built all around for communicating from one bastion to another. The platforms of these bastions were mounted on wooden piles, and the curtains were pierced for loop-holes." For more than half a century nothing very remarkable appears to have taken place at the fort beyond the ordinary business—the transmission of troops, ammunition, and goods, except, indeed, an occasional unpleasantness with the Indians.

In 1758 the commandant at Fort Frontenac was a Monsieur Payan de Noyan, a gentleman of Normandy, and King's Lieutenant at Three Rivers. His command, which was much beneath his rank, had been given him, it is said, to enable him to arrange his business affairs, which at that time were not in a very satisfactory condition.

He was apprised that the English were busily engaged in collecting forces at Fort Burll for the special purpose of attacking Fort Frontenac. He warned M. de Vaudreuil, then Governor-General, of their intention, and asked for reinforcements. To these applications M. de Vaudreuil paid little or no attention—in fact it is asserted that on receipt of his last letter for assistance, the Governor-General shrugged his shoulders and said, "Qu'il fallait que cet officier eût peur." The result proved the correctness of De Noyan's repeated warnings, and the folly of the Governor in disregarding them, for on the 25th of August, 1758, Colonel Bradstreet, the English General, appeared before Frontenac, and in the short space of three days M. de Noyan surrendered as prisoner of war, and the English first possessed the site of the present city of Kingston.

The object at that time was to destroy the fort, and having taken all the valuables, provisions, munitions of war, and merchandise, intended to supply the posts at Niagara, Detroit, and others, Colonel Bradstreet burned down the fort and the vessels, and left with his troops prior to the reinforcements leaving Montreal.

A small detachment of troops and Canadians under the command of Chevalier Bénot was sent to Frontenac in the fall of 1758, partly to protect merchandise and ammunition passing up and down, and partly to rebuild the fort, and afterwards the Sieur de Cresse, an assistant engineer, with Captain Laforce, a sailor, were sent there to build two new schooners, to endeavor, if possible, to maintain the supremacy on the lakes, and also to furnish Fort Niagara with supplies with greater facility.

This was the concluding act of the French here, except to abandon it, which was done the following year, soon after the capture of Fort Niagara, on the 24th of July, 1759. Quebec was captured on the 14th of September, in the same year, and all French interference effectually prevented. From this year, therefore, we may date its change of rulers, although it was not settled by the English until long after this period.

In connection with this part of our sketch the following postscript of a letter from M. Doreil to Marshal Belle Isle, dated Quebec, 31st August, and 1st September, 1758, may be interesting:

"News from Montreal of the 29th informs us that the English force which proceeded to Lake Ontario with cannon, rendezvoused at the Bay of Bombeaduare, and sent a vanguard of 2700 men against Frontenac, a miserable *bicoque*, having a garrison of only fifty men. It is our entrepôt of provisions and goods for all the upper-country posts, which constitute the entire resource of Canada. It is the key of Lake Ontario, the port which holds all our navy, consisting, in part, of the vessels taken at Chouaquen by M. de Montcalm, two years ago. The enemy no doubt is master of it at present; whilst another force is proceeding, perhaps, against Niagara, a very important post, which has been skilfully fortified by a captain belonging to the battalion of La Reine, but equally bare with the other. All the upper-country posts, of which Duquesne forms a part, fall of themselves. We have more than 2000 men scattered among them, and that accelerates the total ruin of Canada. All the Canadians, who were beginning their harvest, are put in motion to proceed to that quarter, but they will certainly arrive too late; the harvest will suffer, and the Marquis de Montcalm, who, since the fall of Louisbourg, is menaced by the strong army in his front, will not be reinforced. What would it be were he beaten and cut off? 'Tis impossible, reasonably, to conceal the fact that everything is to be feared, and very little to be hoped. M. de Vaudreuil has remained in too great security in regard to the important post of Frontenac, and he is the dupe of the over-confidence he has placed in the Indians, whose services he needs; but they must always be treated with caution and distrust. More foresight, activity, and vigilance are, besides, necessary when one has to do with a powerful enemy who is always superior in force and means. I tremble with fear that we have not had the precaution nor time to burn the sloops and bateaux which we had at Frontenac, and that the enemy will profit by them to cut us off absolutely from all access to Lake Ontario, whereby all our people beyond it will be made prisoners. It is no less to be feared that the Indians, who usually side with the strongest, or most fortunate, will all abandon us to range themselves alongside the English.

"September 3d. My fears are too well-founded, my Lord; the enemy is master of the Fort of Frontenac, or Cataraqui, since the 27th of August. No precaution was taken with our navy. The English, more careful than we, have burnt it, with the exception of two twenty-gun brigs, which they have preserved, the more effectually to exclude us from Lake Ontario.

"The provisions and merchandise destined for supplying all our posts in the upper countries, to which Frontenac had, as it was, served as an entrepôt, are lost, and what is still more vexatious, is the loss of a considerable artillery. This principally consisted of the cannon taken from the enemy at Braddock's affair, in 1755, and at that of Chouaquen, in 1756. *There were at least eighty pieces of cannon there.* Everything is now to be feared for Fort Niagara, which indeed is good, but as bare as Frontenac."

Conditions on which M. de Noyan, Knight of the Royal and Military Order of St. Louis, King's-Lieutenant for the Town of Three Rivers, Commandant for the King at Fort Frontenac, proposes to surrender it to His Britannic Majesty.

1. Sieur de Noyan promises to surrender Fort Frontenac generally, with all its dependencies, to Colonel Bradstreet, commandant of the troops of England.

2. The officers and soldiers of the garrison, and others actually at this post, shall remain prisoners of war, until an agreement be concluded for their exchange by the Marquis de Montcalm and the English General.

3. The sick and wounded shall be attended at the expense of the King of Great Britain.

4. He shall guarantee against all insults, on the part of the English soldiers and Indians, the officers, soldiers, and all other persons whatsoever, now actually in the Fort.

5. The Colonel shall permit the ornaments and sacred vessels of the chapel to be removed in the baggage of the chaplain, and Sieur de Noyan promises to give up, faithfully, all the munitions of war and provisions, and generally all the goods and implements that are actually in the magazines of said Fort.

6. Sieur de Noyan demands that there be furnished him, his soldiers, and the rest of the persons with him in the Fort, conveyances to transport their baggage and necessaries for the voyage.

FRONTENAC, 27th August, 1758.

Colonel Bradstreet, in consideration of the infirmities of M. de Noyan, commandant of this Fort, permits him to return to Montreal, and to take four men; the same to Madame Duvivier, Madame Barollon, and the other women belonging to this Fort, who are without men

(Signed) JN. BRADSTREET and DE NOYAN.

M. De Noyan engages to procure Colonel Schuyler in exchange for himself, or some other person, should it happen that Mr. Schuyler has been already exchanged.

After the capitulation was concluded, Colonel Bradstreet permitted all the French in Fort Frontenac to depart for Montreal, in Canada, under the promise M. De Noyan has given to have a like number of persons and ranks surrendered as soon as the same can be done, and conveyed to Fort George.

(Signed) DE NOYAN and JOHN BRADSTREET.

FORT FRONTENAC, 27th August, 1758.

On the 12th or 13th of August, 1758, Bradstreet started from Fort Craven with 2737 men under his command.

We must not close this chapter of French events without referring once more to the eminent founder of the first settlement in Upper Canada—Count de Frontenac. His noble descent and military education made him somewhat proud and overbearing. Like Napoleon Bonaparte, it was his nature to command; he wished to rule alone, and consequently he rendered himself unpopular. Nevertheless, he was possessed of many sterling qualities. In 1672 he was Governor of Canada, and for the second time occupied the same distinguished position in 1698. After having raised New France from a miserably low condition to an exalted state of material advancement, the brave and talented Count de Frontenac died at Quebec, on the 26th November, 1698, in the seventy-seventh year of his age, respected and beloved by thousands of the Canadian people.

We now enter a new state of affairs, and Canada must be looked upon as a British colony, under the protection of the greatest power on earth. Instead of portraying the vicissitudes of a military settlement, governed by arbitrary lawgivers—a sanguinary penal code, and oppressed by a proud and poor nobility—we have now to record the progress of a peaceful community, enjoying the inestimable blessing of a larger liberty.

There is nothing of any considerable importance to record for many years after the treaty of peace had been signed. The people had willingly laid aside the implements of warfare to devote themselves to agricultural and other useful pursuits, and very rapidly found themselves, as the natural results of their labors, in possession not only of the necessaries but comforts of life. In the early part of their history, these people were taught to expect every outrage at the hands of the British, and were agreeably surprised at the humane manner in which they were treated. Their gratitude was further awakened by the large sums of money which were forthcoming to alleviate their sufferings during the pinching times of famine and distress.

In order to give the reader some information as to the circumstances which led to the settlement of Upper Canada, we must unfortunately refer to the element of discord which made its appearance in 1776 among the subjects of the British realm in America, and which finally culminated in rebellion—without the slightest intention to wound the feelings of our friends in the United States of America, we must record the facts, humiliating though they be, after the Declaration of Independence, the result of which was averse to those who were loyal to the Crown of England, who adhered to the old flag under which they had been born, had come to the New World and had prospered—a rebellion which was attended and followed by persecution, violence, imprisonment, confiscation, banishment, and too often death. Under these circumstances a stream of refugee loyalists, who could not separate themselves from allegiance to the Throne of England, set in towards the wilderness of Canada, many of whom settled in these counties, especially along the Bay of Quinte.

The contest was originally between Old England and New England, while the Middle and Southern States were for peace. By disseminating specious statements and spreading abroad partisan sentiments, Massachusetts took the lead. Founded by Puritans (who themselves were the most intolerant bigots, and became the greatest persecutors America has seen), these States possessed the proper elements with which to kindle discontent. Thus we learn that independence was not the primary object of revolt, and we have seen that the leaders in rebellion were principally New Englanders, and were actuated mainly by mercenary motives, unbounded selfishness, and bigotry. So assiduously have our fathers, who are now known as the United Empire Loyalists, been branded by most American writers as altogether base, that it becomes us to cast back the misstatements—to tear away the specious covering of the American Revolutionary heroes, and throw the sunlight of truth upon their character, and dispel the false, foul stigma which the utterances of nearly a hundred years have essayed to fasten upon the noble band of loyalists. Up to 1776 the Whigs as well as Tories were United Empire Loyalists, and it was only when the King's forces required taxes; when the colonists were required no longer to smuggle; when they could not dispossess the Tories of the power and emoluments of office; it was only *then* that the Declaration of Independence was signed.

John Hancock, whose name stands first upon the document in such bold characters, had been a successful smuggler, whereby he had acquired his millions, and no wonder he staked his thousands upon the issue.

Evidence is not wanting to show that many of the leaders of the rebellion, had they been holders of office, would have been true to the British Crown, as were those whom they envied. Every man who took part on the rebel side has been written a hero; but it is asking too much to request us to believe that all the holders of office were base and lost to the feelings of national independence and patriotism; more especially when a large proportion of them were admittedly educated and religious men, while on the contrary the rebels alone were actuated by patriotism and the nobler feelings of manhood. Apart from the merits or demerits of their cause, it must be admitted that the circumstances of the times force upon us the thought that a comparatively few needy office-seekers or lookers after other favors from the Crown, not being able to obtain the loaves and fishes, began to stir up strife. A few possessed of sufficient education, by aid of the wealthy contraband traders, were enabled, by popular sensational speeches and inflammatory pamphlets, to arouse the feelings of the uneducated; and finally to create such a current of political hatred to the Crown that it could not be stayed, and which swept away the ties which naturally bound them to Great Britain.

We may easily imagine the surprise which many experienced in after days when the war had ended, and their independence was acknowledged, to find themselves heroes, and their names commemorated as fathers of their country; whereas, they had fought only for money, or plunder, or smuggled goods, or because they had not office. In not a few cases it is such men whose names have served for the high-sounding Fourth of July orations; for the buncombe speechifier and the flippant editor to base their eulogistic memoriams. Undoubtedly there are some entitled to the position they occupy in the temple of fame, but the vast majority seemed to be actuated by mercenary motives. We have authenticated cases where prominent individuals took sides with the rebels because they were disappointed in obtaining office, and innumerable instances where wealthy persons were arrested, ostensibly on suspicion, and compelled to pay large fines and then set at liberty. No feudal tyrant in Europe in the olden times enforced blackmail from the traveller with less compunction than rebel committees exacted money from wealthy individuals who desired simply to remain neutral. They held the opinion that to rebel was not only unnecessary but wrong. They believed the evils of which the colonists had just reason to complain were not so great as to justify the extreme measures taken by those who had signed the Declaration of Independence; that any injustice existing was but temporary, and would, when calmly and legitimately represented to the Home Government, be at once remedied; that to convulse the Colonies in war was an unjustifiably harsh procedure, and entertaining such a belief it is contended that they were noble, indeed, in standing up for peace, for more moderate measures. Moreover, in all probability, many were impressed with the view that the disaffected were laboring under an erroneous idea of oppression; that the training incident to pioneer life, the previous wars with the French Canadians, and the ceaseless contentions with the Indians, had begotten false views of their rights, and made them too quick to discover supposed wrongs. Honestly impressed with such thoughts, they could not be otherwise than true to their principles and natural instincts of their nature, and refuse to take part or acquiesce in throwing overboard the Government of England, and so become aliens to the flag under which they were born, and had lived, and for which they had fought. Few men can forget the land of their birth or cast aside their feelings of nationality, and fewer still will bury the hallowed associations of a lifetime without the strongest reasons; and doubtless the Anglo-American who honestly and bravely adhered to the old flag possessed all the ardor of a lofty patriotism. But the American writer, unluckily, has obliterated all this from his memory. In the full blaze of national prosperity he has not discovered the intense longings of the United Empire Loyalists for the Union Jack. Looking at the momentous events of 1776 by the lurid glare of civil war, his eyes are blinded from the fact that a noble band, possessing equal rights with the rebels, loved England with all her faults, and for that love willingly sacrificed their all of worldly property. The majority of the citizens of the United States would prefer to have it said in history that the loyalists in every instance voluntarily left their homes during the war or at its termination; the loyalists are thereby no doubt made to appear more devotedly attached to the British Crown.

It is remarkable that the United Empire Loyalists are so very imperfectly known, their history unwritten, their tales of sorrow unattended to, their noble and manly doings unsung. Had there been a hand to guide a describing pen to portray the generous actions, the keen sufferings, the self-denying heroism of the loyal few, to recount the motives underlying all they did, and had there been ears as willing to listen, and eyes to read, and hearts to receive the facts as those of a contrary nature have obtained, then a far different impression would have been made and fixed upon the world.

In September, 1783, upwards of 12,000 men, women and children embarked at New York, Long Island and Staten Island, for Nova Scotia, Bahamas and Canada. It is generally estimated that at the close of the struggle there were distributed upon the shores of Canada about 10,000 persons, of whom a large number were located in the counties of Frontenac, Lennox, and Addington.

At the close of the conflict it was a question of vital importance, what can be done to ameliorate the condition of those who had sacrificed their all of worldly goods, and had been loyal to their rightful sovereign? while the commissioners, who completed the terms of peace at Paris, inconsiderately chose to forget or neglect the interests and welfare of the loyalists in their unseemly haste to transact the business and complete the treaty. The officers commanding in America, everywhere, felt the deepest sympathy and keenest compassion for the refugees. Among these was the officer commanding at New York. At this juncture of affairs, when the people were undecided whether to embark for Nova Scotia or Lower Canada, it came to the ears of the General that one Michael Grass, of New York, had been a prisoner of the French before the conquest at Cataraqui. He summoned that gentleman to appear before him, and report as to the character of the country, and the probability of its being a suitable place for the refugees to seek homes. Mr. Grass, having rendered a favorable report, the result was that he was commisioned captain and placed at the head of a band of loyalists stay-

ing at New York. They were dispatched to King's ships under the care of a man-of-war.

In the History of Canada, by the learned Dr. Cauniff, to whom we are indebted for much valuable information, we find the following interesting document, written by a grandson of Captain Grass, several of whose descendants still occupy lands in these counties, fulfilling the ancient declaration, "His seed shall be mighty upon the earth." While grass shall grow his name shall live.

Mr. Robert Grass, of Sidney, says that the party of refugees set sail from New York, in a fleet of seven vessels, and after a long voyage of nine weeks, during which they encountered a severe gale, lasting eight days and being nearly wrecked, they reached Sorel. This was probably in the early part of 1783. The men of the party ascended the St. Lawrence in bateaux, and landed at the mouth of Little Cataraqui Creek, thence proceeding westward, prospecting as far as Collinsby. Crossing to the west side of this little bay, Captain Grass attempted to drive a stake in the ground with the intention of fixing a tent, or commencing a survey, whereupon he found it rocky. Remarking that he had come too far to settle upon a rock, he returned to the east of the cove, and took possession of the first township of the Bay of Quinte. There seems some reasons to believe that when Captain Grass arrived in Canada, and explained to the Government his mission, that Surveyor-General Holland directed Deputy-Surveyor Collins to proceed with Captain Grass to Cataraqui, so that he might be guided by him. If such was the case, the base-line along the front of the first township must have been run before Captain Grass crossed to the west of Collinsby, and rejected the land lying to the west thereof. Captain Grass, as well as the surveying party, returned to Sorel for the winter, and in the spring they returned, accompanied by all of the families, under Captain Grass. It was the summer of 1784 that the first township was occupied. There was some dissatisfaction at the preference accorded to Captain Grass, by those who had been in Canada. His superior claim was, however, acknowledged. At the same time there appears to have been some compromise, from the fact, that while Captain Grass himself obtained the first lot adjoining to the reserve for the town, the second one, which was by number lot 24, was granted to the Rev. Mr. Stuart, and the next to Mr. Herkimer, neither of whom had any connection with Captain Grass's company.

The following extract of a letter written by Captain Grass, at a subsequent period, reveals to us the appearance the place presented to him, at the time of his settling. The old gentleman had some grievance to make known to the public respecting a road, and he commences his communication thus:

"Seven and twenty years, Mr. Printer, have rolled away since my eyes for the second time beheld the shores of Cataraqui. In that space of time, how many changes have taken place in the little circle in which fate had destined me to move! How many of the seats of my old associates are now vacant! How few of these, alas! to mourn with me the loss of the companions of our sufferings, or to rejoice with me at the prosperous condition of this, our land of refuge! Yet, will I not repine; they are gone, I trust, to a better land, where He who causeth the wilderness to smile and blossom as the rose, hath assigned to them a distinguished place, as a reward for their humble imitation of his labors. Yes! seven and twenty years ago scarce the vestige of a human habitation could be found in the whole extent of the Bay of Quinte. Not a settler had dared to penetrate the vast forest that skirted its shores. Even on the spot now covered with stately edifices, were to be seen only the bark-thatched wigwam of the savage, or the newly-erected tent of the hardy loyalists. Then when the ear heard me, it blessed me for being strong in my attachment to my sovereign, and high in the confidence of my fellow-subjects. I led the loyal band, I pointed out to them the site of their future metropolis, and gained for persecuted principles a sanctuary for myself, and followers a home.

(Signed) "G.

"KINGSTON, 7th December, 1811."

Although the "King's Township" was chiefly settled by the band of loyalists who came by the way of St. Lawrence from New York, there were several others who received grants of land here, a few of whom no doubt reached Kingston at as early a date as 1783, and, as we have seen, they may have visited the place previous to that date.

The majority of these settlers were not possessed of considerable means, in fact many were in dependent circumstances, and for the first two years were assisted by Government with provisions, farming utensils, and clothing. These loyal and courageous people were thus cast comparatively destitute in the wilderness, yet they failed to despair. The greater part had been bred to agricultural pursuits, and they now very speedily adapted themselves to circumstances, and resumed their former occupations. The ponderous axe of the backwoodsman was swung as willingly and vigorously in the forests of Canada as it had been in those of New England and New York. Clearings were soon made, log-houses erected, in a very few years the wilderness "blossomed as the rose," and waving fields of golden grain bent to the summer winds in various parts of this fertile land.

It now became advisable to encourage immigration to the province, and to put forth the best means to accomplish this end as early as possible. Our rulers had wisdom enough to see that the allotment of free grants of land was the first step to be taken; hence, lots of 200 acres each were granted to settlers on condition of actual occupation, and the payment of expenses of survey and fees of office, amounting to the total sum of thirty-eight dollars. This immediately led to an emigration from Great Britain; and when the passions excited by the recent war had somewhat subsided, and loyalists went back to their old homes among the New England hills, or the more fertile districts of the South, to visit relations and friends they had left behind, many of the latter, from the favorable accounts received, were induced to settle in this country under their own old flag.

Thus, for many years, Canada, including the counties immediately under consideration, flourished like the "green bay tree." True it is, the long French war militated in some measure against the prosperity of this country, and checked emigration from the mother country; she was happily exempt from its evils otherwise, and in the enjoyment of liberty was left to develop her resources as she best might. The calm and tranquillity which marked her onward progress, however, were soon to be ruffled. The blessings of peace and plenty, the happy results of ceaseless toil, were to be interrupted by an invading demon.

It was perfectly natural that the American people, after the long and bloody struggle which won their independence, should cherish a feeling of bitter animosity towards the British nation, while they evinced a corresponding proportion of gratitude with respect to their allies, the French. They totally lost sight of the fact that the British Parliament was not by any means the British people, the great majority of whom sympathized with the struggle of their relatives in America for constitutional liberty, and bitterly deplored the miseries it produced. This feeling intermingled itself with the popular poetry of the country; and many a mournful ballad set to the pathetic strains of Celtic melody commemorated the American Revolutionary War among the highlands of Scotia and the verdant valleys of Erin. But the leaders of the Revolution were not in many cases actuated by the hostile feeling which had taken such a firm hold of the undiscerning masses. Their aim was to overturn a pernicious system, to achieve their own independence, not to crush a people whose interests, whose laws, religion, and language were identical with their own. They felt that America was merely an elder daughter of the old British family; and that although she had commenced housekeeping for herself, and had considerable difficulty in escaping from parental tutelage, a vast amount of mutual benefit must still result from friendly intercourse. Hence the student of American history will readily understand while the whole efforts of the great Washington and his friends, up to the period of his retirement from public life, in 1796, were directed towards repressing the anti-British spirit which pervaded the Democracy of their country, and to laying the foundation of a lasting peace with Great Britain, yet so strong were the sympathies of the American people with France and revolution, that in 1793 it appeared as if the current of popular opinion would sweep even Washington from its path, and that a war with Britain must speedily take place. Washington was accused in that period of intemperate national folly, of being "like the traitor Arnold," a spy sold to the English. But, still unmoved, he firmly pursued the course he was satisfied would most conduce to the benefit of his country. The horrors of the French Revolution soon cooled the ardor of the American Democratic admiration; law-abiding citizens could have no sympathy with red republicans. Washington's pacific policy triumphed, and he had at length the gratification to see a commercial treaty established with Great Britain. But, although the partiality of the Democrats for France had been successfully thwarted by the firm conservative conduct of the President, and lessened by the horrors of the guillotine, it had not by any means been wholly removed. As the war between Great Britain and France progressed, during the Presidency of Mr. Adams it gradually acquired new strength, despite the haughty tone of the French Directory. Nor was the feeling very sensibly diminished by the hostilities which broke out between the United States and France in 1798, and which terminated in a treaty of peace with Bonaparte in 1800. The election of Jefferson to the Presidency, in 1801, completely established the ascendency of the Democratic party in the Union, and no longer checked by the counteracting influence of government, the jealousy and dislike of everything British began to show itself more unmistakably than ever. The republican sympathy of America was about to exhibit the anomalous spectacle of allying itself to the despotic sway of Napoleon, and thus spurned the constitutional liberty of Britain.

While the fleets of Great Britain swept the seas, and completely annihilated the naval power of France and Spain, the astonishing successes of Bonaparte gave him an equal preponderance on land. Victory after victory completely crushed the power of Austria. The Prussians were irretrievably ruined at the battle of Jena, and the continent of Europe was completely at his mercy. England alone now stood in his way, and Bonaparte determined to execute the long-cherished projects he had formed against her commerce, and thus strike at her power in the most vital part. By the celebrated Berlin and Milan Decrees, all the continental ports were closed against English manufactures, the whole British Islands declared in a state of blockade, and the seizure authorized of all vessels bound from British harbors, as well, also, as that of British goods, wherever such could be found. England retaliated by the less famous "Orders in Council," which declared all the ports of France and her allies, from which the British flag was excluded, in a state of rigorous blockade, and that all trade in articles, the produce and manufacture of the said countries or colonies, should be deemed unlawful, and all such articles declared good prize. These "Orders in Council" adopted Bonaparte's own measures against himself, and with him the responsibility solely rested. The state of things arising out of these measures pressed heavily upon neutrals, especially upon the Americans, whose adventurous spirit had, during this long war, enabled them to engross a great part of the carrying trade of the globe. It might naturally be supposed, that the anger of their Government would be directed against Bonaparte as the first aggressor. But this cause did not suit Mr. Jefferson, who now saw a favorable opportunity of stirring up the national hostility against England, and thus gratifying the Democratic party, of which he was the exponent. He refused to ratify a treaty of amity, commerce, and navigation, concluded by the American Minister, at London, with the British Government; and, on the 27th October, communicated an angry message to Congress, inveighing bitterly against the British "Orders in Council," but not breathing a single syllable of complaint against the Berlin decree, to which they were merely a reply. The Democratic majority responded to this message, by decreeing an embargo or prohibition to American vessels to leave their ports, which caused much distress and many murmurs, especially in the New England States, where shipping interests were as yet the most important in the Union.

The state of things which now existed between England and the United States gave little hopes of an amicable arrangement of differences. The distress, however, caused by the embargo, strengthened the hands of the Federalists, or peace party, who in New England especially, acquired a decided preponderance. Massachusetts boldly protested against the edict establishing it, demanded its repeal, and it now appeared as if there was a prospect of the satisfactory adjustment of the points at issue. This prospect was still further advanced by the election of Mr. Madison to the Presidency, by the repeal of the Embargo Law in March, 1809, and the substitution of an act, prohibiting all intercourse with France and England, but which provided, at the same time, that if either of the belligerents should repeal their hostile edicts, this act should cease to be in force, with respect to that nation.

This was deemed a favorable time by the English nation for negotiation; it despatched Mr. Erskine to the United States for that purpose. Unfortunately, he exceeded his instructions. Considering the suspension of the Non-intercourse Act a fair equivalent for that of the Orders in Council, he stipulated that the latter should cease to be in force at a certain period. The English Ministry refused to ratify this arrangement; so a storm of indignation was raised in the United States, the hands of the war party strengthened, and the Non-intercourse Act renewed.

It can be easily imagined, during this period, what an immense injury the commerce of both countries sustained. The Orders in Council were not withdrawn, although Bonaparte offered to suspend the Berlin and Milan Decrees if they were, and the matter now appeared to be reduced to a point of etiquette as to what nation should first give in. During the following year matters became more gloomy and portentous of war between England and the United States. The prospect became still darker in the early part of 1811. Mr. Pinckney, the American Envoy at the British Court, took formal leave of the Prince Regent on the 1st of March, and a rupture now appeared inevitable. So entirely were the American people of this opinion, that the intercourse with France was openly renewed. French vessels, crowded into their harbors, were, in numerous cases, fitted out as privateers, and did considerable mischief to British commerce. The crisis was hastened by an accidentally hostile collision, on the 16th of May, between an English sloop of war, the "Little Belt," of 18 guns, and the American frigate, "President," of 44, in which the former had thirty-two men killed and wounded. In the following January, Congress, by a vote of one hundred and nine to twenty-two, decided to increase the regular troops to twenty-five thousand men, and raise an immediate loan of $10,000,000.

The Americans, by hastening hostilities, hoped to secure the capture of the homeward-bound West India fleet before their designs would be discovered. With this view, Congress laid a general embargo on all vessels in the harbors of the United States. They thus hoped to conceal the intelligence of their warlike preparations from spreading, while, at the same time, their idle commercial marine would enable them to man their fleet more easily. In order to work the indignatiou of members of Congress more effectually up to the necessary point, the President laid certain documents before them, which he had purchased from a Captain Henry for $50,000, out of the Secret-service fund. This person had resided in Canada, during the greater part of Sir James H. Craig's administration, and was sent by the latter to Boston in 1809, without the knowledge of the Home Government, to gain information of the condition of political parties in the United States. The intelligence he supplied was of very little value, and could have been acquired just as well from the journals of the day. He was recalled after a three months' absence, during which he wrote fourteen letters to General Craig's secretary. Not thinking himself sufficiently remunerated for his services, he went to England in 1811, and applied to the Foreign Office for additional reward, stating that he would be satisfied with the position of Judge Advocate of Lower Canada, or a perpetual consulate in the United States. He was referred back to the Canadian Government; but having already got all he could expect in that quarter, he proceeded to the United States, and offered to sell his papers to Madison. The latter, expecting important disclosures would be made, which would strengthen his party, and blacken the British Ministry, closed with the proposal, and paid him the enormous sum already stated. Henry, however, completely outwitted him. Still, although the President obtained no information of importance, he turned what he did get to the best advantage he could; but the excitement the affair produced speedily subsided, and the peace party suffered no injury.

Congress passed an act declaring war against Great Britain on the 19th June, 1812, and directing that hostilities be at once commenced. About the same time Orders in Council were repealed—an occurrence which was known in the United States in a few weeks. Although the ostensible cause of the war was thus removed, Congress did not recede from the hostile position which it had assumed. Wide as were their limits, the Democracy of America coveted additional territory, and would fain have gratified their hatred of Great Britain by driving her from the valley of the St. Lawrence, and thus depriving her of the source whence she now derives her chief supply of timber, as well as a most important addition to her breadstuffs. But a most influential party in the United States vigorously opposed this unholy lust for conquest. Delegates from several counties of New York protested at Albany against the war, on the ground that the same injury had been sustained from France; that hostilities with the latter would equally have satisfied national dignity, without anything like an equal risk of injury; that England had revoked her Orders in Council; and that it was repugnant to a free people to ally themselves with the Emperor Napoleon, "every action of whose life demonstrated a thirst for universal empire and the extinction of human freedom."

Randolph, of Virginia, opposed in Congress the impolicy of the war in eloquent and forcible language. "It seems," he said, "this is to be a holiday campaign; Canada is to conquer herself; she is to be subdued by the principles of fraternity. The people of that country are first to be seduced from their allegiance, and converted into traitors as a preparation to the making them good American citizens." He detested this subornation of treason. "If we must have them let them fall by the valor of our arms, by fair legitimate conquest, not as the victims of treacherous seduction. By this war," said he, "you abandon all claims for the unparalleled outrages, insults, and injuries of the French Government. By our own unwise measures we have so increased the trade and wealth of Montreal and Quebec, that at last we begin to cast a wistful eye on Canada."

Mr. Sheffey, another sensible member of Congress, said, in emphatic language: "You will act absurdly if you expect the people of Canada to join you. Upper Canada is chiefly inhabited by emigrants from the United States. They will not come back to you; they will not, without reason, desert the government to which they have gone for protection. No, sir; you must conquer it by force, not by sowing the seeds of sedition and treason among the people."

These were the sentiments of the more honorable, the more moderate, and the more sensible part of the American people. The Democratic faction, in its thirst for conquest, would ally itself with the despotic Napoleon against Britain, then the last stronghold of liberty in England, in Europe, and avail itself of the most disreputable methods to acquire Canada. Such, also, were the sentiments of most of the gallant men who had struggled for freedom with Washington, of even the very States which had been the cradle of Amercan liberty, and whose revolutionary sacrifices had been the greatest. The men of New England had striven too ardently for what they considered freedom to ally themselves to despotism, or to visit the evils of invasion upon the newly-settled and unoffending people of Canada. At Boston, on the day war was declared, all the ships in the harbor displayed flags at half-mast high in token of mourning; and a meeting of the inhabitants passed resolutions stigmatizing the course of the majority in Congress as unnecessary, ruinous in its consequence, and leading to a connection with imperial France, destructive to American liberty and independence. While such were the calm sentiments of the free and native-born men of New England (showing that they were wiser than their fathers of 1776), the foreign population of Baltimore—the refugees of the Irish rebellion, dreaming German socialists, and French pupils of the Reign of Terror—violated the freedom of speech and the rights of person and property. The editor of the *Federal Republican* had rendered himself obnoxious to the war party, and a mob assembled to attack his house. His friends collected to assist in its defence, and several times repulsed the assailants. At length a body of military appeared, to whom the editor and his friends surrendered, upon assurance of safety, and were conducted to prison as a matter of protection. Next day, the mob attacked the jail and burst in the doors. Some of the prisoners escaped, but many were severely wounded; and General Lingan, a man of seventy, once the friend of Washington, was cruelly murdered in cold blood, while General Lee, a distinguished officer of the Revolution, and also an old gray-headed veteran, had his skull fractured.

The Democracy of the United States in rushing into war, no doubt calculated upon an easy conquest of Canada. The regular troops in both provinces barely amounted to 4,000 men, to which, if we add 1,300 fencibles and 500 artillery, the force for the protection of a vast frontier of some 1,000 miles in extent was only 5,800 men. The population of Upper Canada was less than 80,000, while that of Lower Canada did not exceed 220,000. On the other hand, the population of the United States had prodigiously increased since the Revolution, and was now 8,000,000, while their warlike resources were enormous, and gave them immense advantage in carrying on a war against a comparatively poor and thinly-populated country like Canada. In point of numbers the odds were thus as twenty to one against the latter. The United States had also the advantage in the commencement of the war, of being the assailing party, and could thus penetrate at leisure any part of our long frontier they pleased, while we had to protect the whole. But aside from all these favorable circumstances, the Democratic party relied upon the people of Canada themselves to aid in wresting this country from Great Britain. The trifling political troubles in Upper and also in Lower Canada led them to suppose that the inhabitants were weary of British rule, and would readily ally themselves on the first opportunity to the United States. They were fully as much mistaken on this point as they were in supposing they could conquer these provinces by force of arms. If the people were dissatisfied with the too great power of the executive, a system of favoritism, and the arbitrary conduct of judges and other public officials, they were in no disposition to cure ills of this kind by the greater evil of unbridled republicanism. The majority of the people remained sincerely attached to constitutional monarchy, and a very general feeling of monarchy pervaded both provinces. This feeling was unquestionably the rule; a desire for alliance with the United States was the exception. But comparatively few Canadians joined the American standard during the war, and throughout it none were more gallant in rolling back the tide of unprincipled invasion than the emigrants from

New England and New York, who, aside from the United Empire Loyalists, had settled in the country.

Canada at this period, apart from the monarchial predilections of the inhabitants themselves, possessed another element of strength in the Northwestern Indian tribes, who had transferred at length the feeling of regard they had once entertained for the French to the British, and cordially disliked the Americans, whom they termed Long Knives. To the important aid they rendered in the outset of the contest, before the militia were properly organized or reinforcements had arrived from England, may, under God, in a great measure be attributed the preservation of Western Canada. The famous confederacy of the Iroquois had been broken up after the Revolutionary War, the Mohawks, and part of the Onondagas and Tuscaroras, attaching themselves to the fortunes of the British, while the rest of the confederates clung to their ancient hunting-grounds, although closely hemmed in by the advancing tide of civilization. Under their famous chief, Red Jacket, the latter gave most important aid to the Americans during the war, in which the Senecas engaged in the fall of 1813, after having issued a formal declaration of hostilities against Upper and Lower Canada. Nor had the Iroquois suffered much diminution in point of numbers. They were very nearly as numerous in 1812 as they were when Count de Frontenac invaded their country, one hundred and sixteen years before. Thus we see that the United States had as little compunction in availing themselves of Indian aid as Canada; but it must be remembered that the latter only used it in self-defence, while the others employed it in a way of conquest and aggression. The hostile feeling against the Americans so sedulously fostered by the Shawnee chief, Tecumseh, and his brother, Elkswatawa, or the Prophet, prevented any part of the Northwest Indians from joining their standard, and the Iroquois of New York State were, therefore, their only important allies.

Sir George Prevost, the Governor, pursued a wise and conciliatory policy, and many of the parties who had been deprived of their commissions in the militia by his predecessor, were now reinstated. The benefit of this course was soon apparent. On the 28th of May, a general order directed the embodiment of four regiments of militia, which were filled up by the habitants with the greatest alacrity. A regiment of Canadian voltigeurs was also raised, the command of which was given to Major de Salaberry, a Canadian gentleman of French extraction.

It was known at Quebec, on the 24th June, that Congress had declared war, so all American citizens were warned to quit the province by the 3d July. On the 30th June, a proclamation was issued imposing an embargo on all vessels in the harbor and convening the Legislature for the 16th July. Parliament acted with the greatest liberality. A bill to legalize the issue of army bills to the amount of £250,000 was passed in order to replenish the public exchequer; and an annual grant of £15,000 made for five years to pay whatever interest might accrue. On the 6th July the whole militia of the province had been directed to hold themselves in readiness to be embodied, while the flank companies of Montreal militia were formed into a battalion and armed.

General Brock, in Upper Canada, had been busily employed for some time in making preparations for the contest which he saw clearly was approaching. He had some little trouble with the Legislature, which he called together on the 3d February, and which refused to pass two of his proposed measures, namely, the suspension of the Habeas Corpus and a Militia Supplementary Act, as they did not think war would take place. No sooner, however, did they perceive their error, than a very effective militia bill was passed and £5,000 granted to pay training expenses. Still Brock had considerable difficulties to encounter. There were but few troops in the province and not sufficient muskets to arm half the militia; while at the same time, the Governor General informed him no aid need be looked for from England for some months, as the idea prevailing there was, that the Orders in Council being repealed, war would not be declared by the United States.

On the surrender of Mackinaw to the Americans, a small military force for the protection of the fur trade had been established forty miles to the northeast, on the Island of St. Joseph in Lake Huron. No sooner had General Brock learned on the 26th June that war had been declared by the United States, than he sent orders to Captain Roberts, commandant of this post, to possess himself of Mackinaw if possible; but if first attacked he was to defend himself to the last extremity, and then retreat upon St. Mary's, a station belonging to the Northwestern Company. By the 15th July, Roberts had prepared his little armament, consisting of forty-two regulars, three artillerymen, one hundred and sixty Canadian voyageurs, half of whom only were armed with muskets or fowling-pieces, and two hundred and fifty Indians. On the following morning he embarked, and landed on the 17th near Mackinaw, garrisoned by sixty regular soldiers, under the command of Lieutenant Hancks. Roberts immediately summoned him to surrender, which was complied with after a few minutes' delay; and thus at the very outset of war a most important post, commanding the entrance into Lake Michigan, was acquired without loss of blood. But apart from the value of the acquisition, the occurrence had an excellent effect in retaining the Northwest Indians in the British interest.

The call to arms was promptly and loyally responded to by the inhabitants of the Midland District, including the militia of Northumberland. The old veterans of former days, who had for so many years been engaged in the peaceful occupation of farming, were aroused to a high degree of indignation that their old enemies, who had in former days driven them away from their old homes in America, should now threaten to do the same thing in regard to their hard-earned new ones.

No wonder that these old sturdy loyalists and their sons quickly obeyed the call to come to the defence of their homes. To a certain extent the bay region was free from immediate danger. Excepting at Kingston the inhabitants were not particularly alarmed by the trumpet blast. There was not here enacted such stirring events as transpired in other parts of the country. Nevertheless there was diligent preparation made for any contingency that might come with the tide of war. The several regiments of militia called out were taken to Kingston and prepared for service, whether it might be offensive or defensive. Kingston being a naval station, and having a dockyard as well as a military depot, and at the same time situated within a short distance of the enemy's territory, it was necessary that it should be well garrisoned, and the surrounding country constantly watched. And here, too, the untrained and raw militiamen were trained for service, while they were ready at all times to defend the place.

The news of the declaration of war reached Kingston by a private letter to Mr. Forsythe from the States, and an hour and a half afterwards, says one who was there, a letter having been conveyed to Colonel Benson, the drum beat to arms, and couriers were on their way, with all haste, to warn out the militia along the bay and elsewhere.

The belief was entertained that Kingston would be attacked at once, and the flank companies were ordered there immediately. Upon the 27th June, 1812, John Ferguson, Colonel commanding 1st Regiment, wrote from Kingston to Lieutenaut-Colonel William Bell, of Thurlow, "to cause the volunteers of the battalion who already offered their services, to hold themselves in readiness for actual service, and to apply to the Quartermaster for such arms as are in his possession, to be used by the volunteers until others were got from Kingston. Captain John McIntosh to take command, the other Captain will be J. W. Myers. Notice to be given at once, be it night or day, to meet on the plains and be drilled by their Sergeant-Major." Colonel Bell received the letter at sunset on the 29th by the hands of John Weaver. A postscript to the letter says: "War is declared by the United States against Great Britain."

The militia of Hastings were hurried to Kingston, but after a few weeks, when it was seen that Kingston would not be immediately attacked, they were ordered home.

Two events in connection with Kingston may be referred to here; one was a hostile demonstration against Sackett's Harbor, which had for its chief object the destruction of a man-of-war there building; the other was an attempt on the part of the Americans to destroy the British frigate, Royal George, lying at Kingston.

Sir George Prevost and Sir James L. Yeo arrived at Kingston in May, 1813, where were Captains Barclay, Pring, and Fumes, preparing for service the few vessels stationed there; among them one lately launched, the Sir George Prevost, of thirty guns, greeted them with a salute from the vessels. The American fleet was at the head of the lake, bombarding Fort George. Under these circumstances it was resolved to make an attack upon Sackett's Harbor. "About one thousand men were embarked on board of the Wolfe, of twenty-four guns, the Royal George, of twenty-four guns, the Earl of Moira, of eighteen guns, and four armed schooners, each carrying from ten to twelve guns, with a number of bateaux, so that no time might be lost in the debarkation. Two gunboats were placed in readiness as a landing escort. The boats were under the direction of Captain Mulcaster, of the Royal Navy, and landing under the immediate superintendence of Sir George Prevost and Sir James Yeo. The following account is from A. O. Petrie, Esq., of Belleville, who was present as a volunteer, being then clerk to Captain Gray, Assistant Quartermaster. So quickly was the expedition arranged that Petrie had no knowledge of it until about to start. By permission of Captain Gray, Mr. Petrie formed one of the party, who, although forgetting to procure a red coat, did not forget his gun, was in a bateau with Captain Gray the greater part of the night, which was crowded with men. Captain Gray told Petrie that the object of the expedition was to burn the ship there building, and told him he might have a hand in it. Petrie said he would be there as soon as any one. They landed about four o'clock in the morning, and Mr. Petrie carried Captain Gray on his back to the shore through the water. But before they had landed the Americans fired upon them; they were soon relieved, however, by the gunboat. They then advanced, and were not far from the ship when the bugle sounded the retreat. When he regained the boat he found that his friend Captain Gray had been killed.

Evidence is not wanting to show that the retreat was utterly unnecessary, that the enemy, at the time, was fleeing; it was one of those fearful mistakes by which the British and Canadian troops lost a victory which had actually been won. This expedition exhibited the bravery of the militiamen in the fullest degree, and had the mind of Prevost remained unclouded, due reward would have been ultimately secured. But the precipitate retreat of the Americans was misunderstood by Prevost; he looked upon it as a trap set to ensnare him. "It was true," says a writer, "that Fort Tomkins was about to fall into British hands. Already the officers in charge of Navy Point, agreeably to orders, and supposing the fort to be lost, had set on fire the naval magazine, containing all the stores captured at New York. The hospital and barracks were illuminating the lake by their magnificent conflagration, and the frigate on the stock had been set on fire, only to be extinguished when his mind became unsettled as to the ulterior design of the enemy. In the very moment of fully accomplishing the very purpose of the expedition he ordered a retreat, and the troops reached Kingston in safety."

On the 4th May, in the following year, an expedition left Kingston, which arrived at Oswego on the following day, and took the fort; but the stores had been taken away.

Herkimer's Point is distant from Kingston about five miles, and it was considered not improbable that the Americans might land upon this point, and endeavor to enter Kingston. Here was a telegraph signal, and two cannon had been planted there; afterwards one, a very good one, was removed, lest it should fall into the hands of the enemy. From this point a fair view of the Upper Gap was to be had. At last, one morning, the Yankee fleet, composed of some fourteen sail, large and small, appeared off the Upper Gap. A shot, it is said, was fired from the old windmill by some militiamen there, which was replied to. A schooner, the Simcoe, was chased, but escaped by running over a bar between some islands at Herkimer's Point. She received several shots, and subsequently sank when she had reached Kingston. The inhabitants along the coast were ordered into the interior, with all their stock. The fleet passed along not far from the shore, and the field artillery moved along at an equal pace, and a firing was kept up between them. The learned historian, to whom we have already referred, tells us that his father was present on the occasion. He was sergeant in Captain Dorland's company from Adolphustown, and was this morning on duty with his company at Herkimer's Point. He was standing a short distance from the shore. The brass artillery sent a ball through one of the enemy's vessels; he saw her haul off from the rest. The fleet fired back, and he saw the first ball from them as it passed near him. The Governor's horse being held by a negro near by, while the Governor stood a little off, squatted to the earth, and the ball passed over his back; the ball then struck the top rail of the fence near by him, and went bounding and plowing up the ground. All this he remembers distinctly. The artillery and troops marched along opposite the fleet on their way to Kingston, and were there paraded in a concealed spot behind the jail. It was a general expectation that the enemy would attempt to land, and he fully anticipated going into action; he could see the balls flying over the buildings.

That the enemy would have the assurance to try at least to possess themselves of Kingston, with its garrison and naval depot and dockyard, was the natural expectation. Every legitimate step was taken to frustrate any designs that might be entertained by the Americans against the place.

In the *Gazette* of October 9th, 1813, appears the following:

"By all accounts we understand that the Americans are on the eve of attacking this place. It is our province to observe that their intentions have become completely anticipated, and every necessary preparation has been made to give them a warm reception. We are happy to announce the arrival of Lieutenant-Colonel Drummond, with the first detachment of the 104th Regiment, from Burlington Heights. This regiment, the 49th, and the Corps of the Voltigeurs, may be expected here in the course of to-day or to-morrow. These three gallant regiments, together with our brave militia, who are pouring in from all quarters, and have already assembled in considerable numbers, will be a sufficient reinforcement, and with our present respectable garrison will be able to repel any force which the enemy may bring against us. We are glad to observe that every piece of artillery is most advantageously placed, and we must really congratulate our fellow-citizens on the formidable appearance of every defensible portion in the vicinity of this town. It has been the general rumor for a few days past that six or seven of our small vessels have been taken on their way from the head of the lake to this place, and sent into Sackett's, which rumor we fear is too true."

The woods around Kingston and upon Point Henry were all cut down to prevent a surprise. The enemy, however, did not attack Kingston, but landed lower down the St. Lawrence. With what result, the following notice will show:

"*Kingston Gazette*, Saturday, November 13th, 1813.

"Postscript—Highly important.

"The following important intelligence was received in town this morning:

"CHRYSLER'S, 11th November.

"The enemy attacked us this morning—suppose from 3,000 to 4,000 men in number—and has been completely repulsed and defeated, with a very considerable loss, a number of prisoners, and one General taken by us. The loss of the enemy cannot be less than 400 or 500; ours has been severe. The Americans were commanded by Generals Lears and Boyd.

(Signed) "WILLIAM MORRISON,
"Lieutenant-Colonel 89th Regiment."

The loss of the enemy at Williamsburgh, it is said, exceeded 1,000 in killed, wounded, prisoners, and deserters. Their flight was precipitate during the remainder of the day and night after the action. On the morning of the 12th they regained their own shore in the greatest confusion, and in momentary expectation of being attacked. Several officers of distinction were killed and wounded. Major-General Covender was dangerously wounded, and is since dead. Lieutenant-Colonel Preston, noted for his ridiculous and insulting proclamation at Fort Erie, inviting the inhabitants of Upper Canada to place themselves under his protection, was dangerously wounded. One six-pounder field-piece was taken on the charge, and about 120 prisoners; 350 or 400 stand of arms were collected on and near the field of action.

The militia of Cornwall and the neighboring townships have come forward in the most spirited and loyal manner, and are daily joining the troops, showing a spirit worthy of their ancestors, and a noble example to their countrymen. We sincerely hope it will be followed; and if the inhabitants of Upper Canada are true to themselves, they can have no reason to fear all the efforts of the enemy.

The Midland district, which included Frontenac, Lennox, and Addington, did not merely contribute its quota of men for the incorporated militia, but the fertile soil along the borders of the bay gave abundantly to the commissariat department. During the first year of the war, there was a time when the troops at Kingston had no more than a week's provision. Under these circumstances, the commandant inquired of Colonel Cartwright if he knew of any one who could be depended upon to raise the required supplies, which were known to exist in the district. Colonel Cartwright informed him that the needed person could at once be secured in the person of Captain Robert Wilkins. Captain Wilkins, who had raised a company in the early part of the war, was accordingly sent for, and instructed to prepare to undertake, as chief commissary, the duty. He asked for written instructions and authority, that he might not be hindered in his work; that militia colonels and sub-officers should yield to his demand for men to act as bateaux men, or to do any other required duty, to impress conveyances, etc. He was asked if he would be ready to set out in a day or two. The reply was, "I will start in half an hour." "The devil you will," said the commandant; "so much the better." And Captain Wilkins quickly wrote his resignation as captain to the company, settled his hotel bill, and was on his way up the bay toward Picton. Arrived there he called upon Mr. Cummings, and desired him to act as agent, which request was acceded to. He then pushed on to the head of the bay, at the Carrying Place, and established an agency there, afterwards his headquarters. Proceeding to Myers Creek, he procured as agent the services of Simon McNabb.

His Majesty's ships, Royal George, Earl of Moira, and Prince Regent, arrived at Kingston on the morning of August 29th, 1812, with 400 prisoners and General Hull.

The most of the prisoners taken at the Niagara frontier were carried in bateaux and by the bay; Colonel Scott was included in the number.

The American prisoners, Generals Chandler and Waider, captured at Stony Creek, arrived at a later date. And again: "Arrived at this place yesterday, March 1st, 1813, on their way to Quebec, whither they will proceed to-day, Brigadier-General James Winchester, Colonel William Lewis, and Major George Madison, attached to the American army, captured by General Proctor on the river Rapine."

We copy the following:

"Quebec, November 2d. On Friday and Saturday were escorted by a detachment of Major Bell's Cavalry from their quarters at Bauport to the new gaol twenty-three American officers, and on the latter day were also taken from the prison-ships, and escorted by a detachment of the 103d Regiment to the same prison, a like number of non-commissioned officers, making in all forty-six, conformable to the general orders of the 27th October.

"The conflict presented other sights than prisoners of war. Owing to the exposed state of the Province in the West, after the taking of York, a large number of the wounded were removed from the Niagara region to Kingston, sometimes by ships, sometimes by bateaux. Many of those wounded at Lundy's Lane were taken by schooners to York, and thence by bateaux down the lake shore across the Carrying Place, and along the bay. Among them was Sheriff Ruttan, who was left at his father's house to the kind care of his family.

"Space would fail us to enter into lengthy details of this unfortunate, and to the Americans, ignoble conflict; but we must not omit referring to the noble conduct of the Government, in at once adopting measures to secure a just reward to all those who bravely took part in the defence of their country. After a treaty of peace had been signed by the representatives of Great Britain and America in Europe, on the 24th December, 1814, we find the following general order appeared in the Kingston *Gazette*, dated the 17th July, 1815:

"MILITARY SECRETARY'S OFFICE, KINGSTON.

"Each soldier to receive 100 acres of land; officers entitled, in the first instance, to 200; to receive provisions for themselves and families for one year, that is, those who had lost, or who might require it on new land; implements of husbandry and tools to be supplied in sufficient quantities, and other comforts, according to necessity, to cultivate the land. The land thus taken cannot be sold until after three years' cultivation. Superintendent Alexander McDowell and Angus McDowell, of Glengarry Fencibles, to take charge of the settlers."

The same date was issued the following:

"Acting Military Secretary, William Gibson, issued a notice at Kingston, 29th July, 1815, proclaiming that boards to examine claims for losses met with during the American war, should meet during August and September, at Amherstburgh, Fort George, York, Kingston, and Fort Wellington.

"All discharged soldiers applying for lands are to give in their names to Edward Jones, late of the 9th Regiment, now residing in the old Barrack Square.

(Signed) "F. P. ROBINSON,
"July 31st. "Secretary."

Again is found:

"LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR'S OFFICE, YORK, Dec. 10th, 1816.

"His Excellency, the Lieutenant-Governor, has been pleased to appoint Surgeon Anthony, Marshal of Kingston, to examine and grant certificates of disability to militiamen disabled from wounds received on service in defence of the Province during the late war.

(Signed) "EDWARD MCMAHON,
"Assistant Secretary."

Among the Militia General Orders issued from the Adjutant-General's Office, appeared the following:

"His Excellency, Sir Frederick P. Robinson, Major-General Commanding and Provincial Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Upper

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 15*s.* 2*d.* 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 11*s.* 6*d.* 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 Deschambrault's militia, 500; total, 6,617. In Lower Canada, for a few months, there were outside, other batallions 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 batallion of the First Foot, 8th King's Own, 10th Royal Veterans; one batallion, 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 Lascelle; 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 Adeltown; 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 Chateauguay; 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 hothouse 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 vastly 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 Fermoy, 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
Boshwell,	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,	48,515
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. Haleshfaff, 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

the St. Lawrence. On this occasion it is recorded he sent messages from Cataraqui "to a few missionaries residing among the Indians." When Frontenac arrived afterwards with a view of establishing a fort, we find it stated that as he approached Cataraqui, he was met by a canoe with the Abbe d'Urse and the Captains of the Five Nations. The following year, 1674, La Salle, in his petition for the grant of Fort Frontenac and adjacent lands, proposed "to build a church when there will be 100 persons, meanwhile to entertain one or two of the Recollect friars to perform divine service and administer the sacraments."

By this it will be seen that there existed at the Bay of Quinte a mission of this church, 150 years prior to the capture of Canada by the English, and nearly 170 years before the settlement of Upper Canada. The exact spot where the "chapel" was located, cannot be fixed; but there is no doubt it was somewhere on the shores of the bay.

The Rev. Alexander McDonnell was first Roman Catholic Bishop of Upper Canada. He was born in the year 1760, in Glengary, in Scotland, educated for the priesthood at Valladolid College, in the Kingdom of Spain; for at this time no person professing the Roman Catholic faith could be allowed to be educated in any part of the British empire. He was ordained priest before the year 1790, then came back to Scotland, his native country, and officiated as a priest in Badenoch, a small district in the north of Scotland, also in the city of Glasgow; afterwards joined, in 1798, the Glengarry Fencibles, there for duty in Ireland, under the command of Lord McDonnell, of Glengarry, who was colonel of said Fencible regiment. He came to Canada in the year 1804, was consecrated first Bishop of Upper Canada in the year 1822, titled as the "Bishop of Kingston." This good bishop died in Dumfrieshire, Scotland, in 1840. His body was laid in St. Mary's Church, Edinburgh, until removed to Canada in 1862. His remains were taken from the cars at the station at Lancaster, and carried to St. Raphael's Cathedral, in which church he had spent some of his most useful days, administering the consolations of his religion to his numerous co-religionists throughout the province of Upper Canada. His remains were escorted by thousands of people of all denominations from St. Raphael's Church to St. Andrew's Church, and thence to Cornwall depot, in order to convey his remains to Kingston, the head of his See, where his remains now lie in the vaults of the Cathedral of that ancient city, in which he as bishop officiated for years, a favorite of both Catholics and Protestants.

Our sketch is only intended to refer to the first churches and ministers of religion in these counties, not to the immense increase both in numbers and wealth which has characterized them during the last century; hence our notice of each Church must be necessarily brief.

The English Church.—One of the refugee pioneers, who is said to be the first clergyman of the Church of England who settled in Canada, was the Rev. John Stuart. We gather the following interesting particulars from "Memoirs of the Rev. John Stuart, D.D., father of the Upper Canada Church. He opened the first academy at Cataraqui, Kingston, 1786; the last Missionary to the Mohawks."

The conversion and civilization of the American Indians engaged the attention of Europeans at an early date. The Jesuits first gave attention to the Mohawks 1642. A few years later Father Ioques laid down his life on the Mohawk River. The first colonizers, the Dutch, did not give the subject much attention. "The government of New York did not make any effort to Christianize the Five Nations, further than to pay for some time a small salary to the clergyman at Albany, to attend to the wants of such Indians as might apply to him." The Rev. Mr. Freeman translated into the Mohawk language the Church of England Prayer Book with some passages of the Old and New Testament. "In 1712 Mr. Andrews was sent as a missionary to the Mohawks, by the Society for Propagating the Gospel, and a church was built at the mouth of Schoharie Creek, but that missionary soon abandoned the place. As he was the first, so he was the last that resided among them for a great many years. After that the only ministration was at Albany. In 1748 the Rev. Mr. Spencer, Mr. Woodbridge and Howley were sent successively by the people of New England to this field of labor.

The French war soon interrupted this, and not until 1761 was anything more done, when the Rev. Dr. Wheslock directed his attention to that quarter, with missionaries and schoolmasters. The testimony mainly of all those mentioned who labored among the Indians, is to the effect that, although they were quick to learn and would for a time live a Christian life, they mostly all lapsed into their former savage state. The necessity of having missionaries of the Church of England resident among the Mohawks, was again brought before the Society for Promoting the Gospel, a few years before the Revolution, both by Sir William Johnson and the Rev. William Inglis, of New York, the last of whom laid the subject before the Government of England in the form of a memorial. In 1770 the society consented to ordain a missionary for the exclusive benefit of the Mohawks. John Stuart, who was selected for this purpose, was born at Harrisburg, in Pennsylvania, in 1730. The family mansion in which he was born was still standing in 1836. His father, an Irishman, came to America in 1730. John Stuart had two brothers who sided with the Americans. When he "graduated at the College of Philadelphia, he made up his mind to join the communion of the Church of England." His father being a Presbyterian, this was extremely distasteful to him. But his father finally consenting, he proceeded to England for ordination, and received holy orders in 1770, and was appointed missionary to the Mohawks at Fort Hunter. Mr. Stuart returned to America, and preached his first sermon to the Mohawks on Christmas day, 1770. In 1774 he was able to read the liturgy, baptize and marry in the Indian tongue, and converse tolerably well with them. He afterwards, assisted by Brant, translated parts of the Bible. When the rebellion commenced, Mr. Stuart continued his services without much inconvenience, never omitting to offer up prayers for the King, to whom it appears he always remained loyal. Finally, however, he was suspected of aiding the British, and everything was done by the rebels to make his home miserable. "His house was attacked, his property plundered, and every indignity offered his person. His church was also plundered and turned into a tavern, and in ridicule and contempt a barrel of rum was placed in the reading desk. The church was afterwards used as a stable, July, 1778." Mr. Stuart made up his mind that he would emigrate to Canada, and communicated his resolution as follows: "I am fully persuaded that I cannot possibly live here secure, either in regard to ourselves or property during the ensuing season; this place is likely to be a frontier, and will probably be burnt if the enemy can effect it. For these and other weighty reasons, materially weighed, I have resolved, with the approbation and consent of Mr. Stuart, to emigrate to Canada."

In September, 1781, Mr. Stuart set out with his family, consisting of his wife and three small children, on his long and tedious journey, and arrived at St. John's on the 9th of October in the same year. "Soon after Mr. Stuart determined to settle at Cataraqui where was a garrison, and to which a good many loyalists had already proceeded." This devoted minister of the Cross had evidently a large amount of hardship to endure, and oftentimes he had to pass through deep waters of trial. Nevertheless, he writes: "I shall not regret the disappointment and chagrin I have hitherto met with, if it please God to make me the instrument of spreading the knowledge of the Gospel amongst the heathen, and reclaiming only one lost sheep of the house of Israel." In the summer of 1788, Mr. Stuart went round his parish, only 200 miles in length. He describes his voyage as follows: "I embarked in a bateau with six Indians, commanded by Captain Brant, and coasted along the north shore of Lake Ontario, about 200 miles from the head of the lake. We went twenty-five miles by land to New Oswego, the new Mohawk village on the Grand River. These people were my former charge, and the society still styles me their Mohawk Village missionary. I found them conveniently situated on a beautiful river, where the soil is equal in fertility to any I ever saw. Their village contains 700 souls and consists of a great number of good houses, with an elegant church in the centre. It has a handsome steeple and bell, and is well finished within." We would very much like to give further details of this excellent clergyman's history, but it is impossible to do so here, except to say, that Mr. Stuart was held in great esteem by the authorities of our land. He had sent to him some time after 1788 a commission as First Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, which for some good reason, no doubt, he returned to Lord Dorchester. In 1789 he was appointed Bishop's Commissionary for the settlements from Point au Boudette to the western limits of the Province, being the district now constituting Canada West. In the same year was conferred upon Mr. Stuart the degree of D.D. by the University of Pennsylvania, his Alma Mater, a compliment he appreciated from his native State. About the same time he received the appointment of Chaplain of the garrison of Kingston. He had secured about 4,000 acres of valuable land to which he occasionally made additions. In his prosperity and wealth he exclaimed: "How mysterious are the ways of Providence! How shortsighted we are! Some years ago I thought it a great hardship to be banished into the wilderness, and would have imagined myself completely happy, could I have exchanged it for a place in the city of Philadelphia. Now the best wish we can form for our dearest friends is, to have them removed to us." Dr. Stuart died on the 15th of August, 1811, and was buried at Kingston, where he still lives in the hearts of those who were children when he died, but who were taught to love and respect him.

We must merely give the names of several other clergymen who had the honor of being contemporaneous with Dr. Stuart, or who soon followed him. Among these we find the names of the Revs. Robert Addison, Mr. Pollard, and Mr. Laughom,—the latter was connected with one of our counties, and succeeded in erecting a church, where he lived in or near Bath in Ernesttown.

Here is a laconic biography of this good, though somewhat eccentric, man from the pen of a friendly writer:

"He was a Welshman by birth, possessed of but little education or talent, yet a truthful, zealous, and useful man. Odd in his manner, he nevertheless worked faithfully among the settlers from Kingston to Hay Bay."

The Baptist Church.—About the year 1794 Elders Wyner, Turner, Holts, and Wieno, made their appearance in this country, and promulgated the Gospel according to their views. There is no record, however, to show that they made any very deep impressions in these counties, although it is probable they may have held meetings in some of the townships.

The Lutheran Church.—It appears there were a number of persons belonging to this Church in Ernesttown in 1790. The first church built in Upper Canada, east of Kingston, perhaps the next after the one built at Tyendenaga, was erected by the Lutherans. It was named Zion's Church, and built in the year last named. Mr. Schuerdfeger, who resided in the States, was invited to be their pastor. This invitation was gladly accepted, as he and his family had suffered severe persecution from the rebels. Mr. Myers and Mr. Weant, ministers of this body, likewise officiated from time to time; the latter lived a short distance below Bath, and went every four weeks to preach at Smith's Bay, and in the meantime preached to the Lutherans of Ernesttown.

The Presbyterian Church.—In the year 1800 Mr. McDowell was the first Presbyterian minister to visit the Bay. It is said he was sent for by Major Van Alstine, who was a Presbyterian. It is said that through his instrumentality the spirit of Christianity was aroused to no little extent, especially among those who in early days were accustomed to sit under the Presbyterian ministry. He travelled far and near, in all kinds of weather, and at all seasons; sometimes in the canoe or bateau, and sometimes on foot. On one occasion he walked all the way from Bay of Quinte to York, following the lake shore, and swimming the rivers that could not be otherwise forded. Mr. A. Sherwood thus speaks of this estimable minister:

"He lived to labor many years in the service of his Master, and after an honorable and good old age he died highly esteemed by his friends, and much respected by all who knew him."

The Society of Friends.—Some of the members of this religious society settled at an early date on the Bay of Quinte. About 1790, two of their speakers visited Canada, whose names were David Sand and Elijah Hick. They held services in Adolphustown, and it is uncertain whether this was before or after the building of the meeting-house. The first preacher among the Quakers was James Noxen, one of the first settlers of Adolphustown. The Friends have a small meeting-house at Cataraqui.

Wesleyan Methodist Church.—Playter, who is an authority on this subject, informs us that "in 1780 a Methodist preacher, namedTuffey, a Commissary of the 44th, came with his regiment to Quebec. He commenced preaching soon after his arrival, and continued to do so at suitable times while he remained," or until his regiment was disbanded in 1783. The second Methodist preacher in Canada was George Neal, an Irishman. During the war he was Major of a cavalry regiment. In 1788 a pious young man, called Lyons, an exhorter in the Methodist Episcopal Church, came to Canada, and engaged in teaching school in Adolphustown. He collected the people together on the Sabbath, and conducted religious services. In the same year came James McCarty, an Irishman, to Ernesttown. He was a follower of Whitfield, but acted with the Methodists, holding religious meetings. William Losee was the first regular preacher of the Methodist Church in Canada. He first visited the country in 1790, preached a few sermons along the Bay of Quinte and St. Lawrence, and returned with a petition from the settlers to send him as a preacher. In February, 1791, he again came as an appointed minister from the Methodist Episcopal Church of the United States. Losee was a loyalist, and knew some of the settlers in Adolphustown before they left the United States. He desired to see them, and preach to them the glad tidings of salvation.

There seems to be a little confusion as to names in this part of our sketch. There can be no doubt the Methodist Episcopal Church of the United States is the legitimate offspring of Wesleyan Methodism, the Rev. Dr. Coke, one of Wesley's coadjutors, having organized the Church in America. We hope the time is rapidly approaching when mere names will sink into insignificance, when the Churches or denominations will be looked upon merely as distinct families, governed by rules somewhat dissimilar, according to circumstances, but all merging into the universal spiritual family of Christ, the total body of true faithful believers, the one Catholic Church of the triune Jehovah.

Whether Losee was a Wesleyan or Episcopal Methodist makes very little difference. He was evidently a Christian, and had respect to the usages of his *peculiar* Church family; hence we find him forming class-meetings and organizing societies in various parts of the country. His circuit was not a very small one, but included Kingston, Ernesttown, Fredricksburg, Marysburgh, and even Sophiasburgh. Class-meetings form the corner-stone of Methodism, now the most numerous religious Protestant family in the world, yet they are imperfectly understood. By many they are regarded as the seal of cant or priestly control. This is a very great error; rightly conducted they are of great service and well adapted to promote our spiritual welfare. They are considered by some to be only suitable for the uneducated; this also is a great mistake; they are alike beneficial to the humble peasant and the wealthy nobleman.

On the sabbath of February 20th, 1792, in the third concession of Adolphustown, at Paul Huff's house, he established the first regular class-meeting in Canada. After this it was found necessary that a "meeting-house or church" must be built and dedicated to the service of the Most High. The spirit of benevolence took possession of the people, and a sanctuary was the result of their efforts. Here is the record touching this subject: "Said house to be built on the northwest corner of Paul Huff's land, lot No. 18, third concession, fourth town." For this laudable undertaking the sum of £108 was subscribed, and among the names is that of Andrew Embury, a name of historic interest in connection with Methodism in America. It is a singular fact that this and other names are to be found among those who planted Methodism in New York, although afterwards they were driven from their American homes, and their property sacrificed on account of their loyalty to England. This is a page of history which many American writers of Methodism would like to see obliterated. Philip Embury was not thus treated because he was called to a higher sphere of existence prior to the Declaration of Independence. Paul Heck and his wife, Barbara, of pleasant memory, with many other Christian loyalists, including the widow of Philip Embury, are sleeping in our midst, in the peaceful shades of the Canadian forest.

Space will not allow us to present our readers with a more lengthy and complete sketch of early Methodism. We may remark, however, that Mr. Losee did not continue more than two years in the ministry when he became mentally unfit to perform the duties of his sacred calling. Playter, in graphic language, tells the secret of his illness, which time, the great reconciler of all things, no doubt would remove: "He was the subject of that soft, yet powerful passion of our nature, which some account our weakness, and others our greatest happiness. Piety and beauty were seen connected in female form then as well as now, in this land of woods and waters, snows and burning heat. In the family of one of his hearers, and in the vicinity of Napanee River, was a maid of no little moral and personal attraction. Soon his (Losee's) attention was attracted; soon the seed of love was planted in his bosom, and soon it germinated and bore outward fruit. In the interim of suspense as to whether he should gain the person, another preacher came on the circuit, visits the same dwelling, is attracted by the same fair object, and finds in his heart the same passion. The two seek the same person. One is absent on the St. Lawrence; the other frequents the blest habitation, never out of mind; one, too, is deformed, the other a person of desirable appearance. Jealousy crept in with love. But at last the preference was made, and disappointment, like a thunderbolt, overset the mental balance of the first itinerant minister in Canada."

EARLY EDUCATION.

Nearly one hundred years ago, when the refugees came to Canada, their educational advantages were limited, in fact they had no advantages at all in this respect until many years after their arrival. Unluckily the majority of the loyalists had not enjoyed opportunities for even a common education At the then village of Kingston there were some educated people, but around the bay the number was comparatively few. In addition to this, in those early days there was not the same desire to acquire learning as exists in our day of light and knowledge. In many cases the old sturdy farmers who had got along moderately well without much book-learning, thought it was not only unnecessary but would have a prejudicial effect upon the young, disqualifying them for the ordinary duties of husbandry. If a man could read, sign his name, and have a slight acquaintance with the first rules in figures, it was considered sufficient. Ex-Sheriff Ruttan, then living at Adolphustown, says, in regard to this subject:

"As there were no schools at that period, what knowledge I acquired was from my mother, who would of an evening relate events of the American rebellion, and the happy lives people once led under British laws and protection previous to the outbreak."

In a few years, as the neighborhood improved, school teaching was introduced by a few individuals whose individual infirmities prevented them from hard manual labor. The first teachers it is said were discharged soldiers, and formerly hailed from Erin's Isle.

The Rev. John Stuart was the first teacher in Upper Canada. In 1785, the year he settled at Cataraqui, as he called the place, he says, in a letter written to a friend: "The greatest inconvenience I feel here is there being no school for my boys; but we are now applying to the Legislature for assistance to erect an academy, and have reason to expect success. If I succeed in this I shall die here contented." In May, 1786, he opened an academy at Kingston, and two years afterwards it was in a flourishing condition.

It appears also that Mr. Clark was engaged in this honorable calling on the Bay of Quinte, probably in Ernesttown, or Fredericksburgh. Dilworth's spelling-book and the New Testament were the chief if not the only books possessed by these early institutions.

Governor Simcoe when he had assumed office saw the importance of higher education, even for an infant colony, and he at once adopted measures to procure a competent person to place at the head of a college he was resolved to establish in connection with a State Church. His scheme of education to further that object, was to establish a system of grammar schools and a university as the head. Mr. Strachan, a gentleman of considerable erudition, was induced to come to this country to further the Governor's scheme, but when he arrived in 1799, the Governor was recalled, and nothing more at that time was done.

In 1800 a school was established at Kingston, by the Hon. R. Cartwright, for his sons, having Mr. Strachan as teacher, when he had the privilege of taking ten additional scholars at £100 each per annum. Among these ten were the late Chief Justice Robinson, Chief Justice McAuley, the Hon. George Markland, Bishop Bethune, the successor of Dr. Strachan, the Rev. W. McAuley Picton, Captain England, Royal Engineers, Justice McLean, Colonel John Clark, and the two sons of Hamilton, James and Samuel. These, with four sons of Richard Cartwright, formed Mr. Strachan's first school.

We must not, however, go into further details of early days, but for a moment refer to the incalculable advantages of our present system of education in these counties. First of all we have excellent schoolhouses in every section of the country of five miles square, in which the children's comfort is carefully attended to, the rooms being moderately heated and well ventilated. The teachers, male and female, as a rule in these counties are persons of superior intelligence, ability and tact, well qualified to teach the "young idea how to shoot." The writer has had occasion to call at many of these schools, and certainly the lady part of this army of youthful instructors are some of the most amiable and excellent of our land. The constituted educational board in order to keep pace with the march of progress, exact from all candidates for the office of teacher, a strict adherence to the published programme of qualification, while they use their best efforts to insure a high standard of proficiency in the teacher. The influence of the present system of education in the rising generation, and through them in the future prospects of the counties, is destined to be very great. The children of the yeomanry of these counties a generation back, whilst they enjoyed abundance of the necessaries and comforts of life, were debarred in some measure from the inestimable benefits of a sound education. Not so now. The wilderness has become a smiling land, and no man is excusable, no matter how humble his position in life, who wilfully neglects the right training of those who have been committed to his care.

THE CITY OF KINGSTON AND ENVIRONS.

This city is appropriately named the Limestone City, as it is built on an extensive line of stone rock. The stone forms some of the most valuable

material and has become an article of export, having been shipped in large quantities to other cities both in Canada and the neighboring States, for use in the erection or ornamenting of public and private buildings. Here a great many of the public buildings, churches, shops, and private residences are nearly all of the same substantial material. Of late years brick has been used to a considerable extent in the erection of stores and other buildings. The streets are somewhat irregularly laid out, yet a great many of them are wide and in capital condition. Some of the houses built many years ago are old-fashioned steep-roofed and massive in their appearance. Kingston of 1878 has a very different appearance to what it had thirty or forty years ago. Since the unfortunate fire of 1876, when an immense amount of property was destroyed, many first-class stores and an excellent hotel have been built on Princess Street, the principal business thoroughfare in the city. The fire which took place in the early part of 1878, was likewise attended with considerable loss of property, but the buildings are to be replaced at an early date, shops, and a suitable opera-house for public meetings, lectures, and other purposes.

Leaving the business part of the city, the visitor will find some excellent private residences, including villas, mansions, and pretty cottages, with handsome gardens, and adorned with ornamental trees, evidencing in their appearance and style an amount of wealth and substantial comfort, perhaps, not excelled by any city in the Province. These residences in many instances command a view of the bay and harbor, and few scenes can excel in beauty the prospect they present. Situated at the entrance of the Bay of Quinte, the scenery along the margin of which is admitted to be of the most picturesque description, studded with islands, which may be considered the commencement of the far-famed Thousand Islands, adorned with military and other works of art—the fort, the towers, the battery, and the bridge, rich in their own transcendent charms; the bay and the harbor of Kingston can fairly claim to stand among Canadian scenes pre-eminent for magnificence. The arklike steamer, the majestic ship and schooner, the brig with its towering spars, and the beautiful little craft of the amateur, alike find safety in this capacious place of security.

This city can claim many very great advantages for those whose choice is guided by the consideration of the facilities for innocent amusement. The immediate neighborhood of the city is not the only spot affording them. Numerous lakes and streams within a short distance of the city furnish capital places for picnics, fishing, duck shooting, and other sport. Good roads lead to most of these, and in some of the back townships the sportsman will find some capital deer hunting.

The climate and salubrity too cannot be equalled. In summer the heat is tempered by the refreshing and cooling breezes from the lake; in winter, while the cold is somewhat greater than farther west, the air is drier, and there is less damp, and the snow lies more steadily, and in ordinary seasons affords more continued and pleasant sleighing. In proof of the salubrity of Kingston, it may be mentioned that the comparative mortality in Quebec, Montreal, and Kingston is as follows: In Quebec, one death in thirty-nine; in Montreal, one in thirty-three; in Kingston, one in eighty-one.

THE PARK.

One of the attractions of Kingston is its pretty, though not very extensive park. In this particular Kingston claims to have set the example of securing a place from the encroachment of wharves, warehouses, and stores, for the objects of beauty and taste, and the purposes of health and recreation. The extent of the grounds is about fifteen acres, the whole of which have been well fenced, laid out in drives, walks, lawns, and avenues, and planted with ornamental trees. It would be an immense addition to this beautiful resort if the managers could see their way clear, to erect one or two fountains in the park. In the summer, thousands of excursionists from various parts of the country visit Kingston, and many of them repair to the park to enjoy their family picnic, where a supply of water would be an immense convenience.

QUEEN'S COLLEGE

Is a very important educational establishment, and from it have issued graduates in arts, divinity, and medicine, of no ordinary attainments. It was incorporated by Royal charter in 1842, and is under the management of a Board of Trustees and Senate. It has a principal and four professors in arts and divinity, besides several medical professors. It confers scholarships of the aggregate value of £200; the highest being worth £12 10*s*. During the present year it numbers a great many students in arts, divinity, and medicine. Connected with it is a preparatory school, where great pains are taken to prepare pupils for matriculation at the college. An excellent library containing several thousand volumes belongs to the institution. A series of meteorological observations are taken by the graduates with the able supervision of the Rev. Professor James Williamson, under whose assiduous attention this branch of knowledge, formerly so much neglected in Canada, has been carefully attended to.

REGIOPOLIS

Is a Roman Catholic seminary of learning; it has three professorships, the duties of which were discharged by Roman Catholic clergymen. For some time past, however, the college has been closed, but we believe it is the intention of the managers to re-open it at an early date.

COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE

Is supported as those of other counties, that is by a grant from the Government, and the tuition fees of pupils. It is under the control of a Board of Trustees appointed by the County Council, and is managed by a head master. It is one of the three grammar schools first established in Ontario, and created by Royal charter.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS

Are as in other places under the department of education, and the local control of a Board of Trustees and superintendent. The people of Kingston do not fail to appreciate the sound education of its inhabitants in elevating the position of a city. A public library in connection with the city schools has been established, and contains more than two thousand volumes.

MILITARY COLLEGE.

This valuable institution is of comparatively recent date. It is established for the specific purpose of imparting a complete education in all branches of military tactics, fortification, engineering, and general scientific knowledge of the military profession, and for qualifying officers for command, and for staff appointments.

HOSPITAL.

The general hospital was built thirty-six years ago by private donations. It is under the management of a Board of Trustees, appointed, one-half by the Government and the other half by the City Council. It is supported by a legislative grant and private donations.

HOTEL DIEU.

This is a hospital established and supported by the Roman Catholic Church. The establishment is managed by nuns and Sisters of Charity, whose devoted attention to their patients is worthy of all praise. One very pleasing feature in this institution is that they receive under their care, the afflicted of all churches, regardless of their religious opinions, provided they present themselves for admission.

HOUSE OF INDUSTRY

Is another of the useful institutions of the city, and may justly be termed the city house of refuge, for the poor and destitute. It is under the management of a committee of the City Council, and is supported by a legislative grant, and by private and occasional public donations.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

City Hall.—The City Hall is a magnificent structure of handsome cut stone. The front elevation is in chaste palladian style. The centre is ornamented with a dome which overlooks the city and the bay, and from which an admirable view is obtained. This building contains a very commanding room used for public purposes, the walls of which are adorned with the portraits, elegantly framed, of the former Mayors of the city.

It was erected in 1843, at a cost of thirty thousand pounds, when Kingston was the seat of the Provincial Government, and is considered one of the best buildings of the kind in the Dominion.

Court House—The Court House was built by the County Council in 1855-6 at a cost of twenty thousand pounds, and is really an elegant structure (a view of which is given in this work), and certainly is an ornament to the city. It stands on an elevated site and has a very attractive appearance.

The front elevation of this magnificent building is in Grecian-Ionic style, with six pillars, and surmounted by a dome. The total length is 208 feet, width 54 feet. Its internal arrangements are replete with every convenience; the lower story is used for public offices, and ample accommodation is afforded to all officials. Above are the Court and Council rooms, consisting of the Assizes and County Court, the Division Court, and the County Council rooms. The jail and jailor's dwelling are contained in a separate building, intended as a wing, of almost equal size as the Court House, being 200 feet by 54. The centre forms the jailor's apartments, and on either side is the jail, divided into fourteen separate day rooms and ninety-six cells, with separate yards and out-offices. Suitable arrangements have been made for the classification of prisoners, a matter very much neglected in Canada and elsewhere. The juvenile delinquent here suffers no contamination from the hardened culprit. The whole is uniformly heated by hot air and well ventilated. The other wing is intended for the accommodation of city offenders, and to insure a still further separation between male and female prisoners.

There are many other public buildings to which we might refer if our space permitted, but we can only name some of them:

Post Office, Custom House, Victoria, Orange, St. Andrews, Oddfellows' Hall; Churches—Roman Catholic Cathedral, and French Catholic Church; St. George's, St. Paul's, St. James's—Church of England; Sydenham Street Methodist Church of Canada, and Queen Street, belonging to the same body; Brock Street Miniature Methodist Church; St. Andrew's Presbyterian, Chalmers Brock's Presbyterian; King Street Congregational, Johnston Street Congregational; Baptist and Catholic Apostolic Church. All of which are ornaments to the city, and some of which we understand are to be replaced by more modern and comfortable structures.

FORT HENRY.

The works of Fort Henry, says Cooper, consist of an advanced battery, with numerous guns and mortars, casemated barracks containing accommodation for a large garrison and extensive subterranean communications, connecting with sally ports, defended by Martello towers, and a fort mounted with some 30 to 40, 24, 34, and 56 pound cannon, with embrasures and space for mounting double that number, and a large number of mortars. A stock of ordnance stores, guns, shot, and ammunition of all kinds is kept constantly stored within its walls. On these works vast sums of money have been expended. They are well worth the attention and inspection of visitors, and if aught should disturb our present peaceful relations with neighboring powers their value and importance will be appreciated as defences.

TRADE AND COMMERCE.

The maritime business of Kingston has always been one of considerable importance, and a source of great wealth. In this neighborhood was built the first Canadian steamer that navigated these waters, and here have been built some of the largest vessels which have traversed these lakes. The shipyards in Kingston, Garden Island, and Portsmouth have launched on these inland seas the greatest in number and largest of tonnage of Canadian vessels in Canada West.

In 1814 was built here the three-decked ship of war St. Lawrence, at a cost of £500,000; the chief cause of this enormous cost was the expense of transportation of stores and equipments from Montreal. The same weight of material could be, and might have been any time since the construction of the Rideau Canal, conveyed here at less than one-fourth part of the cost. So early as 1678, a vessel of small tonnage was built here; in fact the place has been made famous by the number, strength, and beauty of the floating craft which have been constructed at Kingston and neighborhood.

Here too we have manufactories, foundries, mills, tanneries, breweries, smelting works, organ and piano factories, carriage and wagon builders, railway locomotive manufactories, and indeed all kinds of industrial enterprise. Kingston can boast of its merchant princes, grain buyers, exporters of ores, dealers in Colonial produce, dry goods, and countless other commodities. Many of the merchants, and to their credit be it recorded, have risen from the ordinary rank in life to positions of comparative affluence. Of late years, especially since the panic of 1873, nearly all kinds of business in this part of the Province as well as all over the country has been almost at a stand-still; the lessons, however, which such seasons of depression are designed to inculcate, will not be soon erased from the memory of thousands.

THE STREET RAILWAY.

This is one of the recent enterprises of the city, and the marvel is, how a work of so much importance and convenience to the public was not commenced at an earlier date. Under the skilful superintendence of J. L. Morrison, Esq., President, the road was opened on the 15th of June, 1877, and in four months and five days carried not fewer than one hundred and fifty-five thousand eight hundred and seventy passengers. The line begins at the city boundary, in the immediate vicinity of the station, on Princess Street, and terminates at the head of the hill near the Penitentiary, embracing in its course Princess Street, King Street, and several other avenues of travel. The present length of the line is eight thousand five hundred and sixty yards, or nearly five miles, including sidings. Eight cars run at intervals of twelve minutes from each end; the number of horses required by the company is forty-five. $50,000 constitute the capital stock; subscribed capital $40,000. The total cost of the entire concern amounted to about $39,500. It would be well, and a great public convenience, if the Directors of the company could see their way to continue the line to the village of Waterloo, and construct a branch line to the Grand Trunk Depot. In any case we hope the undertaking will turn out a lucrative investment to the stockholders.

RAILROADS.

The Grand Trunk Railroad, which first came through these counties, brings us within easy distance of every part of Canada, as reached by that line and its tributaries. It lies opposite the American port of Cape Vincent, at a distance direct of only 12 miles. In regard to the Atlantic seaports, Kingston is distant from Boston, in a direct line, 300 miles. New York, 274 miles, being the nearest city to it in all Canada. Sackett's Harbor and Oswego are also within a few hours' journey by steamer, and from them, particularly Oswego, communication is safe and rapid to all the most important places in the Union.

Kingston and Pembroke Railroad.—This line of railway is a home enterprise, and promises to be of immense advantage to the country. It passes through the townships of Kingston, Portland, Hinchenbrooke, Olden, Oso, and Palmerston. The chief stations are Glenvale, Murvale, Harrowsmith, Hartingdon, Verona, Iron Junction, Parham, Hinchenbrooke, Olden, Sharbot Lake, Oso, and Mississippi. There are still about 45 miles of the line to be built before it reaches the Canada Central Railway in the vicinity of the village of Renfrew, over which it has running powers to Pembroke. The line was projected to open up the country between the city of Kingston and Pembroke to the north of the Ottawa River, a distance of about 135 miles, a considerable portion of which is still unsettled. At the annual meeting of shareholders, held at Kingston 21st February, 1878, the accounts showed that the earnings of the company for the year ending 31st December, 1877, were $31,459.34. Expenditures, $23,034.23. The running of the road has fully realized the benefits anticipated by the municipalities which afforded aid. Many parties have settled in the back townships, and the traffic, both as regards passengers and freight, is steadily increasing. There can be no doubt but this line of railroad will be productive of much good to the city of Kingston, while, at the same time, it will develop the wealth, resources, and importance of the interior of the country.

THE PRESS.

The Daily News.—The Kingston *Daily News* is the leading conservative paper of Central Canada. It was established in 1851, and has had a successful career. The circulation of the *News* is principally in the district of country from the Province line as far west as Toronto, thus giving a wide range to advertisers to make their wants known, and to whom its ever-increasing edition renders it a very desirable mode of communication with the public. In job printing material the office is well stocked, and possesses every facility for getting out first-class work. Mr. Meek, who has charge of the mechanical department, is well known as one of the best job printers in the Province, and all work is done under his personal supervision. The whole of the office has recently been refitted, and new machinery added. It is now one of the best fitted out in Central Canada.

The Weekly Chronicle and News has a very large circulation among the country people, especially in Frontenac and the counties adjoining. It is published at one dollar and fifty cents per annum. The *Chronicle* was the first newspaper published in this section of Central Canada, under the name of the *Kingston Gazette*. Mr. Stephen Miles was the publisher, and the first number appeared in June, 1810. The old files, which are treasured in the *News* office, are considered very valuable and interesting, exhibiting, as they do, the bulletins and dispatches from the seat of war in 1812, and following years. Messrs. Shannon & Meek proprietors and publishers—a view of whose establishment will be found amongst our illustrations.

The British Whig.—For continuous life under one family, the *British Whig* stands alone in Ontario as the *Mercury* of the ancient capital does in Quebec Province. The *Whig* was first published in a semi-weekly form at Kingston, on the 8th of February, 1834. The founder and editor was Dr. Edward John Barker, an Englishman, who had previously acquired some notoriety by the editing of the *Kingston Spectator* at a time when newspapers were scarce in Canada, and newspaper writers scarcer. Its politics were strongly Reform, and taking sides with the Bidwell and Perryites, meeting with fair success until the days of the Lyon Mackenzie rebellion (1837–8), when its utterances becoming distasteful to the high-toned family compact, it languished for a while. But in 1839 it acquired renewed life and in an enlarged weekly edition, flourished until the seat of Government was removed to Kingston in 1842, when it appeared three times a week. By this time the cruel and violent opinions of the editor had become modified, and it became the organ of the Baldwin Reformers in contradistinction to those who patronized more radical changes. In 1849, the *British Whig* became a daily (with a weekly edition upon Thursdays), being the first daily paper in all Canada; for though the large Montreal newspapers were published six times a week in summer, they contracted their issue to thrice a week in winter. With exception of enlarging its size, the paper has since continued on the even tenor of its way. During the latter part of its long diversified career, it became the admiring and strong advocate of Sir John Macdonald, and gradually merged into liberal conservatism, and so continued until January, 1872, when age and its consequent infirmities compelled Dr. Barker to dispose of the proprietorship to his grandson, Mr. E. J. Barker Perise, who had been its manager for some time. During the preceding 38 years of its existence, the *Whig* had but one proprietor and one editor. Dr. Barker still lives in a green old age, enjoying the emoluments of the office of Registrar for Kingston.

Upon the change taking place in 1872, the paper was brought back to its early faith, and promptly announced itself as a supporter of Reform politics in the future; and as party feeling was then at fever heat, the vigorous tone it adopted soon gave the journal prominence in Liberal ranks. Being improved in matter and form, its circulation was doubled within one year, and it has since steadily prospered.

In 1876, the office on Bagot Street, occupied for over 40 years, was vacated, and new and handsome premises occupied on Brock Street. Additions were made to the machinery, a complete new outfit procured for the job department, and steam heating introduced. The letter-press printing of the office is unexceptionable in every respect. The returns of the business have not only paid off the original debt of purchase, but for the improvements as well—a success all the more singular since no Reform paper had ever lived for any length of time before in Kingston, though many have been founded.

The *Queen's College Journal*, *Collegiate Institute Herald*, *St. James's*, *Home Words* are printed at the *Whig* office, and are models of typography. At the office may be seen a roll of subscribers who have taken the paper for 40 years and over.

Mr. Wm. Tandy is political editor, and Mr. R. Meek, local and managing editor. Mr. H. F. Jones is foreman of the job department, and Mr. Wm. Macfarlane, who has spent forty-three years in the service of the paper, superintends the composing room.

The other papers published at Kingston are the *Frontenac Gazette*, *Argus*, the *Queen's College Journal*, and the *Collegiate Institute Herald*; all of which are contributing largely to the moral, mental, and material advancement of the counties.

THE COUNTIES.

The original settlers in the townships along the shores of the Bay of Quinte were chiefly Americans, who in the trying times of the Revolutionary War, preserved unstained their attachment to Great Britain, and were known, as we have already intimated, as United Empire Loyalists. Sir John Johnston selected the shores of the bay as the spot where they would draw the grants of land made them by the Government, in acknowledgment of their services of their loyalty and losses. After the war, very many adherents to the cause of the mother country joined their friends in Canada in the same locality. Excellent judgment was displayed in the selection of their land. Many of the sites of the homesteads along this beautiful sheet of water, are in the most picturesque sit-

DOMINION OF CANADA

(EASTERN SHEET)

SCALE OF MILES—30 TO AN INCH.

CANADIAN CHANNEL

ISLAND OF ANTICOSTI

ST LAWRENCE RIVER

GULF OF ST LAWRENCE

BAY OF FUNDY

NEWFOUNDLAND

PRINCE EDWARD I.D

CAPE BRETON ISLAND

QUEBEC

ONTARIO

NEW BRUNSWICK

NOVA SCOTIA

CHICOUTIMI

SAGUENAY

GASPE

REMOUSKI

RIMOUSKI

TEMISCOUATA

RESTIGOUCHE

AVENTURE

BONAVENTURE

GLOUCESTER

NORTHUMBERLAND

KENT

WESTMORLAND

ALBERT

CUMBERLAND

KINGS

QUEENS

SUNBURY

YORK

CARLETON

VICTORIA

RICHMOND

ARTHABASKA

MEGANTIC

BEAUCE

DRUMMOND

WOLFE

HACOT

PRESCOTT

RUSSELL

STADACONA

PORTNEUF

CHAMPLAIN

ST MAURICE

MONTMORENCI

QUEBEC

MONTREAL

TERREBONNE

JOLIETTE

BERTHIER

ST HYACINTHE

SHEFFORD

STANSTEAD

COMPTON

WOLFESTOWN

MISSISQUOI

BROME

SHEFFORD

ARGENTEUIL

PONTIAC

TEMISCAMING

NIPISSING

ALGOMA

THUNDER BAY

MANITOULIN

SUDBURY

PARRY SOUND

MUSKOKA

NIPISSING

ALGOMA

RENFREW

LANARK

CARLETON

GRENVILLE

DUNDAS

STORMONT

GLENGARRY

PRESCOTT

RUSSELL

PRINCE EDWARD

HASTINGS

PETERBORO

VICTORIA

ONTARIO

DURHAM

NORTHUMBERLAND

PETERBORO

VICTORIA

HALIBURTON

SIMCOE

YORK

PEEL

HALTON

WENTWORTH

LINCOLN

WELLAND

HAMILTON

NORFOLK

BRANT

WATERLOO

WELLINGTON

GREY

BRUCE

HURON

PERTH

OXFORD

MIDDLESEX

ELGIN

KENT

ESSEX

LAMBTON

MONTMAGNY

L'ISLET

KAMOURASKA

TEMISCOUATA

RIMOUSKI

BONAVENTURE

GASPE

MAGDALEN ISLANDS

ANTICOSTI

ANNAPOLIS

DIGBY

QUEENS

LUNENBURG

SHELBURNE

YARMOUTH

HANTS

COLCHESTER

PICTOU

CUMBERLAND

ANTIGONISH

INVERNESS

RICHMOND

VICTORIA

CAPE BRETON

SYDNEY

HALIFAX

GUYSBOROUGH

ARICHAT

MAGDALEN

ST GEORGE BAY

PORT AUX BASQUES

CAPE RACE

CAPE ST GEORGE

CAPE NORTH

SABLE I.

CAPE CANSO

CAPE RAY

CAPE ANGUILLE

CAPE RICHE

CAPE GASPE

CAPE CHATTE

CAPE CHAT

CAPE MAGDALEN

CAPE TORMENTINE

CAPE JOURIMAIN

CAPE TRINITY

CAPE ST MARY

CAPE ROSIER

CAPE FORCHU

CAPE SABLE

CAPE NEGRO

CAPE ST ANN

CAPE D'OR

CAPE SPLIT

CAPE BLOMIDON

CAPE MALAGASH

CAPE CHIGNECTO

CAPE ENRAGE

CAPE MARTIN

CAPE DAUPHIN

CAPE NORTH

CAPE ST LAWRENCE

CAPE ST GEORGE

CAPE ANGUILLE

CAPE RICHE

CAPE RAY

CAPE GASPE

CAPE CHATTE

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CAPE D'OR

CAPE SPLIT

CAPE BLOMIDON

CAPE MALAGASH

CAPE CHIGNECTO

CAPE ENRAGE

CAPE MARTIN

CAPE DAUPHIN

CAPE NORTH

CAPE ST LAWRENCE

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, Ernesttown 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 buidings, 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 Wesbrook, 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, Bellrock, and Murvale. The Kingston and Pembroke Railroad runs through some of these, and is a very great convenience to the inhabitants.

HINCHENBROOKE.

Hinchenbrooke 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 Hinchenbrooke, 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 Ruttan, Jonathan Allen, Captain Maybee, Nicholas Hagerman, Colonel Van Alstine, Captain Thomas Dorland, I. P., and Philip Dorland, first concession; Henry Davis, Captain Peter Ruttan, second concession; James McMasters, Judge Alexander Fisher, Christopher Paul and Nicholas Peterson, Reuben Beedle, I. P., Paul Huff, Nicholas Peterson, Jr., Peter Van Sciver, John Cauniff (grandfather of the historian of that name), Wm. Moore, John Roblin, Owen Roblin, Benjamin Clapp, Captain Paul Trompour, 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 Ruttan, 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."

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. Montray, 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 Hitchins, who for many years has been one of the active business men of the island. His father, Richard Hitchins, Esq., J. P., was for a considerable period agent of the island for Sir John Johnson and his daughter, Mrs. Bowes. Colonel Hitchins 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, Hinchenbrooke, 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, Enterprise, 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 Kalador 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 uuion 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 Government 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 Catolica 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

DOMINION OF CANADA

(WESTERN SHEET)

SCALE OF MILES—30 TO AN INCH.

ONTARIO

QUEBEC

LAKE SUPERIOR

LAKE HURON

LAKE ERIE

LAKE ONTARIO

ALGOMA

GEORGIAN BAY

MANITOULIN

GRENVILLE

PONTIAC

TEMISCAMINGUE

RAPID DE LA CHAUDIERE

LAC LES QUINZES

FREE GRANT LANDS

MUSKOKA

NIPISSING

PARRY SOUND

NORTH CHANNEL

GEORGIAN BAY

MONTMORENCI

CHARLEVOIX

MONTMAGNY

ISLET

QUEBEC

PORTNEUF

CHAMPLAIN

ST MAURICE

MASKINONGE

BERTHIER

JOLIETTE

TERREBONNE

MONTREAL

ARTHABASKA

MEGANTIC

DORCHESTER

BEAUCE

DRUMMOND

WOLFE

RICHMOND

SHEFFORD

STANSTEAD

COMPTON

WOTTON

JACQUES CARTIER

HOCHELAGA

LAPRAIRIE

NAPIERVILLE

BEAUHARNOIS

CHATEAUGUAY

HUNTINGDON

VAUDREUIL

SOULANGES

PRESCOTT

RUSSELL

GLENGARRY

STORMONT

GRENVILLE

ARGENTEUIL

OTTAWA

PONTIAC

TEMISCAMINGUE

RAPID DE LA CHAUDIERE

LAC LES QUINZES

FREE GRANT LANDS

MUSKOKA

NIPISSING

PARRY SOUND

NORTH CHANNEL

GEORGIAN BAY

MANITOULIN

ALGOMA

LAMBTON

KENT

ESSEX

MIDDLESEX

ELGIN

NORFOLK

HALDIMAND

WELLAND

LINCOLN

WENTWORTH

HALTON

PEEL

YORK

ONTARIO

DURHAM

NORTHUMBERLAND

PRINCE EDWARD

HASTINGS

PETERBORO

VICTORIA

PETERBORO

SIMCOE

ONTARIO

DUFFERIN

WELLINGTON

WATERLOO

GREY

BRUCE

HURON

PERTH

OXFORD

BRANT

WATERLOO

WELLINGTON

DUFFERIN

SIMCOE

GREY

BRUCE

HURON

PERTH

OXFORD

BRANT

both. His works have there been continually before the public. Some of them have been purchased by the Art Association, and others by the Government of Ontario, and he has met with some general success in this direction; but his pictures have never been popular, and at their best time their sale, though the price of them has more than doubled, in some cases trebled, has never equalled a third part of his expenditure. Other painters have been more fortunate in this respect. The number of pictures, however, that Mr. Fowler has produced has been limited, as he has other occupations.

When the International Centennial Exhibition was projected to be held at Philadelphia, the Dominion and Provincial Governments made great efforts, which were crowned with complete success, that Canada should be well represented. A selection of pictures was made among other articles for exhibition, and ten of Mr. Fowler's were chosen. The number of works of art contributed by nearly every civilized nation on the globe was immense. Among some forty or fifty galleries, one was set apart for Canada, and was completely filled with the works of twenty-nine painters, in oil and water-colors, of whom four were deceased. The display was highly creditable, so great had been the progress of Canadian art by that time. To Mr. Fowler alone, however, was the International medal awarded—the one uniform medal and diploma given in all cases. Setting aside the Americans, who preferred to be judged in the mass, there were more than 250 paintings in water-colors sent to the Exhibition by ten countries. To all these eleven awards were made in all: 6 British, 3 Austrian, 1 Swedish, 1 Canadian. In seven cases the medal was given for "artistic excellence," and of these Mr. Fowler's was one. In two cases the expression was stronger, in two not so strong. He also received a Dominion medal in common with two artists of Montreal.

We give a near view in this work of Mr. Fowler's residence on Amherst Island. It does no justice to the surrounding ground, which is really pretty with its "green fields by the Lake," all more distant views being intercepted by trees. Here he has lived a very quiet, retired life, partly from choice, partly from the necessity arising from the condition of his health. He is fond of gardening and other outdoor occupations, and, as may be supposed, a keen lover of the beauties of nature. He is an almost insatiable reader; occasionally appears in print on one topic or another, and, we need hardly add, is devoted to the art of which he is still an indefatigable student.

WILLIAM PETERSON.

Was born in Adolphustown 15th of January, 1806, and lives on Lot 14, third concession, where he has spent the whole of his life. The following information has been supplied by the subject of our sketch, which will doubtless be interesting to our readers:

In 1776 Mr. Nicholas Peterson, father of William, was employed by the city authorities of New York as messenger, and continued to occupy that position for a considerable time. In 1777 he swore allegiance to King George III in presence of the first governor who was appointed to America. During this time, while Mr. Peterson was attending to his ordinary business, he was met by some of the rebels who wished him to pilot them to a place called "Powless Hook," which he at once refused to do. One of the gang, who was armed and appeared to be a commanding officer, smote him on the head with his sword, and inflicted other serious injuries; fortunately, however, he was not mortally wounded. On the same day the battle of Powless Hook was fought, and the British defeated the enemy.

When the battle of Blockhouse was fought, he was despatched to a place called Fort Lee, and on his return there were 1500 rebels in the field against 70 loyal men who were in the Blockhouse at the time, and who succeeded in defeating that large number. This seems almost incredible, yet it was related by Mr. Nicholas Peterson as a fact, and we have no reason to doubt it. After this conflict, eighteen wagon-loads of the killed and wounded were removed; so that the loss of the enemy was very great. In the midst of the conflict, a man named Hampton Miller ascended the Blockhouse, planted the British flag, and returned unhurt. The greater part of the seventy men just referred to, with other United Empire Loyalists, including Mr. Nicholas Peterson, after climbing the rapids of the St. Lawrence in June, 1784, pitched their tent in Adolphustown on the Bay of Quinte. The first crop planted in this wild land, after it was partially cleared, was put in by Mr. Nicholas Peterson, the yield of which was large, and convinced the early settlers that the country of their adoption was rich and productive. The allotment of land received by Mr. N. Peterson from Government was Lot 19 on the third concession in Adolphustown, where he settled with his wife and child. The grandfather of William and his other children received allotments of land in the same township.

Mr. William Peterson was married to Miss Isabella Lawson in 1829. They have three sons and two daughters. On the homestead there is a pretty, substantial stone residence situated in an elevated position, fronting the bay, and adorned with a beautiful grove on the margin of the waters.

JOHN MURRAY CLARK, ESQ.

Robert Clark, J. P., grandfather of the subject of this biographical sketch, was born at Quaker Hill, Dutchess County, New York, March 10th, 1744, where in process of time he learned the trade of carpenter and millwright. He left his family and joined the British standard during the Revolutionary War, and served under General Burgoyne. After several weeks of suffering and privation, he arrived in Canada, and was employed by the Government to build the Kingston Mills, preparatory to the settlement of the United Empire Loyalists in the then district of Mecklenburgh. Here his wife and three sons joined him in 1784, his eldest son Matthew assisting him in the erection of the mills after a separation, caused by the war, of seven years. In the spring of 1785 he removed with his family to Lot 34 in the first concession of the township of Ernesttown. During this year he was employed again by the Government to construct the Napanee Mills. It is worthy of being placed on permanent record that Mr. Clark made great sacrifices for his King and country. He owned two farms in the land of his nativity, but rather than be classed among the rebels he abandoned his property. His wife, whose maiden name was Isabella Ketchum, died in the year 1809, while he survived her some fifteen years, he having attained to the age of seventy-nine years and nine months.

Matthew, his eldest son, father of Mr. John Murray Clark, was elected member of Parliament in 1824, and in the same year married Ann McCoy, stepdaughter of Colonel Johnston, the issue of which marriage was twelve sons. Matthew and John C. Clark served during the war of 1812–15, and afterwards were both made colonels in the militia. Matthew Clark settled on Lot 37 in the second concession of Ernesttown, in the year 1800, and his two youngest sons, John Murray and Richard Lewis, still occupy the old homestead; and we may mention here that a good deal of the property owned by Robert Clark, named in the early part of our sketch, is still owned by his descendants, including grandchildren and great-grandchildren.

John Murray Clark married Sarah E., second daughter of Daniel Fraser, of Ernesttown, nephew of the late Colonel Isaac Fraser, who for many years was Registrar for the counties of Lennox and Addington. The issue of this marriage were four daughters and one son, the eldest of whom, Elizabeth A., married Wm. H. Hogle; the second, Augusta, married Norman B. Ham; the third, Alma A., married Sydney R. Bagdley, architect, St. Catharines; while the other two children are still at home, married to Egerton M. Ryerson and Minnie Edney respectively.

Mr. Clark served in the Militia of Canada for more than twenty years, the greater part of which time he held the office of lieutenant. For twelve years he has acted as local Magistrate, or Justice of the Peace. We may mention here that the number of Mr. Robert Clark's descendants exceed five hundred, a great many of whom are still living in Canada.

JOHN ARMITAGE, Esq.,

Was born in the county of Tipperary, Ireland, on the 6th of January, 1809. When a little over twenty years old he emigrated with his parents and other members of the family to Upper Canada, and selected Ernesttown as his future home. He came by way of Quebec, and landed here in June, 1831. The land at that early date was only partially cleared, so that he had many difficulties to encounter, and many obstacles to overcome before he could secure anything like a comfortable place of residence. He and his friends, however, were in a much better position on their arrival in this country than many others who came to Canada without money or friends. Mr. Armitage was so circumstanced as to be able to purchase half of Lot 37 in the third concession, and afterwards obtained the second half of Lot 37 and the whole of Lot 36, making an extensive farm. He at once set to work to fell the trees of the forest and clear the fertile lands, and in process of time the wilderness became a fruitful field. He devoted his energies to the improvement of his property, and by patient industry and rigid economy he soon acquired an abundance of worldly wealth. His land increased in value as time rolled away, and he found himself in comparatively easy circumstances. Amongst our illustrations will be found a handsome view of the farm residence of Mr. Armitage, which should be looked upon as a standing monument of what important results can be achieved by untiring industry, ceaseless perseverance, and strict frugality.

Mr. Armitage was a really useful citizen, having been a member of the Township Council for many years, and for a considerable time he acted as Deputy Reeve. He enjoyed the confidence of his friends and neighbors to a very large extent, as he was frequently chosen to act as executor of large estates.

Mr. Armitage was married to Miss Annie Guest, daughter of Thomas and Ann Jane Guest, who came to this country when she was a little girl of four years, they having settled in the township of Oxford, county of Grenville. Mr. and Mrs. Armitage had three children—John Wesley, Sedinah Ousely Demetuous, and Rachel Elizabeth; the two former are still living on the old homestead, while the latter was removed to a "better country" on the 8th of May, 1859, having, on the 5th of the preceding month, completed her seventeenth year. The death of his daughter, just blooming into womanhood, no doubt was a severe blow to Mr. Armitage, who was not by any means a man of robust constitution. He bore the shock, however, with becoming fortitude, and only a few years severed their reunion. Much might be said here in regard to the moral and religious aspect of Mr. Armitage's character, but in a purely secular work of this kind it is not intended to enter into details of that nature. One matter, however, must not be omitted, that is the practical benevolence of the subject of our sketch. He cared for the poor and destitute, and manifested a special interest in the welfare of orphan children, several of whom have found a home under his roof. It is gratifying to know that Mrs. Armitage is pursuing the same course, and she is now providing the comforts of a home for a fine, ruddy, light-complexioned orphan boy, who is the eleventh of that class cared for by the family.

On the morning of the 29th May, 1872, a dark cloud overshadowed the household, when the head of the family was summoned to exchange mortality for life. His remains were afterwards followed to the cemetery at Cataracqui by a host of friends, who felt keenly the heavy loss they had sustained.

JOHN BAKER, Esq.

William Baker, father of John, was born at Kingston, county of Frontenac, Ontario, 24th September, 1792. He was a mechanic by trade, and followed his vocation in the city of Kingston until his death, which occurred 22d April, 1838. The subject of this brief biographical sketch is John Baker, third son of William and Margaret Baker, who was born 14th May, 1821. Immediately after the death of his father, he devoted his attention to agricultural pursuits, and by dint of perseverance, industry, and frugality, he soon made headway in the world. In 1857 he was married to Miss Mary Andrews, daughter of George Andrews, Esq., formerly of Plymouth, England, who located in Canada in 1843. In process of time Mr. Baker was in circumstances to acquire property, and consequently settled upon an extensive and fertile farm, situated about three miles from the city of Kingston. Elmwood, a view of which appears among our illustrations, was built by Mr. Baker on one of his farms on the Bath Road, and is a substantial, elegant, modern stone residence, with commodious farm buildings.

It would be imprudent, on our part, to enter into the private religious character of so worthy a citizen in a work of this nature. We may, however, with propriety, say that Mr. Baker was a man of sterling integrity, Christian liberality, patient industry, and a strict observer of the golden rule. On the 25th January, 1875, he was called to his reward, leaving an affectionate companion and large family, who, although left in comfortable circumstances, still feel that their loss is irreparable.

HENRY WILMOT, Esq.

The father of Henry, Mr. John Wilmot, was born in the city of London, England, in 1790, and in 1813 came to Canada in His Majesty's service. He was carpenter on board of one of His Britannic Majesty's ships for a considerable time, after which he continued for seven years in the dockyard at Kingston. When Mr. Wilmot retired from active life under the Government he turned his attention to agricultural pursuits, and bought land in the township of Pittsburgh, Lot 4 in the first concession, on the margin of the river St. Lawrence, which is now occupied by one of his sons. He married Miss Sarah Milton, whose parents were natives of London, England, in the year 1819. The issue of this marriage was four sons and one daughter, who are still living.

The subject of our sketch, Mr. Henry Wilmot, was born in Pittsburgh, Ontario, in 1826, being the second son of John and Sarah Wilmot. He married Miss Ann Graham, whose parents were from Scotland, having emigrated to Canada in 1830. Mr. Wilmot joined the Frontenac Cavalry under Colonel Strange, in 1847, and continued in the ranks eight years. Subsequently he joined Colonel Jackson's Field Battery; entered as a gunner in 1855; and procured a first-class certificate, and advanced by merit to the command which he now has the honor of holding.

Mr. Wilmot has been a member of the Council of the township of Pittsburgh for seven years, and acted as Deputy Reeve for two years. During his official career he contributed largely, in connection with his brother-in-law, the late Mr. Peter Graham, M. P., Reeve of the township, to the abolition of tolls in Pittsburgh. This scheme was finally crowned with success.

Mr. Wilmot now lives on Lots 6 and 7 in the first concession of his native township, where he has erected a handsome and substantial stone residence. His farming operations are on an extensive scale, while he devotes special attention to the improvement of stock, and especially to horses. He is noted throughout the counties as the owner of some of the most valuable animals in the Dominion. In 1877, Mr. Wilmot was President of the Midland Central Agricultural Society, and is still one of its directors.

JOHN McRORY.

Matthew T. McRory, father of John, was a native of Ireland, and emigrated to Canada when he was a young man, in 1823. For a time he remained in the township of Kingston, and in the following year he removed to Loughborough, where he purchased Lot 2 in the sixth concession. In 1825 he married Miss Mary Ann Finley, who was likewise a native of Ireland. During the unfortunate rebellion of 1837, Mr. M. T. McRory served as a volunteer under the British flag.

In politics he was a stanch conservative, and always took an active part in the political questions of the day. On the 24th February, 1864, he departed this life. Mrs. McRory survived him four years, having died in 1868.

The subject of our sketch was the youngest son of Matthew T. and Mary Ann McRory, who was born February 14th, 1834. In 1856 he was married to Miss Miriam Wood, daughter of Abraham and Pemulia Wood, who were natives of this country.

In 1848 Mr. McRory joined the Frontenac Cavalry under Colonel Strainge, and in 1852 served under Colonel Wood in the official capacity of lieutenant. He has been a member of the Council in his township twelve years, eleven of which he served as Reeve, and for one year was Warden of the county. In 1861 he was appointed Justice of the Peace. In appreciation of his valuable services in the township, Mr. McRory was presented by his constituents, in 1878, with an elegant gold watch, chain, and locket, which show the estimation in which he is held by those who elected him to office.

AARON SPIKE, Esq.

Bryan Spike, father of Aaron, was born in Yorkshire, England, in July, 1776, and emigrated to the United States in 1795. After having remained there for several years he concluded to pay a visit to Upper Canada, which he did in 1809, and two years afterwards he permanently settled in the township of Portland, Ontario.

The subject of our sketch, Mr. Aaron Spike, was born on the 20th February, 1818, on Lot 6 in the fifth concession in the township and province just named. Mr. Spike was married to Miss Eliza Goldsmith, whose parents were Canadians. The issue of this marriage are four children—Phebe Ann, born 23d June, 1845; William Bryan, October 3d, 1848; Eliza Phadila Jane, October 14th, 1850, and Mary Ida Maud, January 3d, 1863.

For more than a quarter of a century Mr. Spike has acted as clerk to the township Council, having been elected so early as 1842, and some fifteen years ago he was appointed to the responsible office of local Magistrate or Justice of the Peace, which clearly show his usefulness and popularity.

Mr. Spike, within the last sixteen years, has erected on his valuable farm a handsome stone residence, which stands on high ground, and commands an excellent view of the surrounding country.

ALLEN BOND, Esq.

Isaac Bond, father of Allen, was born in the State of New York, at Chester, Warren County, in 1782. When quite a young man he came to Canada, having arrived there in 1803, and settled in the township of Loughborough in 1806, and was married to Miss Elizabeth Latimer, who is still living and enjoys good health, although in her ninety-first year.

When Mrs. Isaac Bond, with other members of the family, left Oswego, U. S., for their new home in Canada, the conveniences for travel were very different to what they are now, and oftentimes small boats had to be used, though sometimes fraught with danger.

Mr. Isaac Bond belonged to the militia in 1812 or 1813, and remained in the service a considerable time. Occasionally it was his duty to escort one of the officers to Toronto to receive the amount of the pay-roll. His brother Samuel was killed while bravely defending his country against the aggression of rebels, at the famous battle of Lundy's Lane. Mr. Isaac Bond died in 1857.

Mr. Allen Bond was the fourth son of Mr. and Mrs. Isaac Bond, who has lived on Lot 18 in the third concession of Storington, the greater part, if not the whole of his life. In 1853 he was married to Miss Margaret Booth, whose grandparents were United Empire Loyalists, and settled in Canada at an early date. Mr. Bond served in the militia of his country for many years; commencing as a private, he raised himself to the position of captain in the third battalion Frontenac militia. His appointment is dated at Quebec, 29th December, 1862.

WILLIAM DUFF, Esq.

William Duff, Sr., father of the subject of our sketch, was born in Ireland in 1778, and emigrated to Canada, with his family, in 1818. He settled in East Loughborough, where he purchased Lots 22 and 23 in the fifth concession. He served in the Irish Rebellion under the British Crown, and on his arrival in this country he joined the militia of Canada. He died in November, 1861.

William Duff, the younger, eldest son of William Duff, Sr., was born in 1824, in the province of Ontario.

Mr. Duff was married to Miss Eliza Tolin, a native of Ireland, who came to this country, with her parents, at an early date; and he has been engaged in agricultural pursuits from his early boyhood. The country presents a very different appearance to what it did thirty or forty years ago, when the lands were covered with wood. At that time land in many places in the locality where Mr. Duff lives could be bought for sixty cents per acre; whereas, the present value of it, according to recent sales, is $50 per acre. On his homestead there is erected a good substantial residence, while the out-offices are extensive, compact, and commodious. Amongst our illustrations will be found a view of Mr. Duff's premises, which are situated on Lots 22 and 23 in the township of Storington, contiguous to the flourishing village of Inverary.

PETER W. FREEMAN, Esq.

The great-grandfather of Mr. P. W. Freeman was born in England, and emigrated to America before the Declaration of Independence, and settled at Stillwater, now called Troy, in the State of New York. After having remained there several years he removed to Canada, and settled in Elizabeth Township, county of Grenville, Ontario, as one of the United Empire Loyalists. The father of Mr. Freeman was born in Grenville in June, 1790, and came to Loughborough some time during the year 1810 or 1811. He was married to Miss Jane Ruttan in the year 1812, and settled on Lot 15 in the seventh concession, now owned by Mr. J. K. Freeman. He followed the occupation of farming until his death, which event took place in July, 1870. His great-grandfather on his mother's side, Mr. Ruttan, was born in Germany. He joined the British army under General Burgoyne, and was in active service until the close of the war in 1781. He came, with his family, to Canada, and settled as a United Empire Loyalist in Adolphustown, in the county of Lennox, where the mother of Mr. Peter W. Freeman was born, and who is still living.

The subject of our biographical sketch was born in the township of Loughborough, September 3d, 1824, where he remained for many years. On the 14th March, 1848, he was married to Miss Harriet Grems, of Oneida County, New York State, and settled on a farm in Loughborough in the same year. Mr. Freeman has not only been engaged in agricultural pursuits, but has been employed by the Ontario Government and

by the Canada Land Company to look after their timber. At present he has charge of eighteen townships for the Ontario Government, and acts as agent for the Canada Land Company in twelve counties. Mr. Freeman is Justice of the Peace in the county of Frontenac, and B. R. in four other counties.

JAMES GRANT, Esq.,

Is second son of the late Mr. James Grant, of Banifield, who was well known in the counties. In 1857 he proceeded to California, via the West Indies, where he embarked in mining operations, and was moderately successful. Thousands of people at that time flocked to that part of the world in pursuit of gold, some of whom made handsome fortunes, while the majority failed to improve their circumstances. Dr. John Grant, brother of the subject of our sketch, accompanied him to California, where he has followed with success the practice of his profession for seventeen years. He settled at a beautiful town, called Watsonville, in the vicinity of San Francisco. The climate of that country is unequalled, and must be considered one of the most productive wheat-growing districts in the world. Notwithstanding the many advantages of that country, however, circumstances so transpired that Mr. Grant was obliged to leave its wealth and beauties, and return to the land of his nativity. In 1860 he settled in the township of Loughborough, where he purchased the valuable farm, a sketch of which, together with a portrait of its owner, appear in our work. In 1868-9 and 1871, Mr. Grant was an active member of the Township Council, and invariably took a lively interest in the welfare of his constituents. He is not only engaged in extensive farming operations, but he devotes special attention to the working of phosphate mines, which have become so important and profitable, in the township of Loughborough.

F. X. COUSINEAU,

Located in the city of Kingston, Ontario, in 1858, with the intention of improving himself in the English language, he being by birth a French Canadian. Having in some measure accomplished his object, his services were secured by the then celebrated house of Mr. James Davis, drygoods merchant, so well known and esteemed in the city and surrounding district. Here he remained two years, and in 1860 he entered the establishment of R. Waddell & Co. Mr. Cousineau's business ability was so appreciated in this house that he was retained nine years, the last three of which he was taken in as partner. During his connection with Messrs. Waddell & Co. the business was considerably enlarged and improved, and the increased wealth and prosperity of the house, it is said, were chiefly due to the tact, energy, and management of the junior member of the firm.

In 1869 the partnership was dissolved by mutual consent, and the subject of our sketch having made himself thoroughly acquainted with the people and trade of the community, commenced business on his own account. The Orange Hall building, a sketch of which appears amongst our illustrations, was then vacant, and had been so for a considerable time, when it occurred to Mr. Cousineau that it was just the place for an extensive drygoods emporium. He was, as it will be seen, correct in his calculations, as in that building he has built up one of the largest and most lucrative retail trades within fifty miles of the Limestone City.

From the first day of opening, Mr. Cousineau resolved upon the wise and safe system of doing business exclusively for cash, and devoted special attention to the cultivation of the farmers' patronage. He buys for cash, and when large parcels of goods are offered at ruinously low prices he is in a position to command the needful, and thus secure for his vast army of customers bargains which they otherwise could not obtain.

One of the grand secrets of Mr. Cousineau's success in business during the last nine years is his method of advertising. He may be justly styled the printer's friend, yet he takes good care that the printer gives him value for his money; he does this part of his business judiciously, choosing always the best modes of keeping the advantages of his house continually before the public. This item of expenditure amounted last year to the large sum of *fifteen hundred dollars*, yet it is the most profitable investment he could have made, and as a legitimate result he turns over his immense stock nearly four times a year. Narrowly looked into, Mr. Cousineau conducts his business on the *mutual* principle, that is, he divides his profits with his customers—he buys well and gives them the benefit—he makes extensive sales, and, therefore, can sell for a mere commission on the wholesale price, and to illustrate this principle more fully, his latest method of advancing the interests of his patrons is that he actually gives them back a portion of his profits in drygoods varying in value according to the extent of their purchases.

MESSRS. GIBBARD & SON.

The business of this well-known and highly-respected firm was established at Napanee, in 1840, and has grown with the growth of that flourishing town. The fame of the house as manufacturers of and dealers in all kinds of furniture extends from Ottawa to Toronto.

The career of the firm illustrates the fact that from the most humble beginnings frequently arise the most gratifying results. In the year 1836, Mr. John Gibbard came to "The Napanee," as the village was then known, and which it is still called by old residents, and for a time successfully carried on the business of a carpenter. In the year 1860 he leased a mill on the canal, and commenced on a modest scale the manufacture of sash, doors, and furniture. Unfortunately, the factory was burnt to the ground in 1864. It was, however, rebuilt on a more extensive basis in 1868, when Mr. Gibbard admitted his son, Mr. W. T. Gibbard, to a partnership in the business. In 1871 the manufacture of sash and doors was dispensed with, and the entire energies of the firm devoted to the production of furniture. The business continued to grow and flourish till misfortune once more made its unwelcome appearance. On the 5th of December, 1874, the factory, when in first-class running order, became a victim to the fell destroyer—fire. Calamities of this kind often destroy energy, cripple effort, and otherwise damage the sufferers. Not so, however, with Messrs. Gibbard & Son. The loss, though painful in itself, imparted new life, developed fresh enterprise, inspired combined exertions, and success was the legitimate fruit. The factory was without any delay rebuilt, and before the end of the following February one of the most complete, extensive, and convenient buildings for their business had risen on the ruins of those which had in their day been useful, but less convenient. The new structure was more extensive and better adapted in every way to meet the demands of a rapidly increasing business, so that the apparent misfortune became finally a permanent benefit. It was supplied with both steam and water power, furnished with all the latest and most improved machinery to constitute a factory not excelled in the Province in the completeness of its facilities for producing the very best furniture of every description. The firm now manufacture, chiefly under the personal supervision of the junior and more active partner, Mr. W. T. Gibbard, cane and wood-seated chairs, drawing-room, dining-room, bed-room, and office furniture, in fact every article that comes under the head of elegant furniture, from a basswood cradle to a rosewood coffin. In the same year that their new premises were rebuilt (1874–5) they made extensive additions to their already commodious warerooms, making them equal in every respect to the best in the Province.

These warerooms are kept fully stocked with all kinds of goods in their line, while the factory is kept continually working to its fullest capacity to supply the ever recurring deficiencies in the stock, caused by the demands of the trade. Not only are the extensive sales of the firm confined to their own locality, but the excellence, strength, and beauty of their furniture have become so well known and appreciated, that Messrs. Gibbard & Son frequently fill orders from various distant parts of the country, where they have invariably taken first prizes at Provincial, Central, and County exhibitions.

HENRY R. SPENCER

Was born in the village of Newburgh, Ontario, on the 17th of August, 1838, and was educated at the Newburgh Academy, which at that time was conducted by David Beach, Esq., as principal, and John B. McGuin, Esq., as teacher of the higher branches of English.

At the early age of fifteen years, Mr. Spencer commenced his business life, when he entered the establishment of Dowling & McGuin, where he received the first rudiments of mercantile knowledge. Mr. Dowling being a practical and thorough man of business, he succeeded in making a lasting impression for good on his youthful pupil, and ultimately moulded him into his own character.

He remained with the firm one year, when he got a position in the house of Griffith Davis, of Kingston. Here he commenced at the bottom of the ladder, as a parcel boy, but although the position was an humble one, he climbed each step steadily, and we may safely predict that he will ultimately reach its summit. He had only been about a year in this house until he was promoted to the position of salesman in the haberdashery department. Gradually, the subject of our sketch was promoted, and his salary from time to time so advanced, that he soon found himself in easy circumstances.

At this juncture, he thought it would be a wise course to improve and cultivate his intellectual attainments, and he determined to attend another term at the Newburgh Academy, which at that time was conducted by William Lewin, Esq., afterwards the Rev. William Lewin, minister of the Church of England. At the close of the academical term, Mr. Spencer was offered a situation by John D. Ham, Esq., of Newburgh, which he accepted, and worked for him four years, when he was solicited to change for a clerkship at Ogdensburgh, New York, but Mr. Ham, being perfectly satisfied with his juvenile assistant, gave him an advance on his former salary, and secured his services for three years longer. During his stay with Mr. Ham, Mr. Spencer laid the foundation of a thorough practical business education, which has enabled him to cope with the best business men of the county.

His employer, John D. Ham, Esq., was considered one of the best business men in Lennox or Addington, and with the elements he had to work upon in the person of Mr. Spencer, we do not wonder, after seven years' training, that he has produced a fac simile of himself.

In 1866, our young friend was offered a situation by the Hon. John Stephenson, to take charge of a piano business at Toronto, which he accepted, but did not continue more than eight months with that gentleman, on account of his distaste for that particular business. After this Mr. Spencer managed a drygoods business at Napanee for Mr. Stevenson, on the corner of Dundas and East streets, which, during the two years of his management, was greatly improved and enlarged. The connection between Mr. Spencer and Mr. Stephenson, however, was soon severed, and the management of the business transferred to the sons of the latter gentleman.

After leaving Mr. Stephenson, he was offered a situation by Mr. A. C. Davis, a leading merchant of Napanee, and an honorable man of business, and the terms offered being liberal, he accepted, and worked for him about a year, when he was offered a very much larger salary to proceed to Minnesota. Wishful to better his condition, he did not refuse this offer, but having no particular regard for the business or the place, he returned to Napanee, and once more entered the house of Mr. Davis.

In April, 1871, Mr. Spencer formed a partnership with D. J. Hogan, and commenced business under the firm and style of Spencer & Hogan. The capital of the firm was limited, in the first place, but both members possessed what is frequently of far greater value than mere money—industry, energy, perseverance, frugality, and judicious management. The firm built up a very successful business in a comparatively short time, and there is no doubt it was the most extensive clothing house ever seen in the town of Napanee. Although, as we have stated, the funds of the firm were small to commence with, the firm never had one of their notes protested, a fact which redounds to their credit.

The partnership was limited to five years, and terminated October 1st, 1876. Mr. Hogan retired from the business, and notwithstanding the unusual severity of the times in monetary matters, Mr. Spencer paid him the amount of his share in the concern, and the business is now continued in the name of Henry R. Spencer.

The store occupied by the business, an interior view of which appears among our illustrations, is one hundred feet long by sixteen feet wide, and the number of hands employed by the house consists of sixteen, and occasionally twenty in busy times, which include a cutter and two clerks. They occupy two rooms up stairs, each fifty by sixteen feet, which are furnished with all the modern improvements for heating irons and other work.

Mr. Spencer makes it a point to buy only the best qualities of tweeds and cloths from England, Scotland, and Germany, and he prides himself on keeping the largest stock of Canadian tweeds in the county.

In this establishment the very best trimmings are used; no apprentices employed, but first-class, experienced workmen; while the cutter is a thoroughly practical artist. The clerks of the house are instructed to be courteous and obliging to customers, and in no case to mislead a buyer by recommending an article as first-class when it is not really so. Mr. Spencer adopts the one-price system, and if the customer pays cash, he gets a reduction of five per cent.

Mr. Spencer solicits the patronage of every gentleman in the three counties and elsewhere, and from his twenty-five years of business experience there can be no doubt he will, as he has hitherto done, give the most unqualified satisfaction.

H. W. PERRY.

John W. Perry, father of H. W. Perry was born in the State of Maine (U. S.), and has attained to the ripe old age of eighty-three years, sixty-one of which he has been a resident of the counties of Lennox and Addington. In the early part of the history of Napanee he was what was then called Police Commissioner, and for many years occupied the position of Justice of the Peace.

H. W. Perry was born in the county of Lennox and has been actively engaged in business pursuits for more than twenty years. During nine years of his time he has occupied the position of assistant in an extensive hardware establishment at Napanee, where he obtained a thorough knowledge of the business. In 1877, on account of the stringency of the times, he was enabled to purchase on the most favorable terms an immense stock of all kinds of goods in his line at a very great sacrifice. He consequently commenced business on his own account with a general assortment of hardware, oil, paints, glass, and in fact everything associated with a trade of the kind. Judging from his superior business capacity and the numberless advantages at his command, including his extensive connections in the counties of Lennox and Addington, he cannot fail, with ordinary care, to build up a large and profitable business.

A. S. ASHLEY, L. D. S.,

Eldest son of the late John Ashley, Esq., who was well known and highly esteemed in these counties, having for many years occupied the responsible office of Reeve of the township of Kingston, was born in the same township in 1840. He has had more than twenty years' experience in dental surgery, and has been very successful in the practice of his profession, both in the Dominion and elsewhere. He is now established in the flourishing town of Napanee, Ontario, where by skilful treatment, prompt attention, and moderate charges, he has secured an extensive practice.

Frontenac County Officials.

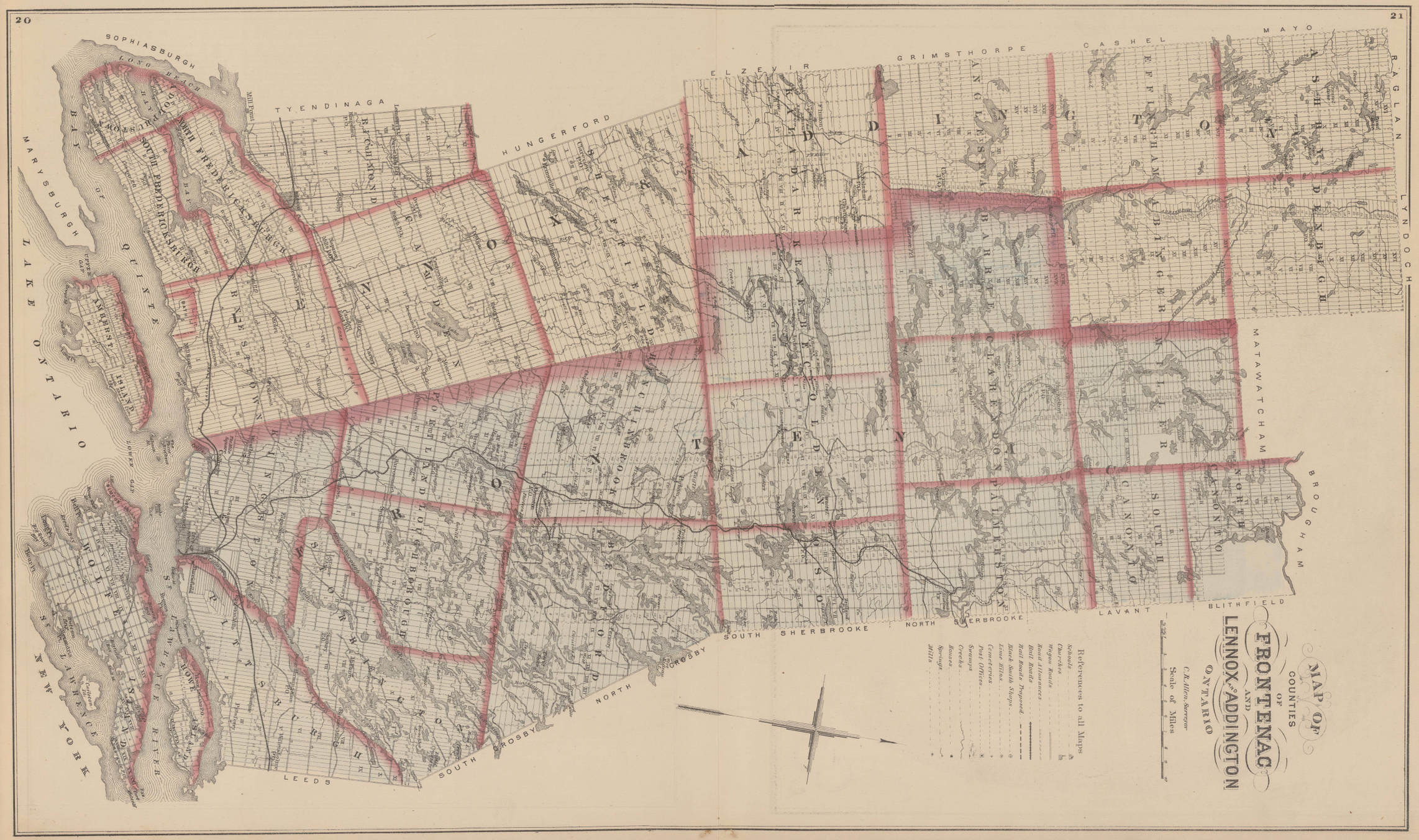
County Officials of Lennox and Addington.

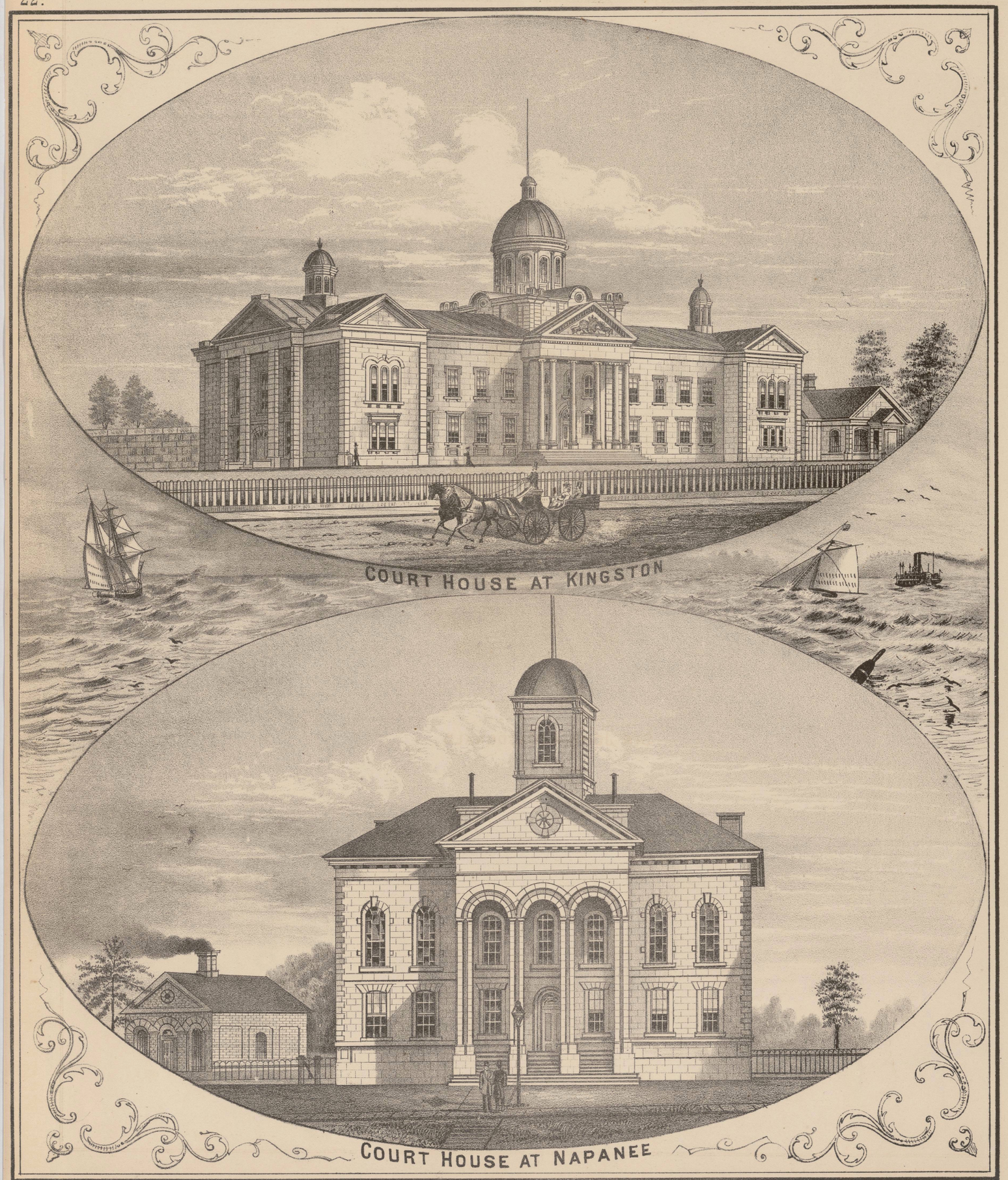
PLACE.	REEVES.	DEPUTY REEVES.	TOWNSHIP CLERKS.	TP. TREASURERS.
Kingston	E. P. Vanluven	E. N. Spooner	P. McKim	Dr. Bigham
Pittsburgh	M. Stacban	R. Anglin	C. Belwa	M. Joyce
Howe Island	J. Quinn		M. Melville	John King
Wolfe Island	P. Dawson	D. Healey	H. O. Hitchcock	John Dawson
Storington	D. J. Walker	J. McGrath	A. Ritchie	John McNealey
Longborough	C. Rattan	R. McConnell	J. Nichols	W. Lawrence
Portland	J. Watson, Jr.	E. Joyner	J. Donnelly	S. F. Stewart
Bedford	R. Howe		J. Nicholson	H. Bateman
Oso	W. Bourk		Henry Rigney	Pierce Butler
Garden Island	D. D. Calvin		R. Nancollis	A. Malone, Jr.
Portsmouth	G. Sexton		Thomas Kelly	N. McLeod
Barrie	T. Tapping		James Ray	W. Deighton
Clarendon and Miller	B. Walkins		E. Playfair	W. H. Plotz
Olden	I. R. Dawson		J. Elkington, M.D.	Wm. Mundell
Palmerston and Canonto	R. Flynn		M. W. Price	S. A. Sanderson
Hinchenbrooke	J. Watson, Sr.		John Hamilton	D. Goodfellow
Kinnebeck	J. Williams		Thomas Andrew	George Monds

County Treasurer. John Irvine, Esq.
Judge. J. L. Borroves, Esq.
Deputy Judge. James A. Henderson, Esq.
School Inspector. John Agnew, Esq.
County Attorney & C. R. of Peace. A. S. Kelpatrick, Esq.
County Clerk. Francis Elkington, Esq.
Sheriff. William Ferguson, Esq.
Registrar of Deeds. R. M. Rose, Esq.
Crown & Pleas & C. R. of Surrogate. W. H. Fuller, Esq.

PLACE.	REEVES.	DEPUTY REEVES.	TOWNSHIP CLERKS.	TP. TREASURERS.
Adolphustown	H. H. Allison		F. Membery	S. W. Trumpour
Amherst Island	G. Wright		W. H. Montray	R. Montgomery
Bath	R. B. Price		C. L. Rogers	H. Rogers
Camden, East	J. W. Bell		J. S. Miller	J. N. Lapam
Denbigh, Abinger & Ashby	S. Lane	{ R. Madden, & M. Shannon. }	W. Lane	John Lane
Ernestown	J. F. Aylsworth	{ J. M. Parrott, & N. P. Wood. }	R. Aylsworth	P. Timerman
North Fredericksburgh	W. N. Dollar	{ C. A. Loyd }	T. Anderson	Jacob Schryver
South Fredericksburgh	Ira Ham		E. R. Sills	George Asseltine
Kaladar and Anglesea	Thos. P. Homick		G. Bretherton	O. Rolfe
Napanee	J. C. Huffman	R. Denison	P. Embury	R. Easton
Newburgh	W. A. Bell		J. B. Aylsworth	Henry Paul
Richmond	Elijah Storr	Allan Oliver	A. Winters	W. E. Hazard
Sheffield	G. Joyner	Benjamin Detlor	James Shields	A. Hassard

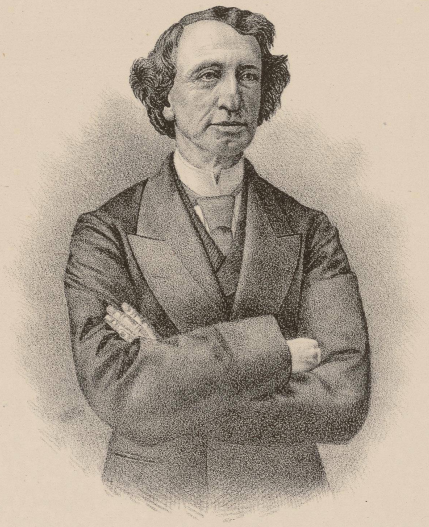
County Treasurer. E. Hooper, Esq.
Judge. W. H. Wilkison, Esq.
School Inspector. Fred. Burrows, Esq.
County Attorney. W. A. Reeve, Esq.
County Clerk. J. B. McGuin, Esq.
Clerk of Peace. W. A. Reeve, Esq.
Sheriff. O. T. Pruyn.
Warden. W. A. Bell, Esq.
Registrar of Deeds. M. P. Roblin, Esq.


MAP OF
COUNTIES
OF
FRONTENAC
AND
LENNOX and ADDINGTON
ONTARIO
C.R. Allen, Surveyor
Scale of Miles
References to all Maps
Schools
Churches
Wagon Roads
Road Allowances
Rail Roads
Rail Roads Proposed
Black Smith Shops
Lime Kilns
Cemeteries
Post Offices
Swamps
Creeks
Houses
Springs
Mills
SOPHIASBURGH
TYENDINAGA
HUNGERFORD
ELZEVIR
GRIMSTHORPE
CASHEL
MAYO
RAGLAN
LYNDOCH
MATAWATCHAM
BROUGHAM
BLITHFIELD
LAVANT
NORTH SHERBROOKE
SOUTH SHERBROOKE
NORTH CROSBY
SOUTH CROSBY
LEEDS
MARYSBURGH
BAY OF QUINTE
LAKE ONTARIO
NEW YORK
ST LAWRENCE RIVER
ST LAWRENCE ISLAND
WOLFE ISLAND
AMHERST ISLAND
LENNOX
ADDINGTON
FRONTENAC
KINGSTON
PITTSBURGH
ERNESTOWN
CAMDEN
SHEFFIELD
KALADAR
KENNEBEC
BARRIE
ANGLESEA
CLARENDON
PALMERSTON
MILLER
ABINGER
EFFINGHAM
ASHBY
DENBIGH
CANONTO
NORTH CANONTO
SOUTH CANONTO
NORTH FREDERICKSBURGH
SOUTH FREDERICKSBURGH
ADOLPHUSTOWN
RICHMOND
PORTLAND
LOUGHBOROUGH
BEDFORD
OLDEN
NORTH CHINGUACOUSY
SOUTH CHINGUACOUSY
LONG BEACH
BATH
LOWER GAP
UPPER GAP
HOWE ISLAND
Mill Point
Prinyton
Clarendon
Harrowsmith
Sydenham
Portland
Loughborough
Bedford
Olden
Kennebec
Kaladar
Barrie
Clarendon
Palmerston
Miller
Abinger
Effingham
Ashby
Denbigh
Canonto
Kingston
Pittsburgh
Ernestown
Camden
Sheffield
Richmond
North Fredericksburgh
South Fredericksburgh
Adolphustown
Amherst Island
Wolfe Island
St Lawrence Island
St Lawrence River

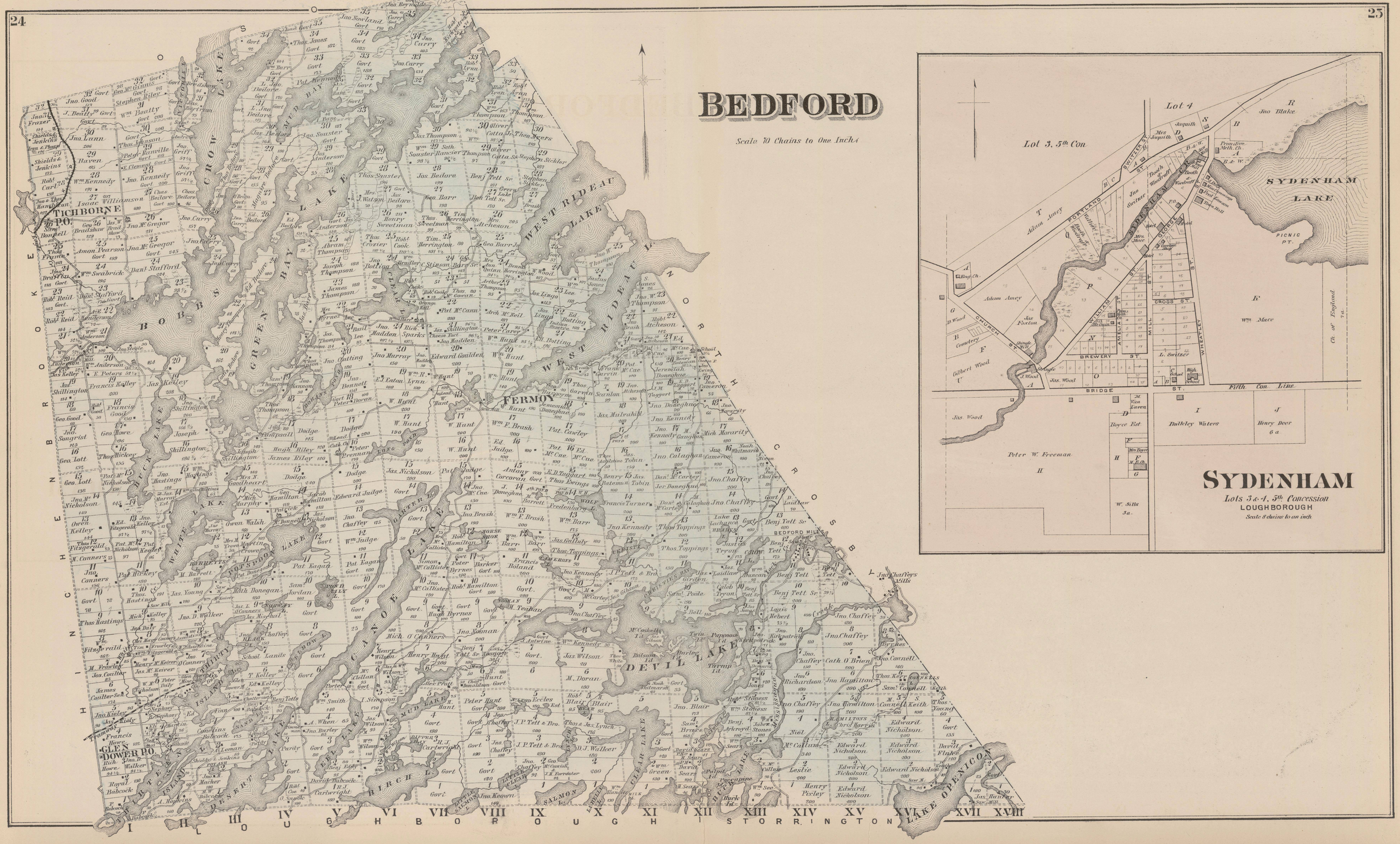


COURT HOUSE AT KINGSTON

COURT HOUSE AT NAPANEE

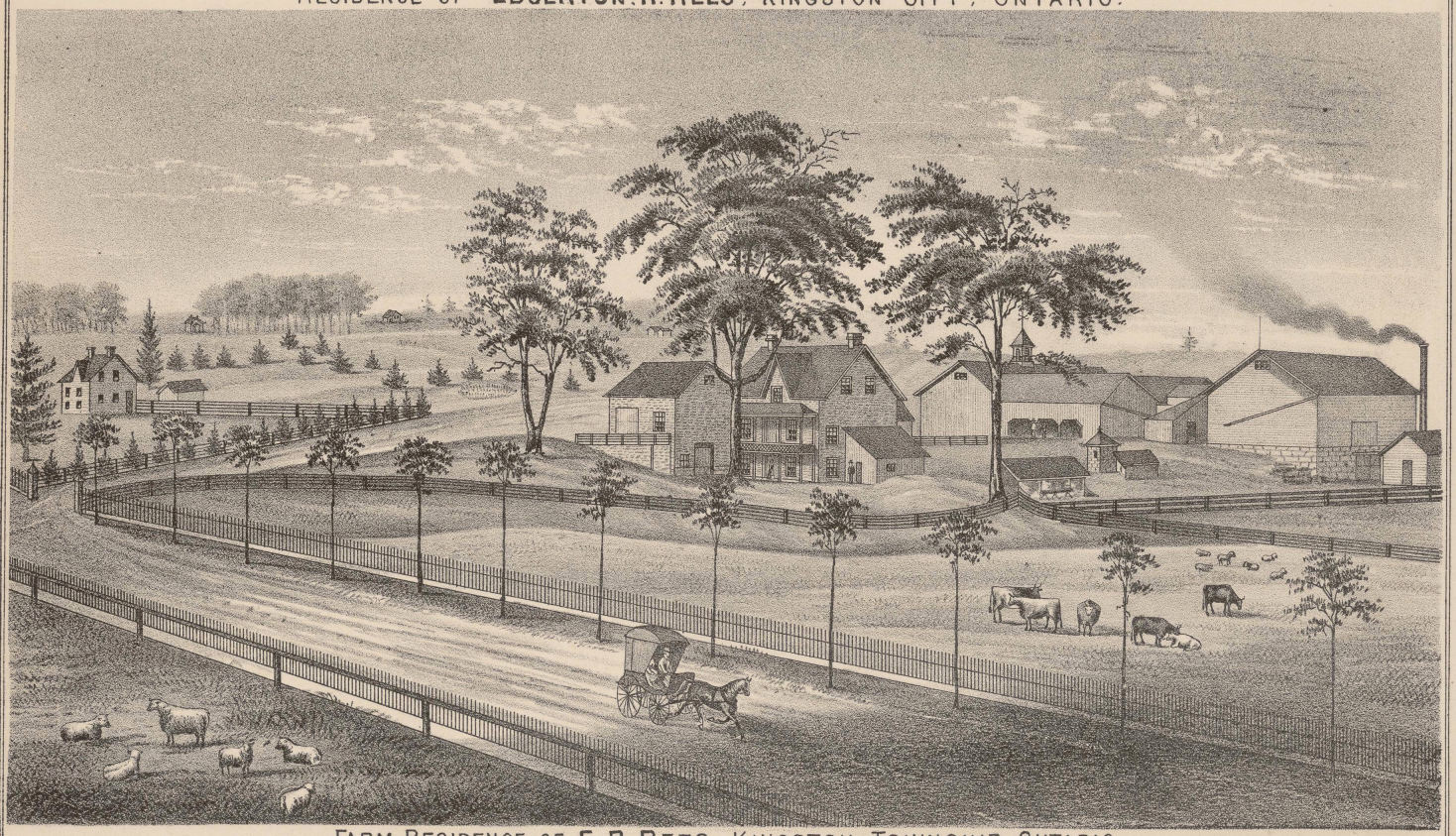


SIR JOHN A. MACDONALD.


BEDFORD
Scale 10 Chains to One Inch
TICHBORNE P.O.
GLEN DOWER P.O.
FERMOY
BEDFORD MILLS
DEVIL LAKE
CANOE LAKE
WEST RIDEAU LAKE
GREEN BAY
BOBBS LAKE
CROW LAKE
MUD BAY
WHITE LAKE
POTSPOON LAKE
BIRCH L.
SALMON L.
CLEAR LAKE
BUCK LAKE
LAKE OPENICON
ROCKE
HINCHENBROOKE
NORTH CROSBY
LOUGHBOROUGH
STORRINGTON
I II III IV V VI VII VIII IX X XI XII XIII XIV XV XVI XVII XVIII
SYDENHAM
Lots 3 & 4, 5th Concession
LOUGHBOROUGH
Scale 8 chains to an inch
Lot 3, 5th Con
Lot 4
SYDENHAM LAKE
PICNIC PT.
Fifth Con. Line
Adam Amey
Jas. Wood
Peter W. Freeman
Bulkley Waters
Henry Deer
Wm. Mace
Jno. Blake
Jas. Fixton
Gilbert Wood
Boyce Est.
W. Sills
Ch. of England
PORTLAND
SWITZER ST.
CHURCH ST.
BRIDGE ST.
BREWERY ST.
WILLIAM ST.
AMELIA ST.
MILL ST.
CROSS ST.
WHEATLEY ST.
GEORGE ST.
SYDENHAM ST.



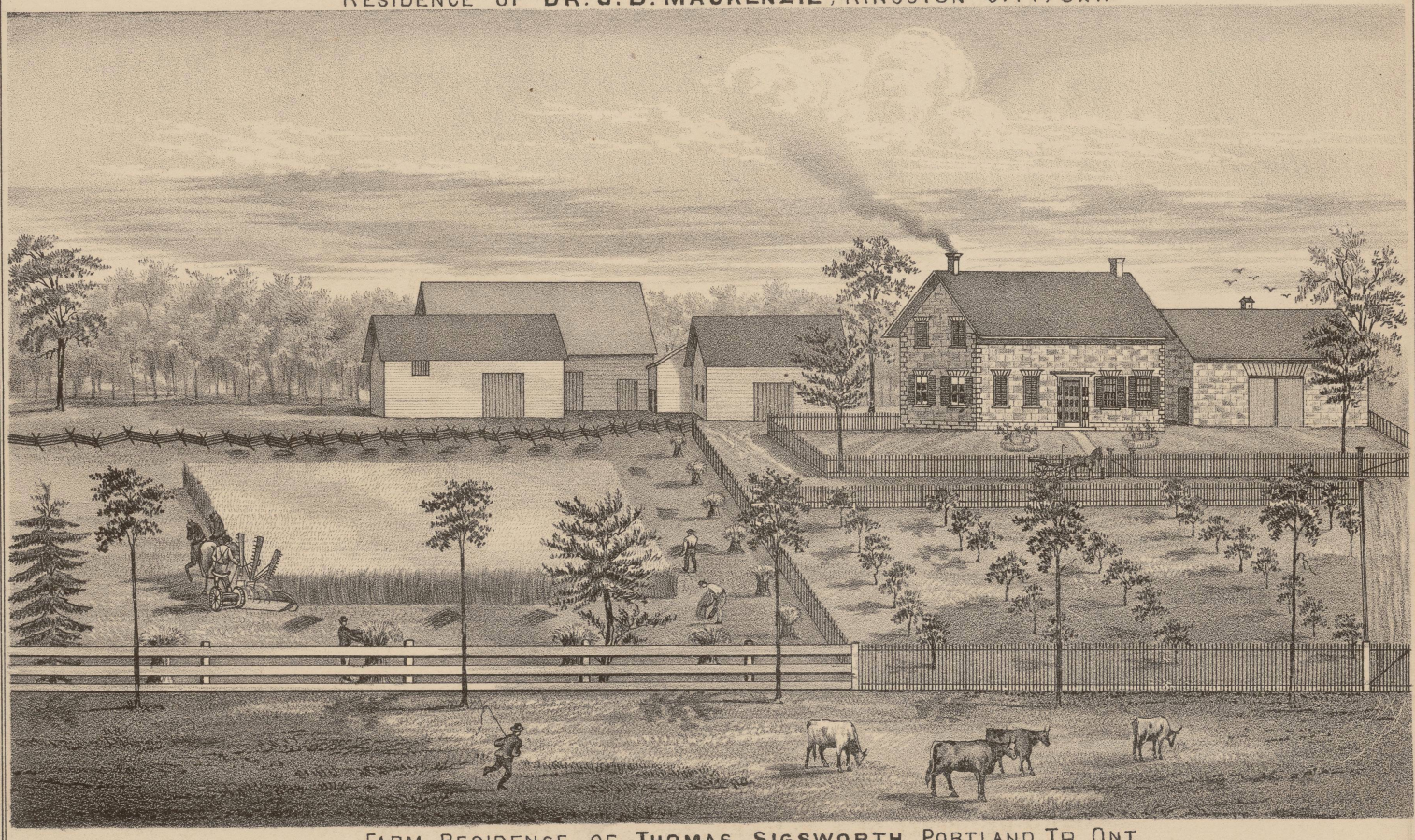
RESIDENCE OF **EDGERTON. R. REES**, KINGSTON CITY, ONTARIO.



FARM RESIDENCE OF **E. R. REES**, KINGSTON TOWNSHIP, ONTARIO.



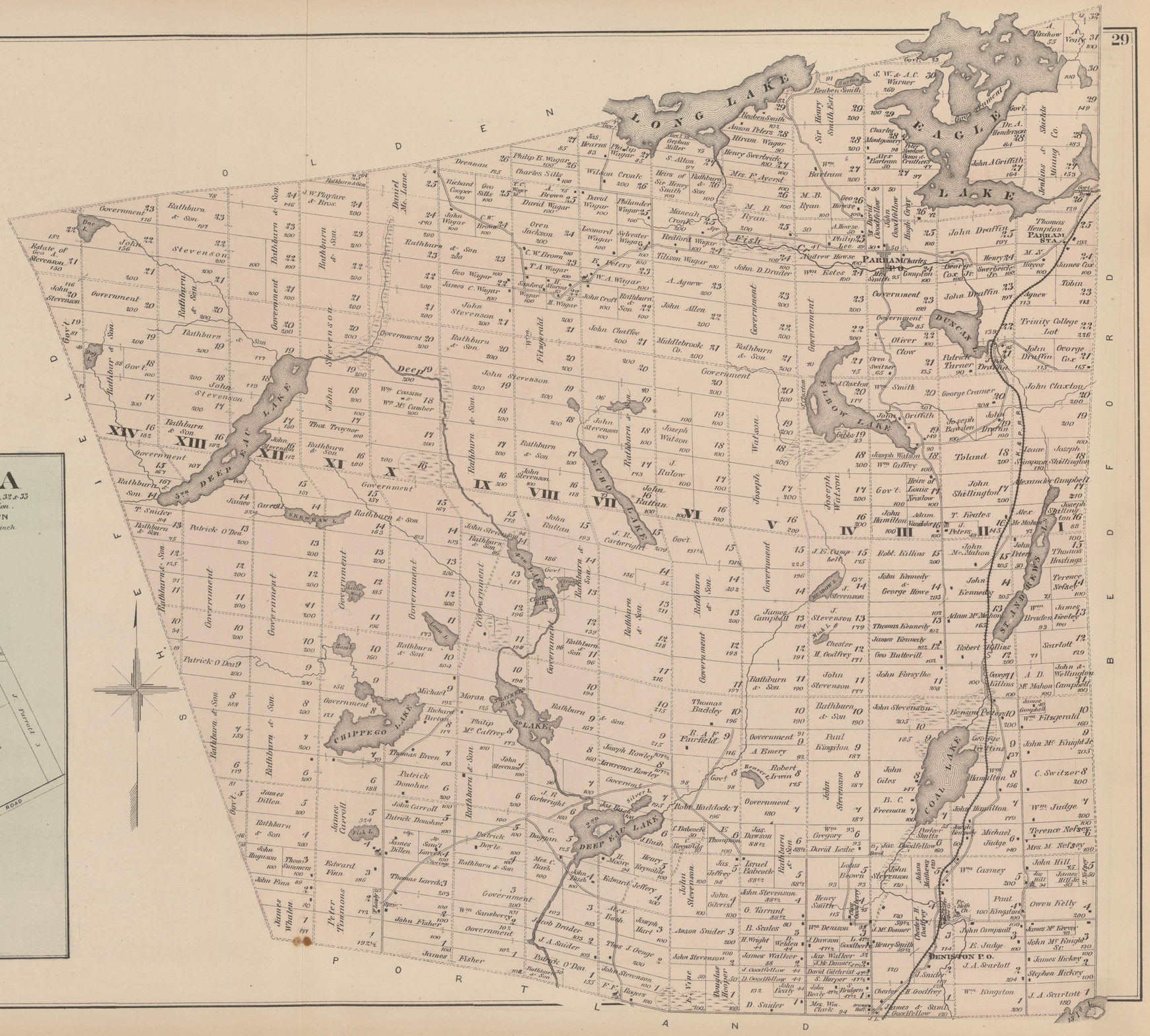
RESIDENCE OF **DR. J. D. MACKENZIE**, KINGSTON CITY, ONT.

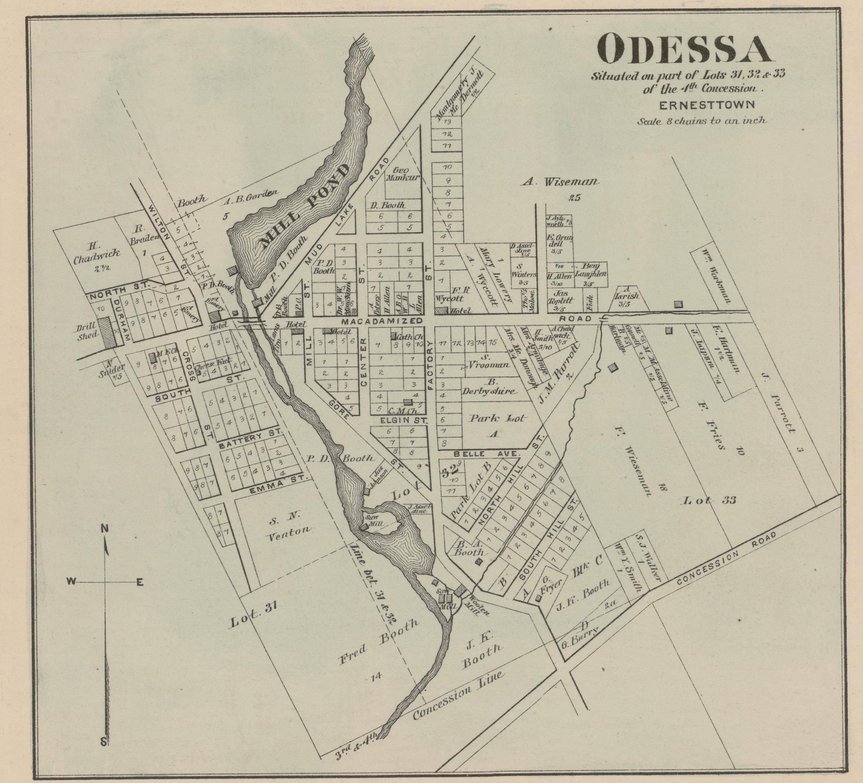


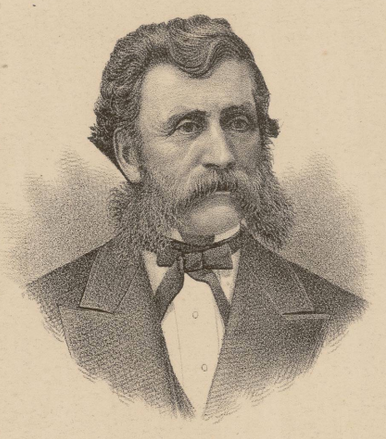
FARM RESIDENCE OF **THOMAS SIGSWORTH**, PORTLAND TP. ONT.

HINCHINBROOKE

Scale 60 chains to an inch







S. SHIBLEY.

SCHUYLER SHIBLEY, M. P.

An extensive land owner and farmer, eldest son of the late Henry Shibley, Esq., of the Township of Portland, County of Frontenac, Ontario, and Charlotte Day, daughter of Barnabas Day, Esq., of the Township of Kingston, U. E. Loyalist. Mr. Shibley was nephew of the late Jacob Shibley, Esq., of Portland, who represented the County of Frontenac in the Upper Canada Assembly from the general election of 1834, until its dissolution by Sir Francis Bond Head, in 1836. He was grandson of John Shibley, Esq., one of the noble band of U. E. Loyalists who came to Canada at the close of the American Revolutionary War, and settled on the Bay of Quinto, near Bath.

The subject of our sketch was born the 19th of March, 1820, and educated at the Waterloo Academy, near Kingston. Mr. Shibley made a tour of Europe in 1851–2, and was present in Paris during the celebrated Coup d'etat of Louis Napoleon on the 2d of December, 1851. Mr. Shibley married Miss Mary Ann Green, daughter of the late Thomas Green, Esq., for many years a prominent merchant in the City of Kingston. In addition to the honorable position which Mr. Shibley now occupies as Member of Parliament, he has held various important offices in his own county, Reeve, of the Township for several years, and in 1868, 1869, and 1872, was Warden of the County of Frontenac. Mr. Shibley contested the County of Addington unsuccessfully for the Commons, at the general election of 1867, and again at the general election of 1872, when he was returned by a majority of 646. In 1874, he was again returned at the general election; unseated on petition 21st of September, 1874; re-elected 28th of October, 1874. Up to the exposure of the Pacific Railway scandal, Mr. Shibley was an independent supporter of the government of Sir John A. McDonald. At present he is a supporter of the McKenzie administration.

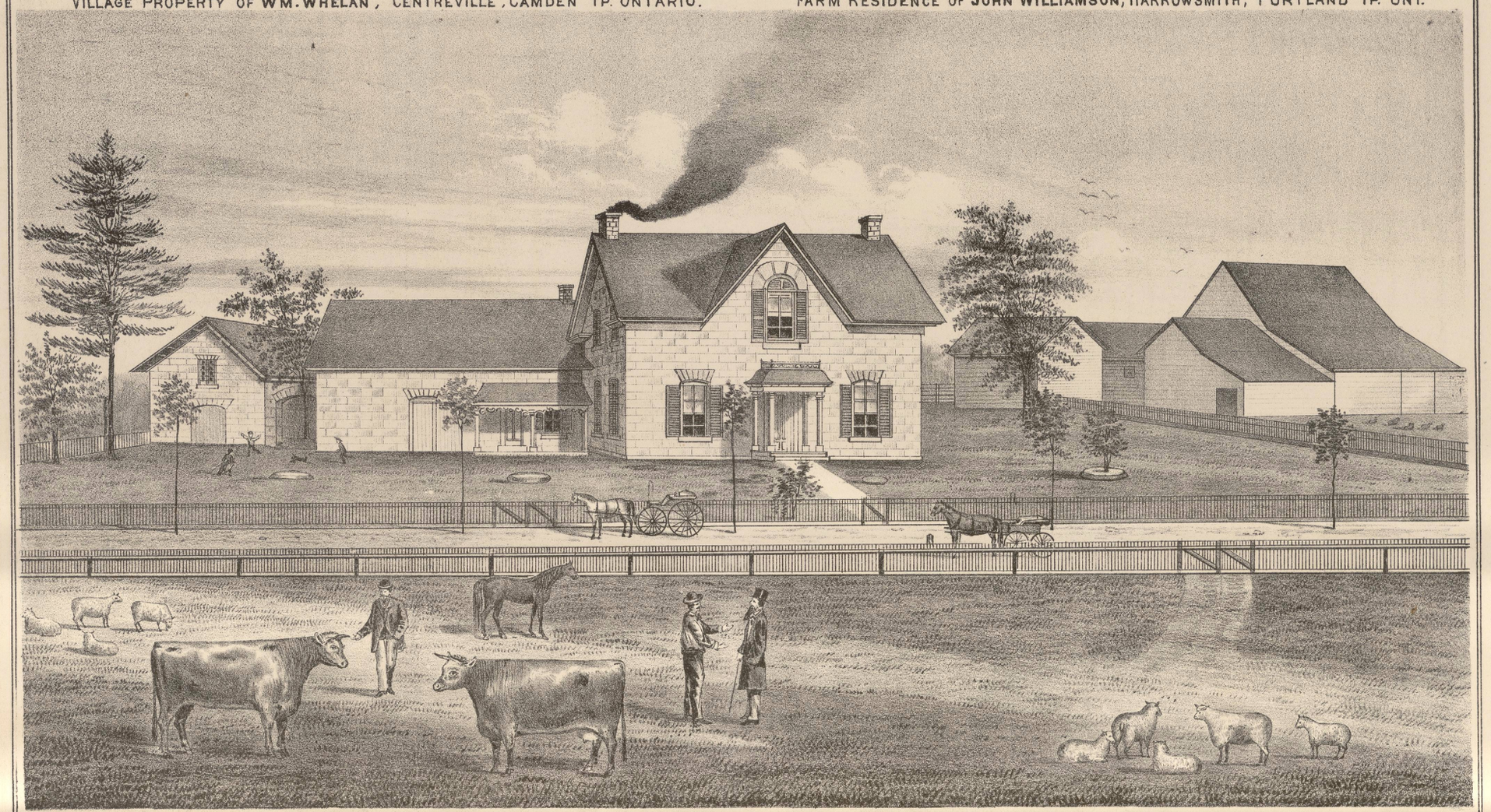
FARM RESIDENCE OF **S. SHIBLEY M. P.**, PORTLAND TW'P, ONT.



VILLAGE PROPERTY OF WM. WHELAN, CENTREVILLE, CAMDEN TP. ONTARIO.



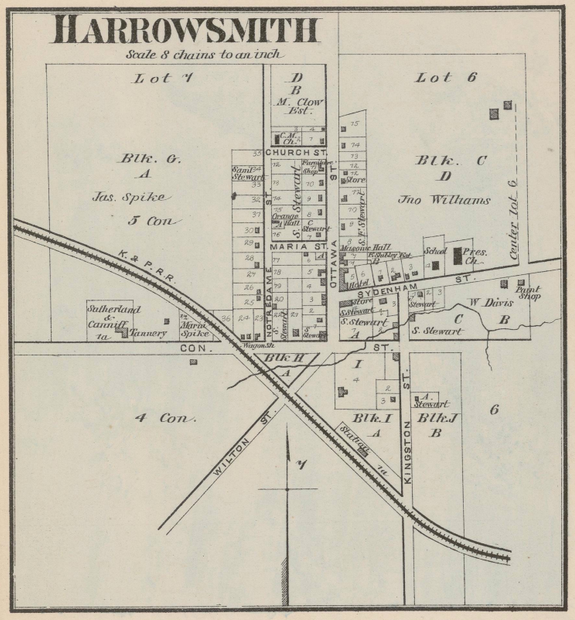
FARM RESIDENCE OF JOHN WILLIAMSON, HARROWSMITH, PORTLAND TP. ONT.



FARM RESIDENCE OF JOHN SIGSWORTH, PORTLAND TW'P ONTARIO.

HARROWSMITH

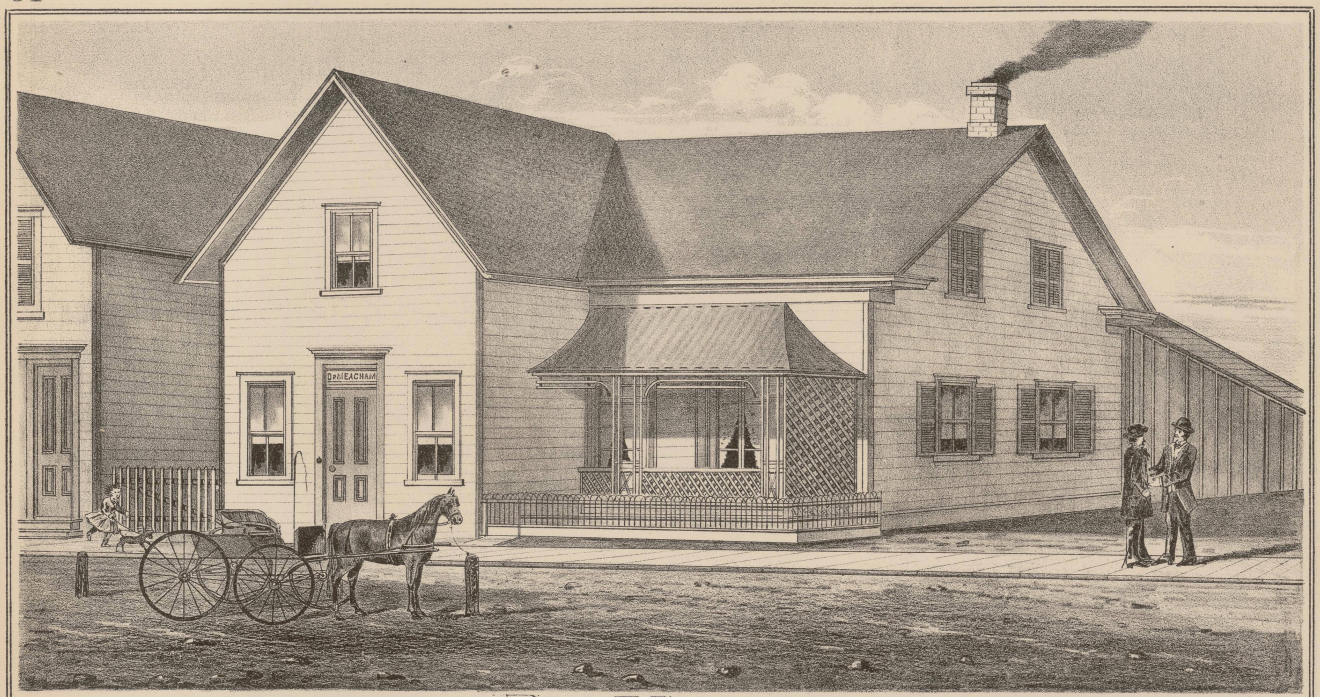
Scale 8 chains to an inch.



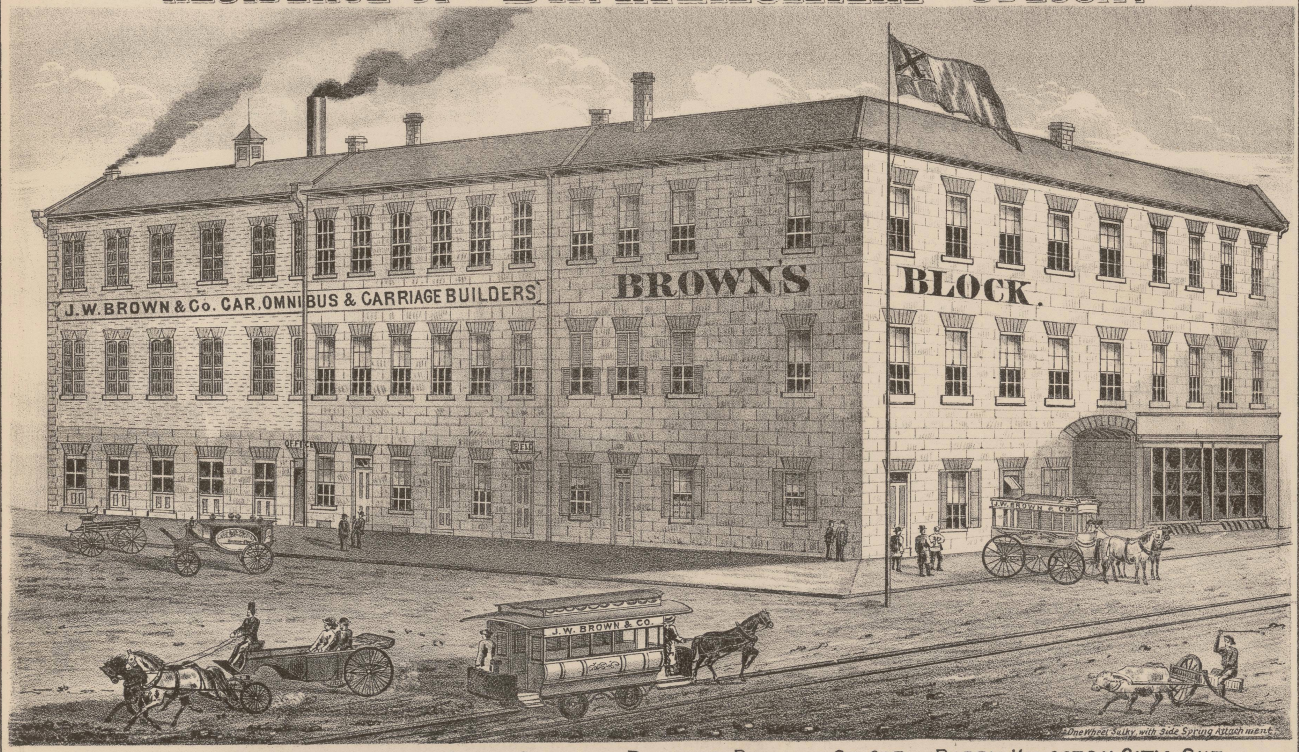
PORTLAND

Scale 50 Chs to one Inch


KINGSTON
ERNESTOWN
MIDDLEBOROUGH
LOUGHBOROUGH
I
II
III
IV
V
VI
VII
VIII
IX
X
XI
XII
XIII
XIV
PETWORTH
HARROWSMITH
P.O.
MURVALE P.O.
MURVALE STA.
HARTINGTON P.O.
BELLROCK
RICHARDSON
ROCK L.
LONG
SILVER L.
MILL
CRANBERRY
POND LILY
Jas. Spike
Jno. Williamson
Jno. Donnelly
Pat. Donnelly
Hugh. Peters
Thos. Crozier
Chas. M. Day
Henry Walsworth
Elijah Joyner
Jno. Lawrence
Jno. Curran
Phil. Freeman
Jno. McCormick
Jas. Shangrain
Andrew Wallace
Hiram Walker
Jno. Walker
Chas. Bradshaw
Robt Miller
Jno. Shibley
Wm. Stafford
Wm. Lake
Jno. Hamilton
Wm. Morton
Geo. Morton
Jno. Morton
Paul Beck
Jno. Taggart
Wm. Taggart
Jno. Reilly
Jno. Marrigan
Jno. Donnell
Maria Joyner
Jno. Hamilton
Jno. Gilbert
Jno. Silver
Joel Guess
Alex. Kerr
Ezra & Robt Husband
Jno. J. Cowdy
Pat. McCall
Wm. B. Shangrain
H. Emberly
A. Townsend
Hugh Patterson
Geo. Mucklewee
Wm. Wallace
David Wallace
Thos. B. Townsend
Wm. Patterson
N. Jackson
Jno Husband
Jas. Herchmer
Jno. Wartman
Jno. Williamson
Robt. Patterson
Jno. Baker
A. Phillips
R. Buttermore
Jas. Phillips
H. Day
Grant Day
Chas. W. Day
D. S. McDonald
Jno. Hughes
Rich. P. Ellerbeck
Jas. A. Hughes
Jno. Hart
Jno. Barley
Jno. Sigsworth
Thos. B. Sigsworth
Jno. Leonard
Jno. Smith
Thos. Clow
Thos. D. Hicks
Jas. Phillips
Geo. Randall
Chester Davy
Henry P. Foston
Geo. Wallsworth
Jas. Collins
Jno. Trusedell
Alex. Clark
Jno. Irish
Jas. McRory
Jno. Trevett
Jno. Campbell
Jno. Dowker
Jno. Freeman
Jno. M. Babcock
Mich. Dunn
Isaac Clow
Wm. Dowker
Geo. Blackhurst
Jno. Redmond
Jno. Sigsworth
Jno. Larue
Jno. Ball
Geo. Scales
Jno. M. Neeley
Jos. E. Watson
Jno. Close
Jno. Stevenson
Jno. Cullough
Jno. M. Cullough
Jno. Siglin
Jno. Siglin
Jno. Siglin



RESIDENCE OF DR. MEACHAM ODESSA.



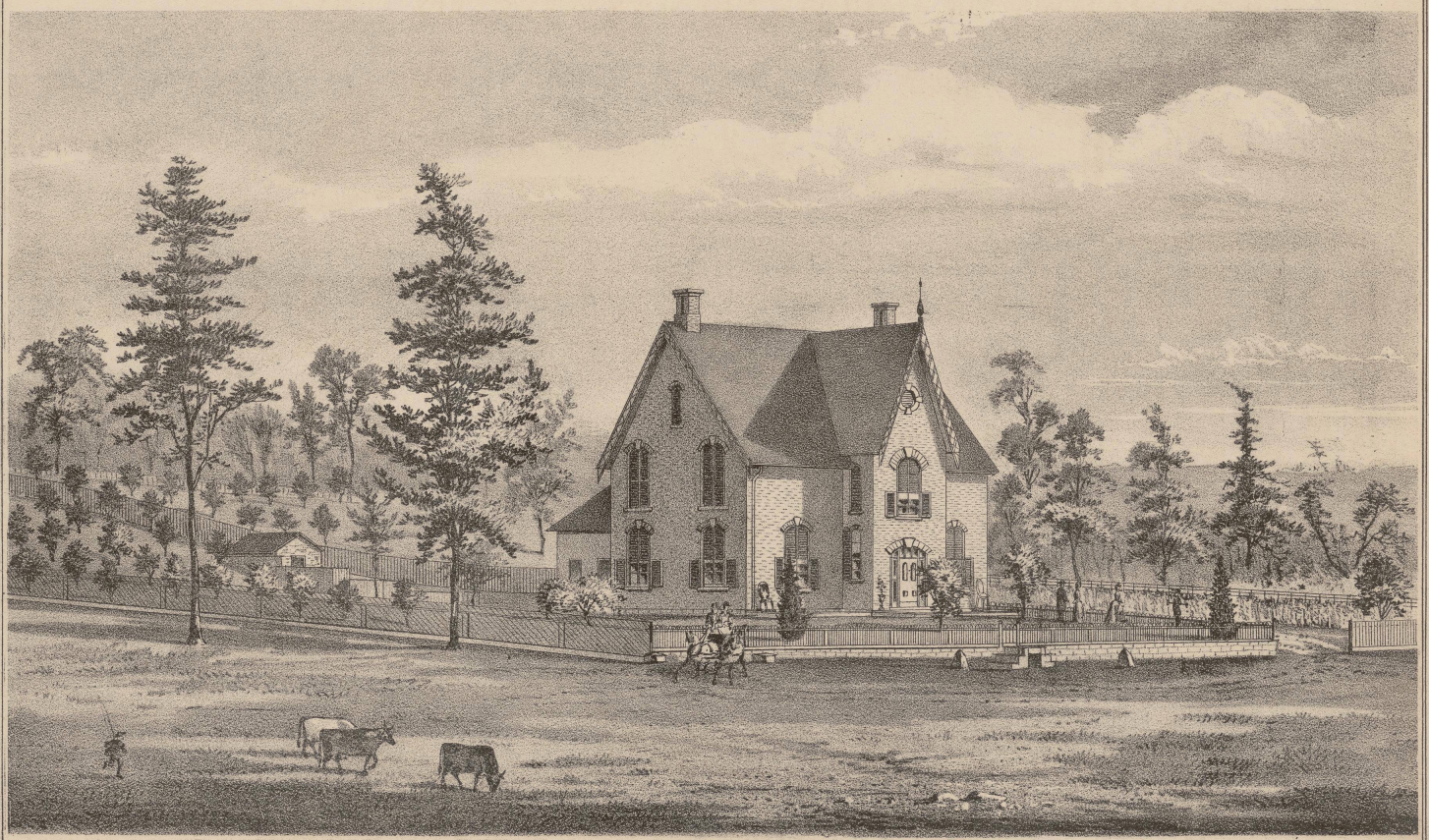
J.W. BROWN & Co. OMNIBUS, STREET CAR & CARRIAGE BUILDERS, PRINCESS ST. COR. OF BARRY, KINGSTON CITY, ONT.



MRS. P. W. FREEMAN



P. W. FREEMAN.

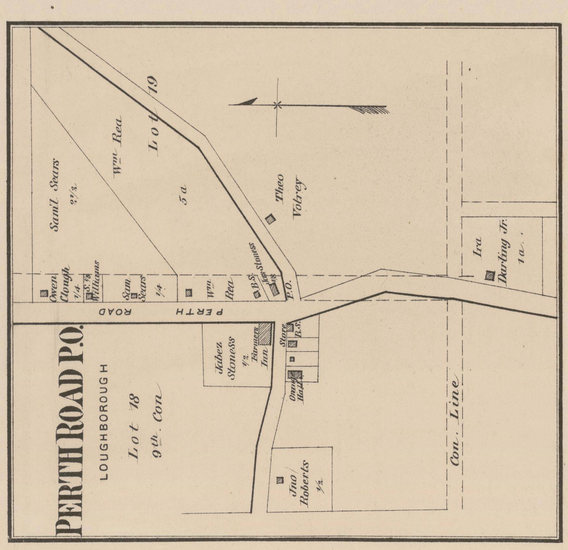


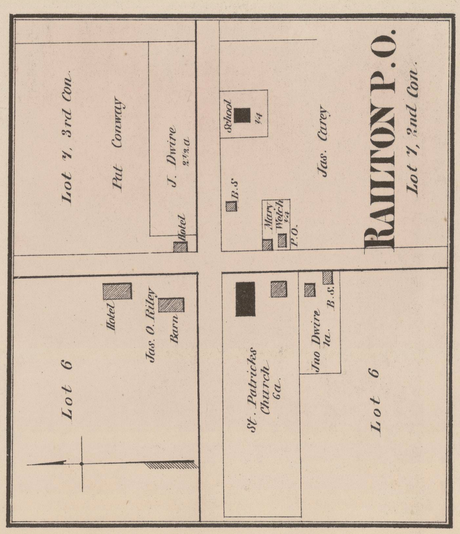
VILLAGE RESIDENCE OF P.W. FREEMAN, SYDENHAM, LOUGHBOROUGH TP. ONTARIO.

LOUGHBOROUGH

Scale 50 Chains to an Inch.

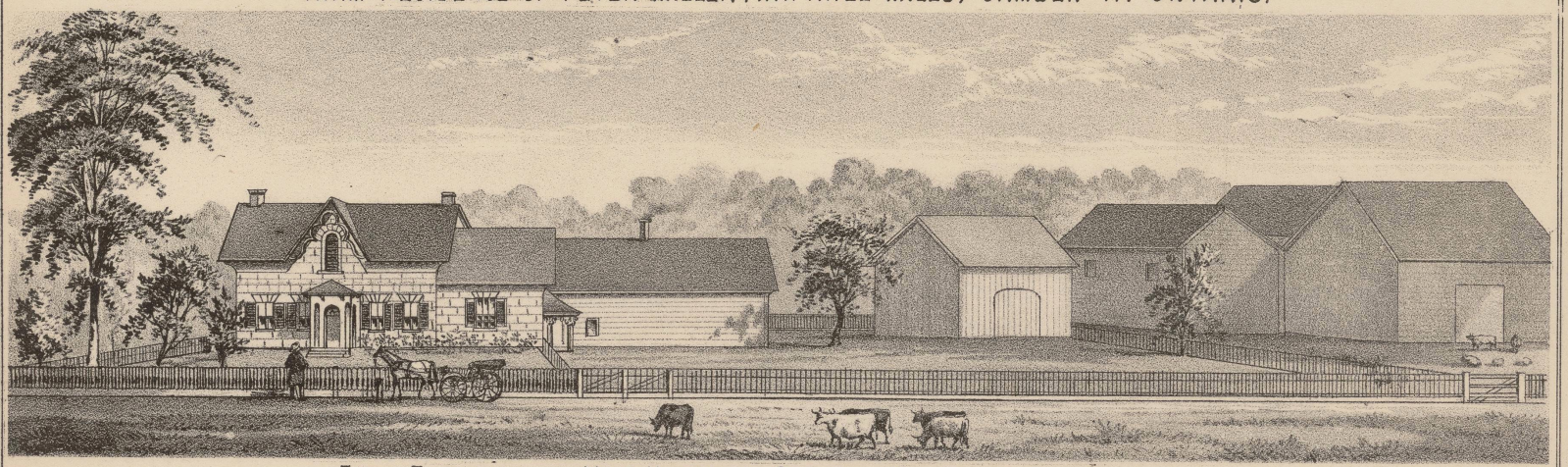
Phosphate Mine



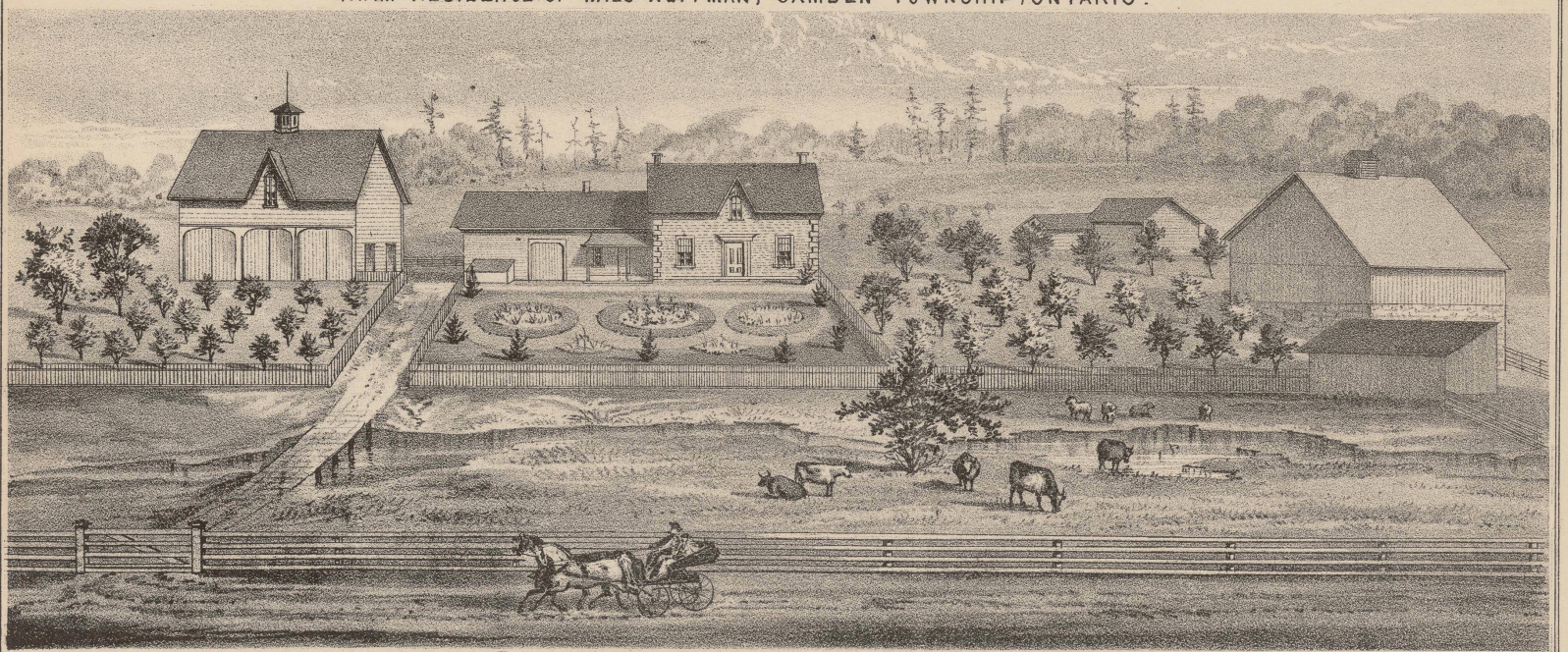




FARM RESIDENCE OF PETER MILLER, NAPANEE MILLS, CAMDEN TP. ONTARIO.



FARM RESIDENCE OF MILO HUFFMAN, CAMDEN TOWNSHIP, ONTARIO.



FARM RESIDENCE OF J.B.WEES, CENTREVILLE, CAMDEN TW'P. ONTARIO.

HOWE ISLAND

Scale 40 chains to an inch

Note: „L" signifies Lease

PITTSBURGH

HOWE ISLAND P.O.

CASSIDY BAY

Wm. Cassidy D 130

Cassidy Pt.

Jno. Ledford 85 L 1 D 2 46

Alex Amo 47¾ 1 2 53 L

Dan'l Donahue 123 3

Simon Levies 131 4

Jas. O'Brien 164 5

Jas. Morris 138 L 6

Jno. Cox 170 L 7

Jas. Amo Jr. 118 L 8

Jas. Amo Sr. 65 3 L

Jas. Rochfort 118 4 L

Jas. Morris 45 L 5

Jno. Tisley 97½ L 6

Jas. Mahoney 96 L 7

Jno. Levies 45 L 8

Francis Peato 137 L 9

Chas. Walsh 46 L 10

Patrick Mahoney 46 L 11

Mrs. E. Patterson L 12

Louis Beaubien 130 13

Robert Simpson 30 14

Mathew Rhine 112 15

Jno. Rieof 108 16

Robt. Simpson 40 17

Gunn 45 18

Jno. Davis 198 19

Jno. Kelley 90½ L 20

Jno. Bailee 90½ L 21

Jos. Walsh 193 22

Mrs. A. Walsh 67 23

Jos. Walsh 100 24

Robt. Simpson 135 25

Jas. Clark L 150 26

Thos. Norris 92 L

Michael McArdle 46 L

Thos. Edine 40 L

Jno. Kane 124 L

Thos. Prior 85 L

Tim Prior 85 L

Peson Walker 137 L

Jno. Godfrey 53½ L

Jos. Quinn 39 L

Jos. Hoskins 50 L

Jno. Clancy 100 L

Jno. Prior 100 L

Angus Mc. Donald 135 L

Milton Compeau 45 L

Leo Rochfort 125 L

Jno. Cayman 150 L

Jno. Cassidy 150 L

W. Jno. Saghrae 150 L

Wm. Saghrae 100 L

Capt. Jno. Saghrae 100 L

Michael Pickett 100 L

Ismael Garrah 150 L

Jno. Amo 100 L

Math. Kane Sr. 87 L

Jos. Lachance 112 L

Jno. Driscoll 112 L

Jos. Caldeau 54 L

F. X. Lachance 45 L

Mrs. F. Lachance 45 L

Jno. Goodfriend 52¾ L

Jos. White 52¾ L

Peter Goodfriend 105¾ L

Jas. Driscoll 100 L

Jno. Driscoll 90 L

Wm. Johnston 55 L

Wm. Greer 50 L

Robt. Greer 50 L

Rich. Thompson 118

Rich. Thompson 52½

Rich. Thompson 52½

Jno. Goodfriend 35

Jno. Goodfriend 36

Death Jno. Hare 52

Robt. Gillespie 185

Peter Goodfriend A 106

Paul Goodfriend 40¼

Jno. L. Mc. Carter L

Francis Goodfriend 50

Davis Landing

Cheese Fact.

Mineral Spr.

Cathers Bay

Upper Landing

D'ARCY P.O.

Resh Bay

Tannery

Landing

Light House

Light House

BIG BAY

CHANNEL

ST. LAWRENCE RIVER

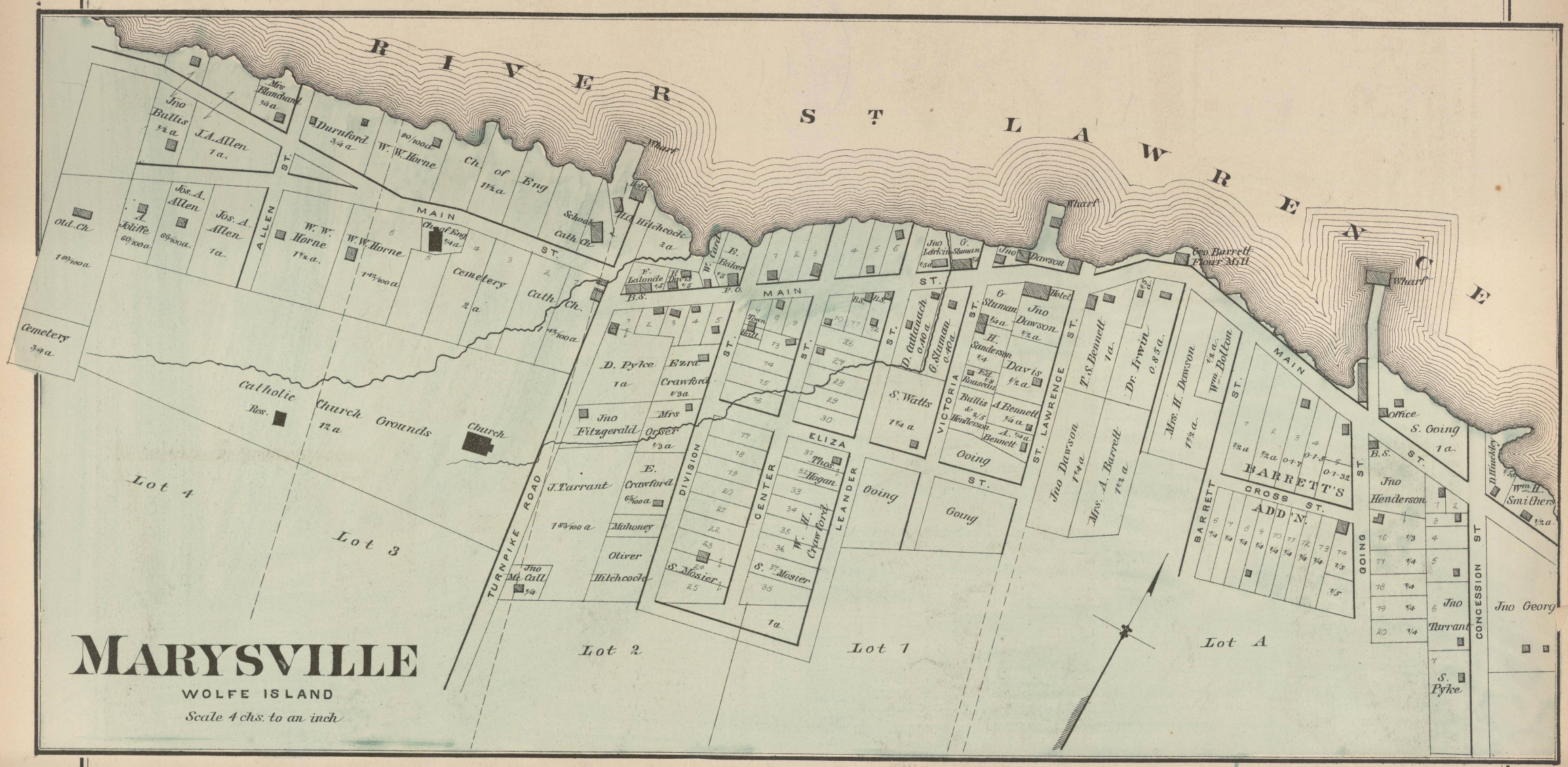
39

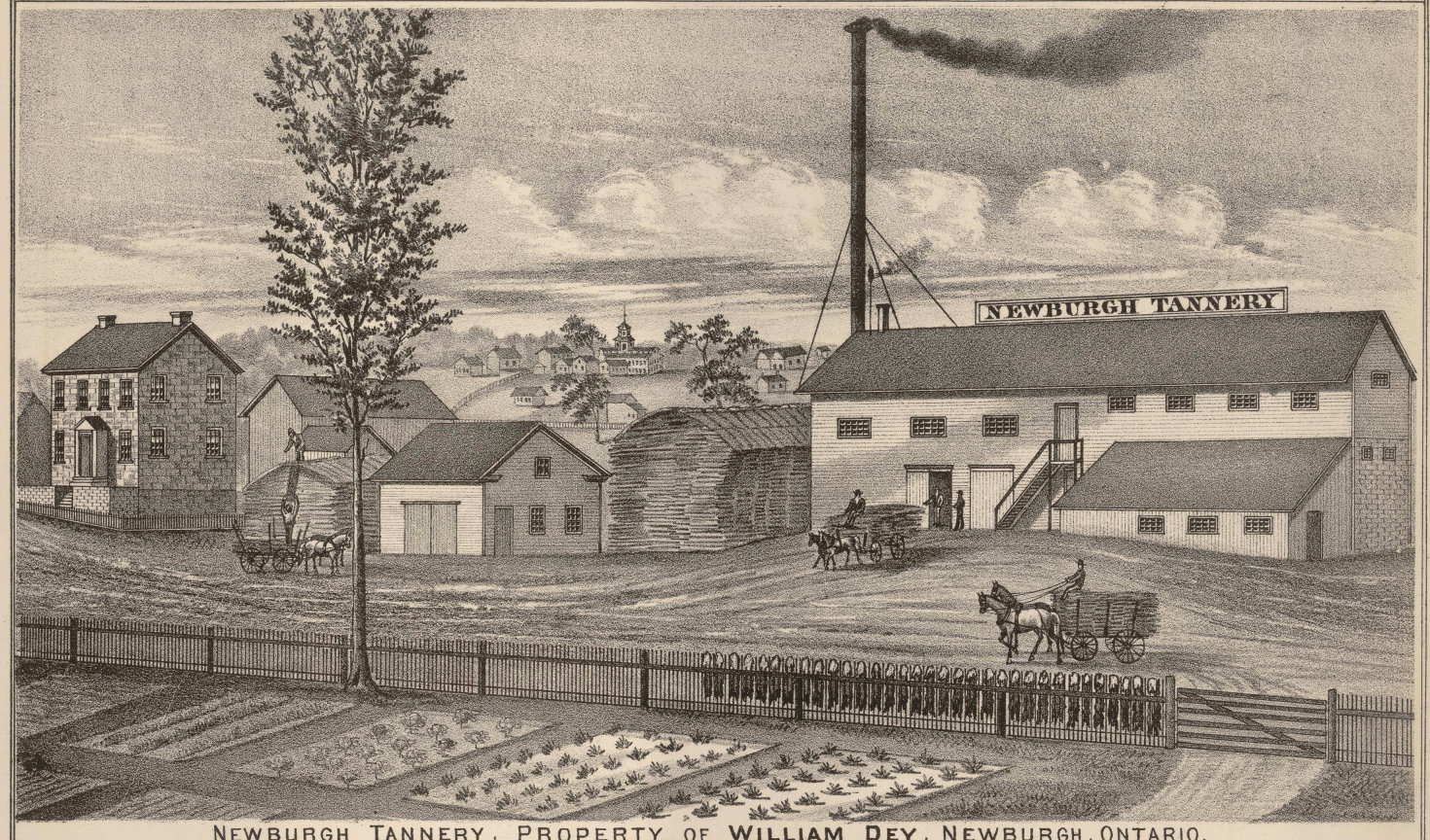
THE PLATT CHEESE FACTORY ON REAR OF FARM

FARM RESIDENCE OF B.& P. PLATT, ADOLPHUSTOWN TP. ONTARIO, CONSISTING OF 1100 ACRES

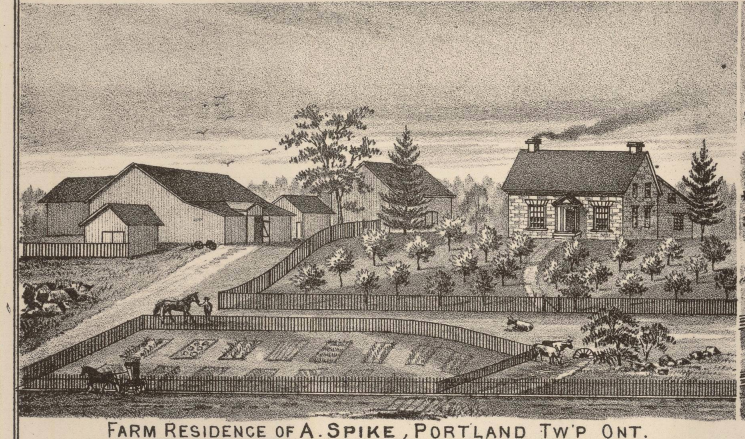
1. SITE OF OLD SAW MILL
2. CHEESE FACTORY & TENANT HOUSE
3. OLD CHURCH
4. WHERE SIR JOHN MACDONALD SPENT HIS EARLY DAYS.

FIRST METHODIST CHURCH OF CANADA, BUILT IN THE YEAR 1792.

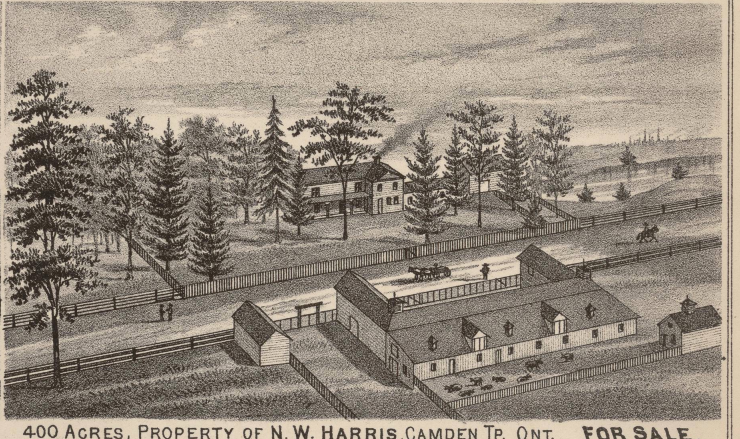

RIVER ST LAWRENCE
MARYSVILLE
WOLFE ISLAND
Scale 4 chs. to an inch
MAIN ST.
ALLEN ST.
TURNPIKE ROAD
DIVISION ST.
CENTER ST.
ELIZA ST.
VICTORIA ST.
ST. LAWRENCE ST.
BARRETT ST.
GOING ST.
CONCESSION ST
CROSS ST.
Lot 4
Lot 3
Lot 2
Lot 1
Lot A
Catholic Church Grounds
Church
Ch. of Eng
Cath. Ch.
Cemetery
Wharf
Hotel
Office
Town Hall
P.O.
B.S.
Old Ch
Schools
Mrs Blanchard 1/4 a
Jno Bullis 1/2 a
J.A. Allen 1 a.
Durnford 3/4 a
W. W. Horne
Jos. A. Allen
A. Joliffe 60/100 a.
68/100 a.
1 a.
W. W. Horne 1 1/2 a.
1 43/100 a.
2 a.
1 80/100 a
3/4 a.
1 43/100 a
Dr. Hitchcock 2 a
W. Clark
E. Baker 1/8
F. Lalonde 1/5
R. Byers 1/5
Jno Larkin 1/50
G. Stuman
Jno Dawson
Geo. Barrett Flour Mill
G. Stuman 1/4 a.
Jno Dawson 1/2 a
H. Sanderson 1/4
Davis 1/2 a.
D. Cattanach 0.40 a.
G. Stuman 0.40 a.
T.S. Bennett 1 a.
Dr. Irwin 0.85 a.
Mrs H. Dawson 1 3/4 a.
Wm Bolton 1/2 a.
S. Going 1 a.
D. Hinckley 1/50
Wm H. Smithers 1/2 a.
D. Pyke 1 a
Ezra Crawford 1/3 a
Jno Fitzgerald
Mrs Orser 1/3 a
E. Crawford 6 5/100 a.
J. Tarrant 1 83/100 a
Mahoney
Oliver
Hitchcock
Jno Mc Call 1/4
S. Mosier 2.5
S. Mosier 1 a.
Thos. Hogan
W. W. Crawford
S. Watts 1 1/4 a
Bullis & Henderson 2 1/5
A. Bennett 1/4 a.
A. Bennett 1/4 a.
Going
Going
Going
Jno Dawson 1 1/4 a
Mrs. A. Barrett 1 1/2 a.
BARRETT'S ADD'N.
Jno Henderson
Jno Tarrant
S. Pyke
Jno Georg



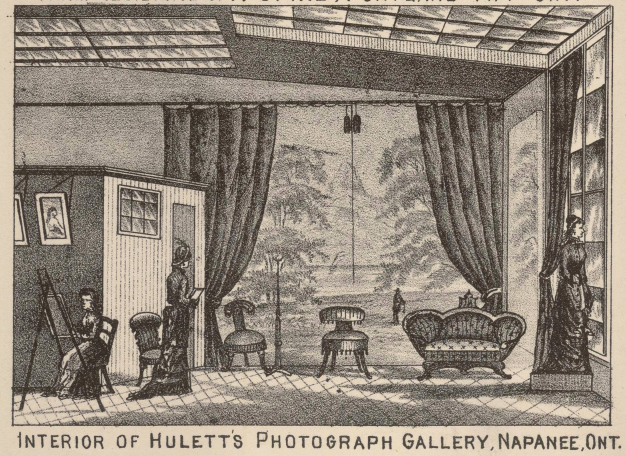
NEWBURGH TANNERY, PROPERTY OF **WILLIAM DEY**, NEWBURGH, ONTARIO.



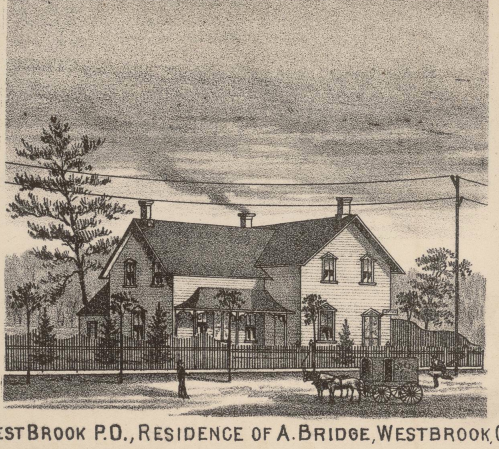
FARM RESIDENCE OF A. SPIKE, PORTLAND TW'P ONT.



400 ACRES, PROPERTY OF N. W. HARRIS, CAMDEN TP. ONT. **FOR SALE.**



INTERIOR OF HULETT'S PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY, NAPANEE, ONT.

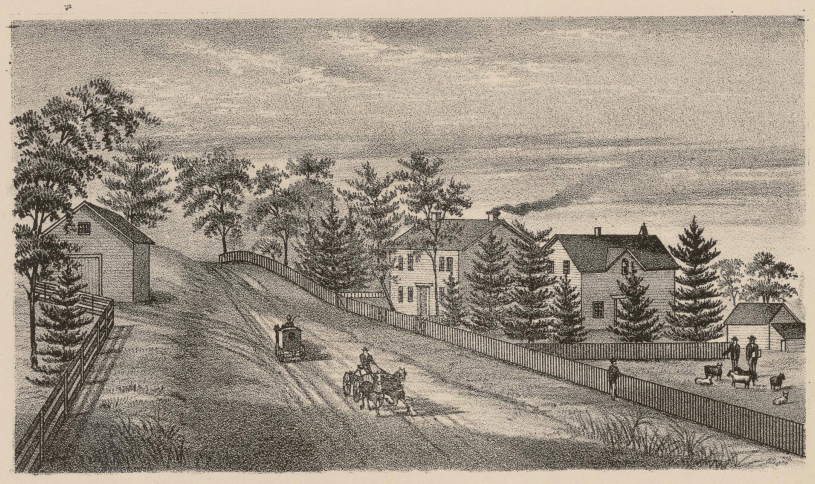


WESTBROOK P.O., RESIDENCE OF A. BRIDGE, WESTBROOK, ONT.

STORRINGTON

Scale 50 Chs. to an inch





FARM RESIDENCE OF ALLAN BOND, STORRINGTON TP. ONT.



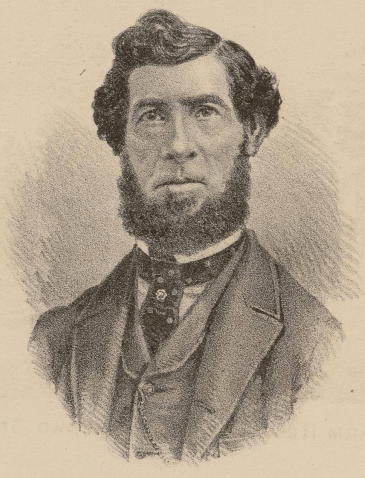
DAILY NEWS BUILDING



FARM RESIDENCE OF **WILLIAM DUFF**, STORRINGTON TP. ONTARIO.



MRS. JOHN BAKER



THE LATE JOHN BAKER.



"ELM WOOD" FARM RESIDENCE OF THE LATE **JOHN BAKER**, KINGSTON TW'P, ONT.

KINGSTON

Scale 50 chains to an inch.

STORRINGTON

RANGE IV

TOWNSHIP OF PITTSBURGH

TOWNSHIP OF KINGSTON

RANGE III

RANGE II

RANGE I

LOUGHBOROUGH LAKE

COLLINS LAKE

MUD LAKE

SHARPTON P.O.

GLENVALE

ELGINBURG P.O.

GLENBURNIE P.O.

WESTBROOK P.O.

CATARAQUI

COLLINS BAY

COLLINS BAY

LITTLE CATARAQUI BAY

Pleasant Point

Sand Bay

CATARAQUI RIVER

Hungerford Bros. Mills

BARRIEFIELD

CITY OF KINGSTON

PORTSMOUTH

Military Academy

FORT HENRY

Point Henry

N. Frederick

W. Allen HELLS I.D.

John Moore

Dennis Corrigan

Thomas Gillett

Jas. Thompson

Jas. Wright

Jas. Morris

Jas. Wright

Jas. Morris

Jas. Wright

Jas. Morris



"BAY VIEW" FARM RESIDENCE OF H. RANKIN, COLLINS BAY, KINGSTON TW'P, ONTARIO.



"ELM GROVE" FARM RESIDENCE OF JAMES GIBSON, KINGSTON TW'P, ONT.



"GLEN COE" MILL PROPERTY & RESIDENCE OF ROBT T. Mc DONNELL, KINGSTON TW'P, ONT.



FARM RESIDENCE OF **JAMES GRANT ESQ.**, LOUGHBOROUGH TW'P ONT.



JAMES GRANT.

John Smith

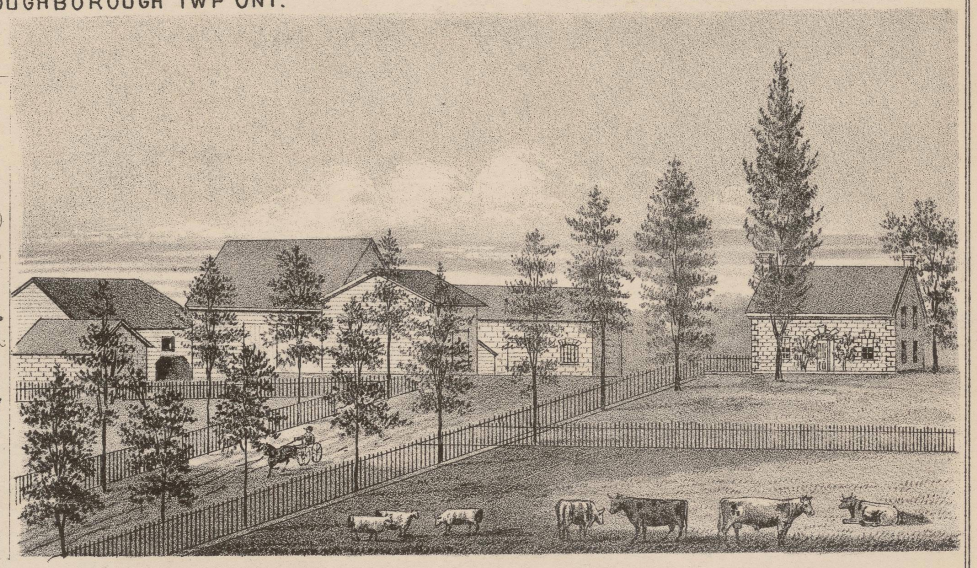
PLAIN & ORNAMENTAL

JOB PRINTER

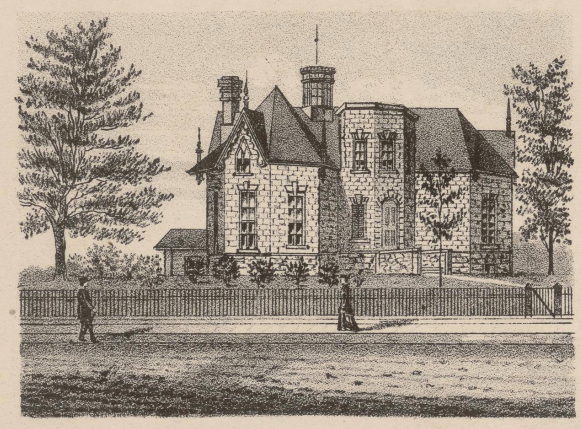
KING STREET KINGSTON, ONT.

EVERY DESCRIPTION OF PRINTING EXECUTED IN THE BEST STYLE AND AT THE LOWEST RATES.

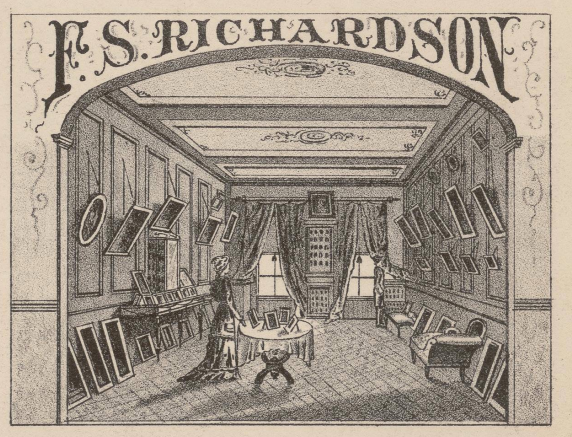
ORDERS BY MAIL PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.



FARM RESIDENCE OF T.C. STARK, PITTSBURGH TP. ONT.
RAISER OF DURHAM CATTLE, COTSWOLD SHEEP & BERKSHIRE PIGS.



RESIDENCE OF REV. JAMES BROCK
KINGSTON CITY, ONT.



F. S. RICHARDSON'S PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY.
NAPANEE ONT.

PITTSBURGH

Scale 50 Chains to one Inch

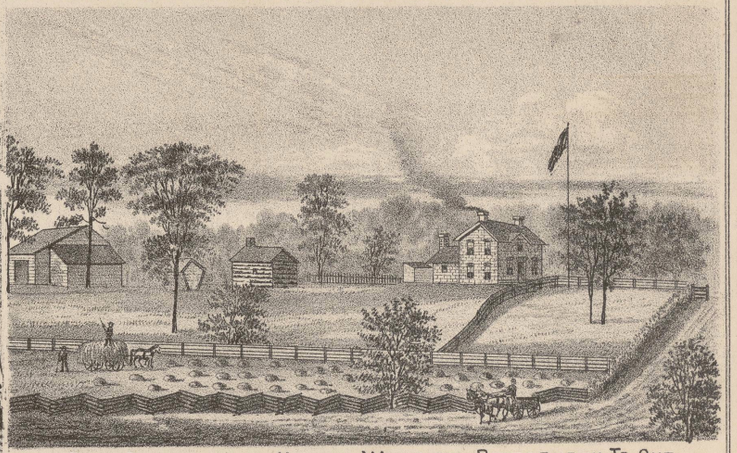




"WOODLANDS" RESIDENCE OF MRS. GRANVILLE MOYLE, KINGSTON, KINGSTON TP. ONT.



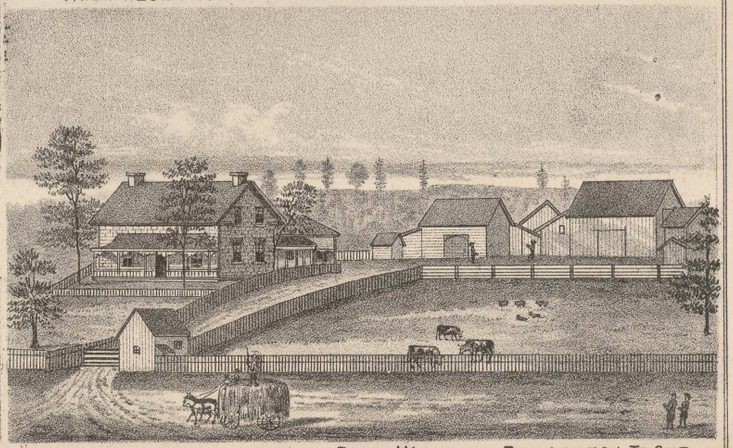
FARM RESIDENCE OF JOSEPH FISHER, KINGSTON TP. ONT.



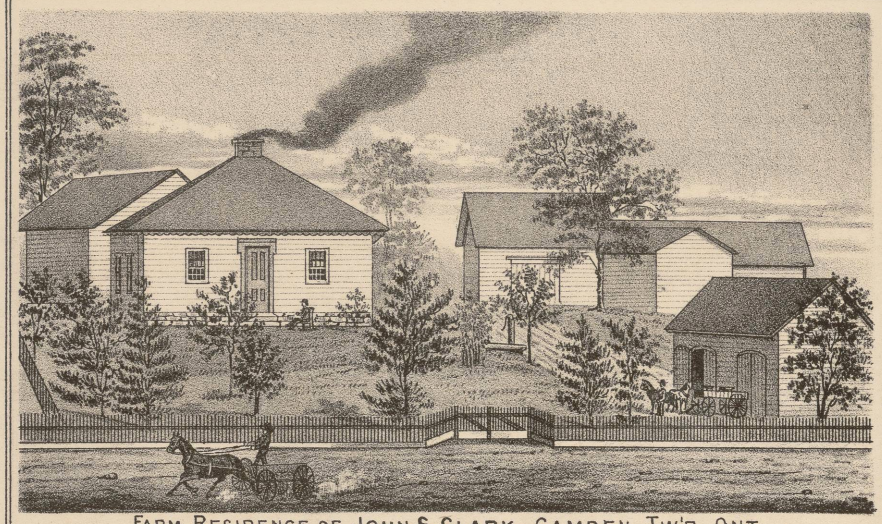
FARM RESIDENCE OF HENRY WILMOT, PITTSBURGH TP. ONT.



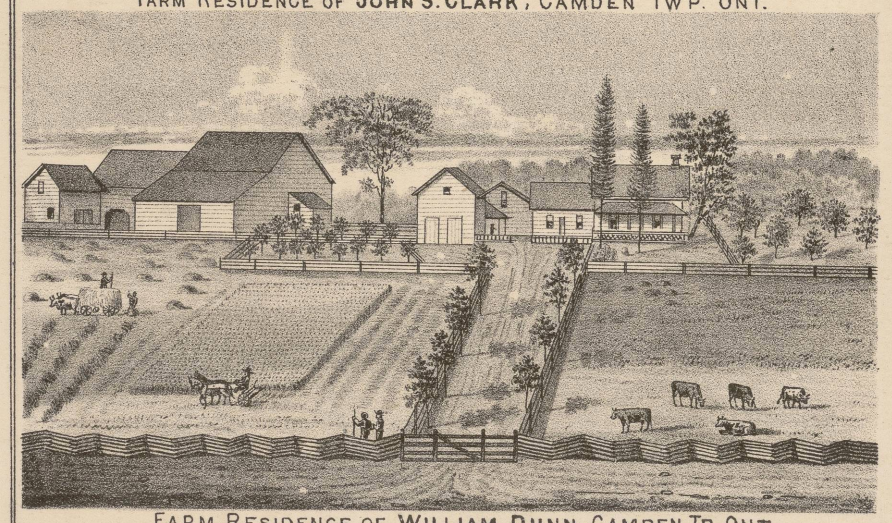
RESIDENCE OF D. FOWLER, ARTIST, AMHERST ISLAND, ONT.



FARM RESIDENCE OF THE LATE BENJ. WHITNEY, PITTSBURGH TP. ONT.



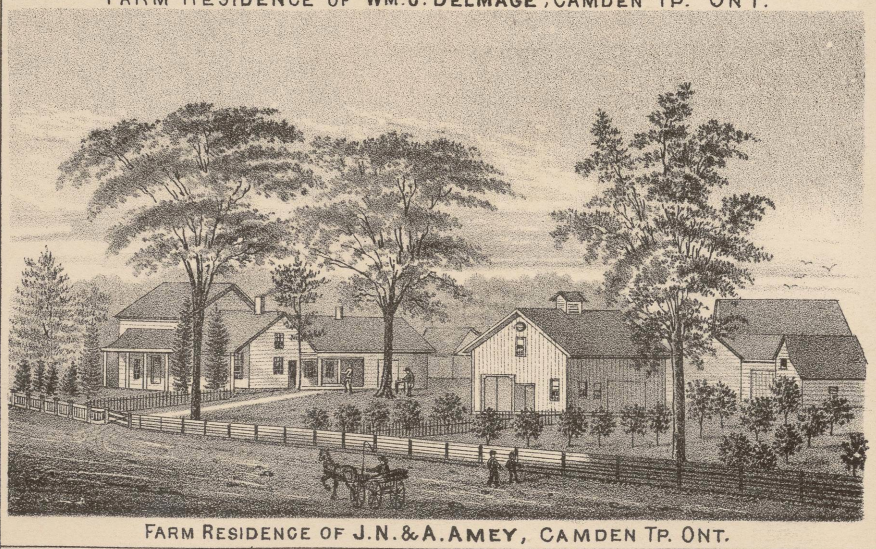
FARM RESIDENCE OF JOHN S. CLARK, CAMDEN TW'P. ONT.



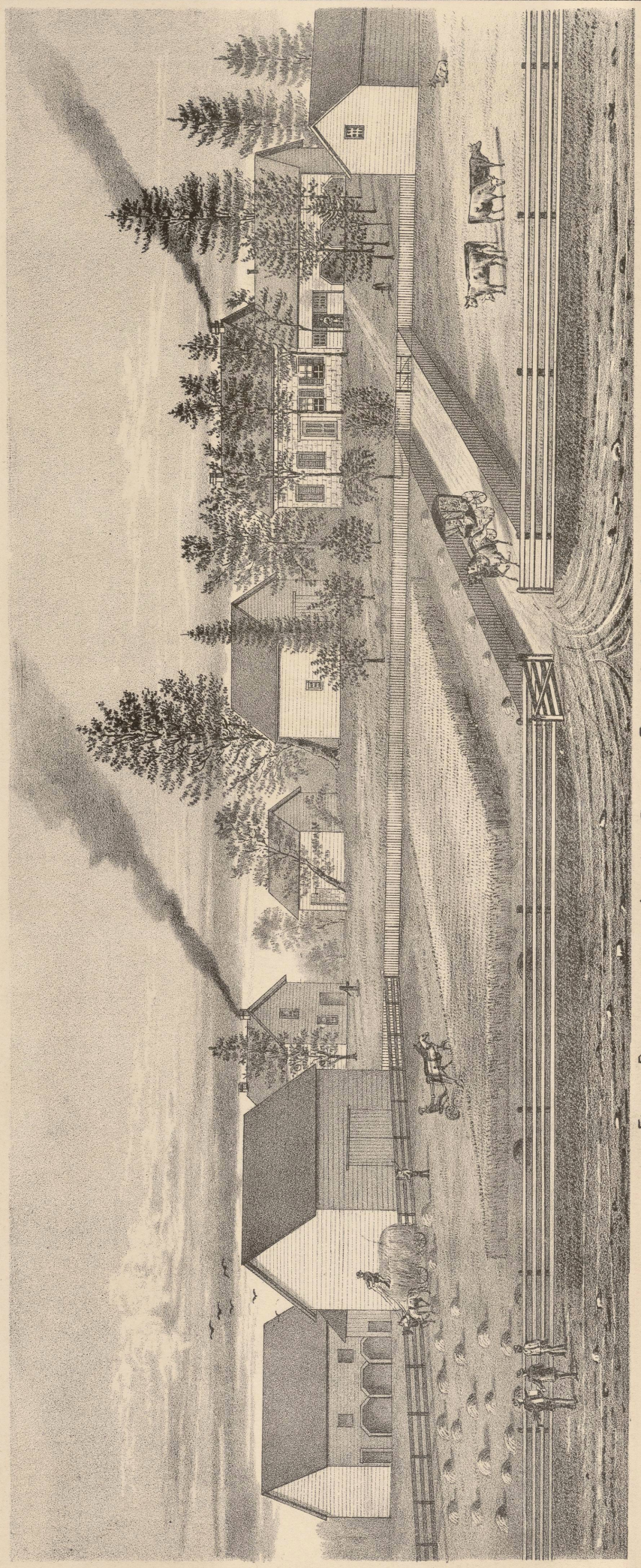
FARM RESIDENCE OF WILLIAM DUNN, CAMDEN TP. ONT.



FARM RESIDENCE OF WM. J. DELMAGE, CAMDEN TP. ONT.



FARM RESIDENCE OF J.N. & A. AMEY, CAMDEN TP. ONT.



FARM RESIDENCE OF JOSEPH BROWN ESQ. MOSCOW, CAMDEN TW'P. ONT.

WOLFE ISLAND

Scale 50 chains to an inch

Parcels marked "T" belong to Mrs. Torres' Trustees
" " "L" " " Leslie Est.
" " "A" " " Mrs. Allen's Trustee
The above are leased for long terms to parties whose names appear on map

RIVER ST LAWRENCE

ONTARIO

LAKE

Ferry to Kingston

GARDEN ISLAND

Ferguson's Pt.

Mill Pt.

BARRETTS BAY

BROWNS BAY

Est. of Wm Brophy 154

Knapps Pt.

Light House

Halfway Pt.

BREAKEYS BAY

ST LAWRENCE PO

FORT METCALFE

Wharf

SIMCOE ISLAND

Light House

Channel Grove

BATTEAU CHANNEL

Staley Pt.

HORSE SHOE ID.

STALEY BAY

MARYSVILLE

OLD SURVEY

REEDS BAY

Reeds

Bells Pt.

Long Pt.

BIG SANDY BAY

Bear Pt.

GRANIS BAY

Alexandria Point

BAYFIELD BAY

MUD ID

Ella Quinn

Carpenters Point

CARLETON ISLAND
U. S. A.

Oak Pt.

Hollidays Pt.

IRVINE BAY

Lewis Pt.

Mrs. J. Irvine 150

Geo Woodman 168

Jno Smith 75

Jno Anderson 58

Jno Holliady 200

Jno Buckley 100

Peter Laflem 100

Jng Baker 160

Walter Scott

Luther Harris

Pat Murphy 100

Pat Quigley 106½

Francis Sullivan 106½

Jno Hogan Bros. 100

Alex Fraser 100

Hugh Mc Laren 50½

Jas. Murphy 215

Jno Hogan Bros. 100

Alex Docteur 98

Wier Mc Gray 107

Henry Percival 100

Weir Mc Cray 100

Thos Keys Jr. 100

Peter Grant 100 4 Hrs

Wm Keys 100

Pat Hennessy 100

Jas. Laird 100

Wenborne 82

Thos Keys 32

Pat Hennessy 32

Pat Hennessy 80

Pat Devlin 120

Pat Devlin 50

Pat Hennessy 50

Jno & Sam Charles 100

Arthur Laughlin 100

Thos. Mc Donald 50

Jno Mc Geady & D Keely 50

Rich Laughlin 100

Robt. Bullis 100

Patrick Devlin 100

Hugh Edward

Mc Donald Charles 100

Sam Gardner 100

Geo Keys 99

Jno Gardner 100

Jno Keys 100

Dan'l Baker 166 2/3 4

Jno Rodgers 100

Andrew Boyd 100

Reeds 3 100

Wm Henderson 100

Edward Briceland 100

Jno Troy 98

Thos. Briceland Jr. 100

Thos. Briceland 100

Jno Dodan 50

Jno & Sam 100

Jas. Coyle 50 6 100

Charles 100

Thos. Briceland 100

Jas. Coyle 100

Jno Troy 98

Edward Briceland 100

Jno Rodgers 100

Andrew Boyd 100

Reeds 3 100

Wm Henderson 100

Dan'l Baker 166 2/3 4

Sam'l Watts 100

Jas. Coyle 100

Jno Rodgers 100

Andrew Boyd 100

Reeds 3 100

Wm Henderson 100

Dan'l Baker 166 2/3 4

Geo Wills 100

Patk Mc Dermitt 100

Phil Ryan 100

Mrs. H. Quirk 50

Geo Keys 45

Phil. Ryan 50

W. H. Bolton 75

Phil Ryan 100

Jno Rodgers 100

Andrew Boyd 100

Reeds 3 100

Wm Henderson 100

Dan'l Baker 166 2/3 4

Robt. Bullis 100

Jas. Brown 60

Jac. Boyd 90

Jno Baker 100

Murphy 100

Jno Hogan Bros. 100

Alex Docteur 98

Wier Mc Gray 107

Henry Percival 100

Weir Mc Cray 100

Thos Keys Jr. 100

Peter Grant 100 4 Hrs

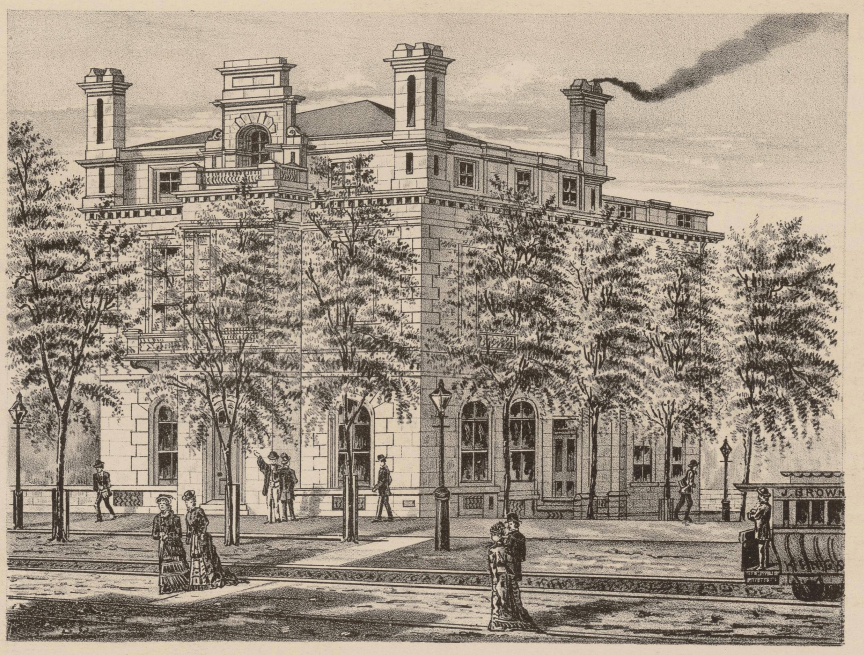
Wm Keys 100

Pat Hennessy 100

Jas. Laird 100

Wenborne 82

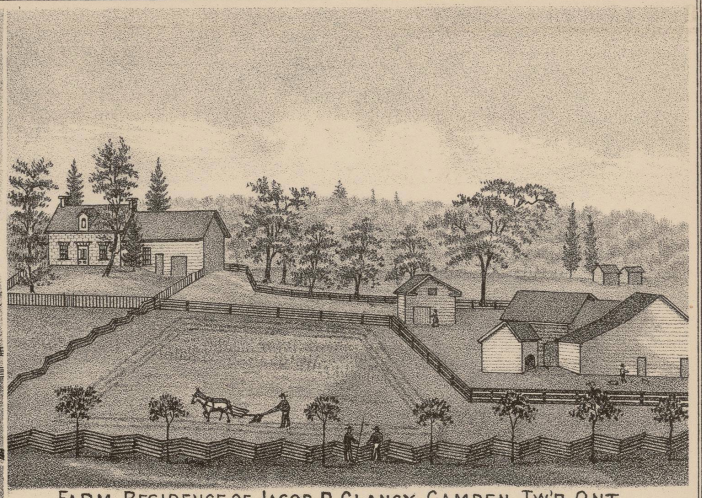
Thos Keys



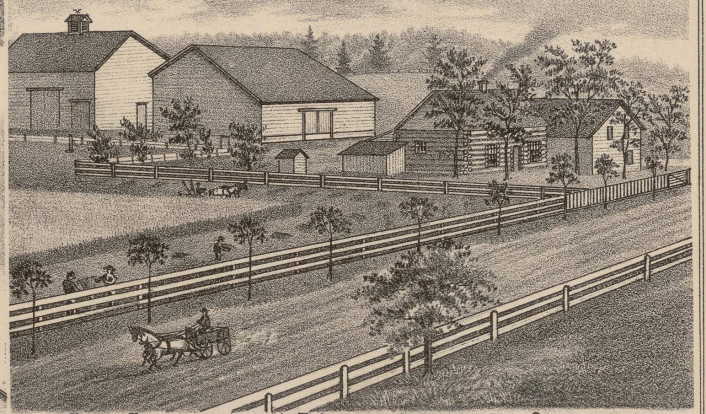
MERCHANTS BANK OF CANADA,
CORNER OF KING & WILLIAM ST'S KINGSTON, ONT'O



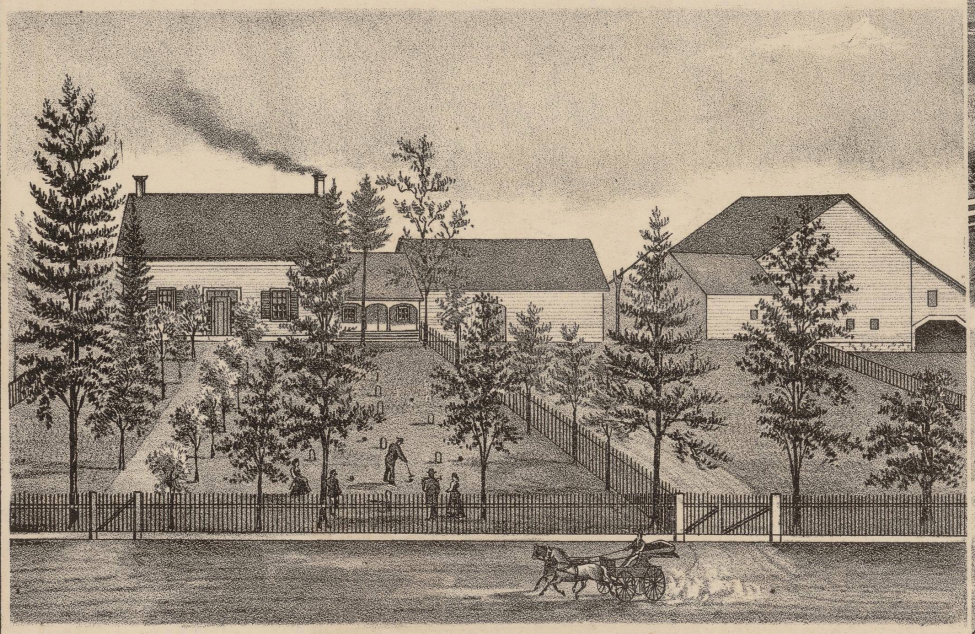
FARM RESIDENCE OF **LEWIS H. STOVER**, ERNESTTOWN TP. ONT.



FARM RESIDENCE OF JACOB P. CLANCY, CAMDEN TW'P. ONT.



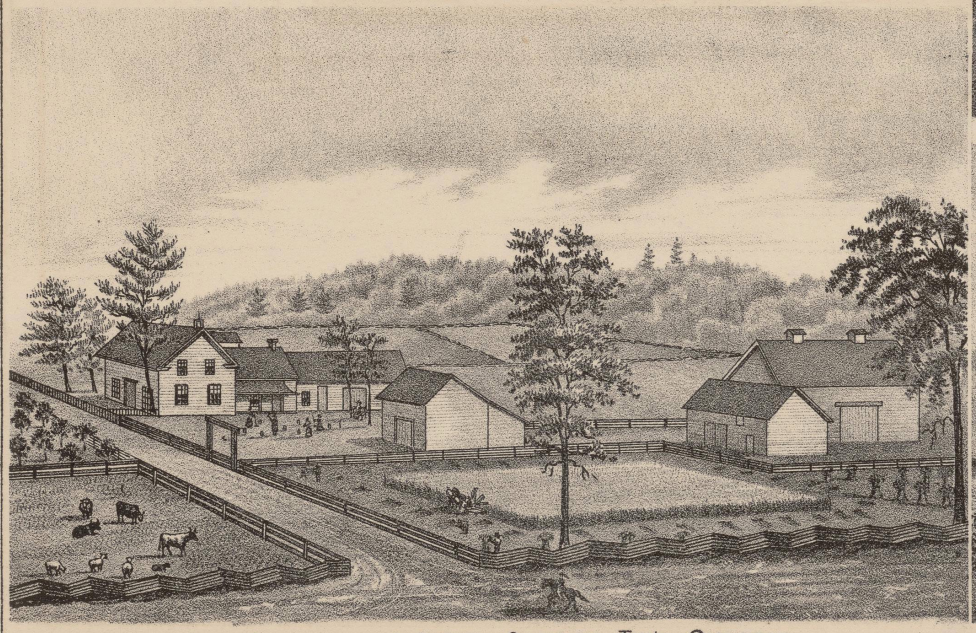
FARM RESIDENCE OF **J. B. LUCAS**, CAMDEN TP. ONTARIO.



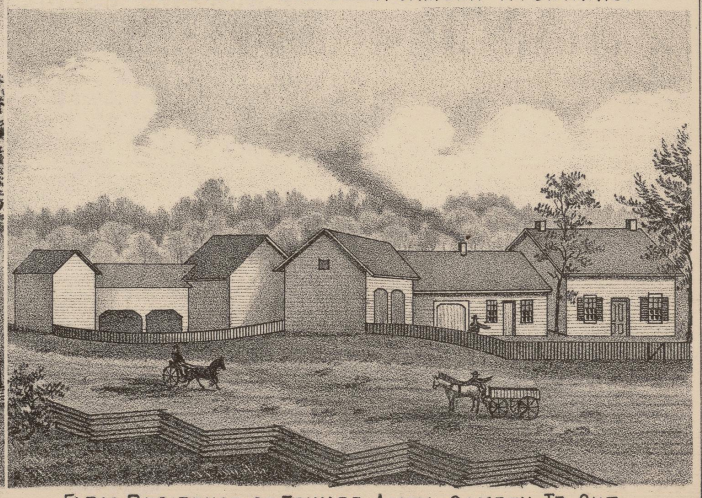
FARM RESIDENCE OF **JOHN & C. N. LUCAS**, CAMDEN TP. ONTARIO.



FARM RESIDENCE OF **E. C. BELL**, CAMDEN TP. ONTARIO.



FARM RESIDENCE OF **L. LOTT**, CAMDEN TW'P, ONTARIO.



FARM RESIDENCE OF **EDWARD AMEY**, CAMDEN TP. ONT.

CITY OF KINGSTON ONT.

Scale 10 Chains to an Inch. C.R. Allen, Surveyor

PORTSMOUTH

KINGSTON TP.

VICTORIA WARD

CENTRAL WARD

ONTARIO WARD

FRONTENAC WARD

KING WARD

CATARAQUI WARD

SYDENHAM WARD

KINGSTON HARBOR

GREAT CATARAQUI RIVER

City Line

Cemetery

Brick Yard

Math. Elliott 22a

A. Wilder

Wm. H. Reid

Wm. H. Reid

Wm. H. Reid

Jno. Bryant

Jno. Bryant 9a

Wm. Nelson 10a

Jno. Elliott 29a

Jno. Elliott 19a

Mc Intire 29a

J. Geiger 10a

Lot 4

Lot 5

Lot 6

Lot 7

Jno. Elliott 63a

Wm. Elliott 46 acres

Kirby Birchmer

C. Rapp 6¾a

Jno. McMillan

Jno. McMillan

Jno. McMillan

Grand Trunk R.R.

K. & P. R.R.

Kingston Branch Grand Trunk R.R.

Pembroke R.R.

Ontario Steamboat Co.

Queen's College

Public Park

Cricket Ground

Barracks

Penitentiary

Lunatic Asylum

Court House

Gaol

Dominion Penitentiary

Lime

Stone

Quarry

Brewery

Distillery

Mill

Foundry

Tannery

Woollen Mill

Windmill

Gas Works

Water Works

Pumping Station

Reservoir

Tower

Steeple

Flagstaff

Battery

Martello Tower

Lighthouse

Pier

Wharf

Boat House

Boat Yard

Ferry

Ferry Landing

Steamboat Landing

Steamboat Wharf

Steamboat Slip

Steamboat Office

Steamboat Dock

Steamboat Pier

Steamboat Warehouse

Steamboat Coal Shed

Steamboat Coal Yard

Steamboat Coal Dock

Steamboat Coal Pier

Steamboat Coal Wharf

Steamboat Coal Slip

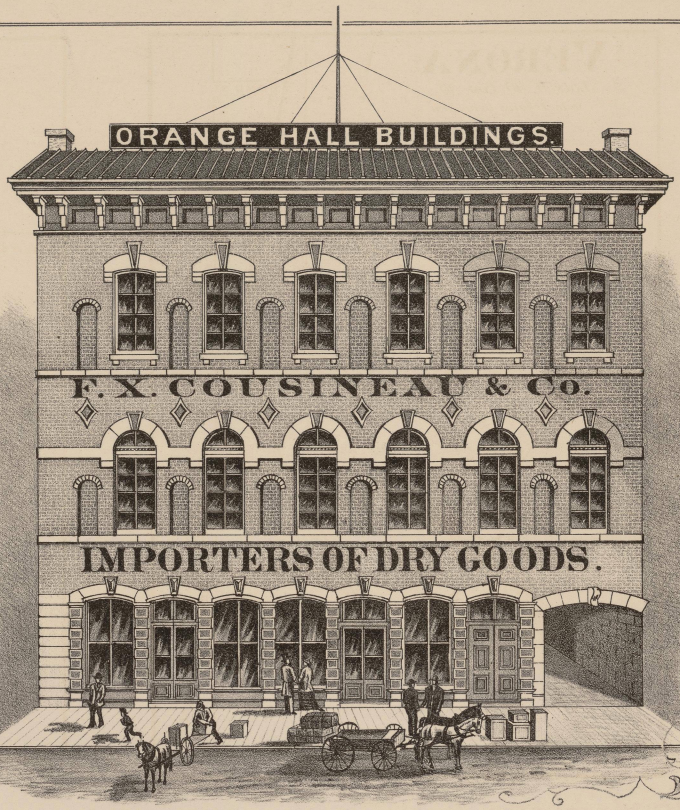
Steamboat Coal Office

Steamboat Coal



F.X. COUSINEAU ESQ.

For Sketch of his commercial life See Page Nineteen.



FOR BARGAINS IN DRY GOODS

CALL AT F.X. COUSINEAU'S,

THE GREAT BENEFACTOR OF THE PUBLIC

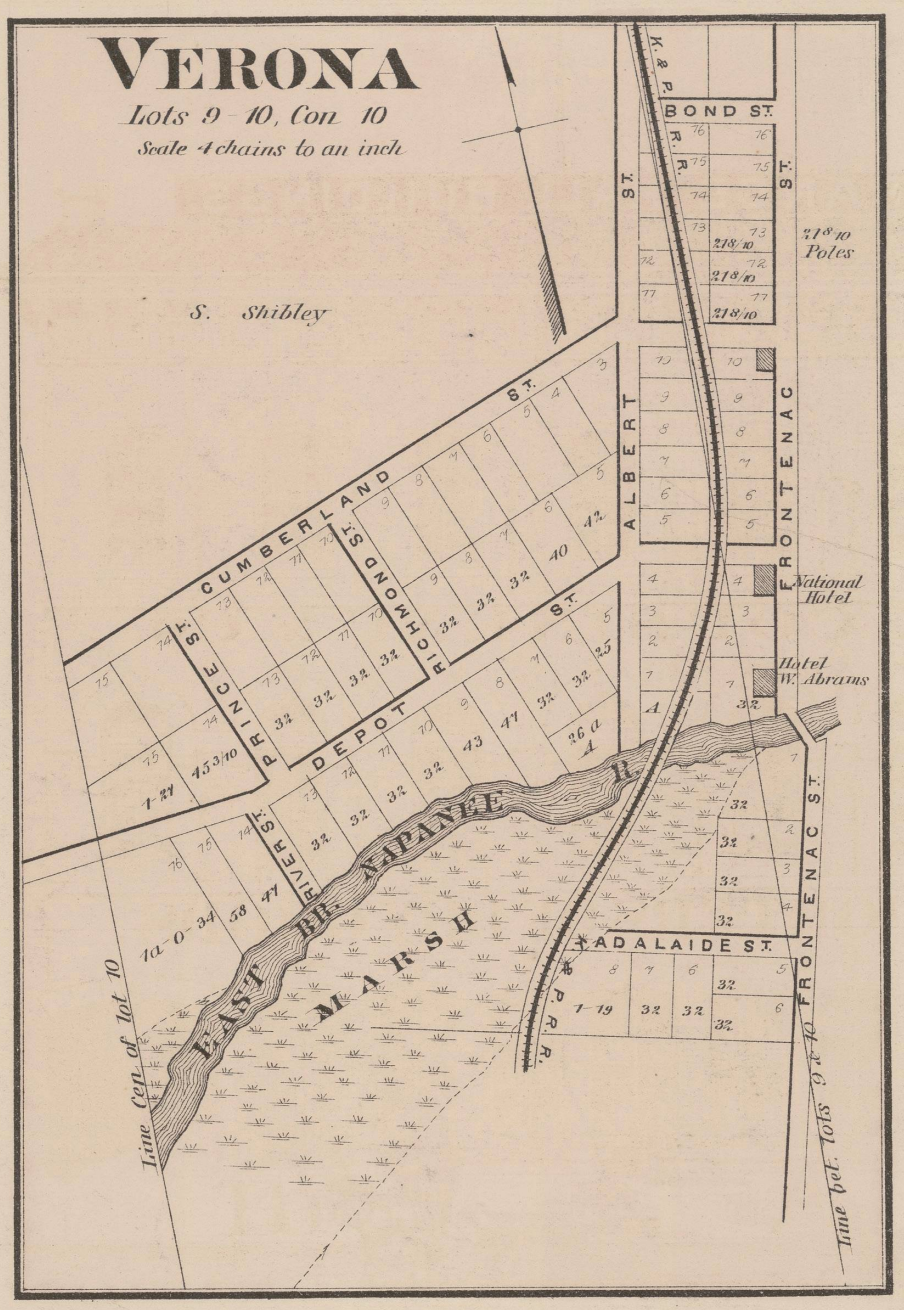
ORANGE HALL BUILDINGS ALSO THE FARMERS FRIEND

Princess St. Kingston Ont.

VERONA

Lots 9-10, Con 10

Scale 4 chains to an inch

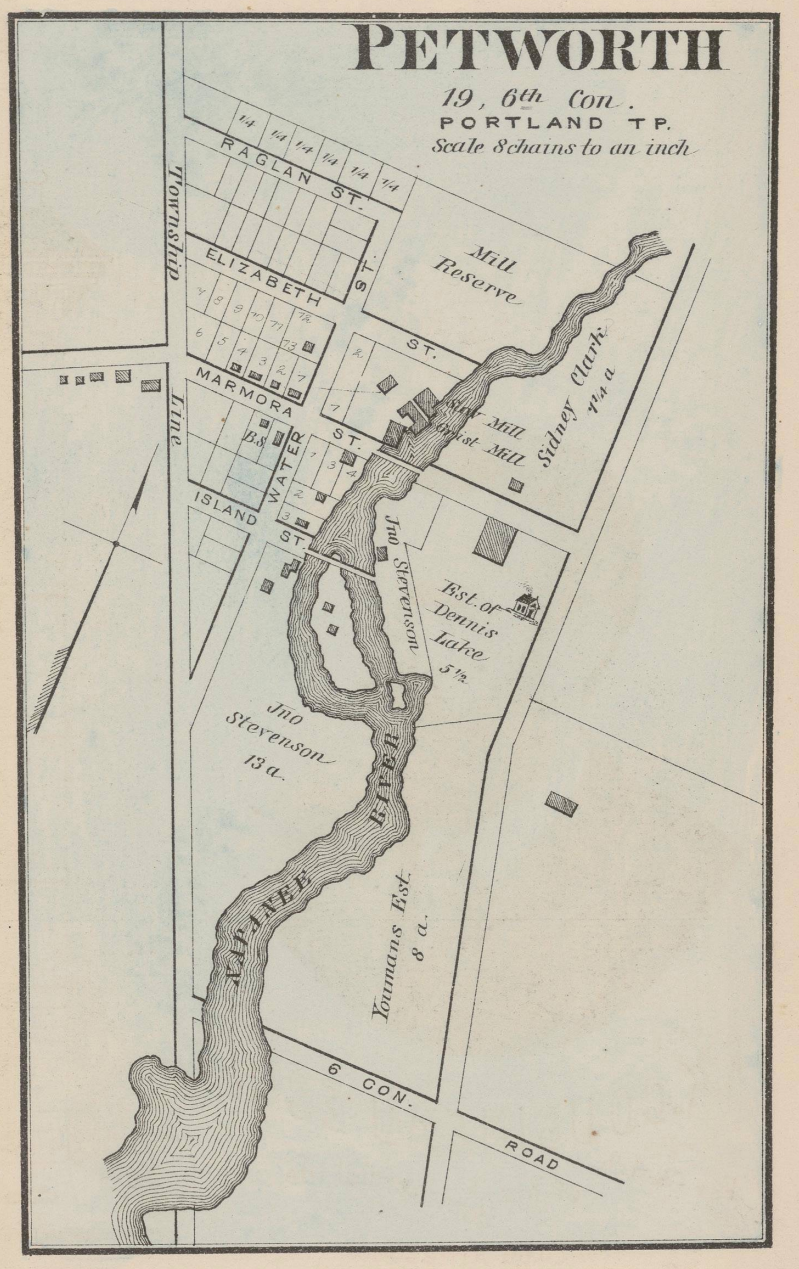


PETWORTH

19, 6th Con.

PORTLAND TP.

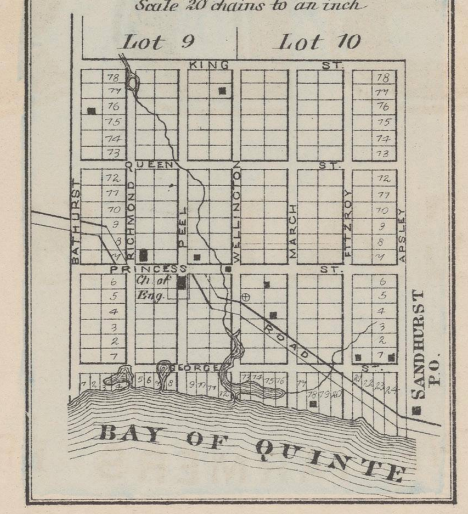
Scale 8 chains to an inch

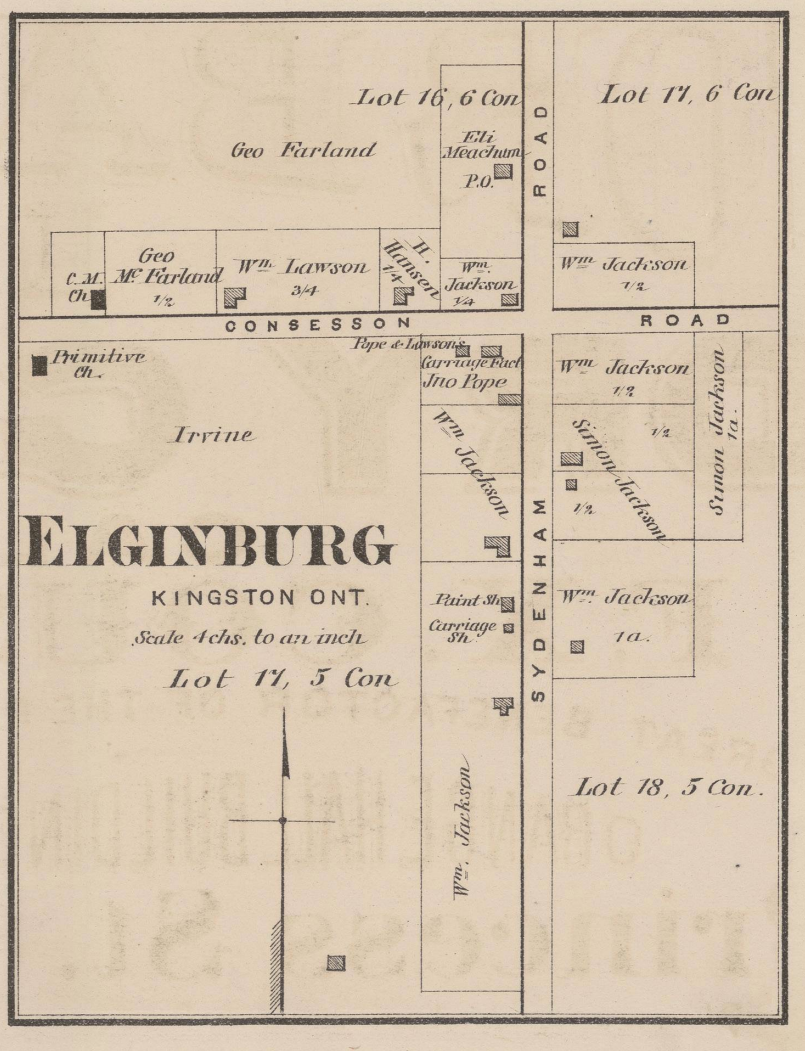


FREDERICKSBURGH

LENNOX & ADDINGTON CO.

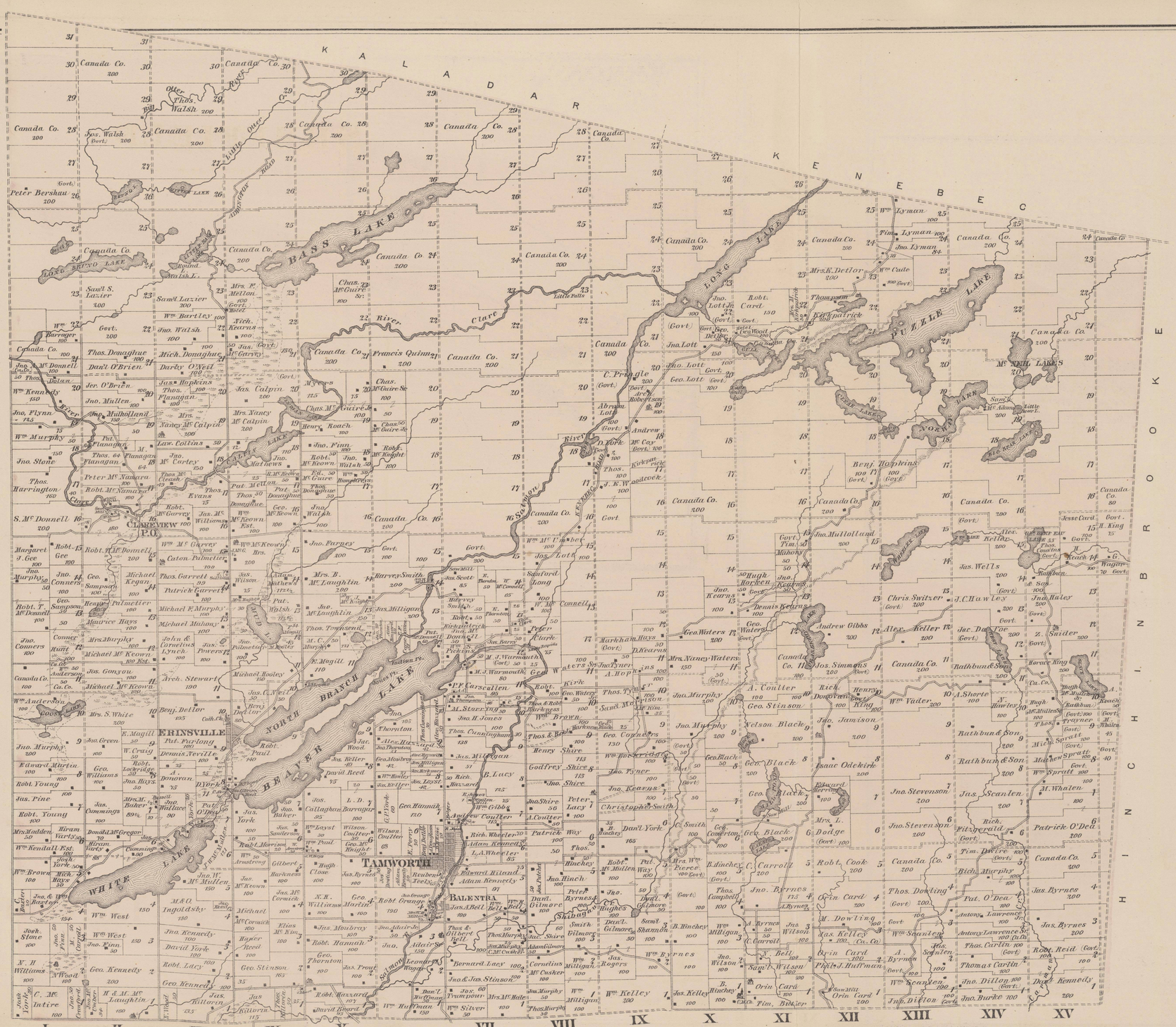
Scale 20 chains to an inch

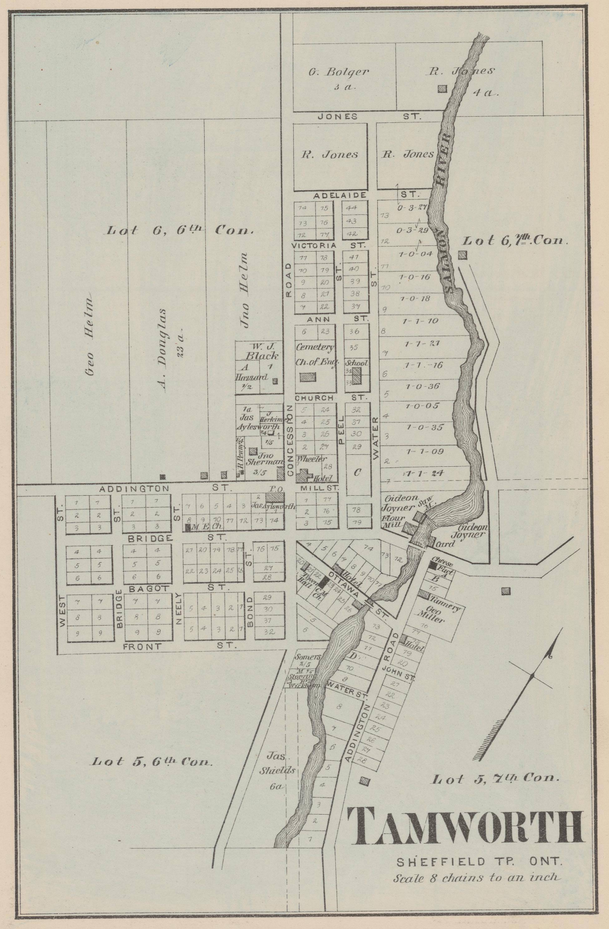


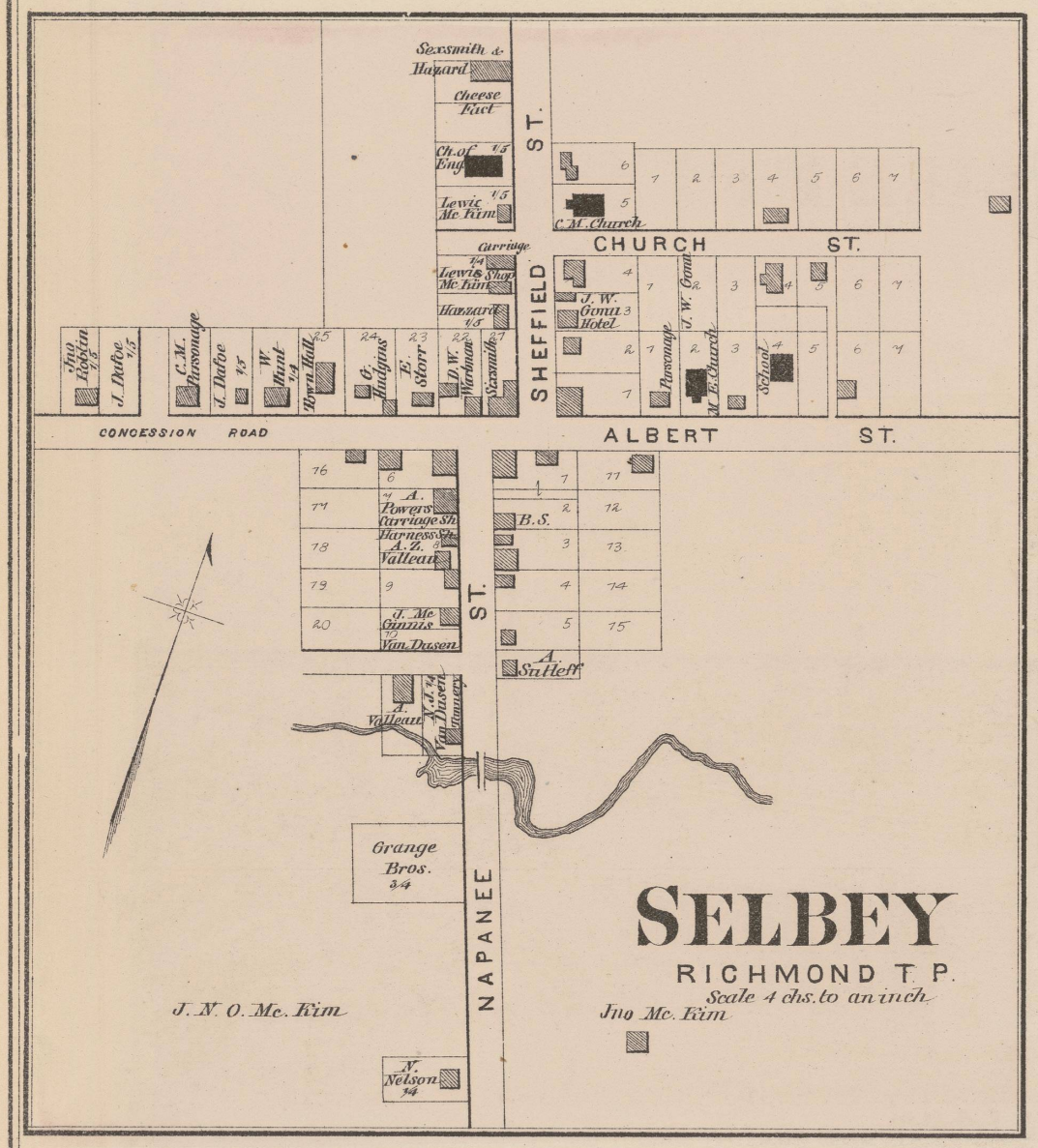


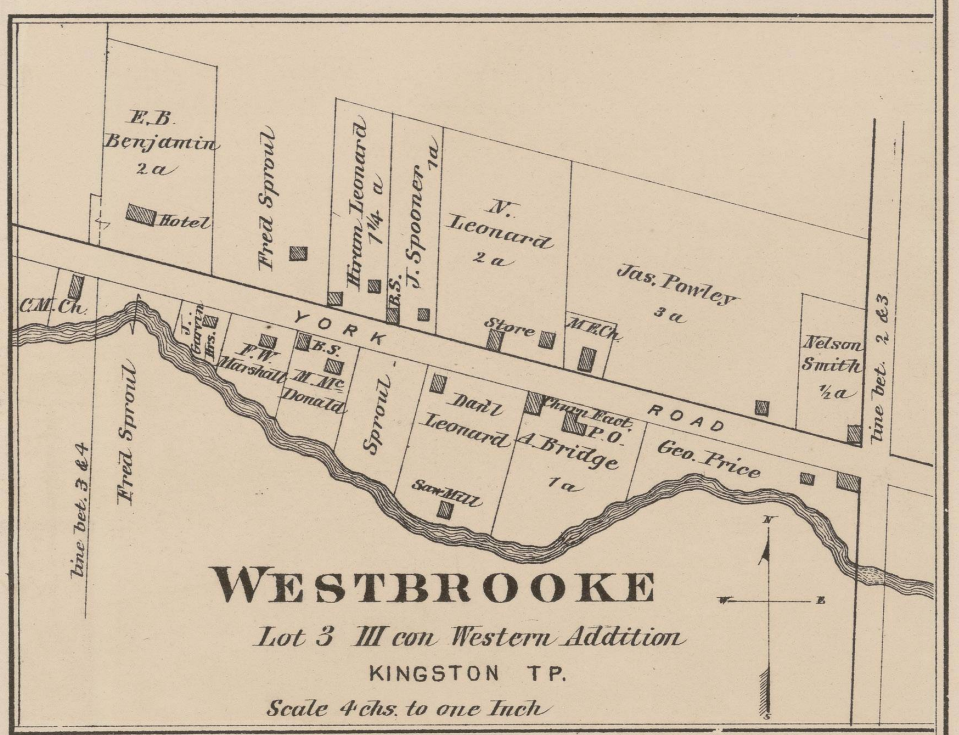
SHEFFIELD

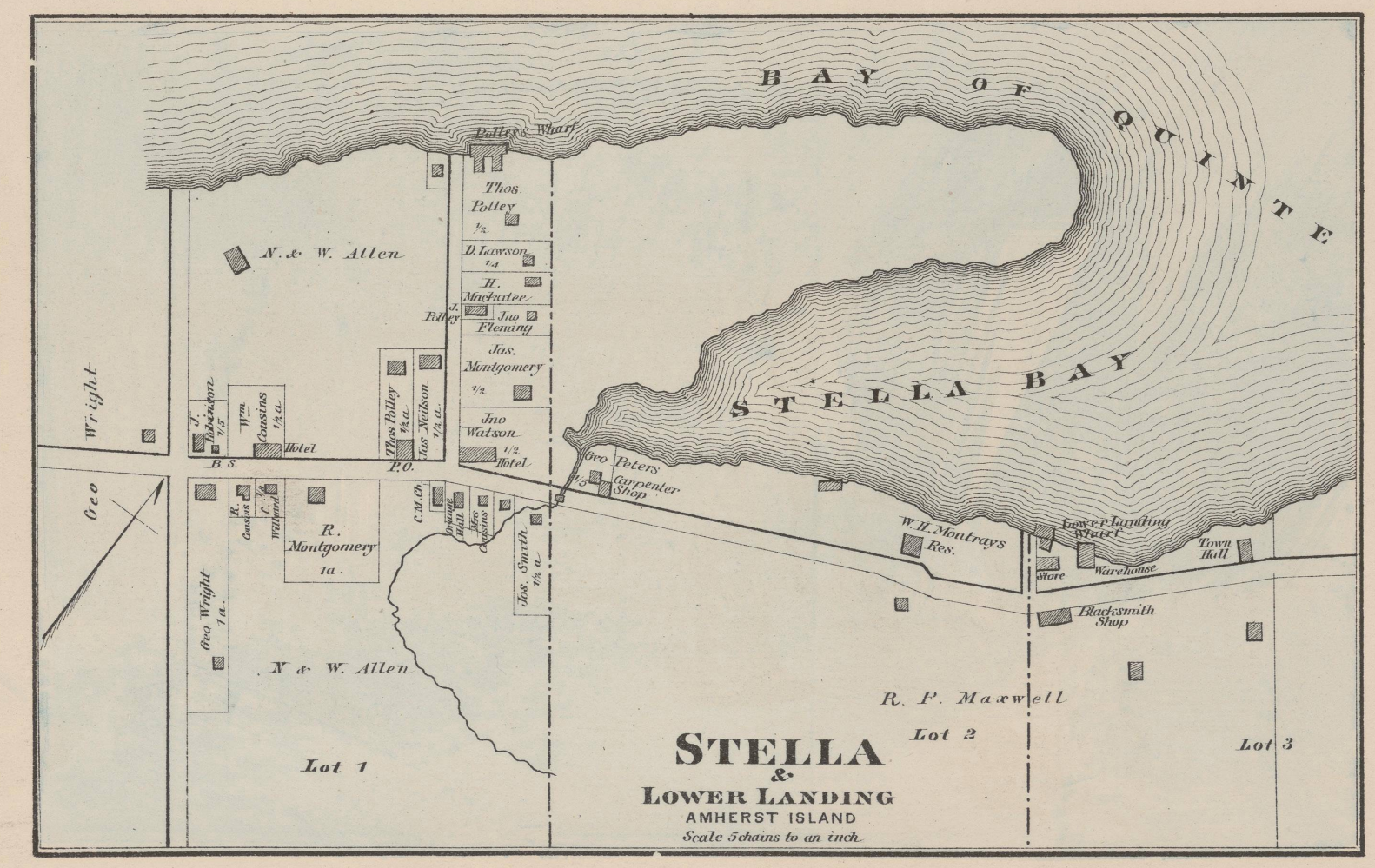
Scale 60 Chains to one Inch






Sexsmith & Hazard
Cheese Fact
Ch. of Eng. 1/5
Lewis Mc Farm 1/5
C.M. Church
CHURCH ST.
Carriage Shop 1/4
Lewis Mc Farm
Hazard 1/5
J. W. Gonn Hotel
Parsonage
M.E. Church
School
SHEFFIELD ST.
Fred Rolkin 1/2
J. Dafoe 1/5
C.M. Parsonage
J. Dafoe 1/5
W. Hunt 1/4
Wm. Hall
G. Hudgins
E. Storr
D.W. Warham
Sexsmith
CONCESSION ROAD
ALBERT ST.
A. Powers Carriage Sh.
Harness Sh.
A.Z. Valleau
J. Mc Ginnis 1/2
Van Dusen
B.S.
A. Sutherland
J. Valleau
N.J. Van Dusen 1/4
Grange Bros. 34
NAPANEE ST.
SELBEY
RICHMOND T.P.
Scale 4 chs. to an inch
J.N.O. Mc. Kim
Jno Mc. Kim
N. Nelson 34


E.B. Benjamin 2a
Hotel
Fred Sproul
Hiram Leonard 7 1/4 a
B.S.
J. Spooner 1a
N. Leonard 2a
Jas. Powley 3a
Store
M.E. Ch.
Nelson Smith 1/2 a
Line bet. 2 & 3
C.M. Ch.
J. Garvin Bros.
F.W. Marshall
B.S.
M. Mc Donald
YORK ROAD
Sproul
Dan'l Leonard
Saw Mill
Christ. Facet. P.O.
A. Bridge 1a
Geo. Price
Line bet. 3 & 4
WESTBROOKE
Lot 3 III con Western Addition
KINGSTON T.P.
Scale 4 chs. to one Inch


BAY OF QUINTE
STELLA BAY
Polley's Wharf
Thos. Polley 1/2
N. & W. Allen
D. Lawson 1/4
H. Mackatee
J. Polley
Jno Fleming
Jas. Montgomery 1/2
Jno Watson 1/2
Hotel
Thos Polley 1/2 a.
Jas Neilson 1/2 a.
Wm. Cousins 1/2 a.
J. Johnston 1/5
Hotel
B.S.
P.O.
Wright
Geo
Geo Peters Carpenter Shop
C.M. Ch.
Orange Hall
Mrs. Cousins
Jos. Smith 1/2 a.
R. Cousins
J. Willand
R. Montgomery 1a.
Geo Wright 1a.
N. & W. Allen
W.H. Montrays Res.
Lower Landing Wharf
Store
Warehouse
Town Hall
Blacksmith Shop
R. P. Maxwell
Lot 1
Lot 2
Lot 3
STELLA
&
LOWER LANDING
AMHERST ISLAND
Scale 5 chains to an inch



"RICHMOND FARM"
RESIDENCE OF FRANCIS VAN DE BOGART, RICHMOND TP. ONTARIO.



INTERIOR OF FRED. CHINNECK'S JEWELRY STORE, NAPANEE, ONT.

I II III IV V VI VII VIII IX X XI

NAPANEE

SELBEY

KINGSTON P.O.

FORT HENRY MILLS P.O.

ROBLIN

MUD LAKE

NORTH RIVER

NAPANEE RIVER

SALMON RIVER

CAMDEN

FREDERICKSBURGH TP.

RICHMOND

Scale 30 chains to an inch.

BARRIEFIELD

PITTSBURGH

Scale 8 chains to an inch.

Ordnance Land

Limit bet. Lot 20 & 21

GREAT CATARAQUI RIVER

WELLINGTON ST.

REGENT ST.

JAMES ST.

MACADAMIZED ROAD

Military Reserve

TO KINGSTON



FARM RESIDENCE OF WM. PETERSON ESQ. ADOLPHUSTOWN TP. ONT.



HENRY & BRO. NAPANEE



FARM RESIDENCE OF J.H. TRUMPOUR, ADOLPHUSTOWN TP. ONT.



MANUFACTORY & WARE ROOMS
OF
J. GIBBARD & SON,
NAPANEE, ONT.

For history of Business see Page 19.



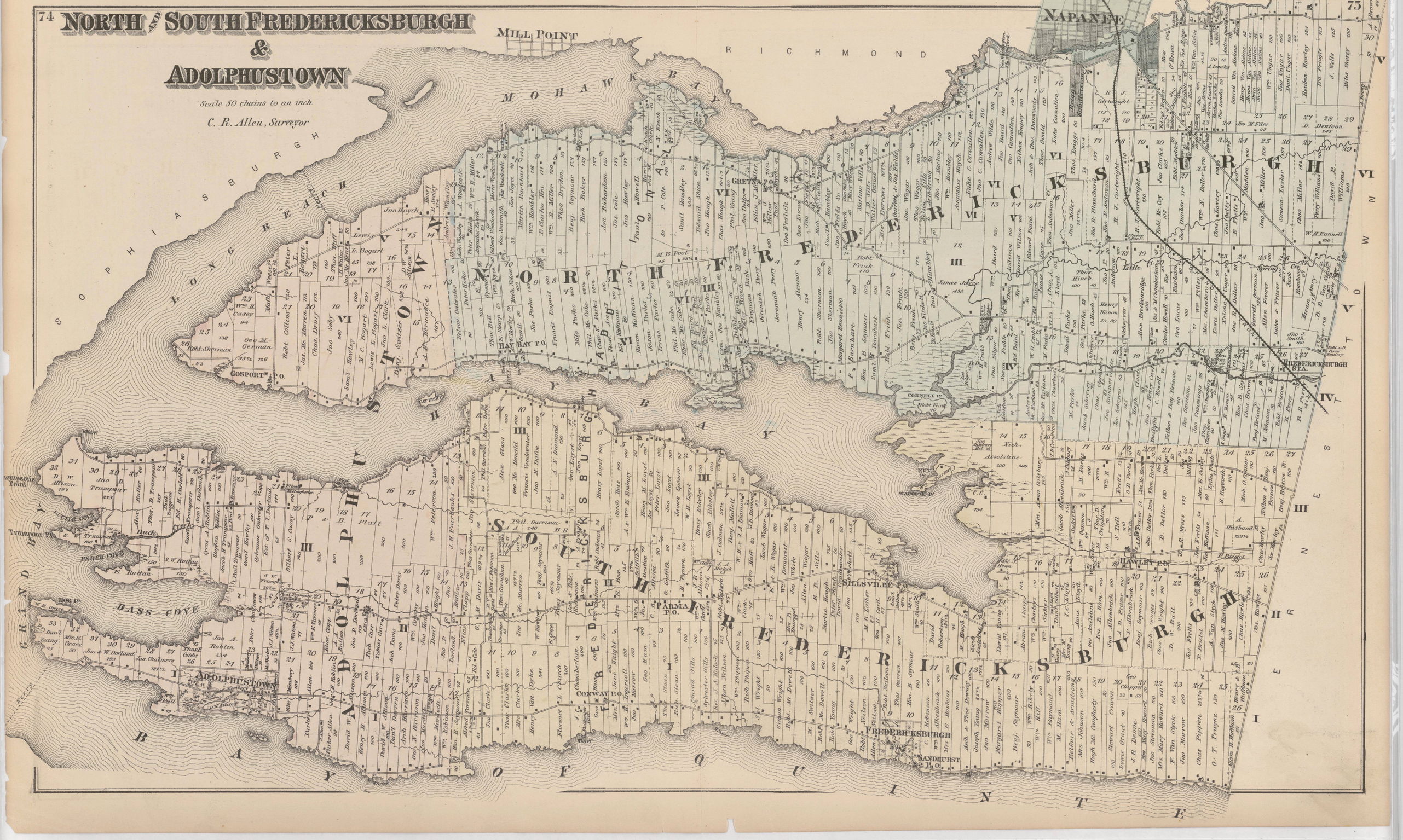
FARM RESIDENCE OF G. M. GERMAN, ESQ., ADOLPHUSTOWN TP. ONT.

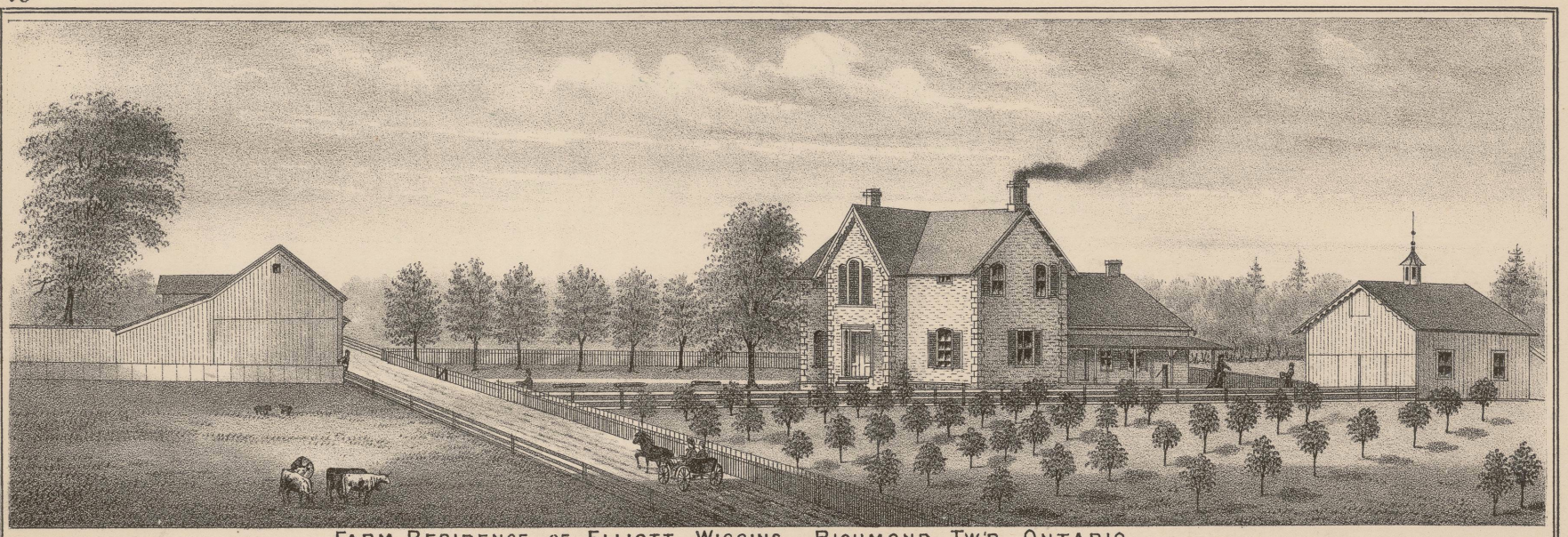
74

NORTH & SOUTH FREDERICKSBURGH & ADOLPHUSTOWN

Scale 50 chains to an inch.

C. R. Allen, Surveyor

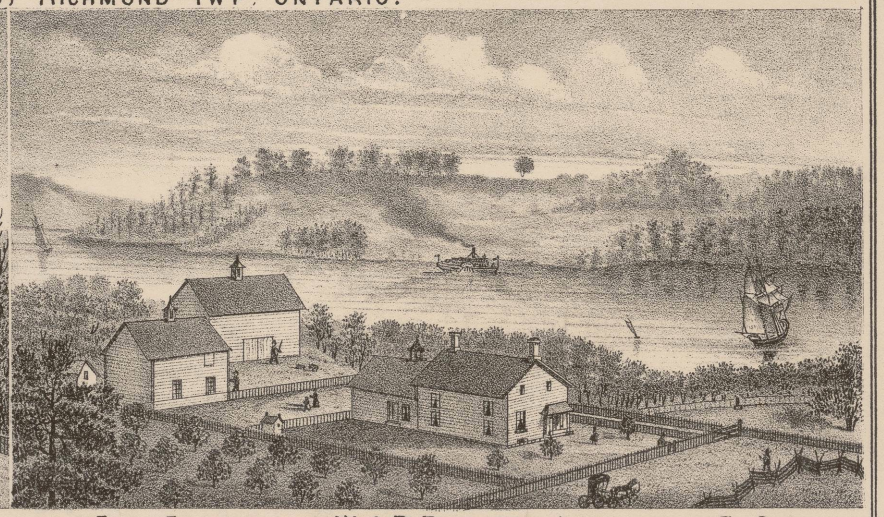




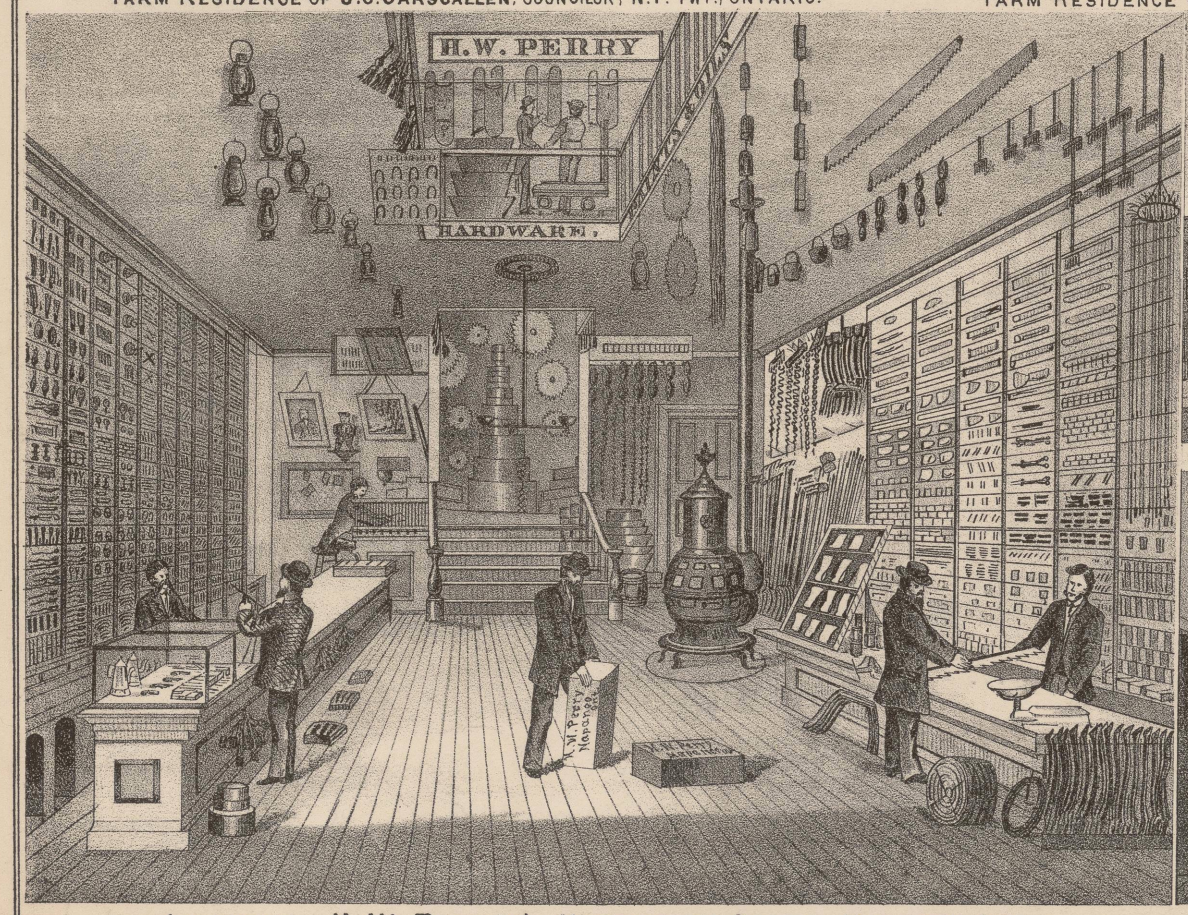
FARM RESIDENCE OF ELLIOTT WIGGINS, RICHMOND TW'P. ONTARIO.



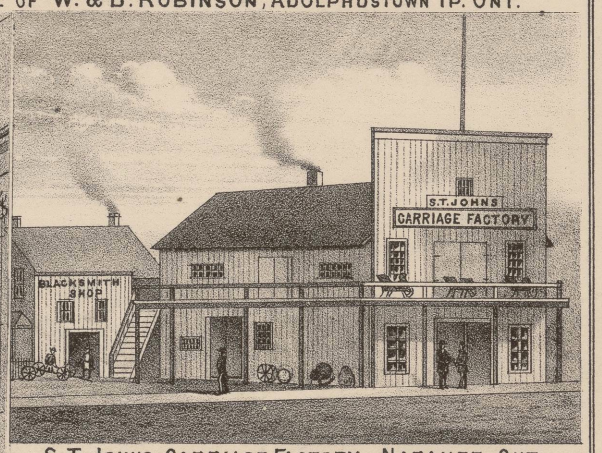
FARM RESIDENCE OF J.C. CARSCALLEN, COUNCILOR, N.F. TW'P., ONTARIO.



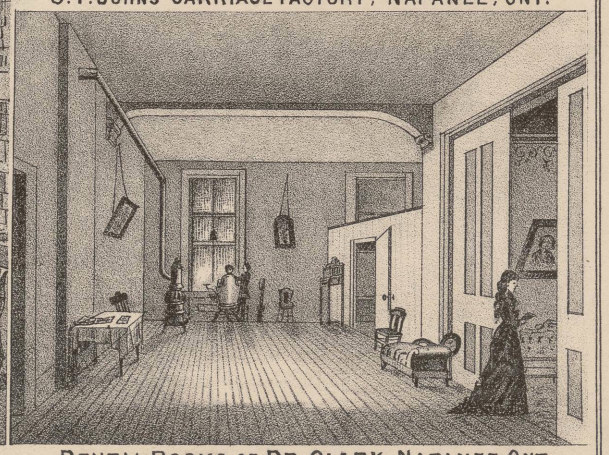
FARM RESIDENCE OF W. & B. ROBINSON, ADOLPHUSTOWN TP. ONT.



INTERIOR, H.W. PERRY'S HARDWARE STORE, NAPANEE, ONT.



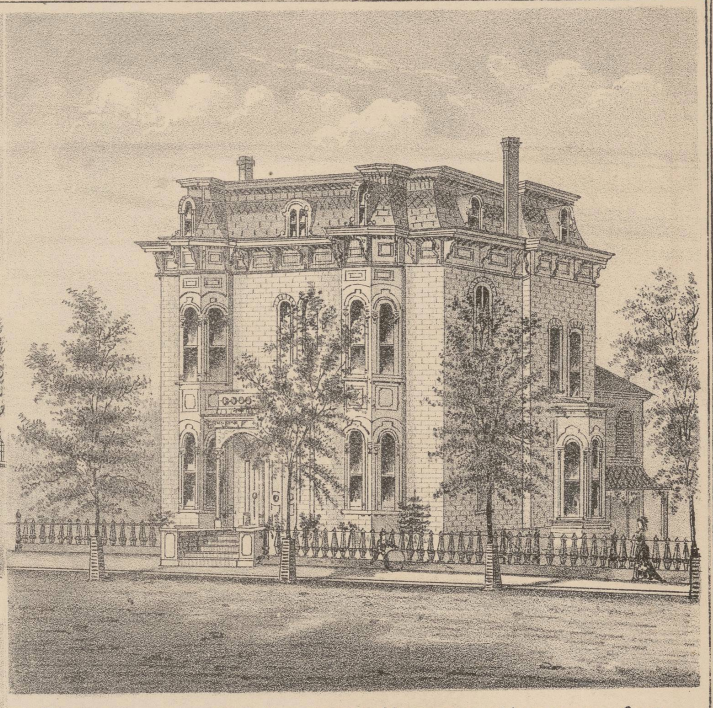
S.T. JOHNS CARRIAGE FACTORY, NAPANEE, ONT.



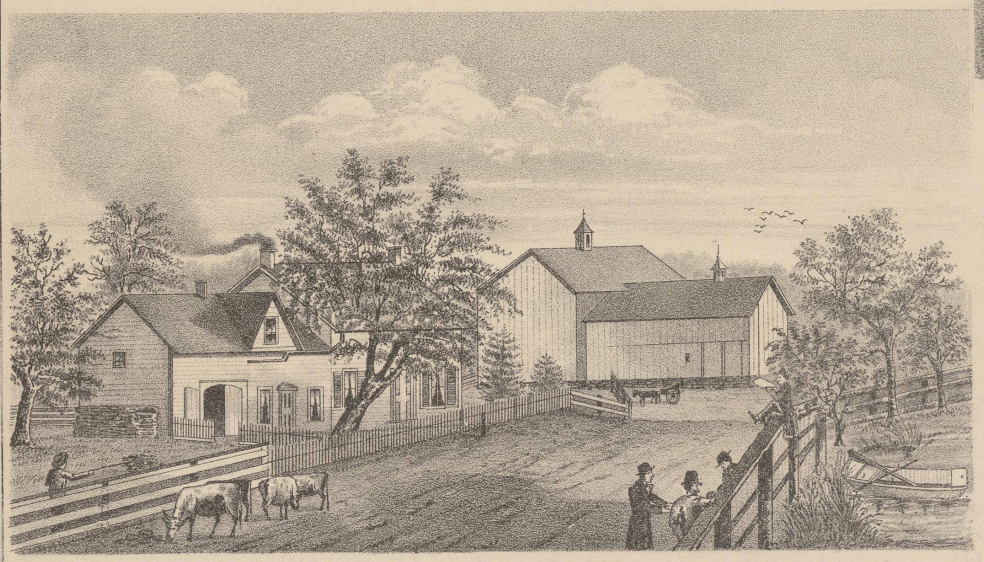
DENTAL ROOMS OF DR. CLARK, NAPANEE, ONT.
A.S. ASHLEY, ASSISTANT.



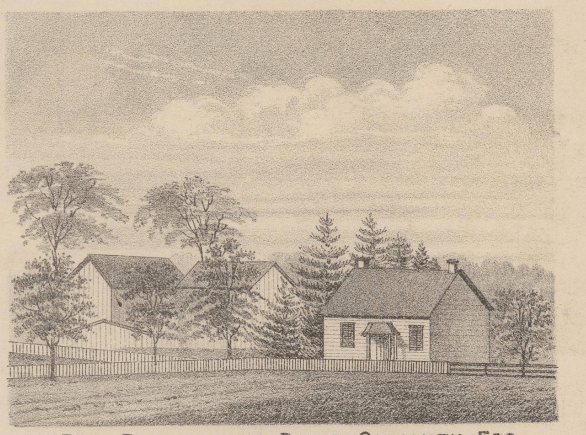
FARM RESIDENCE OF J.F. PARKS ESQ. N.F. TP. ONT.



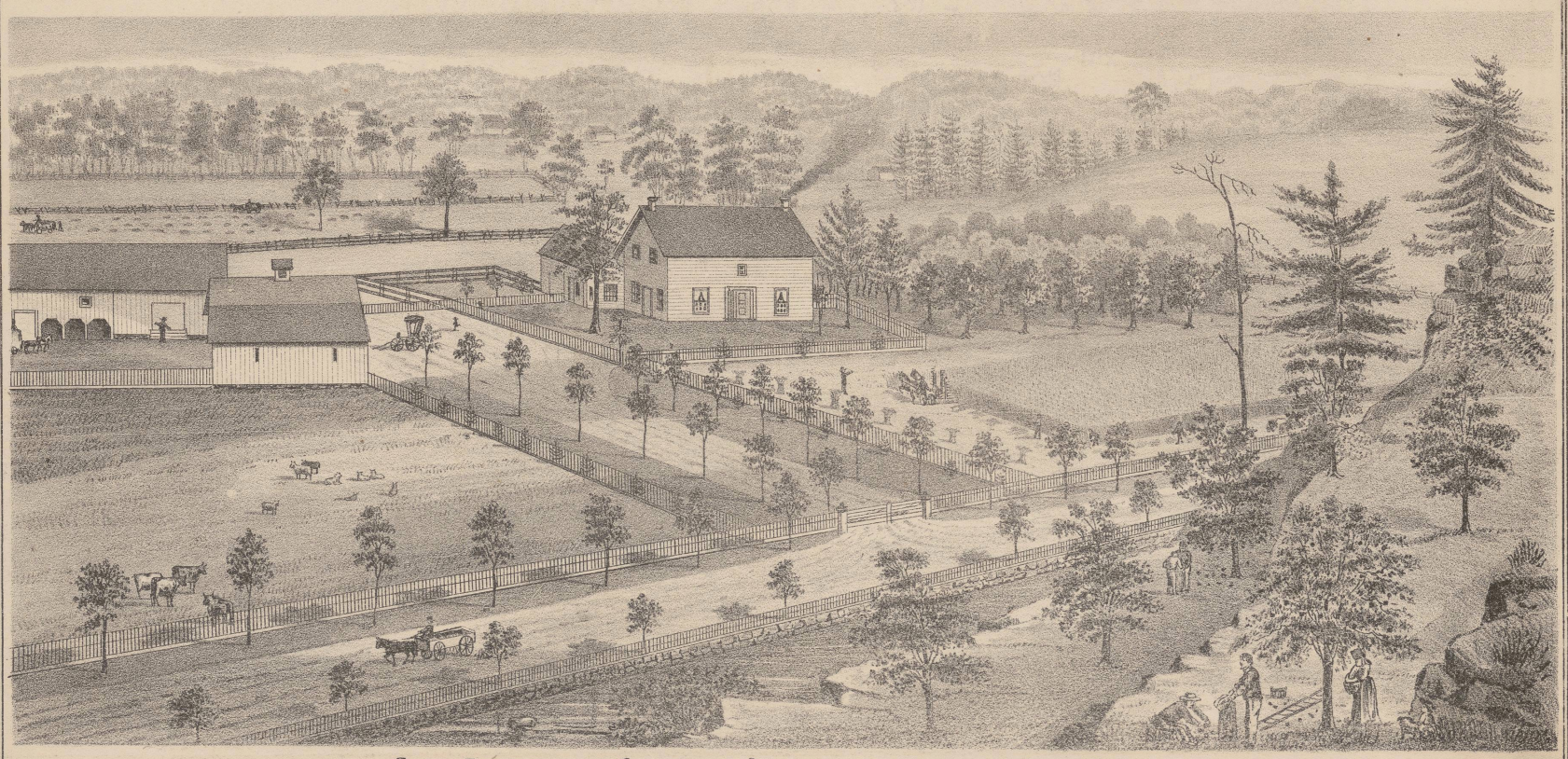
RESIDENCE OF W.S. WILLIAMS, MAYOR OF NAPANEE ONT.



FARM RESIDENCE OF S.E. HAWLEY ESQ. ADOLPHUSTOWN TP. ONTARIO.



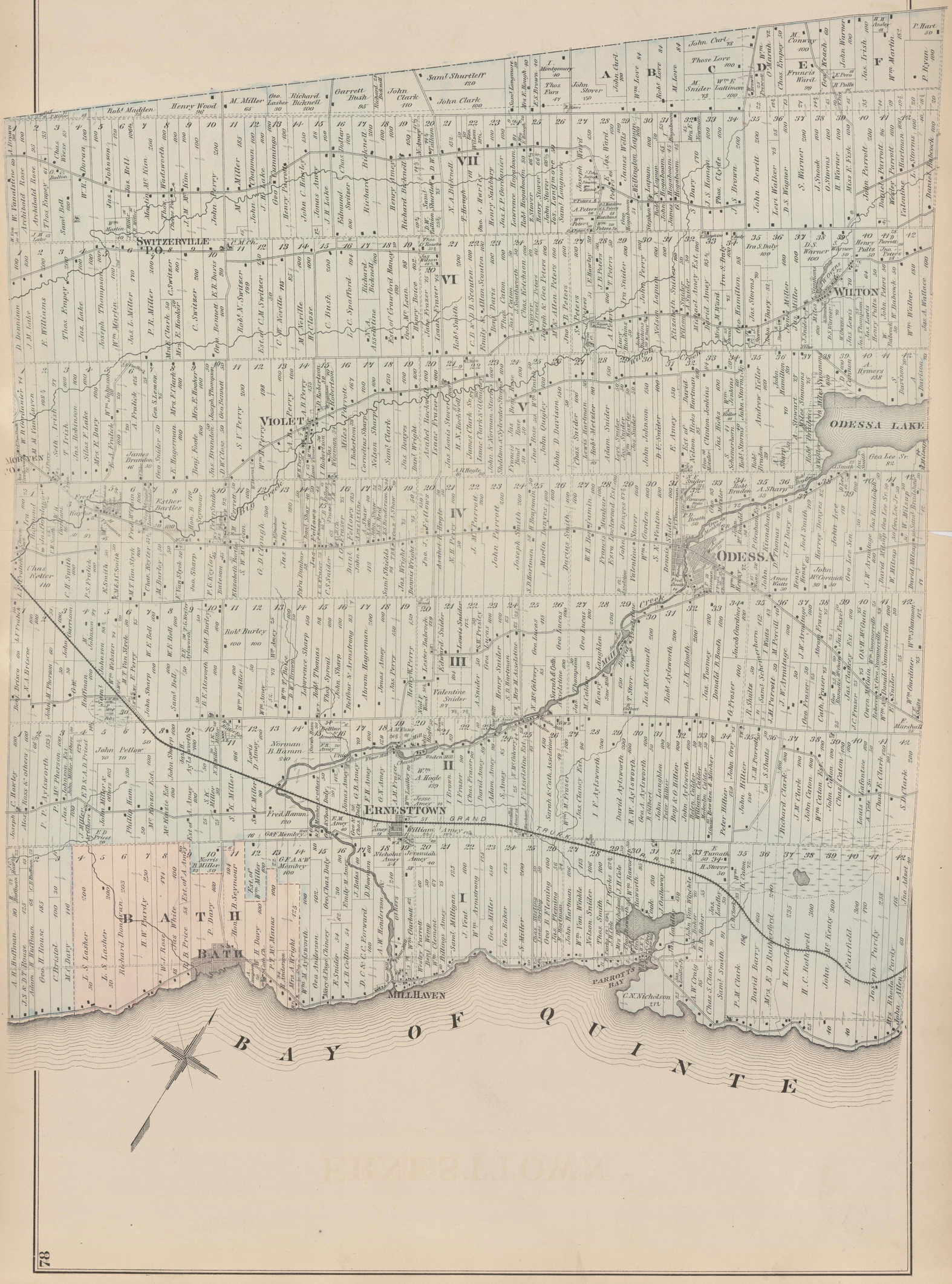
FARM RESIDENCE OF DAVID SIXSMITH ESQ.
RICHMOND TOWNSHIP, ONTARIO.



FARM RESIDENCE OF CHARLES SNIDER, ERNESTTOWN TW'P ONT.

ERNESTTOWN

Scale 50 Chs to one inch.

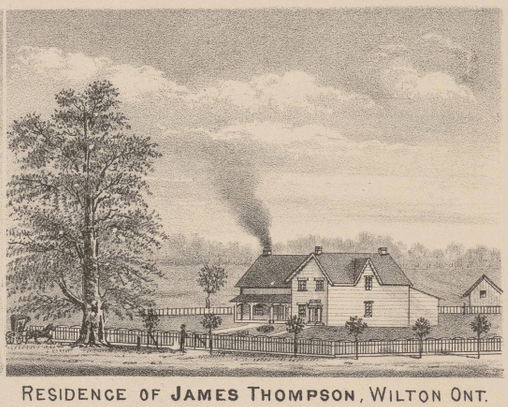




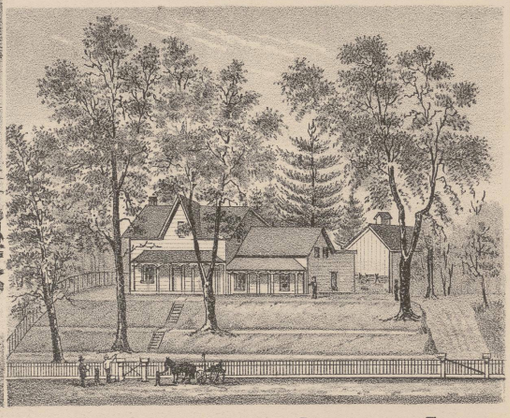
RESIDENCE OF **JEREMIAH SNIDER**, WILTON, ONTARIO.



BUSINESS ESTABLISHMENT & RESIDENCE OF **S. J. WALKER**, ODESSA, ONT.



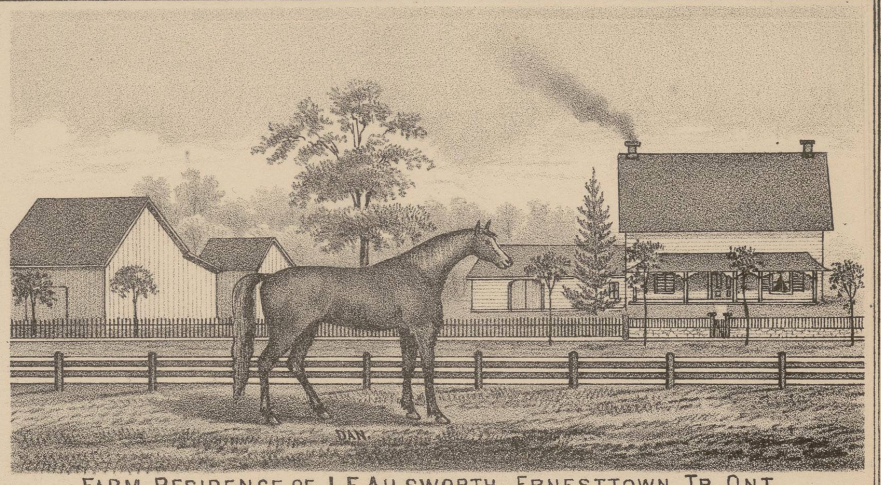
RESIDENCE OF **JAMES THOMPSON**, WILTON ONT.
CONTRACTOR & BUILDER



RESIDENCE OF C. A. JENKINS, ERNESTTOWN TP. ONT.



RESIDENCE OF ROB'T STORMS, WILTON ONT.



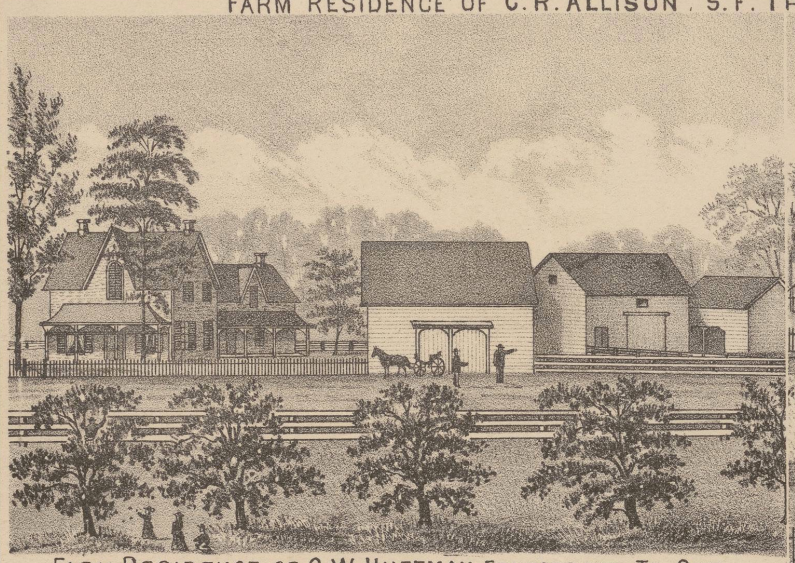
FARM RESIDENCE OF I.F.AILSWORTH, ERNESTTOWN TP. ONT.



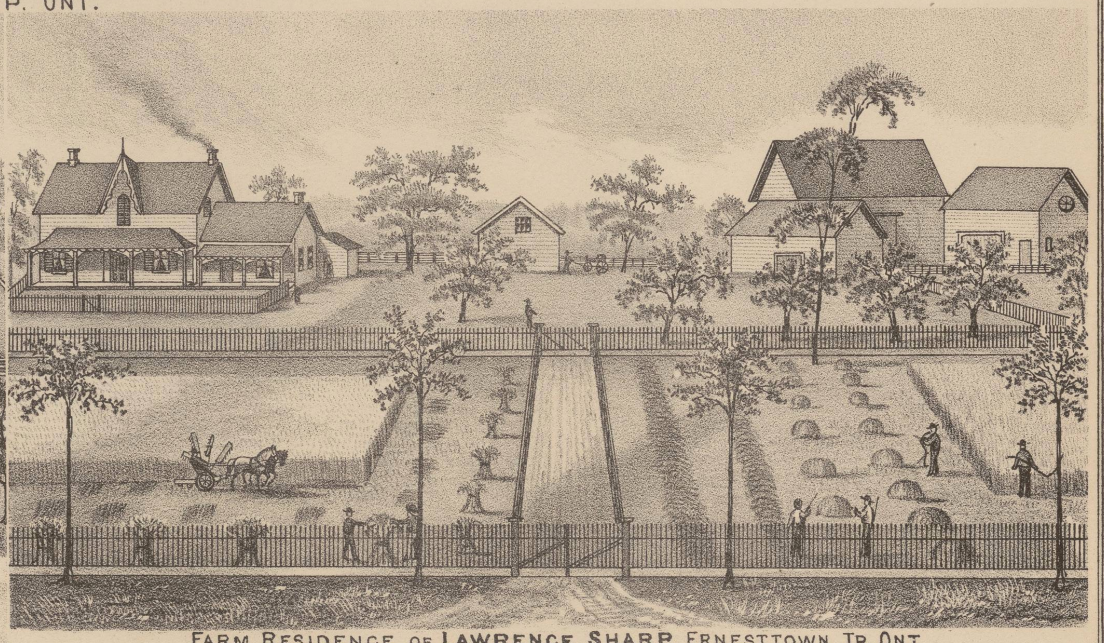
FARM RESIDENCE OF C.R.ALLISON, S.F. TP. ONT.



ODESSA.



FARM RESIDENCE OF C.W. HUFFMAN, ERNESTTOWN TP. ONT.



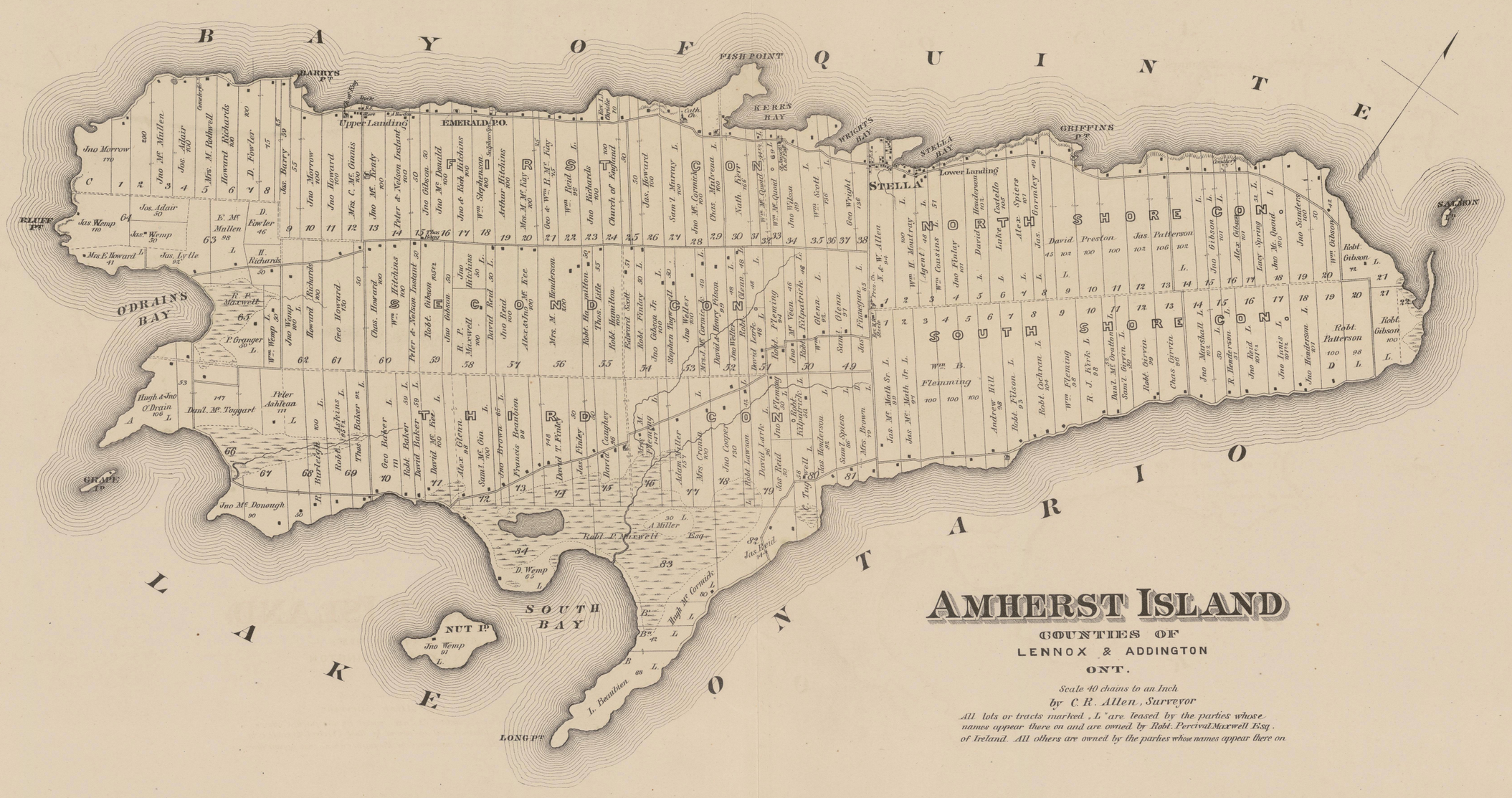
FARM RESIDENCE OF LAWRENCE SHARP, ERNESTTOWN TP. ONT.



FARM RESIDENCE OF S.AMEY, ERNESTTOWN TP. ONT.



FARM RESIDENCE OF J.M.CLARK, ERNESTTOWN TP. ONT.



AMHERST ISLAND

COUNTIES OF

LENNOX & ADDINGTON

ONT.

Scale 40 chains to an Inch

by C. R. Allen, Surveyor

All lots or tracts marked "L" are leased by the parties whose names appear there on and are owned by Robt. Percival Maxwell Esq. of Ireland. All others are owned by the parties whose names appear there on



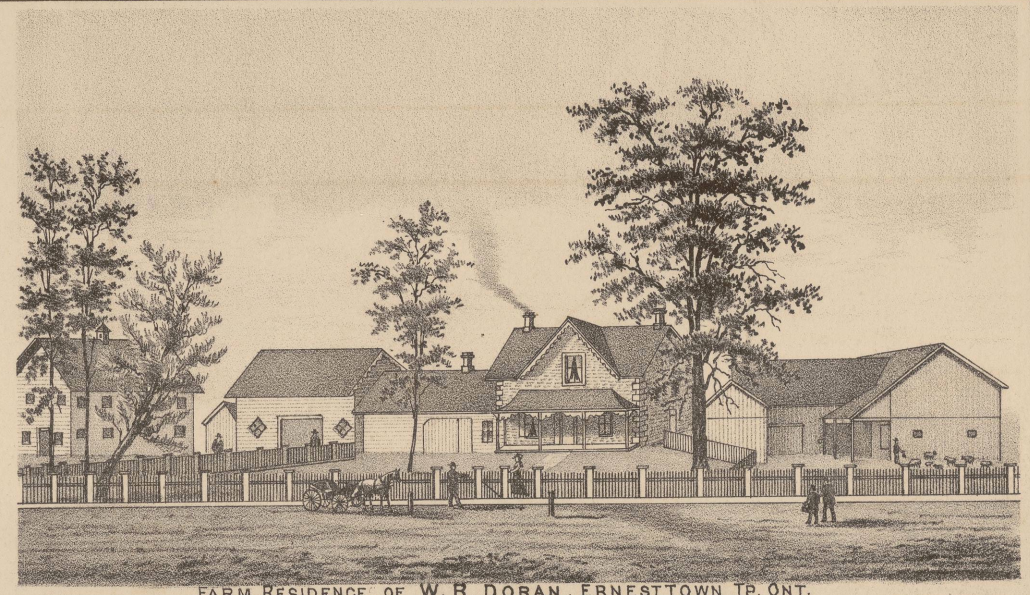
FARM RESIDENCE OF S.D. HARTMAN, ERNESTTOWN TP. ONT.



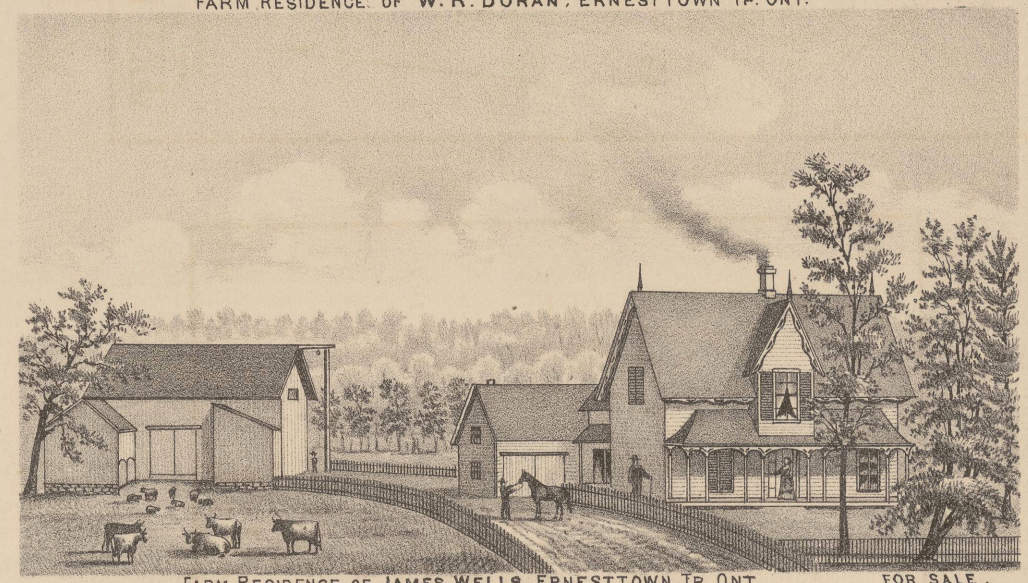
FARM RESIDENCES OF GEO. COOK & SON, ERNESTTOWN TP. ONT.



M.B. MALLORY'S DRUG STORE, INTERIOR, NAPANEE, ONT.



FARM RESIDENCE OF W.R. DORAN, ERNESTTOWN TP. ONT.

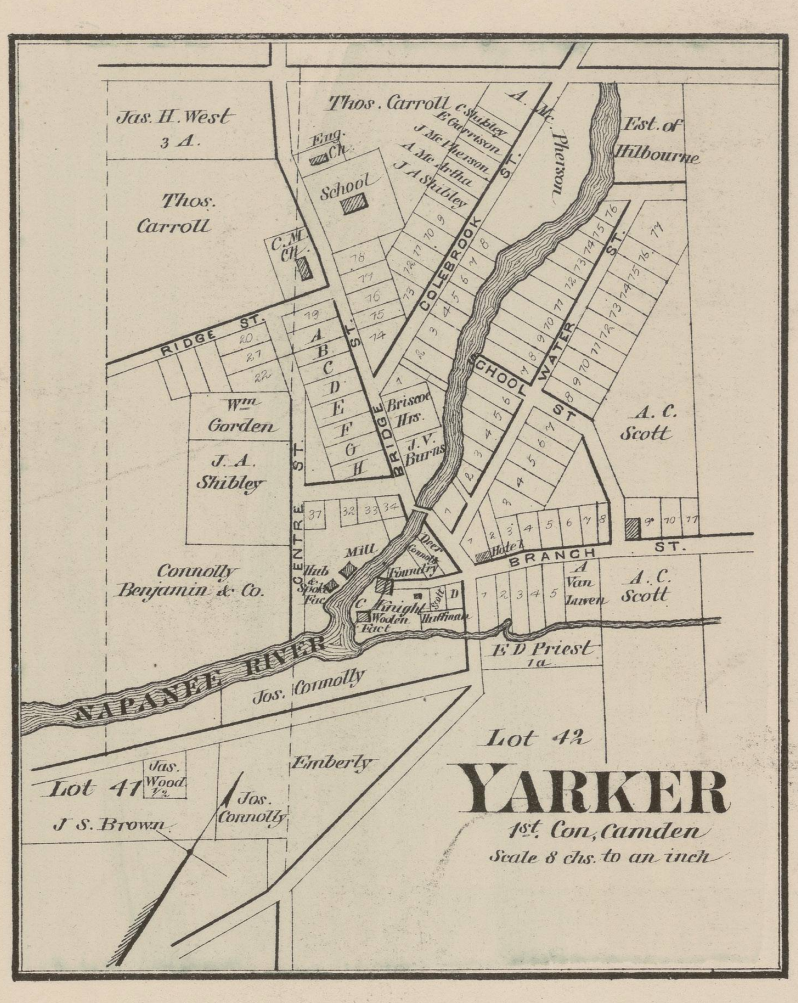


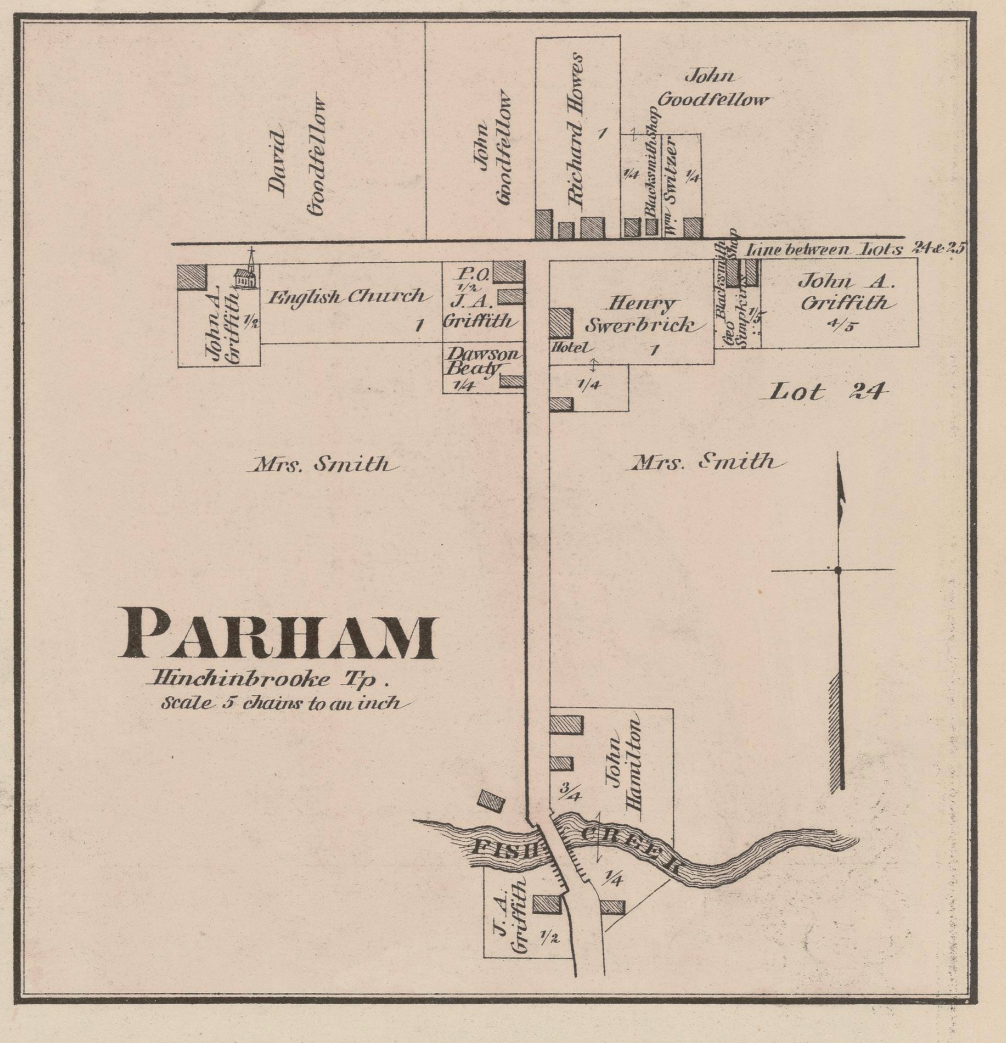
FARM RESIDENCE OF JAMES WELLS, ERNESTTOWN TP. ONT. FOR SALE.

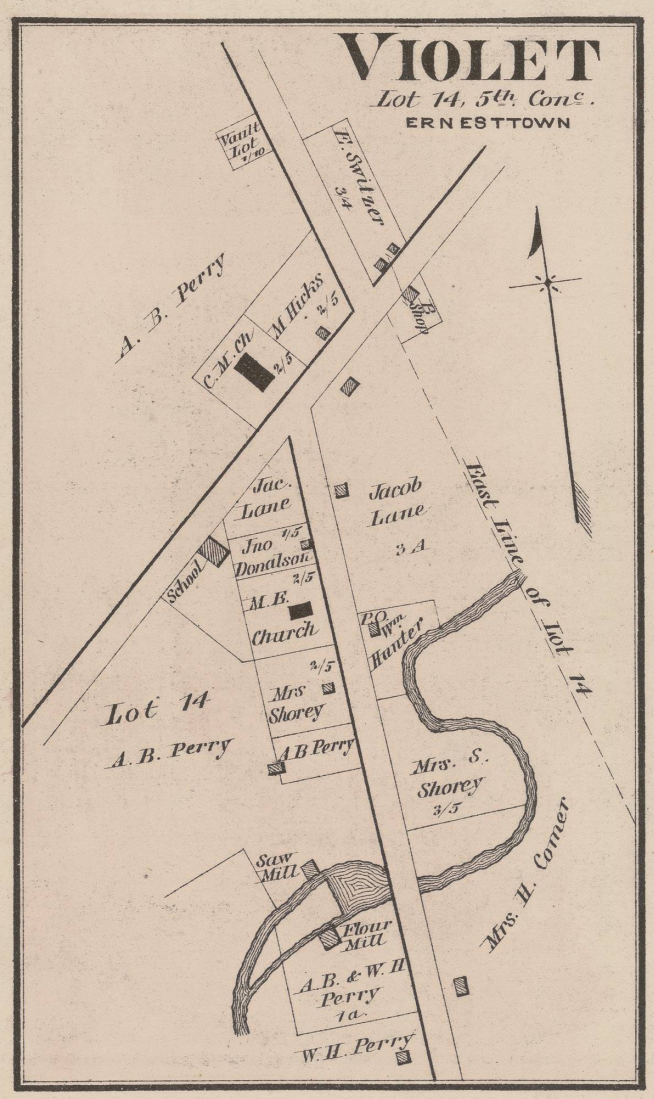


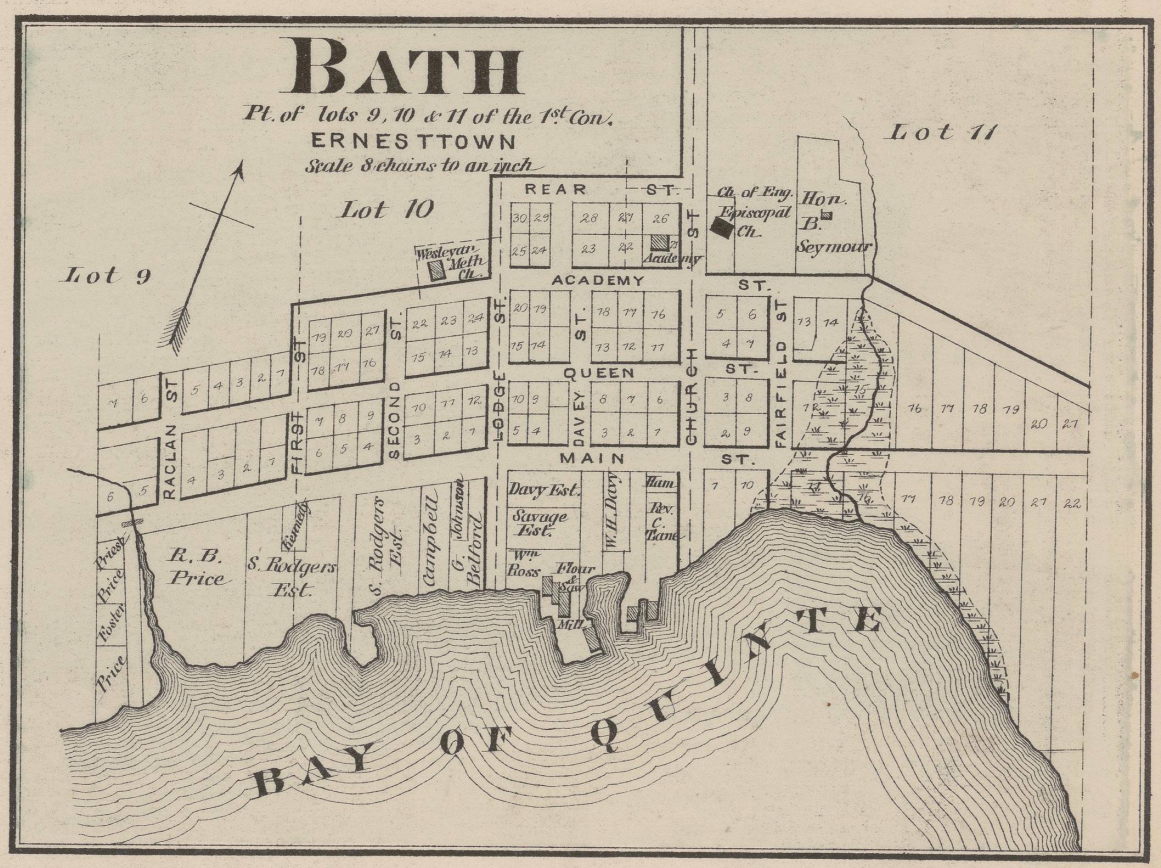
PROPERTY OF DONALD FRASER, ODESSA, ONTARIO.

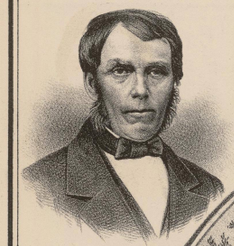
84.


YARKER
1st. Con, Camden
Scale 8 chs. to an inch
Lot 42
Lot 41
Jas. H. West 3 A.
Thos. Carroll
Thos. Carroll
Eng. Ch.
School
C. M. Ch.
Est. of Hilbourne
Pherson
RIDGE ST.
COLEBROOK ST.
SCHOOL ST.
WATER ST.
BRANCH ST.
CENTRE ST.
Wm Gorden
J. A. Shibley
Briscoe Hrs.
J. V. Burns
A. C. Scott
A. C. Scott
Connolly Benjamin & Co.
Mill
Hub & Spoke Fac.
Wooden Fact.
Huffman
Hotel
A Van Luven
E D Priest 1a
NAPANEE RIVER
Jos. Connolly
Emberly
Jas. Wood 1/2
Jos. Connolly
J S. Brown


PARHAM
Hinchinbrooke Tp.
Scale 5 chains to an inch
David Goodfellow
John Goodfellow
Richard Howes 1
John Goodfellow
Blacksmith Shop
Wm Switzer 1/4
Line between Lots 24 & 25
John A. Griffith 1/2
English Church 1
P.O. 1/2
J. A. Griffith
Dawson Beaty 1/4
Henry Swerbrick 1
Hotel 1/4
Blacksmith Shop
Geo Simpkins 1/5
John A. Griffith 4/5
Lot 24
Mrs. Smith
Mrs. Smith
John Hamilton 3/4
FISH CREEK
1/4
J. A. Griffith 1/2


VIOLET
Lot 14, 5th. Conc.
ERNESTTOWN
Vault Lot 1/10
E. Switzer 3/4
A. B. Perry
M. Hicks 2/5
C. M. Ch. 2/5
Jac. Lane
Jno Donalson 1/5
School
M. E. Church 2/5
Mrs Shorey 2/5
A B Perry
Jacob Lane 3 A
P.O. Wm Hunter
East Line of Lot 14
Lot 14
A. B. Perry
Mrs. S. Shorey 3/5
Saw Mill
Flour Mill
A. B. & W. H. Perry 1a.
W. H. Perry
Mrs. H. Comer


BATH
Pt. of lots 9, 10 & 11 of the 1st Con.
ERNESTTOWN
Scale 8 chains to an inch
Lot 9
Lot 10
Lot 11
REAR ST.
Ch. of Eng. Episcopal Ch.
Hon. B. Seymour
Wesleyan Meth. Ch.
Academy
ACADEMY ST.
QUEEN ST.
MAIN ST.
RACLAN ST.
FIRST ST.
SECOND ST.
LODGE ST.
DAVEY ST.
CHURCH ST.
FAIRFIELD ST.
Davy Est.
Savage Est.
Wm Ross
Flour & Saw Mill
W. H. Davy
Ham
Rev. C. Lane
R. B. Price
S. Rodgers Est.
S. Rodgers Est.
Campbell
G. Johnson
Belford
Priest
Price
Foster
Price
BAY OF QUINTE





Maple Grove

FARM RESIDENCES OF THE LATE **JNO. ARMITAGE & SON**, ERNESTTOWN TOWNSHIP, ONTARIO.

NEWBURGH

CAMDEN

Lot 16, 2nd Con.

Lot 17

NORTH ST.

GEORGE ST.

BALDWIN ST.

CENTER ST.

ACADEMY ST.

WILLIAM ST.

CHURCH ST.

MAIN ST.

DURHAM ST.

HOMER ST.

BROCK ST.

EAST ST.

D. B. Stickney 9 acres

Academy

C. M. Church

Cheese Fact

M Ryan Quarry 20

CONCESSION ST.

GROVE ST.

MADDEN ST.

MILL ST.

WATER ST.

FACTORY ST.

FRONT ST.

ELIZABETH ST

EARL ST.

CROSS ST.

EAST CAMDEN

Jos. Fullerton

C. H. Miller

J Black 2a

Tannery Wm. Day

C. H. Miller

Hooper Mill

D. Hooper

S. D. Haight 1 A.

B. Files

Lot 16, 1st Con

P.O.

Hotel

Cabinet Shop

Carriage Shop

M E Ch

R Gibson

M Davern

G Madden

Planing Mill

D. B. Stickney

Reaper Fact

Paper Mill

W. A. Hope

Jno Farley

Axe Fact

J. T. Orange

Geo Madden

J. T. Grange

Ashery

John Dowling

J Dowling

Cemetery

Edward Long 2½ a

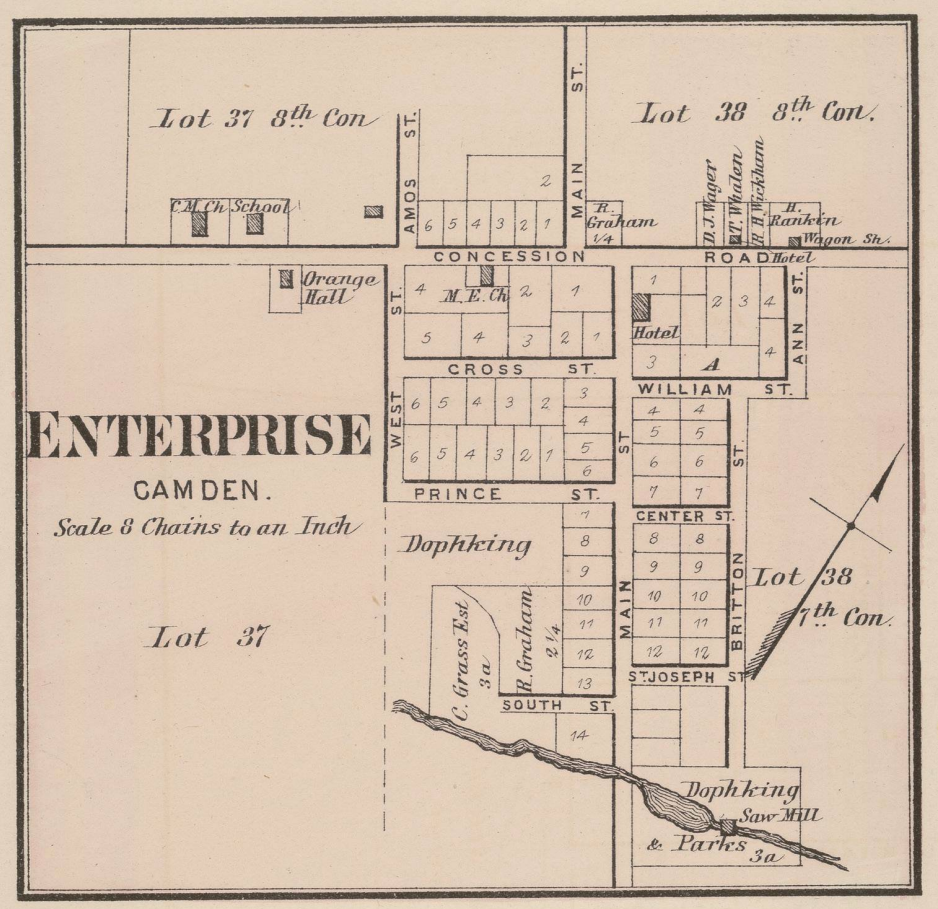
Thos. Scott

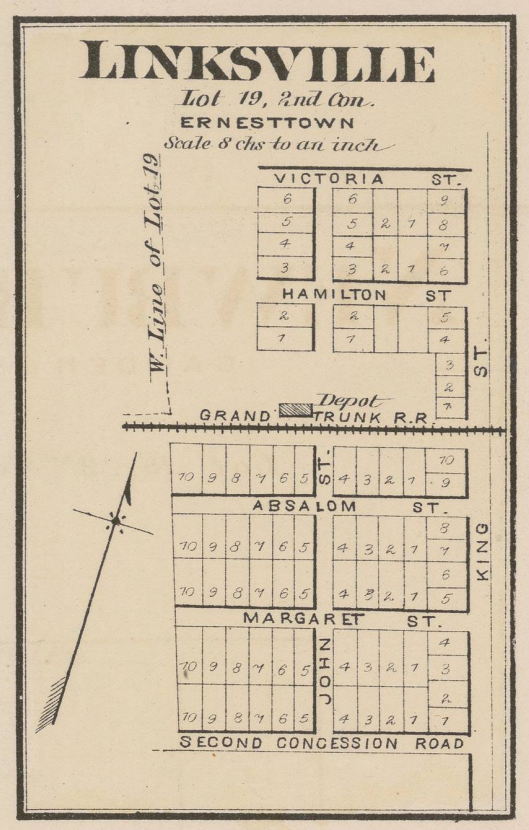
Thos. Scott

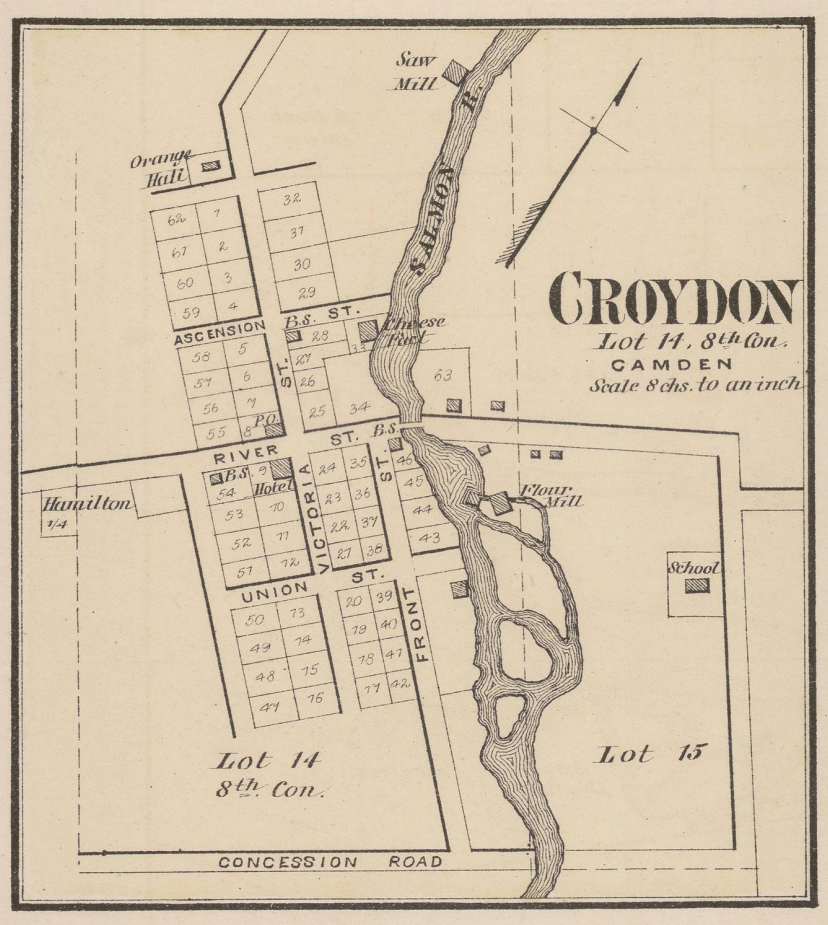
Agricultural Grounds

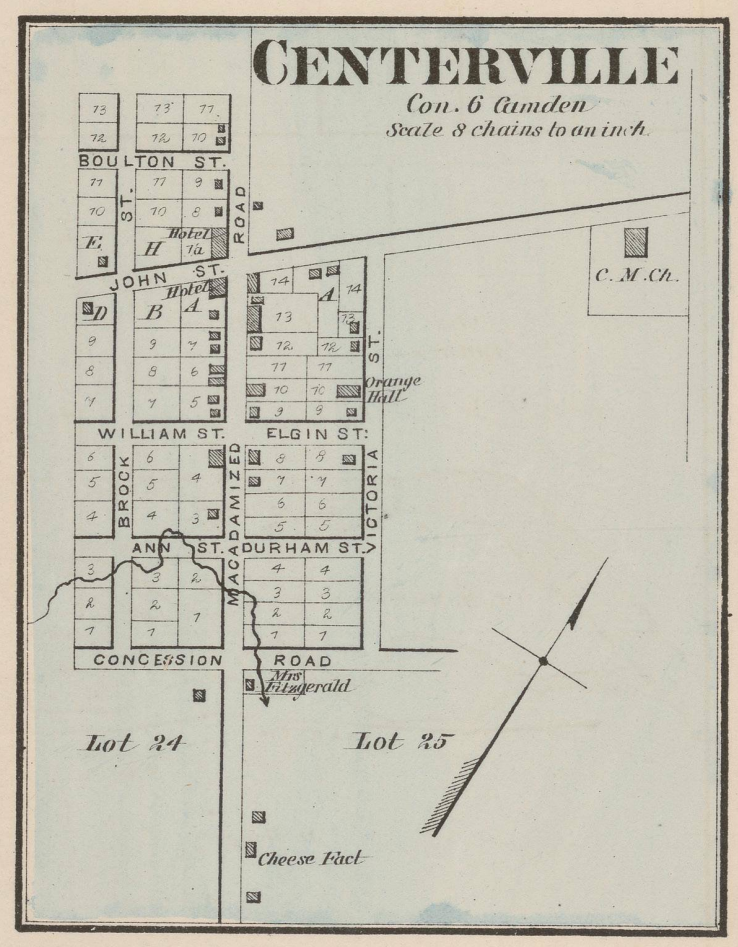
S. & C. Browne

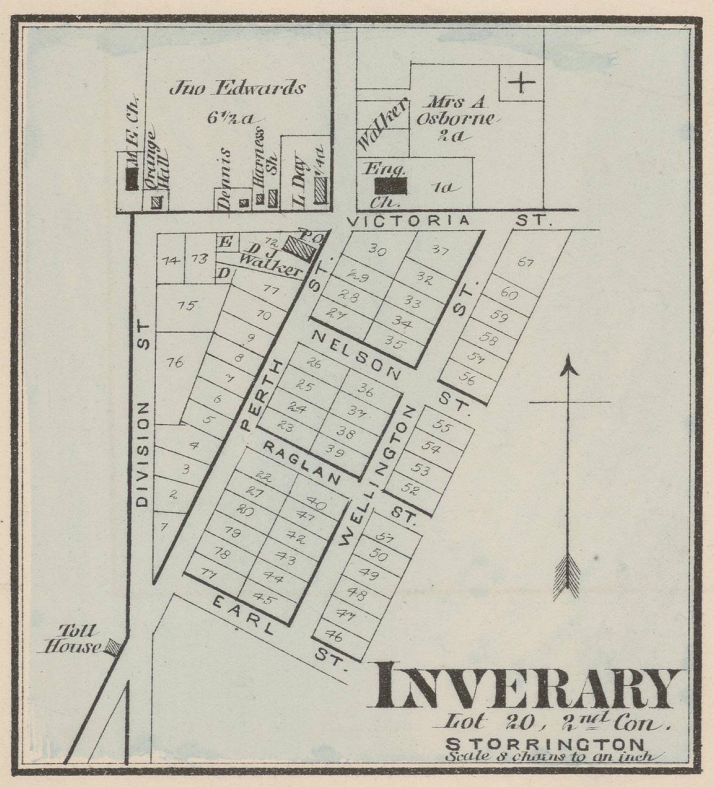
NAPANEE RIVER

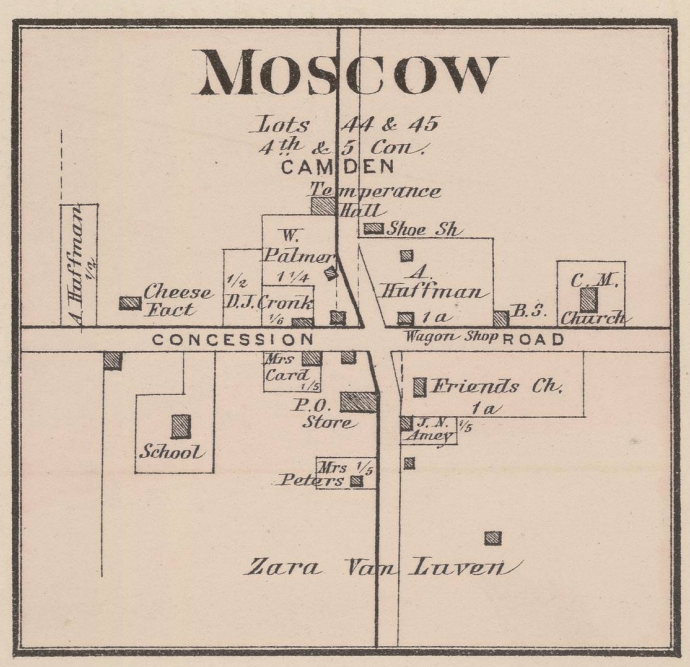

ENTERPRISE
CAMDEN.
Scale 8 Chains to an Inch
Lot 37
Lot 37 8th Con
Lot 38 8th Con.
Lot 38 7th Con.
C.M.Ch.
School
Orange Hall
M.E.Ch.
Hotel
Dophking
C. Grass Est. 3a
R. Graham 2¼
R. Graham 1/4
D.J. Wager
T. Whalen
R. Wickham
R. Ranken
Wagon Sh.
AMOS ST.
MAIN ST.
CONCESSION ROAD
CROSS ST.
WILLIAM ST.
ANN ST.
WEST ST.
PRINCE ST.
CENTER ST.
BRITTON ST.
ST JOSEPH ST.
SOUTH ST.
Dophking Saw Mill & Parks 3a


LINKSVILLE
Lot 19, 2nd Con.
ERNESTTOWN
Scale 8 chs to an inch
W. Line of Lot 19
VICTORIA ST.
HAMILTON ST
GRAND TRUNK R.R.
Depot
ABSALOM ST.
MARGARET ST.
JOHN ST.
KING ST.
SECOND CONCESSION ROAD


CROYDON
Lot 14, 8th Con.
CAMDEN
Scale 8 chs. to an inch
Saw Mill
Orange Hall
Cheese Fact
Flour Mill
School
P.O.
Hotel
Hamilton 1/4
ASCENSION
RIVER ST.
B.S. ST.
UNION ST.
VICTORIA ST.
FRONT ST.
Lot 14 8th Con.
Lot 15
CONCESSION ROAD


CENTERVILLE
Con. 6 Camden
Scale 8 chains to an inch
BOULTON ST.
JOHN ST.
WILLIAM ST.
ELGIN ST.
ANN ST.
DURHAM ST.
BROCK ST.
MACADAMIZED ROAD
VICTORIA ST.
Hotel
C.M.Ch.
Orange Hall
CONCESSION ROAD
Mrs Fitzgerald
Cheese Fact
Lot 24
Lot 25


INVERARY
Lot 20, 2nd Con.
STORRINGTON
Scale 8 chains to an inch
Jno Edwards 6½ a
M.E.Ch.
Orange Hall
Dennis
Harness Sh.
L. Day
Walker
Walker
Mrs A Osborne 2a
Eng. Ch.
1a
VICTORIA ST.
DIVISION ST
PERTH ST.
NELSON ST.
WELLINGTON ST.
RAGLAN ST.
EARL ST.
Toll House


MOSCOW
Lots 44 & 45
4th & 5 Con.
CAMDEN
Temperance Hall
Shoe Sh
W. Palmer 1¼
A. Huffman 1a
A. Huffman ½
Cheese Fact
½ D.J. Cronk ⅙
B.S.
C.M. Church
CONCESSION ROAD
Wagon Shop
Mrs Card ½
P.O. Store
Friends Ch. 1a
J.N. Amey ⅕
School
Mrs ⅕ Peters
Zara Van Luven

90

91

J. S. & J. R. Cartwright

CENTRE WARD

PARK LOTS

EAST WARD

J. S. & J. R. Cartwright

GRAND TRUNK R. R.

WEST WARD

J. S. & J. R. Cartwright

CARTWRIGHTVILLE

CLARKVILLE

AGRICULTURAL GROUNDS

Crystal Palace

Cemetery

E. B. Miles 12 a.

PARK LOTS

on lots 23 & 24, 2 Con. Scale 12 chains to an inch.

NAPANEE

COUNTY SEAT OF LENNOX & ADDINGTON

Scale 6 chains to an inch. C. R. Allen, Surveyor

BRIGGS

Sub-Division of P.E.W. Pt. Lot 17 VII Con. Fred-.

ORIGINAL NAPANEE

UPPER NAPANEE

SOUTH NAPANEE

NAPANEE RIVER

Luke Carscallen

Rathbun

Reserve

Cemetery

VII Con. Fredericksburgh

J. S. & J. R. Cartwright

Jas. Cartwright

Thos. Briggs

Mill Reserve

Private

Original Road

Main Street

Grand Trunk R.R.

Front St.

Dundas

Bridge

Mill

Water

Thomas

Graham

Isabella

Ann

Elizabeth

Queen St.

King St.

Fisher St.

First St.

Church St.

Centre St.

John St.

William St.

Napanee St.

Simcoe St.

Brook Road

Rear

Cynthia St.

Albert St.

James St.

Ann St.

Sarah

Alfred

Victoria

Henry

Parke St.

Clarence St.

Blake St.

Ontario St.

Richard

Robinson

Mary

James

Donald

Union

Napier

Raglan

Frederick

Hessford

Alan York St.

York St.

Simcoe St.

Adelphi

Camden

Mac St.

Front St.

West St.

Water St.

Mill St.

Centre St.

East St.

Victoria St.

William St.

Sarah St.

Alfred St.

Main St.

Thomas St.

Gibbard

Hall

Town Hall

Market Square

Grist Mill

Saw Mill

Foundry

Tannery

Distillery

Brewery

Tinsmith

Woollen Factory

Planing Factory

Furniture Factory

Carriage Shop

Tinsmith

Dam

Canal

Locks

Wharf

Flour Mill

Tweed Mill

Freight Shed

Tank

Engine House

School

School Lot

Mrs. Jno Stevenson

Mrs. Andrews

A. McNeil

Wm. Miller

County Court Property

C.H.

Gaol

Cem.

Presb. Ch.

R.C. Ch.

M.E. Ch.

Bapt. Ch.

Meth. Ch.

Pres. Ch.

Ch. of England

Ch. of England Rectory

Ch. of England Parsonage

Ch. of England Burying Ground

Ch. of England Glebe

Ch. of England Glebe House

Ch. of England Glebe Barn

Ch. of England Glebe Stable

Ch. of England Glebe Shed

Ch. of England Glebe Well

Ch. of England Glebe Fence

Ch. of England Glebe Gate

Ch. of England Glebe Path

Ch. of England Glebe Walk

Ch. of England Glebe Drive

Ch. of England Glebe Lawn

Ch. of England Glebe Garden

Ch. of England Glebe Orchard

Ch. of England Glebe Pasture

Ch. of England Glebe Field

Ch. of England Glebe Woods

Ch. of England Glebe Swamp

Ch. of England Glebe Creek

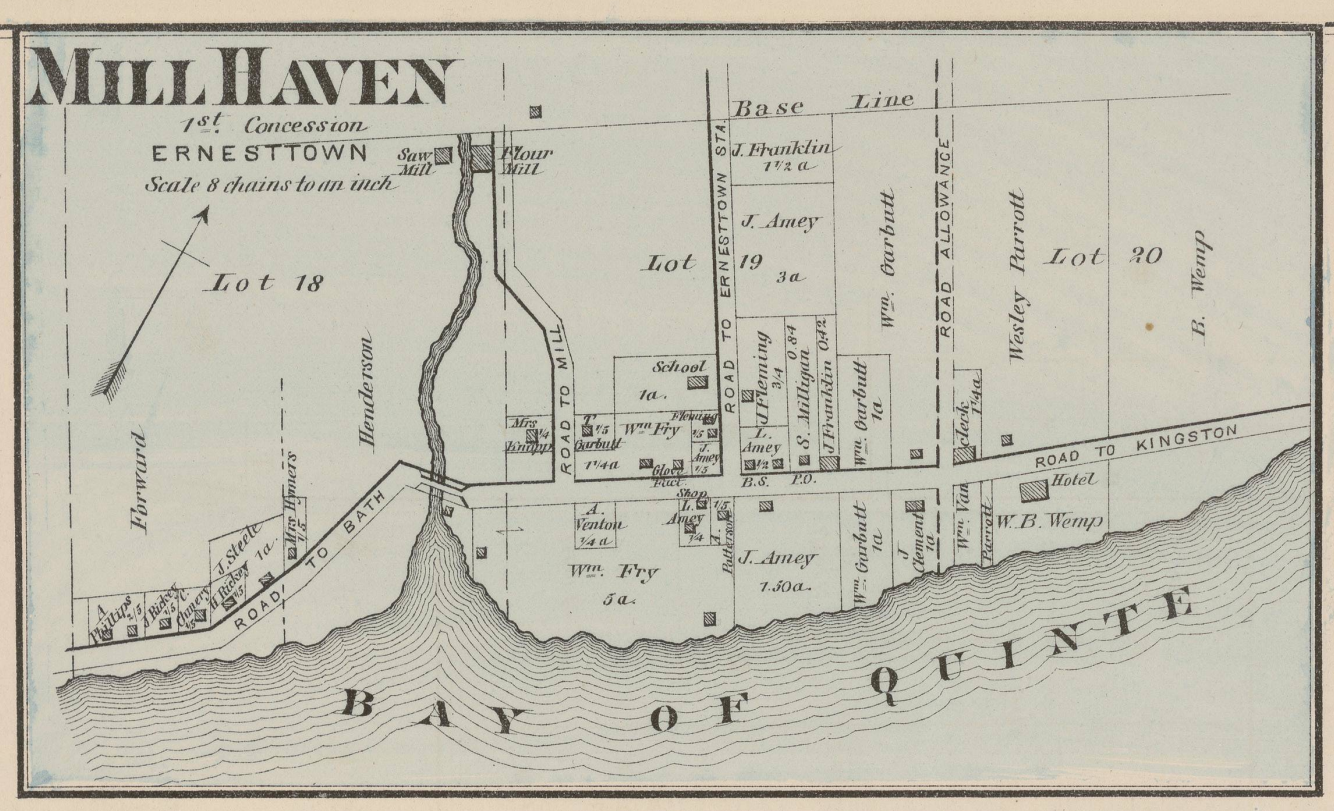
Ch. of England Glebe Bridge

Ch. of England Glebe Road

Ch. of England Glebe Lane

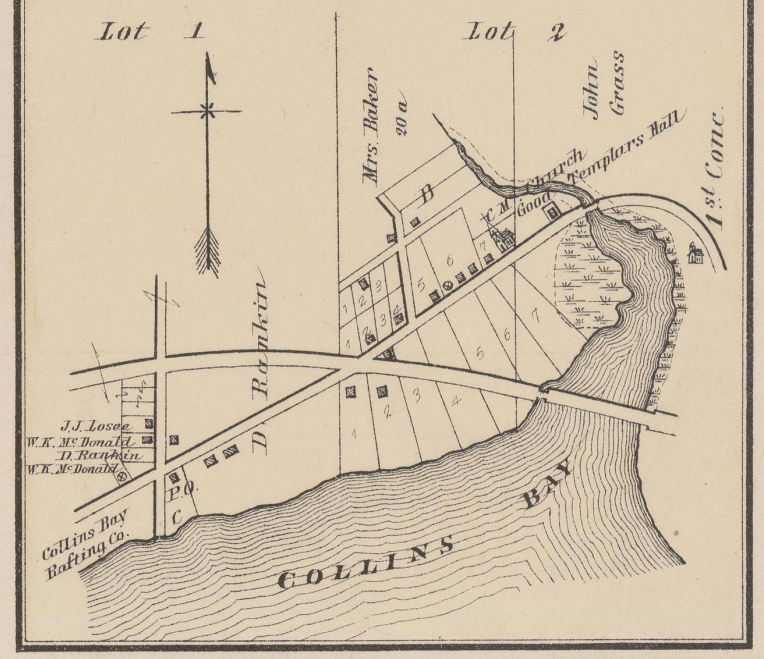
MILL HAVEN

1st Concession
ERNESTTOWN
Scale 8 chains to an inch



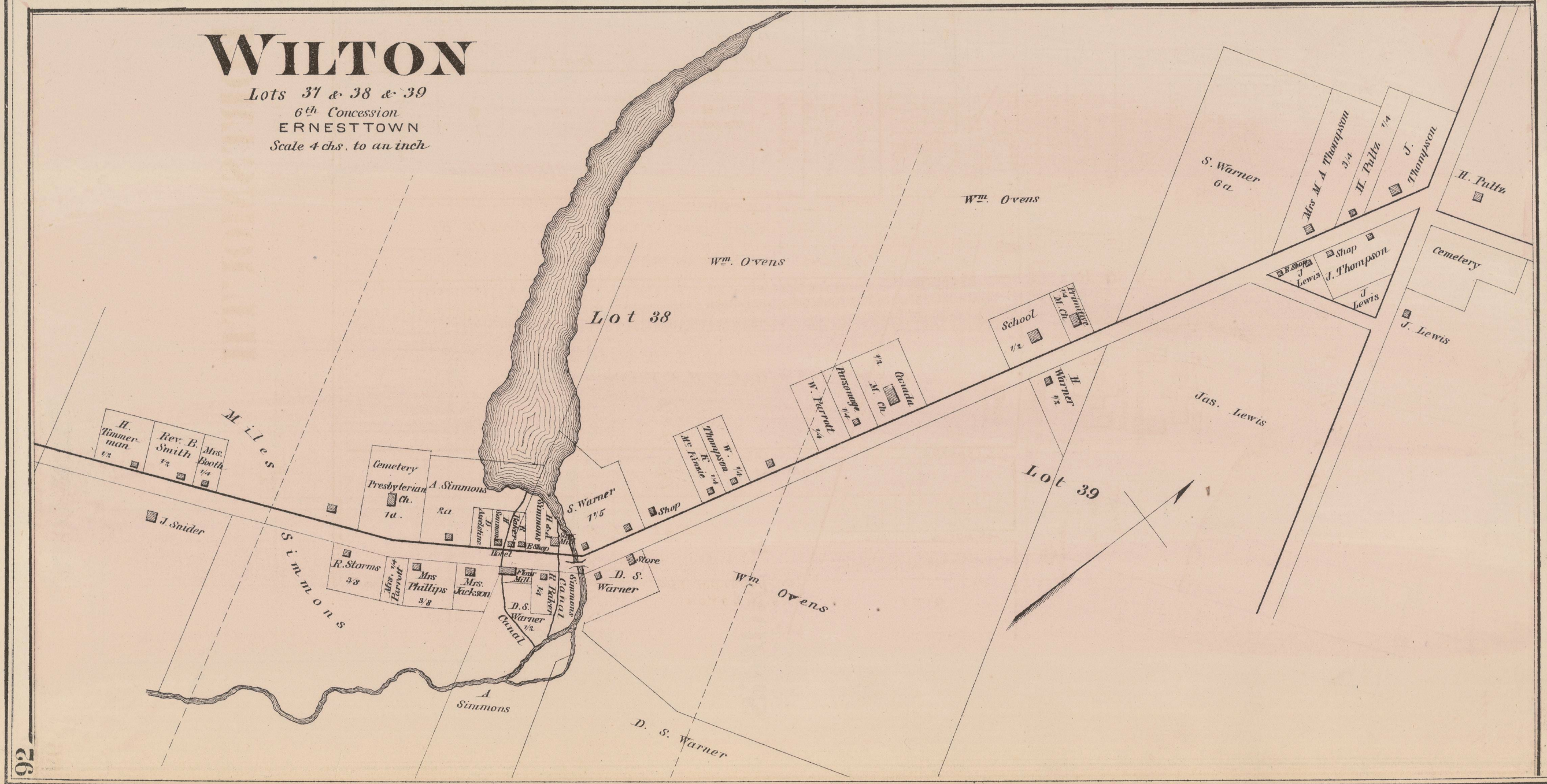
COLLINS BAY

KINGSTON TP.



WILTON

Lots 37 & 38 & 39
6th Concession
ERNESTTOWN
Scale 4 chs. to an inch



92

PORTSMOUTH

COUNTY OF FRONTENAC

Scale 8 chains to 1 inch

P. Welch

RAGLAN ST.

Block 57

Park Lot 57 Mrs. M. Moyle 10. 32.

8 Jno Gleason

780

D. Prentis Est

786

Jas. Fisher

Block 58

Col. Van Straubenzee Lots

1 Van Straubenzee

6

5

4 Lot 18

3 Lot 19

Mrs. Gildersleeve

Park Lot 746 745 744 743 742 741 740 739 738 737 736 735 734 733 732 731 730 729 728 727 726 725 724 723 722 721 720 37

Penitentiary Lot 20

787

789

Est of Dr. Betts

784

788

Block 59

Eli Baiden Park

2

C. & E. Cartwright

W. Mudie 5½

Joseph Walkam 4

Mrs. John Marks 11¼

MARY ST.

Park Lot 7 S. Mc Kinzie

Park Lot 7 Wm Mc Carney

KING ST.

MAIN ST.

REAR ROAD

FOOT ST.

CARTWRIGHT ST.

MACDONALD ST.

FORTY ROAD

CENTRE ST.

Separate School

Ch of Eng. Infant School

UNION ST.

Brush Patt

BAY ST.

CROSS ST.

Hotel

Town Hall Lot

Wardens Res.

782

GARDINER ST.

PALACE ST.

Smith Est.

790

ALVINGTON AVE.

CITY OF KINGSTON

Corporation Line

FRONT ST.

C.M.Ch.

Shoe Shop

JOHN ST.

Hotel

RICHARD ST.

LOGAN

Rockwood Asylum

Dickson & Simpson

Alex Gunn & Co.

Tannery

Brewery

Pier

HARBOR

Provincial Penitentiary

Atwington

Jos. A. Allen

792 793 794

60 Block 63

61

62

Rockwood Asylum

LAKE ONTARIO

GARDEN ISLAND

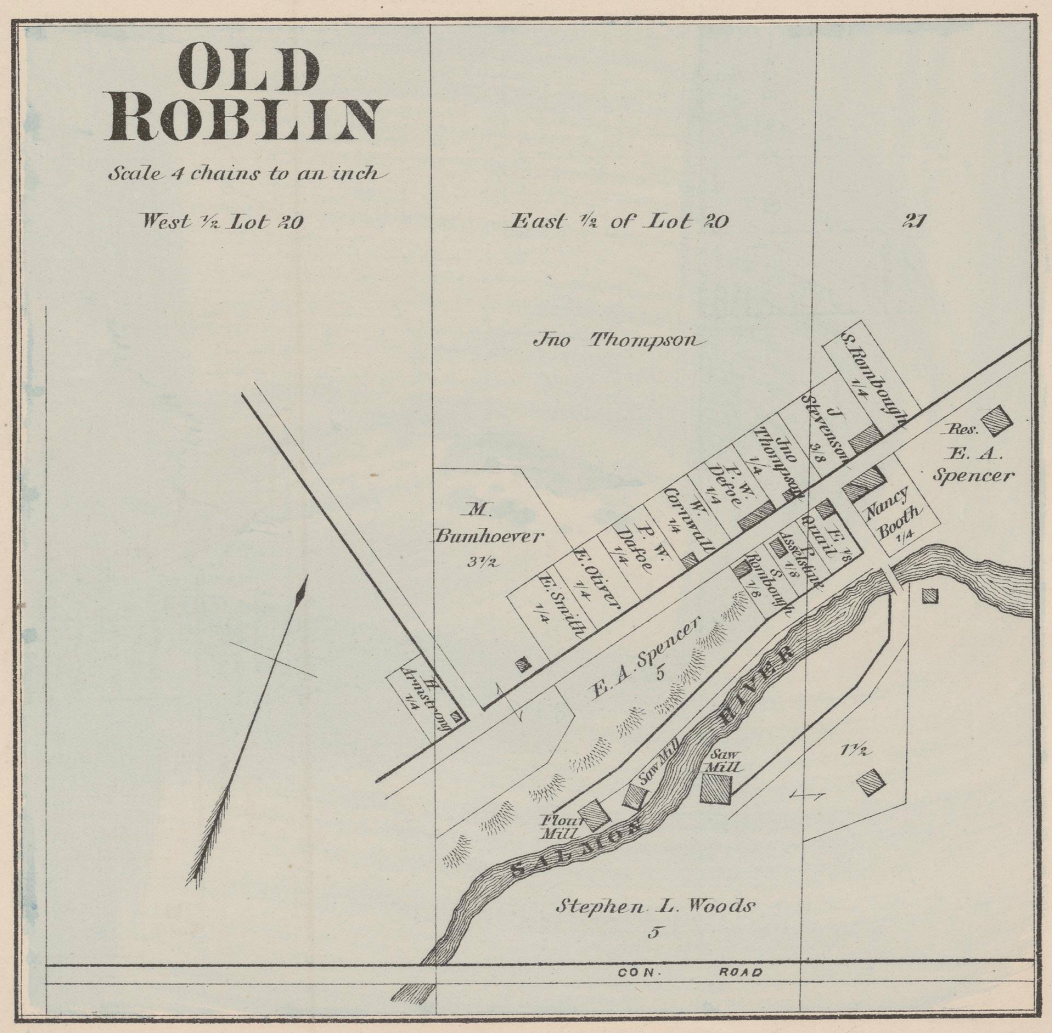
FRONTENAC CO.

Scale 6⅓ chains to an inch



OLD ROBLIN

Scale 4 chains to an inch

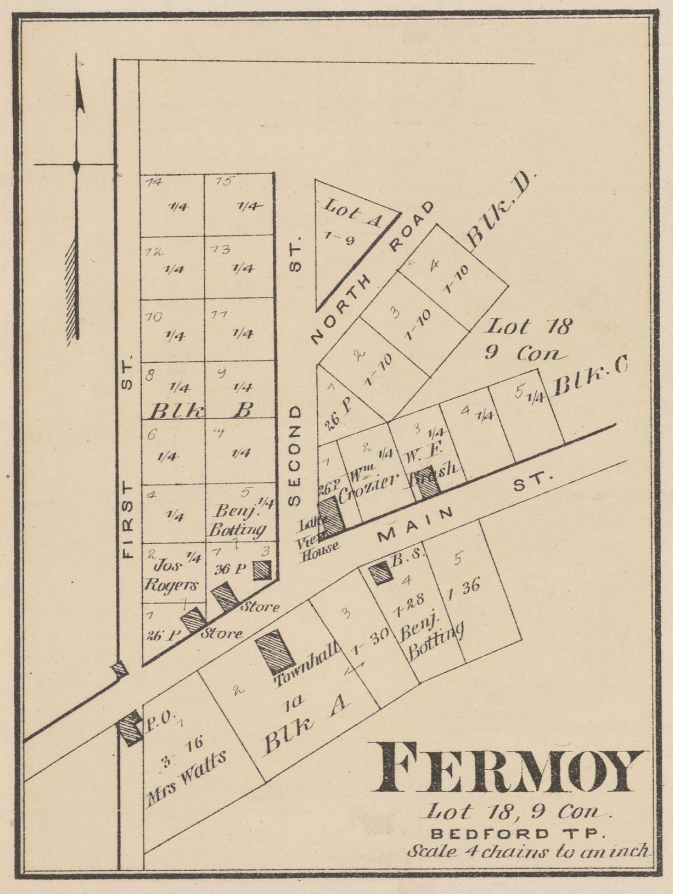


FERMOY

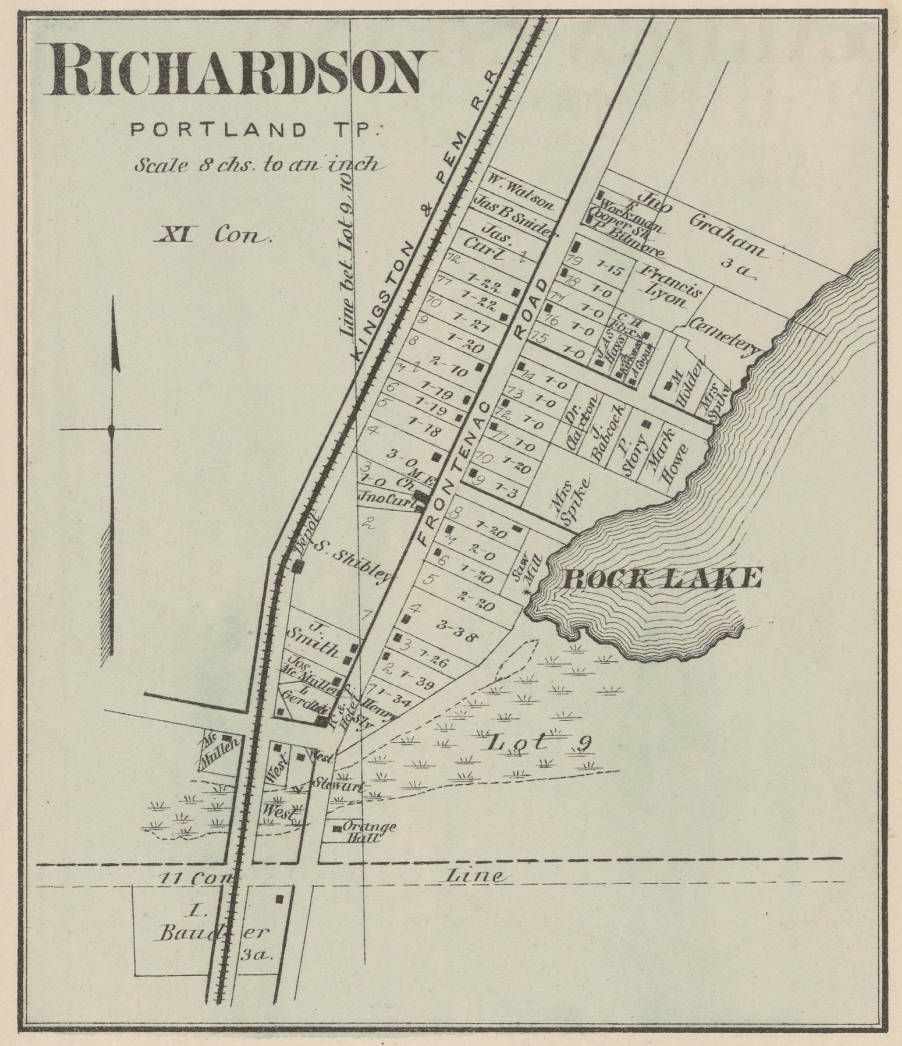
Lot 18, 9 Con.

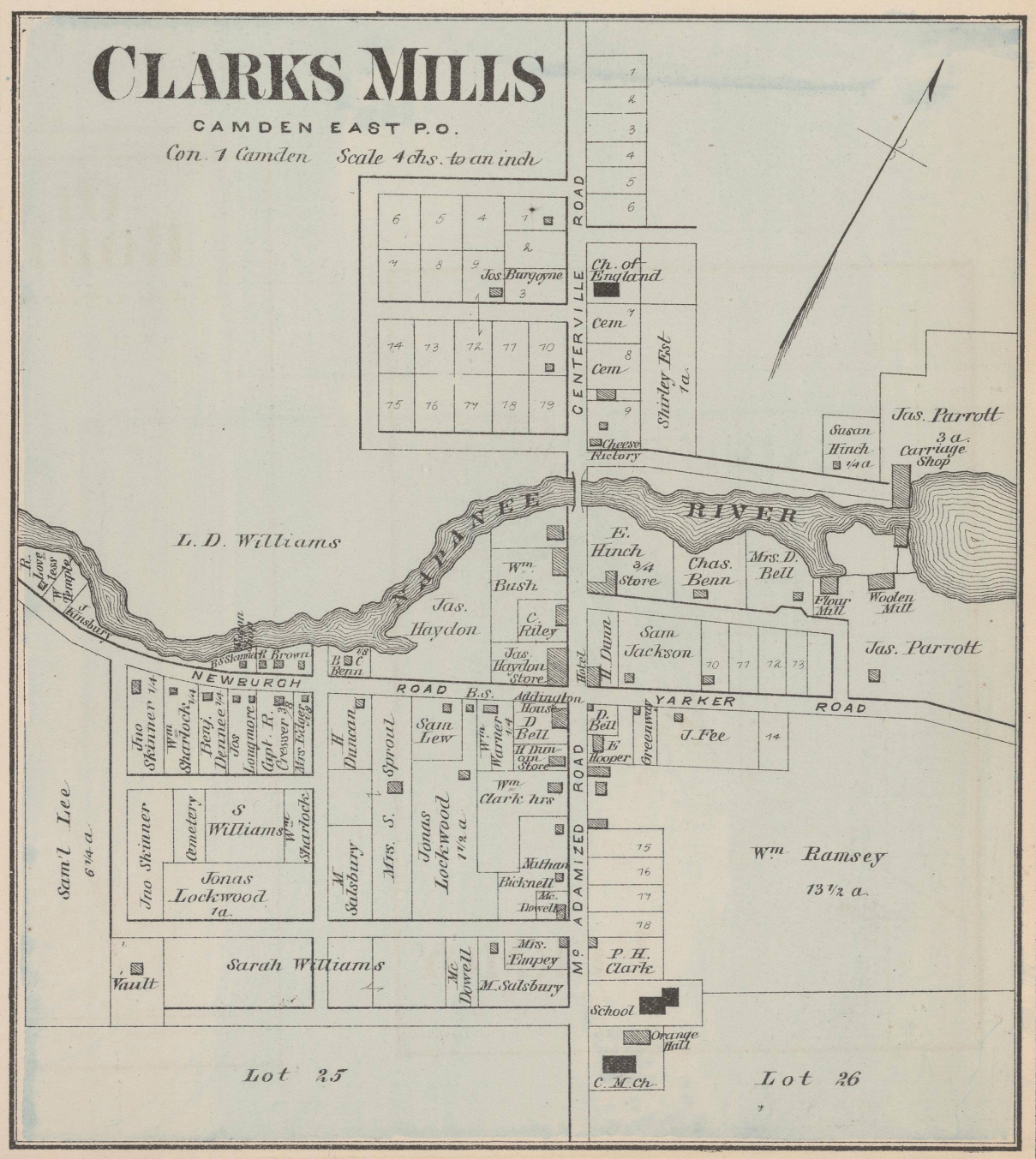
BEDFORD TP.

Scale 4 chains to an inch



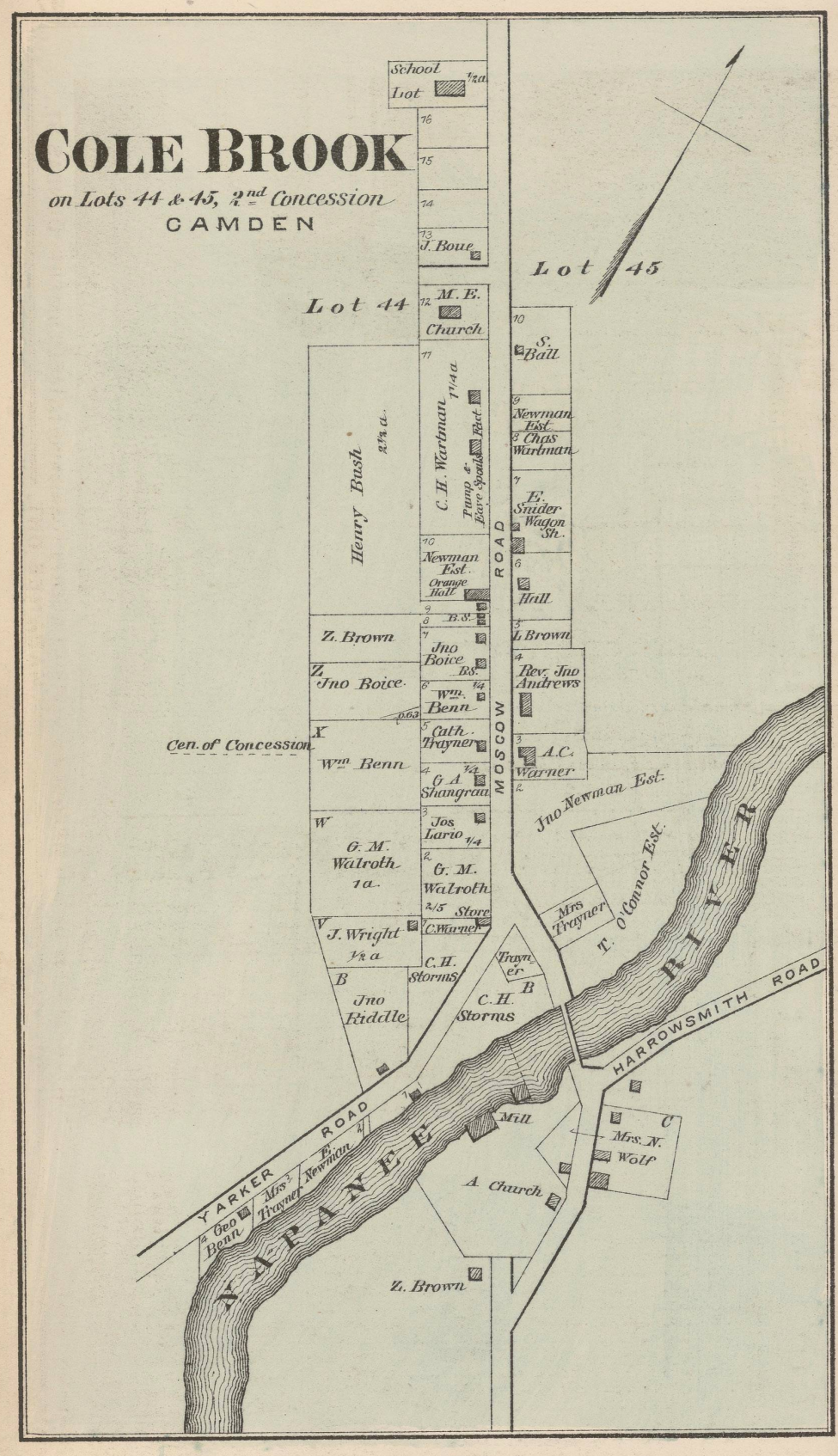

D. Hooper
MAIN ST
Saw Mill
Cheese Fact.
GOOSE I.P.
Barn
Store
Saw Mill
Flour Mill
MILL ST.
SIDE ROAD
School
WEST ST.
PERCY ST.
BROWN ST
GOODRICH
PEPPER
LOWER ST.
Store & Hotel
P.O.
Mrs. Coffey
MAIN ST
Con. Line
10 Con, Lot 19
Mrs. Coffey 4a.
Mrs. Coffey 1½ a.
BELLROCK
Part of Lot 19 & 20, 11 Con. & Pt. lot 19, 10 Con.
PORTLAND Tp
Scale 8 chains to an inch


RICHARDSON
PORTLAND TP.
Scale 8 chs. to an inch
XI Con.
Line Bet. Lot 9 & 10
KINGSTON & PEM R.R.
FRONTENAC ROAD
ROCK LAKE
Lot 9
11 Con
Line
Orange Hall
Cemetery
Jno Graham 3 a.
Francis Lyon
M. Holden
Dr. Clarkson
J. Babcock
P. Story
Mark Howe
Mrs. Strike
W. Watson
Jas. B. Snider
Jas. Curl
J. Smith
S. Shibley
Jos. McMullen
Jno. Curl
Mc Mullen
West
Stewart
L. Baudaer 3a.

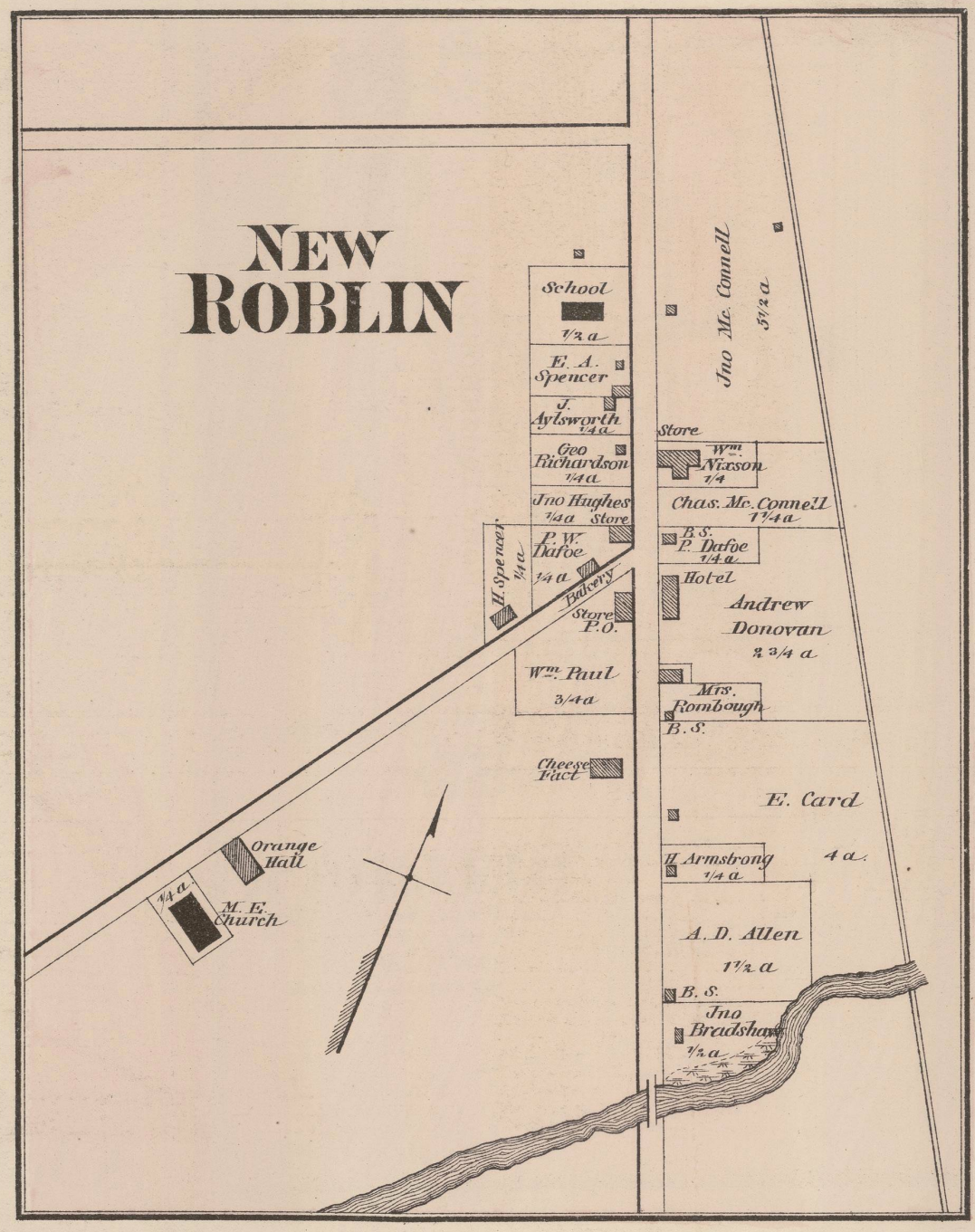

CLARKS MILLS
CAMDEN EAST P.O.
Con. 1 Camden Scale 4 chs. to an inch
CENTERVILLE ROAD
Jos. Burgoyne
Ch. of England
Cem
Cem
Shirley Est 1a.
Cheese Factory
Susan Hinch ¼ a
Jas. Parrott 3 a. Carriage Shop
RIVER
L. D. Williams
Wm. Bush
C. Riley
Jas. Haydon
Jas. Haydon Store
E. Hinch ¾ Store
Chas. Benn
Mrs. D. Bell
Flour Mill
Woolen Mill
Sam Jackson
Jas. Parrott
H. Dunn
Hotel
NEWBURGH ROAD
YARKER ROAD
Addington House
D. Bell
H. Dunigan Store
Wm. Clark hrs
Jno Skinner ¼
Wm Sharlock ¼
Benj. Dennee ¼
Jos Longmore ¼
Capt. R. Cressey ¾
Mrs Edgar ¼
Jno Skinner
Cemetery
S. Williams
Wm Sharlock
Jonas Lockwood 1a.
H. Duncan
Mrs. S. Sprout
Jonas Lockwood 1½ a.
Sam Lee
6¼ a.
M. Salsbury
Nathan Bicknell
Mc. Dowell
Sarah Williams
Mrs. Empey
M. Salsbury
Vault
Mc ADAMIZED ROAD
Wm Ramsey
13½ a.
P. H. Clark
School
Orange Hall
C. M. Ch.
J. Fee
D. Bell
E. Hooper
Greenway
Lot 25
Lot 26

COLE BROOK

on Lots 44 & 45, 2nd Concession
CAMDEN

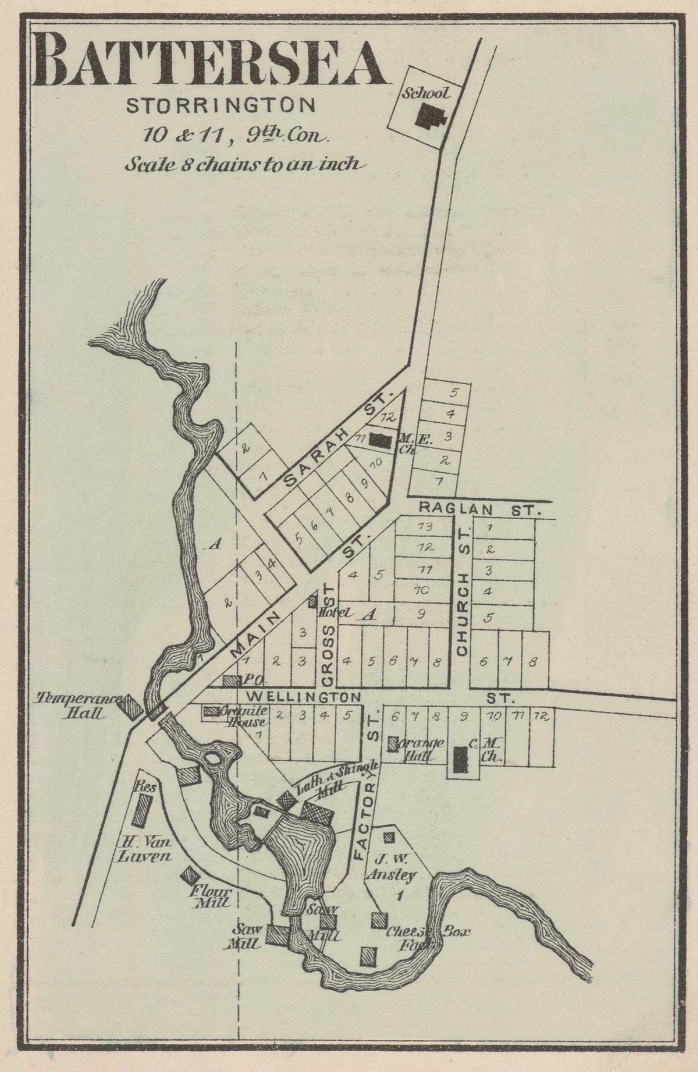


NEW ROBLIN



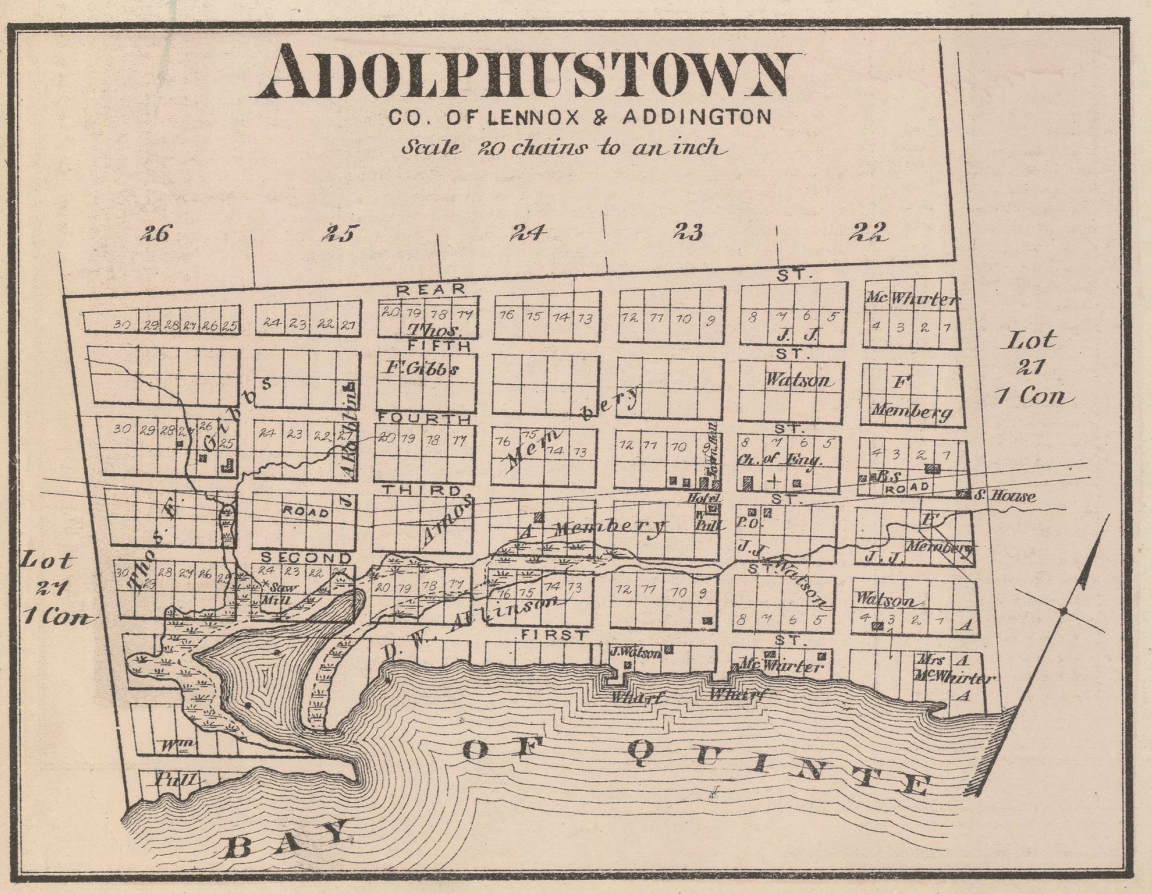
BATTERSEA

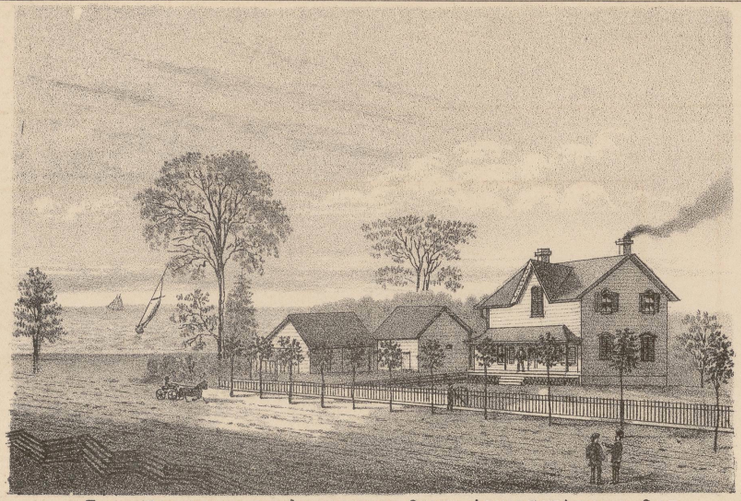
STORRINGTON
10 & 11, 9th Con.
Scale 8 chains to an inch



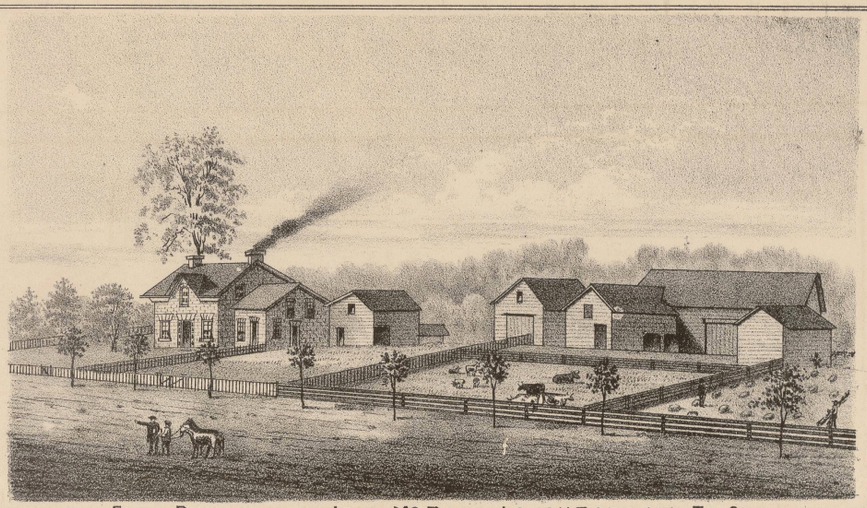
ADOLPHUSTOWN

CO. OF LENNOX & ADDINGTON
Scale 20 chains to an inch

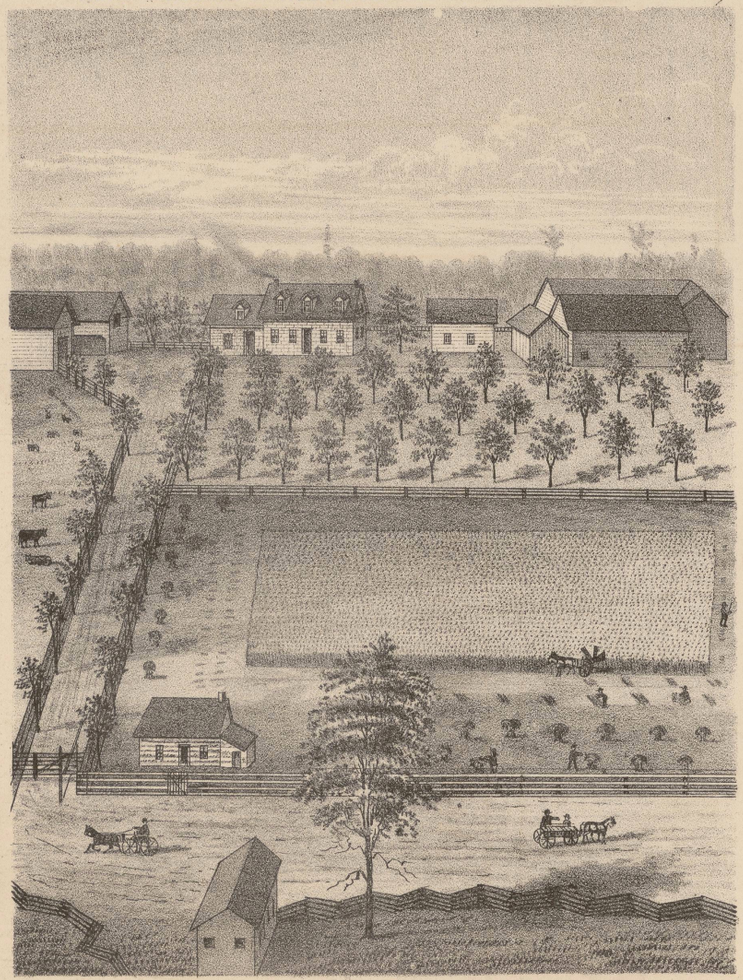




FARM RESIDENCE OF ALEXANDER GLENN, AMHERST ISLAND, ONT.



FARM RESIDENCE OF JOHN Mc RORY, LOUGHBOROUGH TP. ONT.



FARM RESIDENCE OF WILLIAM SPOONER, KINGSTON, ONT.



INTERIOR VIEW OF H.R. SPENCER'S CLOTHING & GENT'S FURNISHING ESTABLISHMENT, DUNDAS ST.
NAPANEE, ONT.

PATRON'S DIRECTORY

OF

FRONTENAC, LENNOX, AND ADDINGTON COUNTIES.

GIVING NAMES OF THE PRINCIPAL PROFESSIONAL AND BUSINESS MEN IN THE CITIES AND VILLAGES, A DESCRIPTION OF THEIR BUSINESS, AND OF THE PRINCIPAL PRODUCERS OF EACH TOWNSHIP WHO PATRONIZE THIS ATLAS.

KINGSTON CITY.

NAME.	CON. LOT.	BUSINESS.	P. O. Addr's.	NATIVITY.	Date of Set'mt
Agnew, John,	Kingston City,	Public School Insp. of Frontenac Co.,	Kingston,		
Abrams, G. W.,	Princess Street,	Dealer in Agricultural Implements, Sewing Mchines, and Musical Instruments,	"	Canada,	1831
Andrews, G. W.,	Wellington Street,	Merchant Tailor, Business Estab. 1847,	"		
Anderson, Jos. D.,	Ontario Street,	Confectioner and Fruit Dealer,	"	Kingston,	1852
Anderson, C.,		Barber and Hair Dresser,	"	U. States,	1876
Armstrong, D. F.,	Princess Street,	Dealer in Boots and Shoes,	"	Ontario,	1877
Bawden & Machar,	Wellington Street,	Solicitors,	"		
Britton & Price,	Clarence Street,	Barristers,	"		
Briggs, Thomas,		Manager of Frontenac L. & I. Soc. Ag't for Liverpool, London and Globe Fire and Life Ins. Co.,	"		
Brown, Geo. & Son,		Carriage Builders. Special attention given to Hearse Building and export trade,	"		
Bagus, Philip,		Brewer,	"	Canada,	1845
Bawden, Henry,		Com. Merch't, & Dealer in Saw & Grist Mill Machinery, Farm Implements, &c., Machinery Hall,	"		
Breden, John,	Beverly Street,	Gentleman,	"	Ireland,	1830
Boakes, Charles H.,	Brock Street,	Merchant Tailor,	"	England,	1862
Brock, James Rev,	Sydenham Street,	C. M. Minister,	"	Ireland,	1828
Bell, William,		Sewing Machine Agent,	"	Canada,	1856
Beel, J. B,	Princess Street,	Amer. News Agency, Tobacco Store,	"	England,	1870
Brame, H.,	Princess & Sydnh'm	Cabinet Maker and Undertaker,	"		
Bruce & Gavin,	Princess Street,	Rope Manufacturers,	"	Scotland,	1873
Carruthers, J.,	Cor. Earl & Sydh'm	Retired,	"	"	
Cartwright, C. R.,		Chaplain Penitentiary,	"	Canada,	1837
Chown & Cunningham	Bagot Street,	Foundry, Stoves, Plows, etc., etc.,	"	Ireland,	1845
Creighton, Geo. W.,	King Street,		"	Ontario,	1832
Cunningham, Jno.,	Union Street,	Builder and Contractor,	"	Ireland,	1847
Chown, A.,	Bagot Street,	Hardware and Carriage Trimmings,	"	England,	1832
Cockburn, Jno,	King Street,	Plumber and Steam Fitter,	"	"	1844
Clark, J. H., M.D.,	Wellington Street,	Dentist,	"	Canada,	1846
Chown, S. & Son,	Princess Street,	Wholesale and Retail Hardware,	"	"	1840
Cliff, George,	" "	Stoves, Tin, and Hardware,	"	England,	1861
Carruthers, Geo.,	" "	Grocer and Provision Dealer,	"	Canada,	1848
Cousineau, F.X. & Co.	" "	Wholesale and Retail Dry Goods,	"	Montreal,	1838
Chown, W. W.,		Ag't for Frosts & Woods' Mowers, Plows, Gang Plows, etc.,	"	Canada,	1851
Dean of Ontario,			"	"	1832
Davis, W.,	Clarence Street,	Proprietor of British American Hotel,	"		
Drury, William,	Princess Street,	Tinsmith,	"	Canada,	1856
Davis, B. N.,		Teacher,	"	"	1835
Day, Lewis E.,		Medical Student,	"		
Elkengton, Francis,	Court House,	County Clerk,	"	England,	1864
Frontenac L. & I. S.,			"		
Field, W. W.,		Painter, Fenwick House,	"	Canada,	1848
Fitzsimmons, Thos.,		Carpenter,	"	Ireland,	
Fenwick, Geo. W.,	Ontario Street,	Fenwick House,	"	Canada,	1851
Fenwick, Geo. S.,	" "	Wholesale Grocer,	"	Scotland,	1850
Fenwick, T.M., M D.,	Cor. King & Barri'k	Physician,	"	Canada,	1864
Ferguson, Geo. D.,		Prof. at Queen's College,	"	"	1869
Ford, William,	King Street,	Tannery and Leather Merchant,	"	Ireland,	1827
Gildersleeve, C. F.,	Clarence Street,	President of K. & P. R. R.,	"		
George, Joseph,	Gore Street,	Manufacturer of Parlor & Church Organs, and Dealer in Pianos,	"	U. States,	1853
Gunn, A.,	Ontario Street,	Wholesale Grocer,	"	Scotland,	1842
Gaskin, John,			"		
Gage, Robert A,	Princess Street,	Architect,	"	Ireland,	1852
Grant, Alex. C.,		Painter, Grainer, and Gilder,	"	Canada,	1858
Henderson, Jas. A.,		Judge,	"		
Harty, Jas. & Co.,	Ontario Street,	Wholesale Grocers,	"		
Henderson, Jno.,	Princess Street,	Book Stationer, Music, Periodicals, and Room Paper,	"	Scotland,	1857
Johnston, James,	Wellington Street,	Watch Maker, etc.,	"	Canada,	1826
Johnston, T. F.,		General Dealer and Confectioner,	"	Ireland,	1848
Johnston, J. S.,	Princess Street,	Proprietor of City Hotel,	"		
Jones, Jno.,	" "	Merchant Tailor,	"	Wales,	
Jones, J. E.,		Reporter, Wemple House,	"		
Kerr, John,	Queen Street,	Manager of Gas Works,	"	Scotland,	1832
Kirkpatrick & Rogers		Barristers, Solicitors, etc.,	"		
Kent, R.,	King Street,	Director of the Canada Express Co.,	"		
Kingston St. R. R. Co.			"		
Kirkpatrick, S. J.,	Montreal Street,	Lime Stone Cutting,	"	Canada,	1830
Kidd, W. G.,		Inspector of Public Schools,	Kingston,	Canada,	1871
Kirkpatrick, M.,		Dealer in Fancy Goods,	"	"	1843
Laturney, James,	Princess Street,	Carriage Builder,	"	"	1873
Lindsay, H. W.,	Wellington Street,	Brush Manufacturer,	"	"	1855
Lenea, E. P.,	Queen Street,	Clerk,	"	"	1850
Lavell, C. H., M.D.,	Princess Street,	Physician,	"	"	1856
Law, Edward,	Victoria Street,	Rope Manufacturer,	"	Scotland,	1853
Livingston, Chas,	Brock Street,	Merchant Tailor,	"	Ireland,	1844
Macdonald, Sir J. A.,			"		
McEntyre, John,	King Street,	Mayor of Kingston, Barrister,	"	Canada,	
Mee, C. & Co.,	Gore Street,	Mfr's of Organs, and Dealers in Pianos,	"		
Mee, Charles,	" "	" " " "	"	England,	1844
McAuley, Thomas,	King Street,	Bookseller and Bookbinder,	"	Ireland,	1859
McKelvey, John,	Princess Street,	Ex-Mayor of Kingston,	"	Ontario,	
Milsap, E. & Co.,	Cor. Ont. & Johnst'n	Anglo-American Hotel,	"	Canada,	1846
McIntosh, D.,	Bagot Street,	Veterinary Surgeon,	"	Scotland,	1869
Martin, A.,	Princess Street,	Merchant,	"	England,	1855
McFarlane, J. H.,	Queen St. Wharf,	Forwarder,	"	Scotland,	1877
Marten, Joseph,		Farmer,	"	Ireland,	1847
McDonald & Mudie,	Princess Street,	Barristers,	"		
Muckleston, J. & Co.,	" "	Hardware, Established 1818,	"	Canada,	
Mackizie, Dr.,			"	England,	1877
Nash, T. W.,		Chief Engineer of K. & P. R. R.,	"		
O'Brien, Jno., Bishop,	Johnson Street,	Bishop's Palace,	"	Front'c Ont.,	
Ont. Bld'g & S'g Soc.,	Kingston Street,	Money to Loan, Money received on Deposit, Mortg's purchased, etc.,	"		
Officers Mess,		Tetede Point Barracks,	"		
Power, William,		Ship Builder,	"	Pr. Ed's Isl.,	1842
Pense, E. J. B.,	Brock Street,	Daily and Weekly British Whig, Oldest Daily in Canada, Established 1834,	"		
Purkis, H. Y.,	Montreal Street,	Veterinary Surgeon,	"	England,	1861
Purdy, James,		Dealer in Musical Instrum'ts, Sewing Machines, and Farming implements,	"	Canada,	1827
Powell, J. W.,	Wellington Street,	Photographer,	"		
Porter, W.,			"	Ireland,	1872
Ray, T. B.,	Princess Street,	Saddler and Harness Manufacturer,	"	Canada,	1849
Rose, R. M.,		County Registrar,	"		
Robertson Bros.,		Wholesale Crockery and Glassware and Soap Manufacturers,	"	Scotland,	1859
Ranton, Samuel,	Portsmouth Street,	Teacher,	"	Canada,	1877
Robertson, G. & Son,		Wholesale Grocers,	"	Scotland,	
Rose, Edwin,	Princess Street,	Wholesale and Retail Boots and Shoes,	"	England,	1859
Rudd, T. G.,			"	Canada,	
Richardson, James,			"		
Reid, James,		Fruit and Confectionery,	"	England,	1855
Rideout, W. W.,	Princess Street,	Imp's of Oysters, Fish, & Canned Goods	"	U. States,	1873
Smythe & Dickson,	Ontario Street,	Barristers,	"	Eng. & Ont.,	
Snook, Tunis L.,	King Street,	Barrister,	"	Canada,	1825
Skinner, J. A.,		Blacksmith,	"	England,	
Simpson, Isaac,	Clarence Street,	Private Banker, Notary Public, and Insurance Agent,	"	Ireland,	
Smith, William H.,	Earl Street,	Contractor and Builder,	"	England,	1857
Shannon & Meek,	Princess Street,	Proprietors of Cronicle, Published in 1810, Daily News, $5.00, payable in advance,	"		
Strange, O. S., M.D.,	Cor. King & Union	Physician,	"	Canada,	1826
Shiels, Jno.,	King Street,	Tinsmith, Stoves, and Hardware,	"	"	1844
Smith, Jno.,	" "	Job Printer,	"	"	1840
Seale, Thomas,	Princess Street,	Merchant Tailor, and Gent's Outfitter,	"	"	
Singer Mf'g Co.,	Princess & Well'tn		"		
Thompson, Edward,	Wellington Street,	Job Printer,	"	Canada,	1856
Thompson, Robert,	Cor. of 3d & 4th,	Tanner,	"	Ireland,	1834
Tandy, G. J.,		Frontenac Iron Works,	"	England,	1867
Trenaman, Jno.,		Agent for G. T. R. R.,	"	Canada,	1863
Thornton, Samuel,		Proprietor of Old Sam's Chop House,	"	England,	1855
Worsley, Lt.-Col.,	Ormsby Street,		"	"	
Woods, Samuel,	Cor. Wel'tn & Brock	Bookseller and Stationer,	"	Ireland,	1842
Wilson, Henry Rev.,		Pastor of St. George & Christ Churches	"	Canada,	
Walkham & Walkham		Solicitors,	"		
Weber & Co.,		Piano Manufacturer,	"	Canada,	
Williams, D.,	Clarence Street,	Provincial Land Surveyor,	"	"	1871
Waddingham, Jno.,	Arch Street,	Printer,	"	"	1844
Yates, Horatio, M.D.,	Cor. King & Well'tn	Physician,	"		

KINGSTON TOWNSHIP.

NAME.	CON.	LOT.	BUSINESS.	P. O. Address.	NATIVITY.	Date of Set'mt
Aykroyd, Samuel,	Elginburg,		Teacher,	Elginburg,	Canada,	1855
Abbott, R,	6	10	Farmer,	"	England,	1846
Ash, Durham,	6	14	Veterinary Surgeon,	"	U. States,	1814
Asselstine, J. E.,	1	15	Farmer,	Collinsby,	Canada,	1839
Allen, William,	5	30	"	Kingston,	England,	1835
Aiken, Robert,	1	M. S.,	"	Collinsby,	Canada,	1853
Abrams, Jonathan,	4	21	"	Cataraqué,	Ontario,	185
Aiken, Peter C.,	1	M. S.,	"	Collinsby,	U. States,	1820
Abbott, William,	1	20	"	Kingston,	Canada,	1809
Baker, Alfred,	1	10	"	Collinsby,	Ontario,	1858
Bridge, Cornelius,	Westbrook,		"	Westbrook,	England,	1841
Bridge, Andrew,	"		Post Master, Cooper & General Dealer,	"	"	1858
Bell, John,	5	9	Farmer,	Sharpton,	Canada,	
Benjamin, Eben. B.,	3	6	Westbrook Hotel,	Westbrook,	"	1869
Berry, William,	3	5	Farmer,	Cataraqué,	"	1855
Burley, John,	6	9	"	Elginburg,	"	1876
Baker, S. S.,	1	12	Farmer and Dairyman,	Kingston,	"	1846
Bremner, Alexander,	Portsmouth,		Farmer,	Portsmouth,	Scotland,	1874
Bearance, Hamilton,	Glenburneigh,		Blacksmith,	Glenburnie,	Canada,	1870
Baker, James R.,	2	9	Farmer,	Collinsby,	"	1818
Buck, David,	4	19	"	Waterloo,	"	1828
Berry, James Henry,	Cataraqué,		Fanning Mill Maker,	Cataraqué,	"	1852
Buck, Thomas,	4	20	Farmer,	"	"	1835
Berry, Francis,			"	Kingston,	"	1839
Bagley, John,	4	18	"	"	England,	1851
Ballard, Susan Amelia	3	6	Teacher,	"	Ireland,	1856
Bigham, J., M.D.,	Cataraqué,		Physician, Township Treasurer,	Cataraqué,	Canada,	1873
Boulton, John,	5	24	Farmer,	Glenburnie,	"	1847
Brewer, Philip,	6	21	"	Elginburg,	"	1798
Cunningham, Hugh,	5	23	"	Kingston,	Ireland,	1857
Clyde, Thomas,	3	12	"	"	Scotland,	1853
Coglon, Isaac, I.,	7	11	"	Elginburg,	Canada,	1867
Collins, Joseph,	3	10	"	Kingston,	"	1830
Day, Johnson,	3	11	Brick Manufacturer, Farmer,	Cataraqué,	"	1811
Dickson, J. P.,			Rockwood Asylum,	Kingston,	Ireland,	1838
David, Z.,	4	6	Farmer,	Cataraqué,	Canada,	1825
Day, Sidney W.,	1	5	"	Collinsby,	"	1851
Duggin, George,	6	3	"	Glenvale,	England,	1835
Daltin, Henry,	3	22	"	Kingston,	Canada,	1837
Dalzell, Thomas,	3	7	"	Westbrook,	Kingston,	1854
Doolin, William,	6	36	"	Glenburnie,	Ontario,	1843
Darragh, R. J., M.D.,	5	23	Physician,	Kingston,	West Ind.,	1849
Everitt, John,	2	6	Farmer,	Collinsby,	Canada,	1808
Eccles, Dexter,	Portsmouth,		Ship Owner and Master Mariner,	Portsmouth,	"	1844
Elliott, Mathew,	2	24	Farmer,	Kingston,	Ireland,	1841
Ferguson, Daniel,	5	26	"	Glenburnie,	Canada,	1815
Ferris, Charles,	1	1	"	Portsmouth,	England,	1873
Foot, F. J. H.,	Cataraqué,		Confectioner,	Cataraqué,	"	1876
Friendship, John,	1		Farmer,	Kingston,	Canada,	1856
Ferris, B. A.,	2	15	Farmer and Dairyman,	"	"	1849
Ferris, Jno'thn P. H.,	2	15	" "	"	Ontario,	1857
Fairbanks, Oliver,	4	21	Farmer,	Cataraqué,	Canada,	1842
Fowler, A.,	5	30	Retired Farmer,	Glenburnie,	Ireland,	1817
Fisher, Joseph,	1	17 & 18	Farmer,	Kingston,	Canada,	1843
Grass, Francis P.,	6	10	"	Elginburg,	"	1876
Gibson, James,	4	10	"	Kingston,	Ireland,	
Guess, M. P. J. P.,	4	18	Justice of the Peace,	Elginburg,	Canada,	1809
Gardiner, William,	3	5	Farmer,	Westbrook,	Ireland,	1839
Horning, Richard,	6	18	"	Elginburg,	Canada,	1809
Harrison, Charles,	Kingston Mills,		Post Master and Farmer,	Kin'stn Mlls,	Ireland,	1854
Horning, Jacob,	7	1	Farmer,	Murvale,	Canada,	1825
Hogan & Asselstine,	Portsmouth,		Carriage Builders,	Portsmouth,	"	1875
Haycock, J. L.,	2	14	Farmer,	Cataraqué,	"	1872
Healy, Joseph,	6	16	"	Elginburg,	Ireland,	1844
Irvine, Jno.,	5	18	County Treasurer,	Kingston,	"	1840
Irvine, Janie Miss,	7	10	Teacher,	Elginburg,	Canada,	
Jackson, W. & Son,	Elginburg,		Carriage and Wagon Manufacturers,	"	"	1817
Jackson, William,	Westbrook,		Stone Mason,	Westbrook,	England,	1873
Kennedy, Wesley,			Wagon Builder and Blacksmith,	Glenvale,	Canada,	1871
Knowlton, Calvin,	6	14	Farmer,	Elginburg,	"	1867
Keenan, Felix,	5	34	"	Kingston,	Ireland,	1827
Kennedy, Thomas,	Portsmouth,		Joiner,	Portsmouth,	Canada,	1856
Kemp, George,	Cataraqué. Con 8,		Farmer,	Kingston,	England,	1837
Lowe, Samuel,	Portsmouth,		Telegraph Operator, Boot & Shoe Mk'r,	Portsmouth,	"	1862
Lee, E.,	7	11	Farmer,	Mervale,	Canada,	1811
Lawson, George,	7	8	"	Elginburg,	England,	1851
Leonard, Nath'l I.,	Westbrook,		Wagon Builder,	Westbrook,	Canada,	1837
Liston, Patrick,	5	21	Farmer,	Kingston,	Ireland,	1855
Leonard, John,	5	3	"	Glenvale,	Canada,	1836
Lawson, Willian,			Carriage and Wagon Builder,	Elginburg,		1851
Moyle, Martha,	Portsmouth,		Woodland,	Portsmouth,	Canada,	1842
McKichnie, Robert,	Sharpton,		Post Master,	Sharpton,	Scotland,	1836
McGuin, Daniel,	3	3	Farmer,	Westbrook,	Canada,	1812
Moon, Robert Y.,	6	2	"	Glenvale,	"	1840
McGuin, Anthony,	3	3	"	Westbrook,	"	1850
Marsh, John,	3	8	"	"	England,	1811
Marsh, George,	Collinsby,		Farmer and Hotel Keeper,	Collinsby,	"	1851
McCaugherty, Hugh,	Portsmouth,		Blacksmith,	Portsmouth,	Canada,	1858
McCarthy, Thos.,	"		Chief Keeper Kingston Penn.,	"	"	1840
McKim, Miles,	Westbrook,		Farmer,	Westbrook,	"	1817
McQuay, William,			"	Kingston,	"	
McKnight, Robert,	3	17	"	"	Ireland,	1840
McDonell, Robert T.,	4	13	Farmer and Mill Proprietor,	Cataraqué,	"	1821
Nugent, Peter,	5	4	Farmer,	Glenvale,	"	1827
Norris, John E.,	Cataraqué,		Saddle and Harness Maker,	Cataraqué,	Canada,	1877
O'Brien, Thomas,	5	25	Farmer,	Glenburnie,	Ireland,	1851
Purdy, Valentine,	3	17	"	Cataraqué,	Canada,	1814
Purdy, Susan Mrs.,			Palace Hotel,	Kingston,	England,	1840
Purdy, John M.,	1	7	Farmer,	Collinsby,	Canada,	1844
Pope, John,			Carriage and Wagon Manufacturer,	Elginburg,	"	1837
Purdy, Philip,	3	15	Farmer,	Kingston,	"	1824
Pouley, Andrew,			"	Elginburg,	"	1853
Redden, Nelson,	4	8	"	Westbrook,	"	1843
Reid, Mathew,	4	25	"	Kingston,	Scotland,	1833
Risbridger, Thomas,	4	23	"	"	England,	1832
Reynolds, Laura Miss	Wilton,		Teacher,	Wilton,	Canada,	1877
Rees, Egerton, R.,				Kingston,	"	1840
Ross, James,			Brick Manufacturer,	"	England,	1872
Reid, Peter,			G. T. Railway,	"	Scotland,	1865
Raymore, Simpson,			Teacher,	Collinsby,	Canada,	1876
Raycraft, Wm.,	6	4	Farmer,	Glenvale,	Ireland,	1831
Ray, John,			Union Centre House,	Elginburg,	Canada,	1872
Rankin, David I.,	2	1	Collins's Bay, Farmer and Miller,	"	"	1833
Rankin, Hugh,	Mile Square,		Farmer,	Collinsby,	"	1837
Spooner, Reuben Jr.,	5	23	"	Glenburnie,	"	1836
Shannon, David,			Carriage Builder,	"	"	1855
Sutherland, Sam'l G.,	Collinsby,		Telegraph Operator,	Collinsby,	"	1877
Scott, Adam,	Cataraqué. Con. 8,		Farmer,	Kingston,	"	1854
Stitt, Robert,	4	10	"	Westbr'k,	Scotland,	1864
Scott, Joseph W.,	Westbrook,		"	"	Canada,	1849
Smith, William,	4	15	"	Cataraqué,	"	1851
Stagg, Serena Miss,	6	15	Teacher,	Elginburg,	"	1851
Sharp, William,	6	40	Farmer,	Sunbury,	Scotland,	1835
Stewart, William,	Glenvale,		Carriage Builder,	Glenvale,	Canada,	1876
Spooner, Johnston,	Westbrook,		Wagon Builder,	Westbrook,	"	1876
Sproule, Jas. A.,	3	3	Farmer,	"	"	1853
Snooks, Tunis,	6	19	Retired Farmer,	Elginburg,	"	1785
Simmons, Mires,	4	13	Miller and Farmer,	Cataraqué,	"	1839
Shanks, Jane,	Portsmouth,			Portsmouh,	Ireland,	1860
Sexton, George,	"		Reeve,	"	England,	1857
Spooner, Wm.,	6	31	Farmer,	Glenburnie,	Canada,	1830
Shewell, Arthur,	3	5	"	Cataraqué,	"	1876
Schemerhorne, John,	Elginburg,		Blacksmith,	Elginburg,	"	1877
Truedell, Francis,	4	11	Farmer,	Cataraqué,	"	1849
Tomlinson, H. H.,	Portsmouth,		Boat Builder,	Portsmouth,	England,	1852
Trenaman, Jno.,			Agent G. T. R. R.,	Kingston,	Canada,	1863
Van Stranbenzie, B.,			Lt.-Colonel Militia Force, Deputy Adjutant General M., D. No. 3,	Portsmouth,	England,	1856
Venn, Leonard,	5	20	Farmer,	Elginburg,	Ireland,	1851
Vair, Robert,	5	29	Farmer and Cheese Manufacturer,	Glenburnie,	Scotland,	1832
Waggoner, D. J.,	5	25	Farmer,	"	Canada,	1831
Walker, Michael,	5	30	"	"	"	1850
Waldie, Andrew,			Lime Kilns,	Kingston,	Scotland,	1872
Walker, John,	5	30	Farmer,	Glenburnie,	Canada,	1842
Wartman, B. A.,	Bay View,		"	Collinsby,	"	1824
Wartman, Henry E.,	1	10	"	Portsmouth,	"	1850
Williamson, Jas. Prof			Professor,	Kingston,	Scotland,	1864
Young, Francis E.,	Westbrook,		Teacher,	Westbrook,	Canada,	1877

PITTSBURGH TOWNSHIP.

NAME.	CON.	LOT.	BUSINESS.	P. O. Address.	NATIVITY.	Date of Set'mt
Anglin Robert,	8	25	Post Master, Telegraph Agent, & General Store, Dp. Reeve,	Brewer's Mls	Canada,	1836
Atkinson, James,	6	30	Farmer,	Washburn,	Ireland,	1841
Anglin, John,	8	31	"	Brewer's Mls	"	1864
Abrams, Josiah, ,	5	37	Farmer and Post Master,	Willetsh'me,	Canada,	1849
Anderson, James,	2	16	Farmer,	Kingston,	"	1835
Byrne, Edward,	2	D.,	"	"	Ireland,	1822
Brown, Alfred, J. P.,	2	16	"	"	Canada,	1834
Baxter, John D.,	2	C.,	"	"	"	1854
Brabaw, Peter,	2	3, 27	Farmer and Sailor,	Pitts' Ferry,	"	1837
Blacklock, H. G.,	5	34	Farmer,	Willetsh'me,	"	1847
Brady, Thomas,	6	33	"	South Lake,	"	1832
Birmingham, E. Mrs.	5	16	"	Birmingh'm,	"	1817
Bower, John P.,	10	34	"	Seely's Bay,	"	1837
Beattie, John,	7	38	"	South Lake,	Ireland,	1842
Bennett, Robert,	5	31	"	Willetsh'me,	"	1877
Beauprie, Joseph,	8	26	"	Brewer's Mls	Canada,	1803
Brewer, James M.,	8	26	Millwright and Carpenter,	"	"	1830
Bruce, James,	8	37	Farmer,	"	"	1853
Bell Thomas,	5	28	"	Willetsh'me,	"	1844
Blacklock, James C.,	5	34	Teacher and Farmer,	"	"	1847
Ballantyne, Grace,	4	20	Farmer,	Ballantyne,	Scotland,	1833
Brown, William,	4	30	"	"	Canada,	1852
Bowles, William,	4	31	"	Willetsh'me,	"	1840
Bryant, Joseph,	1	18	General Dealer,	Kingston,	"	1854
Brash, Robert,	4	35	Farmer,	Gauanoque,	"	1850
Beaton, William,	1	14	"	Kingston,	Ireland,	1825
Cowan, David,	3	32	"	Pitts' Ferry,	Canada,	1831
Cowan, Alex. Jr.,	3	33	"	Gauanoque,	Scotland,	1819
Cowan, James,	3	34	"	"	"	1810
Cartwright, R. J.,	Military Reserve,		Finance Minister,	Kingston,	Canada,	
Cakhill, Samuel,	2	9	Farmer,	Kingston,	Canada,	1845
Crawford, John,	2	15	"	"	"	1842
Clark, Mathew,	2	18	"	"	"	1837
Connell, James,	4	5	"	Kingst'n Mls	Ireland,	1842
Cakhill, Thomas,	1	8		Barriefield,	"	1841
Clark, William,	4	38	Farmer,	Gauanoque,	"	1852
Cary, Thomas,	5	20	"	Birmingh'm,	England,	1844
Conner, Thomas,	6	37	"	South Lake,	Ireland,	1820
Dunlop, Robert J.,			"	Kingston,	Ontario,	1824
Draper, Thomas,	Gore, 4, 5,		"	"	"	1823
Doyle, John,		D,	"	"	Ireland,	1823
David, Isaac,	5	32	"	Willetsh'me,	Cadada,	1823
Donough, Timothy,	3	1	"	Kingst'n Mls	"	1837
Donnelly, James,	10	36	"	Seely's Bay,	"	1837
Deane, J.,	2	14	Collector of Canal Tolls & Lock Master,	Kingst'n Mls	"	1837
Elder, James,	3	5	Farmer,	Kingston,	"	1848
English, James G.,	5	38	"	"	"	1833
Elliott, James,	3	37	"	Willetsh'me,	Ireland,	1836
Fairman, W.,	3	8	Retired,	Gauanoque,	Canada,	1816
Franklin, Carles D.,			Farmer,	Kingston,	"	1836
Ferguson, John Rev.,	4	38	Minister,	Birmingh'm	"	1843
Ferris, Enoch,	5	15	Farmer,	Willetsh'me,	"	1821
Franklin, W. H.,	10	35	"	Birmingh'm,	"	1826
Forrester, Charles H.,	4	12	"	Seely's Bay,	"	1850
German, William,	1	11	"	Washburn,	England,	1837
Graves, Michael,	3	37	"	Kingston,	Canada,	1832
Grice, William,	2	19	Farmer and Shoemaker,	Gauanoque,	England,	1831
Gates, George,	2	9	Engineer and Farmer,	Kingston,	Canada,	1848
Gates, Abel,			Farmer,	"	"	1822
Gallaher, John Rev.,	5	33	Presbyterian Clergyman,	Pitts' Ferry,	Ireland,	1871
Greenzan, John R.,	6	31	Farmer & Agent for Ag. Implements,	Willetsh'me,	Canada,	

PORTLAND TOWNSHIP.

NAME.	CON.	LOT.	BUSINESS.	P. O. Address.	NATIVITY.	Date of Set'mt
Abrams, J. W.,	Verona,		Carriage Maker,	Verona,	Ontario,	1846
Abrams, William,	Verona,		Proprietor of Hotel and Farmer,	"	"	1821
Ashley, Nelson,	6	3	Farmer,	Harrowsm'h,	"	1829
Asselstine, E.,	Bellrock,		Dealer in Lumber, &c.; Millwright, Proprietor of Saw Mill,	Bellrock,	"	1862
Ball, Eli P.,	13	19, 20	Farmer,	Verona,	Ernest'wn,	
Black, Samuel,	6	7	Dealer in Pianos and Organs,	Harrowsm'h,	Scotland,	1860
Brady, John A.,	2	9, 10	Farmer,	"	Ontario,	1847
Bertram, Cannon & Co	Harrowsmith,		Gen. Man'fr of Carriages, Wagons, and Sleighs,	"		
Botting, Peter,	7	6	Farmer,	Hartington,	England,	1837
Clow, Isaac,	8	1	"	"	New York,	1820
Cannon, William,	Hartington,		Carriage Maker,	"	Ireland,	1362
Campsall, B.,	8	7	Dealer in Lumber and Shingles, Farmer, and Prop. of Mill,	"	Ontario,	1841
Campsall, Robert,	7	6	Farmer,	"	"	1831
Charlton, Alex.,	4	8, 9	"	Harrowsm'h,	"	1838
Clow, John,	6	6	"	"	"	1846
Clark, Alex.,	7	17	"	"	"	1848
Curran, John,	3	15	Farmer and Sail Maker,	Yarker,	Ireland,	1840
Cowdy, Samuel,	4	4	Farmer,	Harrowsm'h,	Ontario,	1841
Cowdy, John,	5	16, 17	"	"	Ireland,	1833
Charlton, George,	4	11	"	"	Ontario,	1852
Dool, William,	7	4	"	Hartington,	"	1830
Denison, Daniel,	7	7	"	"	"	1833
Denison, Thomas,	7	7	"	"	Ireland,	1831
Denison, George,	8	6	Warden of Frontenac and Furrier,	"	"	1833
Downey, Robert,	3	1	Shoemaker,	Sydenham,	"	1840
Dunbar, Andrew,	5	6	Prop. of Albion Hotel at Harrowsmith,	Harrowsm'h,	Ontario,	1847
Ellerbeck, Rich'd P.,	6	12	Farmer,	"	"	1833
Foxton, Henry P.,	6	2	"	Loughboro',	England,	1857
Freeman, Robert,	5	7	Carriage Manufacturer,	Harrowsm'h,	Ontario,	1843
Griffith, Robert,	5	8, 9	Farmer,	"	Ireland,	1844
Grant, Wm., B.,	Bellrock,		Engineer in Saw Mill,	Bellrock,	Ontario,	1848
Guess, Wellington,	8	8	Farmer,	Hartington,	"	1847
Holden, Marvin,	Verona,		Prop. Saw Mill, Dealer in Shingles and Lumber,	Verona,	"	1834
Husband, Robert,	5	17, 18	Farmer,	Colebrook,	"	1848
Hughes, James A.,	6	11	"	Harrowsm'h,	"	1849
Heck, John W.,	1	3	"	Murvale,	"	1829
Hamilton, John,	2	6	"	"	Ireland,	1829
Haycock, L. C.,	Petworth,		Postmaster, Telegraph Operator, and General Merchant,	Petworth,	England,	1849
Husband, Ezra,	5	17, 18	Farmer,	Colebrook,	Ontario,	1850
Jamieson, James,	5	14	"	Harrowsm'h,	Ireland,	1859
Joyner, Donald,	2	6	Teacher,	Murvale,	Ontario,	1858
Kingston, Thomas,	9	10	Farmer,	Verona,	Ireland,	1837
Knapp, M. W.,	6	1	"	Loughboro',	Canada,	1849
Kingston, Thos., Sr.,	8	10	"	Hartington,	Ontario,	1840
Knight, Alfred,	6	19	Farmer and Lumber Dealer,	Petworth,	Canada,	1840
Lake, Ira B.,	4	16, 17	Farmer. This farm for sale,	Yarker,	Ontario,	1813
Long, William,	3	6	"	Harrowsm'h,	"	1857
Lake, William,	1	7	Farmer,	Murvale,	Ontario,	1805
Lee, Egerton R.,	1	2	"	"	"	1849
Lee, William,	7	2	"	Loughboro',	"	1824
Leonard, Joseph,	8	3	"	Hartington,	Ireland,	1820
McWilliams, Wm. H.,	5	1	"	Loughboro',	Ontario,	1846
McDonald, Duncan S.,	5	2	"	"	"	1834
McCormick, John,	3	16, 17	"	Colebrook,	"	1849
Murton, George,	2	4	"	Murvale,	"	1822
McConnell, James,	2	11, 12	"	Harrowsm'h,	"	1844
Miiler, Robert,	1	10	"	Wilton,	"	1852
McMahon, Alex.,	3	7	"	Harrowsm'h,	"	1836
McMahon, David,	3	8	"	"	"	1850
McKister, John,	5	5	"	Loughboro',	Canada,	1849
Martin, Hariet A.,	11	20	Owner of Farm,	Bellrock,	Ontario,	1855
Murton, James,	1	4	Farmer,	Murvale,	"	1424
Manson, George,	7	15	"	Petworth,	Scotland,	1856
McNeely, J.,	13	14	"	Bellrock,	Canada,	1876
Peters, Benjamin,	Verona,		Cooper,	Verona,	Ontario,	1841
Parker, John,	3	1	Farmer,	Loughboro',	Scotland,	1858
Phillipps, Wm. J.,	6	4	"	Harrowsm'h,	Ireland,	1847
Patterson, John,	5	11	"	"	"	1846
Ruttan, Lorenzo H.,	13	15	"	Bellrock,	Canada,	1849
Smith, George,	4	8	Assessor and Farmer,	Harrowsm'h,	Ontario,	1841
Shibley, Schuyler,	3	9	Member of Parliament,	Murvale,	"	
Sigsworth, Thos. B.,	8	9	Farmer,	Hartington,	"	1823
Simpkins, Henry,	7	6	"	"	"	1848
Snider, Silas B.,	14	17	"	Verona,	Canada,	1849
Spike, Aaron,	6	7, 8	"	Harrowsm'h,	Ontario,	1820
Spike, William B.,	6	7, 8	"	"	"	1849
Shibley, Charles,	2	9, 10	"	"	"	1817
Sigsworth, John,	6	10	"	"	"	1823
Stafford, William,	2	8	Blacksmith,	Murvale,	"	1815
Stewart, Samuel,	5	6	Retired Merchant,	Harrowsm'h,	England,	1847
Shibley, Byard B.,	1	10, 11	Farmer,	Wilton,	Ontario,	1851
Shangraw, W. H.,	5	15	"	Colebrook,	"	1840
Spike, James,	5	7	"	Harrowsm'h,	"	1844
Treusdale, Thomas,	7	1	"	Loughboro',	"	1845
Timmons, Peter,	14	26	"	Bellrock,	Ireland,	1847
Taggart & Lee,	Verona,		Brick, Tile, and Lime Manufacturer,	Verona,	Canada,	1846
Truscott, John,	6	3	Farmer and Stone Mason,	Harrowsm'h,	England,	1837
Taggart, William,	1	2	Farmer,	Murvale,	Ireland,	1826
Van Luven, G. W.,	Harrowsmith,		Harness Manufacturer,	Harrowsm'h,	Ontario,	1825
Williamson, John,	5	6	Farmer,	"	England,	1832
Walker, Miles,	2	15	"	Yarker,	Ontario,	1847
Walker, Hiram,	2	14	"	"	"	1836
Williams, John E.,	5	1	"	Loughboro',	"	1856
Williams, Cornelius,	5	1	"	"	"	1815
Walker, Edward,	11	21, 22	"	Bellrock,	"	1843
Wilson, Peter,	11	20	"	"	England,	1840
Watson, Joseph,	7	11	Reeve of Hinchenbrook,	Harrowsm'h,	"	18
Watson, Joseph E.,	7	11	Farmer, Deputy Reeve of Portland,	"	Ontario,	1851
Yeomans, James,	6	17, 18	Farmer,	Petworth,	"	1854

HINCHENBROOK.

NAME.	CON.	LOT.	BUSINESS.	P. O. Address.	NATIVITY.	Date of Set'mt
Campbell, John E.,	1	11	Farmer,	Deniston,	Canada,	1855
Dawson, Miss Mary J,	4	3	"	"	"	1857
Dennison, William,	4	3	Farmer,	"	Ireland,	1847
Fairfield, Rich'd A. F.			Royal Navy Survey,	"	England,	1861
Foster, Joseph,	Parham,		Clerk,	Parham,	"	1876
Griffith, John A.,	Parham,		Merchant, P. M., and J. P.,	"	Ireland,	
Giles, Godfrey Wm.,	3	8	Farmer,	Deniston,	Canada,	1857
Gregory, William,	4	6	"	"	"	1837
Grant, William E.,	Deniston,		Teacher,	"	"	1836
Godfrey, Colman H.,	3	1, 2	Farmer,	"	"	1853
House, George,	4	26	"	Parham,	U. States,	1845
Hamilton, John,	2	7	Clerk, Merchant, Farmer, and J. P.,	"	Canada,	1835
Killins, George,	2	11	Farmer,	Deniston,	"	1813
Killins, Robert,	2	11	Farmer and J. P.,	Deniston,	Ireland,	1832
Kennedy, Thomas,	3	13	Farmer,	"	"	1840
Kennedy, Joseph,	2	6	"	"	"	
Lee, Philip,	4	25	"	Parham,	Canada,	1849
Malcom, David,	Deniston,		Butcher,	Deniston,	"	1855
McKnight, John,	1	3	Farmer,	"	Ireland,	1831
McMahon, Jennie,			Teacher,	"	Canada,	
McMahon, Adam,	2	3	Farmer,	"	Irelend,	1830
Rogers, F. F.,	7	1	"	"	U. States,	1862
Switzer, Miss Minnie.	Parham,		Teacher,	Parham,	Canada,	
Swerbrick, H.,	Parham,		Hotel Keeper,	"	Ireland,	1867
Simpkins, George D.,	1	5	Blacksmith,	"	Canada,	1851
Thompson, Edward,	6	6	Farmer,	Deniston,	England,	1863

BEDFORD.

NAME.	CON.	LOT.	BUSINESS.	P. O. Address.	NATIVITY.	Date of Set'mt
Asselstine, William,	3	8	Mill Owner and Mechanic,	Glen Dower,	Canada,	1807
Atcheson, John J. P.,	12	21	Farmer and Reeve,	West Port,	"	1831
Barr, William,	7	22	Farmer,	Fermoy,	Ireland,	1816
Burns, Lawrence,	16	8	"	Newboro',	"	1850
Barr, Guess,	9	25	"	Fermoy,	Canada,	1839
Brash, William,	11	22	"	"	"	1859
Boland, Francis,	9	11	"	"	Ireland,	1837
Botting, John,	7	24	"	"	Canada,	1840
Barr, George,	8	23	Ex-Reeve,		Ireland,	1818
Botting, Benjamin,	Fermoy,		Blacksmith,	"	Canada,	1843
Bateman, Henry,	12	20	Farmer,	West Port,	Ireland,	1839
Bradley, William,	7	24	"	Fermoy,	Canada,	1838
Coulter, James,	2	9	"	Glen Dower,	"	1854
Cutting, John,	6	25	"	Fermoy,	England,	1822
Connell, John,	16	7	"	"	Ireland,	1846
Crozier, William,	Fermoy.		Proprietor of Hotel,	"	Canada,	1848
Cameron, John A.,	13	19	Justice of Peace and Farmer,	West Port,	Scotland,	1837
Crozier, Thomas,	7	25	Farmer,	Fermoy,	Ireland,	1858
Cooke, Robert,	8	23	Assessor of Bedford and Farmer,	"	"	1847
Doran, Edward,	6	18	Farmer,	"	Canada,	1849
Daly, John,	2	9	"	Glen Dower,	Ireland,	
Daly, Peter,	2	9	"	"	"	1853
Donaldson, Charles,	8	6	"	Fermoy,	Canada,	1838
Donoghue, Jeremiah,	12	20	"	West Port,	Ireland,	1840
Ewing, John,	13	20	Farmer,	West Port,	Canada,	1835
Fitzgerald, Wm.,	1	8	"	Glen Dower,	Ireland,	1836
Gaughan, Michael,	12	17	"	West Port,	Canada,	1851
Garvin, Tunis,	11	20	Councilman of Bedford, Farmer,	"	"	1857
Hastings, Thomas,	2	10	Farmer,	Glen Dower,	Ireland,	1838
Howes, Richard B.,	1	3	Reeve and Post Master,	"	Canada,	1845
Hamilton, John,	15	5, 6	Farmer,	Newboro,	Ireland,	1836
Harrington, Dennis,	9	23	"	Fermoy,	"	1848
Janes, Stephen,	12	24	"	West Port,	U. States,	1834
McCann, Patrick,	8	22	"	Fermoy,	Canada,	1833
Madden, John,	8	21	"	"	U. States,	1844
McNeil, Arch. J. P.,	9	22	Farmer and Ex-Reeve,	"	Canada,	1822
Norton, N. R.,	3	6	Agent for Glen Dower Co.,	Glen Dower,	U. States,	1876
Noonan, John,	8	8	Farmer,	Fermoy,	Canada,	1848
Sparks, Richard,	7	21	"	"	"	1848
Smith, Wm.,	5	5	"	"	"	1848
Steel, John,			Blacksmith,	Tichbourne,	Ontario,	1834
Tett, J. P. & Bro.,	14	12	Millers and Forwd's, Merch'ts Lumber	Newboro,	Canada,	1846
Tett, Jno. P.,	14	12	" " "	"	"	1839
Tett, Benjamin,				"		
Teahan, M.,	9	8	Farmer,	West Port,	Ireland,	1814
Taggart, J. M., J. P.,	12	19	Retired,	"	Canada,	1808
Walker, John D.,	3	9	Farmer,	Glen Dower,	"	1828

WOLFE ISLAND TOWNSHIP.

NAME.	CON.	LOT.	BUSINESS.	P. O. Address.	NATIVITY.	Date of Set'mt
Ashley, J. T.,	8	5	Farmer,	Wolfe Island	Canada,	1847
Abbott, W. E.,	4	8	"	"	"	1846
Aykroyd, Samuel,			Teacher,	"	"	
Abbott, James,	8	3	Farmer,	"	Kingston,	1817
Abbott, Edward,	6	2	"	"	"	1828
Baker, Edward J.,	Marysville,		Merchant,	"	U. States,	1836
Boyd, Robert,	8	3	Farmer,	"	Canada,	1844
Breakey, J. G.,	19	7	"	"	"	1850
Boyd, Jacob,	11	1	"	"	"	1838
Buckly, Jno.,	14	1	"	"	"	1854
Berry, James,	15	2	Mariner, Carpenter and Farmer,	"	Kingston,	1846
Bullis, Robert,	9	1	Farmer,	"	England,	1823
Busterd, Adam,	5	1		"	Ireland,	1857
Baker, John,	7	1	Farmer,	"	"	1827
Briceland, Thomas,	7	6	Farmer and Councilman,	"	"	1842
Briggs, F. C.,	7	2	Farmer,	"	Canada,	1857
Burnside, E.,	6	7	"	"	"	1851
Bennett, T. S.,	Marysville,		Yeoman,	"	"	1826
Barrett, S. T.,	Marysville,		Farmer and Merchant Miller,	"	"	
Bolton, W. H.,	Marysville,		Carriage Maker,	"	"	1857
Bamford, Wells,	18	9	Farmer,	St. Lawrence	U. States,	1860
Crawford, W. H.,	Marysville,		Jobber and Builder,	Wolfe Island	"	1836
Charles, J. F.,	8	6	Retired,	"	England,	1834
Cramand, David,	6	3	Farmer,	"	Scotland,	1852
Conley, Patrick,	8	2, 3	"	"	Ireland,	1837
Coyle, James,	8	1, 2	"	"	"	1836
Cattanach, Daniel,	Marysville,		Wheelwright,	"	Canada,	1838
Crawford, Ezra,	Marysville,		Mariner,	"	"	1828
Casey, Patrick,	13	2	Farmer,	"	Ireland,	1840
Daily Melvin,	17	6		St. Lawrence	U. States,	1836
Docteur, Alex.,	12	1	Farmer,	Wolfe Island	"	1871
Donnelly, David,	5	1	Mechanic,	"	Ireland,	1845
Davis, Gillison,	Marysville,		Blacksmith,	"	U. States,	1842
Dawson, Thomas,	Marysville,		Ex-Reeve, Lumber Merchant, and Vessel Proprietor,	"	Canada,	
Dawson, Patrick,	Marysville,		Reeve and Farmer,	"	"	
Dawson, John,	Marysville,		Custom House Officer, Inspector of Licenses for Frontonac, Township Treasurer,	"	"	1828
Derush, William,	6	10	Mariner,	"	"	1852
Dean, Nelson,	5	6	Farmer,	"	U. States,	1859
Eccles, George,	O. S.	29	"	"	Canada,	1859
Fraser, Alex.,	14	1	"	"	Nova Sco.,	1825
Follens, A. B.,	9	1	Farmer and Auctioneer,	"	Ireland,	1853
Friend, John,	5	3	Farmer,	"	England,	1822
Fossett, Alexander,	11	3	"	"	Ireland,	1842
Gibson, T. J.,	11	2	"	"	Canada,	1855
Grant, Alex.,	6	4	"	"	"	1836
Greenwood, Charles,	8	3	Cold Springs Cheese Factory, Farmer,	"	"	1844
Grimshaw, Wm. Jr.,	4	1	Farmer,	"	"	
Godfray, James,	Marysville,		Church of England Clergyman,	"	Ireland,	1841
Going, Shirley,			Real Estate,	"	"	1848
Grant, O. G.,	Marysville,		Carpenter and Joiner,	"	Nova Sco.,	1856
George, John,	8	4	Shoemaker,	"	Penn,	1811
Grimshaw, James,	2	9	Farmer,	"	Canada,	1854
Horne, W. W.,	Marysville,		Master Mariner,	"	Ireland,	1829
Horne, Thomas D.,	Alexandria Pt.,		Proprietor of Horne Hotel, & Farmer,	"		
Harris, Luther,	12	2	Mariner and Farmer,	"	U. States,	1836
Hutchins, T.,	7	2	Farmer,	"	Canada,	1847
Hackett, A.,	Marysville,		"	"	"	1850
Hanlon, Michael,	8	7	"	"	Ireland,	1849
Henderson, Wm.,	7	4	"	"	Scotland,	1823
Hutchinson, George,	Marysville,		Carpenter,	"	Canada,	1856
Healy, David,	O. S.	10	Deputy Reeve and Farmer,	"	Ireland,	1847
Hitchcock, H. O.,	Marysville,		Summer Resort,	"	Canada,	1826
Harrison, John,	13	3	Farmer,	"	England,	1853
Holliday, John,	16	1, 2, 3	Farmer,	Wolfe Island	Ireland,	1838
Horne, Randolph,	7	5	"	"	Canada,	1854
Irvin, R. C.,	16	4	Farmer and Councilman,	"	U. States,	1840
Ireland, Charles F.,	6	12	Poultry Grower,	"	Canada,	1847
Irwin, C. A., M.D.,	Marysville,		Physician,	"	"	1849
Joslin, E.,	19	9	Farmer,	"	U. States,	1837
Keys, Wm.,	10	4	"	"	Canada,	1840
Kyle, Joseph,	9	3	"	"	Ireland,	1836
Kirkpatrick, James,	3	1	"	"	Canada,	1856
Keys, John,	7	1	"	"	"	1845
Laird, James,	11	5	"	"	Ireland,	1826
Lyons, James M.,	4	1	"	"	Canada,	1851
Maybee, Millard,			Teacher,	Odessa,	"	1857
Mackey, John,	6	9	Farmer,	Wolfe Island	Ireland,	1853
McDonald, Hugh,	9	5	"	"	Scotland,	1827
McDonald, J. M. Capt	Marysville,		Mariner,	"	Kingston,	1836
McLaren, Hugh,	14	2	Farmer,	"	Canada,	1825
McDonald, D. H.,	13	2	"	"	"	1839
McDonald, D. L.,	13	3	Mariner and Farmer,	"	"	1837
Moore, Richard,	7	6	Farmer,	"	England,	1845
Matier, James,	4	6	"	"	Ireland,	1844
McDonald, D. C.,	11	3	"	"	Canada,	1829
McLaren, Alex.,	12	2	"	"	"	1850
McGlynn, Patrick,	7	5	"	"	"	1854
McCulluch, Alex.,	O. S.	12	"	"	"	1856
McCarthy, Daniel,	5	1	"	"	"	1849
Mosier, William,	6	2	"	"	"	1818
Murphy, John,	Marysville,		Governm't Culler Supervis'rs Office Quebec,	"	Ireland,	1847
McCaul, John,	"		Mariner,	"	"	1828
McRae, James,	"		General Merchant,	"	"	
McCafferty, Jas.,	8	3	Farmer,	"	Canada,	1838
Mosier, Samuel,	Marysville,		"	"	"	1820
McDonell, A. H.,	11	1	"	"	"	1834
McGregor, Alex.,	14	3	"	"	"	1844
Martin, George,	15	4	"	"	"	1847
Morris, John,	9	8	"	"	"	1829
Niles, John,	17	8, 9	"	St. Law., W. I	U. States,	1876
O'Brien, John,	13	2	"	Wolfe Island	Canada,	1855
O'Brien, John,	Marysville,		Teacher,	"	Ireland,	1853
Potevin, Andrew,	15	6	Fruit Grower and Farmer,	St. Lawrence	"	1837
Rattray, Wm.,	18	4	Farmer,	"	"	1830
Ranous, E. R. George,	16	4	"	"	Canada,	1840
Ross, Henry,	17	4	"	"	Scotland,	1850
Rodgers, James,	8	1	"	Wolfe Island	"	1848
Radford, J. H., Capt.,			Real Estate Speculator and Owner of Vessels,	"	"	1852
Smithers, Wm. Jr.,	Marysville,		Boat Builder,	"	"	1842
Spinning, Edwin A.,	4	7	Farmer,	"	"	1834
Staley, Archibald,	O. S.	22	"	"	"	1845
Sluman, G.,	Marysville,		General Merchant,	"	England,	1831
Sims, F. H.,	"		Lumber Merchant,	"	"	1867
Sanderson, Henry F.,	"		Tailor,	"	Scotland,	1857
Staley, C.,	O. S.	22	Mariner,	"	Canada,	1834
Spoor, M.,	O. S.	25	Farmer,	"	U. States,	1820
Spratt, Thomas J.,	Marysville,		Catholic Clergyman,	"	Canada,	1847
Tarrant, Thomas,	7	1	Farmer,	"	England,	1808
Tarrant, John,	Marysville,		Mechanic,	"	Canada,	1864
Watts, Samuel,	"		Retired,	"	England,	1801
Watts, Constanier,	7	2	Farmer,	"	Canada,	1835
Watts, Job,	5	2	"	"	Ireland,	1833
Wills, George,	8	1	"	"	Canada,	1839
Whitmarsh, F.,	O. S.	8	"	"	"	1851
Woodman, S. D.,	18	8	Post Master and Farmer,	St. Lawrence	U. States,	1863
Woodman, George,	15	5	Farmer,	Wolfe Island	"	1848
Yott, Lewis,	2	1	Mariner and Farmer,	"	Canada,	1847

OLDEN TOWNSHIP.

NAME.	CON.	LOT.	BUSINESS.	P. O. Address.	NATIVITY.	Date of Set'mt
Crosier, W. G.,	3	19		M'tn Grove,		
Flynn, Gilbert,	2	13		"		
Hanes, George,	4	12	Farmer,	Ardew,	Ontario,	1823
Loyst, W. N.,	2	14	"	"	"	1855
Loyst, Andrew,	1	13	Farmer,	Ardew,	Ontario,	1849
Price, J. G.,	1	18		"		
See, Joseph,	1	16	Farmer,	"	Ontario,	1811
Thompson, George,	1	17	"	"	"	1825

KENEBECK TOWNSHIP.

NAME.	CON.	LOT.	BUSINESS.	P. O. Address.	NATIVITY.	Date of Set'mt
Boomhawer, Andrew,	7	16	Farmer,	Arden,	Ontario,	1829
Clark, John Thomas,	5	13	"	"	"	1841
Clark, Daniel,	6	10	"	"	"	1848
Deline, Edward,	9	17	"	"	"	1843
Godfrey, John,	9	12	"	"	"	1824
Hays, W. R.,	11	16	"	"	"	1832
Keller, J. W.,			"	"	"	1840
Moore, Jacob P.,			Proprietor of Queen's Hotel,	"	"	1849
Miller, George E.	9	18	Carpenter and Farmer,	"	"	1826
Mills, W. B.,			Gen'l Farmer, Postmaster, Merchant,	"	England,	1857
Newton, Richard,	8	18	Mill Owner and Farmer,	"	U. States,	1828
Osborn, D.,			Proprietor of Osborne House,	"	Ontario,	1827
Parks, James M.,	5	2	Farmer,	"	"	1854
Perry, William B.,	7	15	Farmer,	Arden,	Ontario,	1848
Paul, Robert,	4	9	Reeve of Kenebec, and Farmer,	"	"	1838
See, Charles A.,	1	7	Farmer,	"	"	1854
Sanderson, H. B.,	1	14	"	"	"	1842
Scott, Daniel,	6	17	"	"	"	1822
Smith, George,			Shoemaker,	"	Scotland,	1874
Tallow, James,	Arden,		Miller,	"	Ontario,	1839
Wood, Elias,	6	8	Farmer, Councilman of Kenebec,	"	"	1836
Warmouth, Nathaniel			Blacksmith,	"	"	1854
Walker, R. E.,	11	14	Farmer,	"	"	1832
Williams, James,			Mill Owner,	"	"	1839
Woodcock, George,	4	8	Farmer,	"	"	1831

NAPANEE.

NAME.	CON.	LOT.	BUSINESS.	P. O. Address.	NATIVITY.	Date of Set'mt
Ashley, A. S., L.D.S.,	Napanee,			Napanee,		
Ashley, C. R.,	"		Groceries, Boots and Shoes,	"	Ontario,	1852
Bank B. N. America,	"			"		
Burrows, Fred.,	"		Public School Inspector,	"	Canada,	
Bezo, Francis,	"		Fancy Goods, Fruit, Groceries, etc.,	"	"	1870
Briggs, James,	"		Retired Merchant,	"	England,	1825
Benson, J.,	"		Collector of Customs,	"	Canada,	1833
Bowey, John,	"		Brewer,	"		
Benson, J. B.,	"		Publisher of the Napanee Express,	"	Canada,	1835
Bowen, E.,	"		Auctioneer,	"	"	1837
Cartwright, J. S.,	"		Barrister,	"		
Chinneck, Fred.,	"		Jeweller and Watch Maker.	"		
Clark, John E.,	"		Carpenter and Joiner,	"	Canada,	1845
Cheetham, John,	"		Deputy Registrar,	"	England,	1870
Dowling, D. B.,	"		Teacher,	"	"	1858
Deroche, H. M.,	"		Barrister and Attorney-at-Law, M. P. P. for Addington,	"	Ontario,	
Demorest, Francis,	"		Pump Maker, Carpenter and Joiner,	"	"	1816
Empy, A. J.,	"		Blacksmith,	"	"	1848
Eblaski, John,	"		Carpenter and Joiner,	"	"	1845
Frazer & Rennie,	"		General Merchant,	"		
Geeger, Y. S.,	"		Butcher and Cattle Dealer,	"	Canada,	1860
Gould, Andrew,	"		Livery and General Speculator,	"		
Gibbard & Son,	"		Furniture Manufacturer,	"		
Grange, John T.,	"		M. P. P. for Lennox, Paper Man'fr,	"	Ontario,	1837
Henry Bros.,	"		Printers,	"	Ireland,	
Henwood, Daniel,	"		Blacksmith,	"	England,	1866
Howes, Margaret,	"		Grocery,	"	Ireland,	1853
Henderson, Thos. E.,	"		Groceries and Bakery,	"		
Huffman, Thos A.,	"		Druggist,	"		
Henderson & Coates,	"		Barristers,	"		
Harris & Empey,	"		Livery and Sale Stables,	"	Canada,	1876
Herring, John,	"		Manf'r of Dodge Reapers and Mowers, Foundry and Machine Shop,	"		
Howes, Edward J.,	"		Harness Maker,	"		1848
Joy, Wilder,	Napanee,		Blacksmith and Wagon Maker,	Napanee,	Canada,	1850
Johns, S. T.,	"		Wagon and Carriage Builder,	"		
Mer. Bank of Canada,	"			"		1864
McGuin, J. B.,	"			"	Canada,	
Madden, G. S.,	"		Tanner,	"	"	
Mair, G. L. & Bro.,	"		Foundry and Machine Shop,	"	"	1872
McMullen, Wm.,	"			"		
Mahood, Samuel,	"		Farmer,	"	Canada,	1836
Mattis, Nelson,	"		Sewing Machine Agt., Reapers and Mowers, etc.,	"		
Mattis, Isaac W.,	"		Plasterer,	"	New York,	1854
Perry, H. W.,	"		Hardware Merchant,	"	Canada,	1841
Pruyn, O. Y,	"		Sheriff,	"	"	
Potter Bros.,	"		Prop. of Briscoe House, and Livery in connection,	"	"	1871
Paisley, Charles,	"		Proprietor of Paisley House,	"	"	1781
Preston, D. W.,	"		Barrister,	"	"	
Reeve & Morden,	"		Barristers, etc.,	"	"	
Reid, George,	"		Groceries and Crockery,	"		
Rennie. John,	Dundas Street,		Clothier and Gent's Furnishing,	"		
Rendell, Alfred,	Napanee,		Carpenter and Joiner,	"	England,	1853
Roblin, M. P.,	"		Registrar Deeds,	"	Canada,	1843
Stone, E. B.,	"		Solicitor,	"	"	
Slaven & Ironsides,	"		Dry Goods, etc.,	"		
Sharpe, J. J.,	"		Blacksmith,	"		
Soby, John,	"		Proprietor of Campbell House,	"		
Scott, L. A.,	"		Barber,	"		
Spencer, H. R.,	"		Clothier and Dealer in Gent's Furnish'g	"	Canada,	1838
Templeton & Beeman,	"		Publisher of the Napanee Beaver,	"		
Vine, Edward,	"		Farmer,	"	England,	1845
Williams, W. S.,	"		Mayor of Napanee,	"	Canada,	
Wilkinson, W. H.,	"		County Judge,	"	"	
Welles, John R.,	"			"	"	1840
Wright, R. G.,	"		Hardware,	"	U. States,	
Wees, R. A.,	"		Dry Goods,	"		

RICHMOND TOWNSHIP.

NAME.	CON.	LOT.	BUSINESS.	P. O. Address.	NATIVITY.	Date of Set'mt
Anderson, Thomas,	7	21	Farmer,	Roblin,	Canada,	1827
Armstrong, John,	5	18	"	Selby,	"	1840
Anderson, Robert,	4	18	"	"	"	1872
Allen, James S.,	11	16	"	Marlbank,	"	1859
Beeman, William,	Selby,		Grocery Store,	Selby,	"	
Bradshaw, Henry,	9	11	Farmer,	Roblin,	"	1826
Blute, James,	6	3	"	Kingsford,	"	1854
Baker, William,	5	20	"	Selby,	New York,	1823
Conger, John,	1	11	Bricklayer, Plasterer, and Farmer,	Napanee,	"	1822
Dunn, Gilbert,	10	8	Farmer,	Roblin,	Ontario,	1871
Denison, J. W.,	4	20	"	Napanee,	"	1850
Dupuis, Silvester X.,	3	15	"	"	"	1839
Fennell, Thomas,	7	3	"	Leinster,	England,	1832
French, William,	7	22	"	Roblin,	Ontario,	1844
Grieve, George,	8	21	"	"	"	1846
Gunn, John G.,	1	11	"	Napanee,	"	1850
Graham, Nancy,	4	20	"	Selby,	"	1863
Grooms, John,	3	2	"	Napanee,	"	1836
Grooms, Ira E.,	2	5	"	"	"	1851
Grange, Mrs. E.,	3	22	Widow of Thomas Grange	"	Scotland,	1843
Hepburn, James,	10	7	Farmer,	Selby,	"	1849
Hughs, John H.,	9	20	"	Roblin,	Canada,	1836
Harris, Henry,	9	17	"	"	Ireland,	1863
Hewitt, John,	6	4	"	Kingsford,	"	1841
Hewitt, Alexander,	6	2	"	Leinster,	Ontario,	1842
Hunt, Wm. T.,	5	21	Carpenter and Joiner,	Selby,	"	1840
Haynes, William,	6	24	Farmer,	"	"	1826
Hudgins, Ira B.,	5	14	"	"	"	1848
Hudgins, Moses P.,	4	10	"	"	"	1855
Howes, Catharine,	10	6	Owner of Farm,	Forest Mills,	Ireland,	1844
Hudson, William,	1	13	Farmer,	Napanee,	Ontario,	1836
Hicks, George A.,	8	15	Farmer and Stock Raiser,	"	"	1828
Hart, Thomas W.,	1	8	Teacher,	"	"	1842
Jaynes, John,	1	13	Farmer,	"	"	1816
Jones, James,	1	1	"	Mill Point,	England,	1871
Kelly, Albert B.,	1	1	Dealer in Produce,	"	New York,	1862
Long, Marsden,	2	13	Farmer,	Napanee,	Ontario,	1852
Long, Edmond,	2	3	"	Mill Point,	"	1843
Long, James A.,	2	12	Farmer and Stock Raiser,	Napanee,	"	1849
Lamphier, John,	4	2	Farmer and Hop Raiser,	"	England,	1832
Loughlin, James,	8	3	Farmer,	Leinster,	Ontario,	1836
Leatch, Thomas,	2	17	"	Napanee,	New York,	1864
Miller, William E.,	4	1	"	"	Ontario,	1848
McMarth, James,	4	11	Farmer,	Selby,	Ontario,	1848
Martin, John,	4	3	"	Napanee,	Ireland,	1824
Martin, David,	4	4	Farmer and Stock Raiser,	Selby,	Ontario,	1846
McGreer, Thomas,	6	20	Farmer,	"	"	1848
McBride, James,	6	21	"	"	Ireland,	1824
McNeil, Daniel,	7	11	"	Forest Mills,	"	1834
McAlister, Adam,	6	1	"	Kingsford,	Ontario,	1833
McConnell, James,	9	19	"	Roblin,	Ireland,	1837
Oliver, A. E.,	2	7	"	Napanee,	Ontario,	1845
Outwater, Daniel,	2	15	"	"	"	1811
Pringle, Allen,	5	19	"	Selby,	"	1841
Parks, Emerson,	6	22	"	"	"	1869
Phillips, Patrick,	10	16	"	Roblin,	England,	1865
Roberts & Gibson,	3	23	Milk Business and Farmers,	Napanee,		
Robertson, Francis,	5	17	Farmer,	Selby,	Ontario,	1852
Sill, I.,	3	14	"	Napanee,	"	1841
Sexsmith, John O.,	4	11	"	Selby,	New York,	1821
Spencer, James R.,	4	14	Carpenter and Joiner,	"	Ontario,	1845
Savage, James,	5	15	Farmer,	"	Ireland,	1827
Spencer, E. A.,	9	21	Farmer, Millwright, & Justice of Peace,	Roblin,	Ontario,	1839
Storr, Wm. H.,	9	2	Farmer,	Leinster,	"	1846
Scott, Norman W.,	3	29	Farmer and Carpenter,	Napanee,	"	1826
Shannon, Robert,	2	14	Farmer,	"	"	1839
Stone, Joshua H.,	10	15	Farmer & Agt. for Agricultural Imp.,	Roblin,	"	1845
Sager, George J.,	1	19	Farmer,	Napanee,	"	1854
Salter, William,	3	16	"	"	"	1841
Sills, Uriah C.,	3	15	"	"	"	1842
Sager, Joshua,	1	10	"	"	"	1824
Storr, Elijah,	8	3	Reeve of Richmond and Farmer,	Leinster,	England,	1832
Sexsmith, J. W.,	4	7	Speculator,	Selby,	Ontario,	1830
Thompson, R. Thos.,	1	11	Farmer,	Napanee,	"	1850
Vandusen, Wm. J.,	Selbey,		"	Selby,	"	1868
Vader, William,	8	17	Farmer and Lumber Dealer,	Napanee,	"	1853
Valleau, A. Z.,	Selbey,		Harness Manufacturer,	Selby,	"	1862
Van De Bogart, Frs.,	3	24	"Richmond Farm," Dairyman, and Farmer,	Napanee,	"	1838
Walrath, Henry,	8	22	Farmer,	Roblin,	New York,	1853
Walker, James A.,	4	15	"	Selby,	Scotland,	1856
Walker, Norman,	1	5	"	Napanee,	Ontario,	1851
Walker, Alexander,	4	15, 16	"	Selby,	Scotland.	1857
Wiggins, Elliott,	2	18	"	Napanee,	"	1862
Wilson, Daniel,	4	15	"	Selby,	Ireland,	1846

ERNESTOWN TOWNSHIP.

NAME.	CON.	LOT.	BUSINESS.	P. O. Address.	NATIVITY.	Date of Set'mt
Armitage, Mrs. A.,	3	36, 37	Farmer,	Odessa,	Canada,	1818
Aylsworth, Geo. A.,	2	30	"	"	"	1845
Aylsworth, David,	2	29	"	"	"	1801
Asselstine, M.,	3	25, 26	Woollen Manufacturer,	"	"	1846
Anderson, Robert,	2	13	Farmer,	Bath,	"	1827
Addsit, John,	1	42	"	Westbrook,	"	1849
Aylsworth, Robert,	3	31	Township Clerk and Farmer,	Odessa,	Ontario,	1805
Aylsworth, Isaac F.,	2	28	Farmer and Reeve of Ernestown,	"	"	1831
Allen, Lewis,	Odessa,		Merchant,	"	Canada,	1832
Asselstine, Mrs. M. S.	"			"	"	1823
Aylsworth, Albert,	2	33	Proprietor of Stage and Farmer,	"	"	1844
Armitage, J. W.,	3	36, 37	Retired,	"	"	1844
Asselstine, Davis,	3	29	Carpenter and Joiner,	"	"	1811
Aylsworth, James B.,	2	9	Farmer,	Bath,	"	1853
Amey, Soloman,	2	24	"	Ernest'wn St	"	1819
Amey, Adam,	2	23	Farmer and Mill Owner,	"	"	1821
Amey, Clement J.,	2	9, 10	Farmer,	Bath,	"	1860
Amey, T. A.,	2	24	"	Ernest'wn St	"	1853
Amey, David,	6	33	"	Wilton,	"	1837
Amey, N.,	2	19	Retired,	Ernest'wn St	Canada,	1823
Aylsworth, W. M.,	2	27	Farmer,	Odessa,	"	1851
Buck, Martin,	3	12	Retired,	Bath,	"	1809
Babcock, Wellington,	6	41	Farmer,	Wilton,	"	1855
Brandon, James S.,	5	6	"	Morven,	"	1846
Barry, David,	1	36	Farmer and Drover,	Mill Haven,	"	1832
Baker, Robert H.,	1	33	Farmer,	"	"	1850
Belfour, T. A.,	Bath,		Painter,	Bath,	"	1839
Babcock, Seth,	"		Farmer,	"	"	1851
Blair, Thomas,	"		Sailor,	"	Ireland,	1840
Bradshaw, Samuel,	4	42	Farmer,	Sharpton,	Canada,	1844
Burt, James,	4	13, 14	"	Violet,	England,	1847
Belfour, John,	Bath,		Post Master,	Bath,	Ontario,	1840
Babcock, Lester,	3	20	Farmer,	Ernest'wn St	"	1834
Benjamin, Henry,	4	27	"	Odessa,	"	1832
Babcock, L. D.,	Odessa,		Foundry,	"	"	1829
Booth, P. A.,	"		Miller,	"	"	1844
Booth, B. A.,	"		Woollen Manufacturer,	"	"	1845
Booth, D. B.,	"		Physician,	"	"	1830

ERNESTOWN TOWNSHIP.—Continued.

NAME.	CON.	LOT.	BUSINESS.	P. O. Address.	NATIVITY.	Date of Set'mt
Bowman, Edwin,	4	41	Farmer,	Odessa,	U. States,	1840
Briden, Rev. Wm.,	Odessa,		Clergyman,	"	England,	1854
Burleigh, Charles,	4	9	Farmer,	Morven,	Canada,	1858
Brethen, Henry,	4	9	"	"	England,	1844
Boice, Wm. T.,	3	13	"	Bath,	Canada,	1816
Buck, Danford,	2	11	Blacksmith,	"	"	1851
Bell, John A.,	3	7	Farmer,	"	"	1855
Barry, Garrett,		32	Sawyer,	Odessa,	Ireland,	1842
Briscoe, B.,	3	1	Retired,	Napanee,	Canada,	1801
Buck, Azel,	2	11	Farmer,	Bath,	"	1836
Brown, David W.,	3	14	"	"	"	1847
Brown, Isaac F.,	2	21	"	Ernest'wn St	"	1836
Collins, P. J.,	2	19	"	"	"	1836
Clark, R. L.,	2	36	"	Odessa,	"	1817
Caton, Arch. M.,	2	38	"	"	"	1854
Calder, Helen,	2	33	"	"	Scotland,	1848
Clark, E. M.,	2	37	"	"	Canada,	1854
Clark, J. M.,	2	37	"	"	"	1815
Clement, J.,	2	11	"	Bath,	"	1842
Clark, Charles S.,	1	34	"	Mill Haven,	"	1825
Craig, A. W.,	1	32	"	"	"	1807
Cook, George,	1	31	Miller,	"	England,	1843
Cunningham, Jos. R.,	Bath,		Fisherman,	Bath,	Canada,	1839
Canfield, M. D.,	4	5	Retired Teacher,	Morven,	New York,	1843
Chamberlain, G. A.,	5	24	Farmer,	Sharpton,	Canada,	1849
Chadwick, Wm. M.,	Odessa,		General Agent,	Odessa,	"	1838
Campbell & Burley,	Bath,		Merchants,	Bath,	"	1839
Collins, Charles,	"		Blacksmith,	"	"	1834
Chadwick, Allen,	Odessa,		Carpenter and Joiner,	Odessa,	"	1852
Clark, S. D.,	"		Merchant,	"	"	1819
Caton, Patrick,	6	23	Retired,	"	"	1812
Clark, Samuel,	5	18	Farmer,	Violet,	"	1799
Close, D. W.,	5	10	Cheese Manufacturer,	"	"	1830
Clough, G. D.,	4	12	Farmer,	"	"	1816
Cannon, David,	5	39	Printer,	Wilton,	Ireland,	1858
Denyes, Martin,	4	26	Farmer,	Odessa,	Ontario,	1812
Davy, M. C.,	1	3	"	Bath,	Canada,	1823
Donavan, Patrick,	1	6	"	"	Ireland,	1849
Dennee, Joseph,	Bath,		Retired,	"	Canada,	1804
Daly, George T.,	2	16	Farmer,	Ernest'wn St	"	1846
Davis, F. E.,	Bath,		Tinsmith,	Bath,	"	1857
Dawson, George,	2	9	Farmer,	Ernest'wn St	"	1852
Denyes, J. W.,	4	29	"	Odessa,	"	1840
Derbyshire, Byron,	Odessa,		General Agent,	"	"	1840
Davy, Albert W.,	3	29	Carpenter,	"	"	1843
Davy, Samson,	7	32	Farmer,	Wilton,	"	1838
Dewitt, John,	7	15	"	"	"	1834
Dorn, W. R.,	7	4	Farmer and Cheese Manufacturer,	Napanee,	"	1830
Davis, E. R.,	6	10	Farmer,	Switzerville,	"	1843
Davey, George,	Newburgh,		Teacher,	Newburgh,	"	1858
Davidson, John D.,	5	26	Farmer,	Odessa,	"	1819
Derges, Harvey,	5	38	"	"	"	1844
Davis, B.,	6	23	"	Wilton,	"	1835
Emery, A.,	Odessa,		Proprietor of Hotel,	Odessa,	Ireland,	1821
Empey, Thomas,	7	2	Farmer,	Napanee,	Canada,	1827
Fleming, George,	1	26	Retired,	Mill Haven,	Ireland,	1810
Fleming, John,	1	19	Blacksmith,	"	Canada,	1836
Fairfield, W. J.,	Bath,		Retired,	Bath,	"	1800
Fries, Frederick,	Odessa,		Boot and Shoemaker,	Odessa,	Germany,	1863
Franklin, David,	3	4	Farmer,	Morven,	Canada,	1847
Fralick, L. F.,	3	1	"	"	"	1818
Fraser, G. M.,	3	37	"	Odessa,	"	1833
Fraser, J. C.,	3	39	"	"	"	1837
Fraser, Abram,	3	38	"	"	"	1820
Fraser, Donald,	2	25	Farmer and Stock Breeder,	"	Scotland,	1854
Fraser, I. O.,	4	16	Farmer,	"	Canada,	1845
Fellows, John J.,	4	19	"	"	"	1848
Fisk, John,	5	34	"	"	"	1850
Gunn, Annie,	Odessa,		Milliner and Dressmaker,	"	"	1855
Galloway, James B.,	1	32	Farmer,	Mill Haven,	"	1852
Gage, Richard,	1	4	"	Bath,	England,	1855
Gordon, A. R.,	4	32	"	Odessa,	Canada,	1808
Gordon, A. B., Jr.,	4	28	Drover,	"	"	1846
Gordon, William,	4	30	Farmer,	"	Ireland,	1840
Garrison, Gedeon,	3	3	Retired,	Morven,	Canada,	1804
Galloway, Thomas,	1	31	Farmer,	Ernest'wn St	"	1830
Gardanier, W. R.,	5	1	"	Morven,	"	1836
Hoselton, D. G.,	Bath,		Carpenter,	Bath,	U. States,	1851
Henderson, E. D.,	1	18, 19	Miller,	Mill Haven,	Quebec,	1835
Hoselton, G. S.,	Bath,			Bath,	U. States,	1846
Henderson, E. W.,	Mill Haven,		Teacher,	Mill Haven,	Canada,	1855
Hancox, Mary,	Bath,			Bath,	"	1795
Hinton, Richard,	"		Blacksmith,	"	"	1857
Ham, Norman B.,	2	6	Farmer,	"	"	1853
Henzy, H.,	4	37	"	Odessa,	"	1830
Huffman, C. W.,	3	3, 4	"	Bath,	"	1825
Hogle, John,	Bath,		Ex-Warden of Lennox & Addington, and Customs,	"	"	1820
Hartman, B.,	Odessa,		Wagon Builder,	Odessa,	"	1830
Horning, Abraham,	3	14	Farmer,	Bath,	"	1832
Hartman, S. D.,	3	24	"	Odessa,	"	1852
Hill, John,	3	18	"	Ernest'wn St	"	1837
Hamm, N. B.,	2	13, 14	"	"	"	1845
Hagerman, A.,	3	17	"	"	"	1814
Hart, Philo W.,	2	25	Proprietor of Woollen Mills,	"	U. States,	1875
Houston, Wm. J.,	3	16	Farmer,	Bath,	Canada,	1857
Hamm, Fred.,	2	13	"	Ernest'wn St	"	1852
Hagardorn, G. A.,	5	15	Gardener,	Violet,	"	1840
Hunter, William,	Violet,		Farmer,	"	"	1830
Hagerman, E. L.,	5	8	"	"	"	1842
Homan, James S.,	7	33	"	Wilton,	"	1870
Hartman, Lewis,	5	27	"	Odessa,	"	1831
Hymers, Alex.,	5	40, 41	"	Wilton,	"	1820
Hicks, James L.,	5	33	"	"	"	1825
Hillier, John,	2	35, 36	"	Odessa,	"	1824
Hillman, Thomas,	3	26	"	"	England,	1870
Henderson, Hiram,	2	7, 8	"	Bath,	Canada,	1819
Huffman, A. H.,	2	11	"	"	"	1856
Hartman, John,	1	27	"	Mill Haven,	"	1840
Hartman, David,	1	26	"	"	"	1852
Hartman, Anam,	1	25	"	"	"	1848
Hill, Richard,	Bath,		"	Bath,	England,	1832
Howie, Robert,	4	22	"	Odessa,	Scotland,	
Irons, Samuel,	Bath,		Shoemaker,	Bath,	Canada,	1842
Irish, Fillotson,	5	3	Farmer,	Morven,	"	1826

NAME.	CON.	LOT.	BUSINESS.	P. O. Address.	NATIVITY.	Date of Set'mt
Jenkins, C. A.,	5	33	Farmer,	Odessa,	Canada,	1837
Johnston, James,	2	23	"	Bath,	"	1848
Jones, John,	1	42	"	Collinsby,	England,	1857
Johnston, J. J.,	2	3	"	Bath,	Canada,	1856
Johnston, J. S.,	2	3	"	"	"	1856
Johnston, T. C.,	Bath,		Harness Maker,	"	"	1806
Johnston, Noble,	"		" "	"	Ireland,	1853
Johnston, Robert,	"		Retired,	"	"	1842
Johnston, James,	Odessa,		Carriage Painter,	Odessa,	Canada,	1855
Johnston, Marcus,	3	4	Farmer,	Morven,	"	1840
Johnston, John,	5	30	"	Odessa,	"	1828
Johnson, S. O.,	3	5	"	Morven,	"	1842
Keller, Andrew,	5	35	Retired Farmer,	Wilton,	U. States,	1796
Kennidy, R.,	Bath,		Physician,	Bath,	Canada,	1850
Loughlen, John,	2	31	Farmer,	Odessa,	"	1818
Lasher, L. S.,	1	4, 5	"	Bath,	"	1822
Laird, Charles,	Bath,		Fish Dealer,	"	"	1852
Lee, James D.,	4	39	Farmer,	Odessa,	"	1855
Lee, Daniel J. P.,	Odessa,		Merchant,	"	"	1804
Lucas, J. H., & Bro.,	"		"	"	"	
Lucas, George,	3	25	Farmer,	"	"	1826
Lemon, George,	5	1	Wagon Maker,	Morven,	"	1825
Lee, Edward,	5	35	Farmer and Carpenter,	Odessa,	"	1830
Lane, Jacob,	Violet,		Miller and Millwright,	Violet,	"	1816
Lake, S. F.,	5	4	Farmer,	Morven,	"	1829
Loughlin, B.,	Odessa,		Carpenter and Joiner,	Odessa,	"	1828
Lake, J. H.,	7	15	Farmer,	Camden, East	"	1837
McGee, James,	2	42	"	Westbrook,	"	1832
Miller, J.,	2	3, 4, 5	General Dealer,	Bath,	"	1810
McConnell, Joseph,	Odessa,		Farmer,	Odessa,	"	1852
McGlown, E.,	3	18	"	Ernest'wn St	Ireland,	1870
McGuin, J. F.,		28	"	Odessa,	Canada,	1843
McKay, John A.,	2	33	"	"	"	1839
Milligan, S.,	1	21	"	Mill Haven,	"	1825
Miller, Norris B.,	2	9, 10, 11	"	Bath,	"	1829
Miller, S. K.,	2	10	"	"	"	1836
McPherson, M.,	2	3	"	"	"	1851
Miller, George,	1	23	"	Mill Haven,	"	1843
Murdock, J. H.,	Bath,		Carpenter,	Bath,	"	1836
Mott, Robert,	"		Harness Maker and Carriage Trimmer,	"	"	1839
Mabee, J. E,	Odessa,		Teacher,	Odessa,	"	1851
McBride, Alex. B.,	Bath,		Sailor,	Bath,	Ireland,	1835
Montgomery, G. W.,	Odessa,		Blacksmith,	Odessa,	Canada,	1845
Mabee, P. W.,	"		Merchant,	"	"	1842
McGuin, Canfield,	"		Painter,	"	"	1848
Mills, Cornelius,	"		Butcher,	"	"	1835
McVety, T. W.,	"		Clergyman,	"	"	1849
McGuin, Henry,	3	40	Farmer,	"	"	1840
McGuin, Owen,	3	40	"	"	"	1812
McConnell, James,	3	30	"	"	Ireland,	1825
Metzler, Robert,	5	28	"	"	Canada,	1849
Milligan, J. P.,	7	6	"	Napanee,	Canada,	1858
McKim, J. N.,	7	9	Cheese Manufacturer,	Newburgh,	"	1822
Milligan, Robert S.,	7	5	Farmer,	Napanee,	"	1847
Miller, Peter E. R.,	6	7	Issuer of Marriage Licenses, Post Master	Switzerville,	"	1845
Miller, James L.,	7	6	Farmer,	"	"	1834
Martin, William,	6	5, 6	"	"	"	1820
Meacham, W. W., M D	Odessa,		Physician,	Odessa,	Ontario,	1842
Nicholson, Chester,	1	31, 31, 32	Farmer,	Mill Haven,	"	1822
Nimmo, Rev. J. H.,	Bath,		Clergyman,	Bath,	"	1870
Nicholson, James,	3	6	Farmer,	"	"	1820
Neville, Chester W.,	6	13	"	Newburgh,	"	1851
O'Hara, Cyrus,		28	"	Odessa,	U. States,	1859
Oak, Thomas,	2	5	"	Morven,	England,	1840
Perry, A. B.,	5	13	P. L. S. and Farmer,	Violet,	Canada,	1813
Phillips, A.,	1	19	Shoemaker,	Mill Haven,	"	1810
Purdy, John,	1	42	Farmer,	Collinsby,	"	1842
Pollard, Joseph,	2	13	"	Bath,	"	1845
Purdy, Joseph,	1	41	"	Collinsby,	"	1805
Parks, Philander,	1	29	"	Mill Haven,	"	1838
Parks, Thomas,	Bath,		Carpenter,	Bath,	Ireland,	1845
Phillips, Geo. L.,	"		Carriage Builder,	"	Canada,	1860
Paradis, Harvey,	"		Shoemaker,	"	France,	1876
Priest, A. D.,	2	4, 5	Farmer,	"	Canada,	1845
Priest, F. H.,	Bath,		Druggist,	"	"	1849
Price, R. B.,	"		Physician and Reeve,	"	"	1837
Parrott, J. M.,	4	22	Farmer,	Odessa,	"	1823
Parrott, G. A.,	4	22	"	"	"	1852
Perry, Ebenezer,	3	6	"	Morven,	"	1847
Parrott, H. H.,	7	13	"	Newburgh,	"	1853
Percy, L. E.,	7	10	"	"	"	1853
Peters, M. & A.,	6	26	"	Wilton,	"	1852
Peters, George,	6	25	"	"	"	1837
Peters, John B.,	6	26	Farmer and Blacksmith,	"	"	1821
Peters, Andrew,	7	27	Farmer,	"	"	1857
Peters, Anson, Sr.,	6	28	"	"	"	1830
Perry, John,	6	30	"	"	"	1816
Perry, S. V.,	5	11	Carpenter and Joiner,	Violet,	"	
Perry, Norman,	4	20	Farmer,	Odessa,	"	1849
Pringer, Mrs. A. S.,	Bath,			Bath,	"	1833
Purdy, Hazzard W.,	1	7	Ex-Reeve,	"	"	1809
Quigley, John,	5	25	Farmer,	Odessa,	"	1824
Rouse, Geo. H.,	1	2	"	Bath,	"	1822
Rose, W. J.,	1	8	"	"	"	1837
Rickey, Horace,	1	18	Miller,	Mill Haven,	"	1823
Rickey, A. J.,	1	18	Carpenter,	"	"	1851
Rutherford, Emily D.,	1	36	Farmer,	Collinsby,	"	1834
Rose, Alex.,	2	1	"	Bath,	"	1842
Raworth, Thomas,	1	30	"	Mill Haven,	England,	1837
Robinson, M. M.,	Bath,		Blacksmith,	Bath,	Canada,	1854
Ross, William,	"		Miller,	"	Scotland,	1845
Reeve, C. H.,	Odessa,		Tinsmith,	Odessa,	England,	1872
Ross, Thos. K., M.D.,	"		Physician,	"	Canada,	1840
Richardson, Wm. H.,	4	5	Speculator,	Morven,	"	1851
Reynolds, A.,	5	33	Farmer,	Odessa,	"	1845
Storms, Selvester,	5	23	"	Violet,	"	1842
Shields, Samuel,	4	18	"	Odessa.	"	1850
Shultz, S.,	2	26	"	"	"	1843
Storer, Hiram,	1	34	"	"	"	1841
Snider, E.,	2	16	"	Mill Haven,	"	1849
Storer, Miles,	1	32	Carpenter,	"	"	1852
Smith, W. H.,	2	9	"	Bath,	"	1844
Smith, William,	2	5	Farmer,	"	England,	1869
Sterling, John,	1	25	"	Mill Haven,	Canada,	1857
Steel, Joseph,	1	18	Fisherman,	"	"	1839

ERNESTOWN TOWNSHIP.—Continued.

NAME.	CON.	LOT.	BUSINESS.	P. O. Address.	NATIVITY.	Date of Set'mt
Smith, James,		25	Farmer,	Ernest'wn St	Canada,	1837
Seward, T.,	Bath,		Carriage Trimmer and Harness Maker,	Bath,	England,	1872
Simonds, Andrew,	"		Painter,	"	Canada,	1833
Sands, Robert,	"		Sailor,	"	"	1849
Shorey, Rev. E. S.,	"		Clergyman,	"	"	1836
Scott, Charles,	Odessa,		Blacksmith,	Odessa,	"	1839
Shultz, Edward,	4		Farmer,	"	"	1837
Starr, Thomas,	Odessa,		Miller and Baker,	"	England,	1854
Stover, A.,	4	29	Farmer,	"	Canada,	1838
Sharp, Lawrence,	3	14	"	Bath,	"	1839
Shannon, William,	3	42	"	Westbrook,	"	1839
Smeaton, J. R.,	3	15	Teacher,	Bath,	"	1844
Smith, William V.,	3	33	Carpenter and Joiner,	Odessa,	Quebec,	1838
Sharp, Lucas,	2	8	Farmer,	Bath,	Canada,	1855
Sharp, John,	2	8	"	"	"	1820
Snider, Edward,	3	21	"	Odessa,	"	1815
Snider, Philip H.,	3	21	"	"	"	1846
Snider, Adam J. P.,	5	28	"	"	"	1818
Sharp, John G,	3	16	"	Bath,	"	1833
Sproul, Thomas,	3	15	"	Ernest'wn St	"	1846
Sharp, Lucas,	2	6	Retired,	Bath,	"	1796
Snider, Joseph,	3	21	Farmer,	Odessa,	"	1824
Storms, James,	6	35	"	Wilton,	"	1841
Sweet, Robert,	6	5	"	Switzerville,	"	1855
Switzer, R. N.,	6	11	"	"	"	1847
Smith, Allen,	Wilton,		Blacksmith,	Wilton,	"	1851
Snider, Ira B.,	6	38	Farmer,	"	"	1846
Snider, George A.,	5	7	Brickmaker,	Violet,	"	1853
Smith, Joseph,	Violet,		Farmer,	"	"	1850
Stover, Lewis H.,	5	21	"	"	"	1810
Storms, Cory,	5	21	"	"	"	1848
Switzer, C.,	6	9	"	Switzerville,	"	1830
Scouten, A. M.,	6	22	"	Odessa,	"	1846
Sharp, Nelson,	5	17	"	Violet,	"	1844
Snider, Charles,	5	26, 27	"	Odessa,	"	1834
Snider, Ira H.,	6	28, 29	"	Wilton,	"	1843
Storms, Robert N.,	6	36	"	"	"	1822
Snider, Jeremiah,	6	37	"	"	"	1831
Sanders, Henry Jas.,	Bath,		Harness Maker,	Bath,	New York,	1853
Thompson, James,	6	39, 40	Contractor and Mechanic,	Wilton,	"	1827
Timmerman, A. E.,	4	32	Farmer,	Odessa,	"	1847
Tooker, Henry P.,	7	15	"	Camden, East	"	1853
Tolkien, D. W.,	7	19, 20	"	"	"	1846
Toomey, James,	3	33	"	Odessa,	"	1847
Thomas, P. C.,	3	15	"	Bath,	"	1834
Timmerman, J. A.,	Odessa,		Postmaster,	Odessa,	"	1850
Trimlett, J.,	Bath,		Tailor,	Bath,	England,	1832
Tobin, Michael,	1	38	Farmer,	Odessa,	Ireland,	1843
Turneth, E.,	1	33, 34	"	"	"	1849
Thompson, James,	3	27	"	"	Scotland,	1822
Van Winckle, W. W.,	1	37	"	Mill Haven,	Canada,	1833
Venton, S. N.,	4	30	"	Odessa,	"	1824
Van Leevan, Milton,	5	1, 2	"	Morven,	"	1825
Vanalstine, R.	11	17, 18	"	Violet,	"	1852
Van Slyck, M. T.,	4	6, 7	"	Morven,	U. States,	1843
Van Winckle, C. B.,	1		Gentleman,	Mill Haven,	Canada,	1831
Van Winckle, Jacob,	1	19	Carriage Maker,	"	"	1852
Van Cleet, Wm.,	1	20	Shoemaker,	"	"	1836
Vent, James,	1	22	Farmer,	"	"	1840
Whiskin, Frederick,	1	1	"	Bath,	England,	1870
Wallace, Gary,	Bath,				Ireland,	1839
Williams, I.,	"		Blacksmith,	"	Canada,	1812
Wilson, John,	"		"	"	"	1857
Wycott, F. R.,	Odessa,		Proprietor of Wycott House,	Odessa,	"	1813
Wemp, Duncan,	Bath,		Proprietor of Hotel,	Bath,	"	1830
Wood, Nial P.,	3	20	Farmer and Deputy Reeve,	Ernest'wn St	"	1838
Wycott, Andrew,	Odessa,		Proprietor of Walker House,	Odessa,	"	1833
Walker, S. J.,	Odessa,		Merchant,	"	"	1837
Wells, James,	7	29	Farmer,	Napan. & Wil	"	1831
Ward, Joseph,	7	27, 28	"	Camden, East	"	1821
Wadsworth, Thomas,	7	8	Farmer and Engineer,	Napanee,	England,	1842
Wiseman, Joseph,	5	15	Farmer,	Violet,	Ireland,	1837
Wright, Daniel,	5	19	"	"	Canada,	1843
Walker, William,	6	42	"	Wilton,	"	1831
Wallace, Joseph A.,	6	43	"	"	"	1834
Warner, Sidney,			Merchant, Retired,	"	New York,	1811

SHEFFIELD TOWNSHIP.

NAME.	CON.	LOT.	BUSINESS.	P. O. Address.	NATIVITY.	Date of Set'mt
Ash, Miss Mary,			Teacher,	Newburgh,	Canada,	
Anderson, J. L.,			Farmer,	Tamworth,	"	1841
Adair, Mary Ann,	6	3		"	"	
Aylsworth, James,	Tamworth,		Druggist and Bookseller,	"	"	1842
Benton, Clark,	"		Saddle and Harness Maker,	"	"	1851
Black, W. J.,			Teacher,	"	"	1849
Bell, William R.,	7	4	Councilman, Farmer,	"	"	1835
Coulter, Wilson,	5	6	Farmer,	"	"	1856
Coulter, Andrew,	7	7	Deputy Reeve,	"	Ireland,	1846
Donohue, Rev. M.,	Erinsville,		Catholic Clergyman,	Erinsville,	"	1864
Detlor, Benjamin,	4	10	Farmer and Councilman,	"	Canada,	1826
Dougles, Richard,	Tamworth,		Proprietor of Dominion Hotel,	Tamworth,	Ireland,	1859
Fitzpatrick, Rev. L.,	Erinsville,		Catholic Clergyman,	Erinsville,	"	1864
Floyd, John,	Tamworth,		Merchant Tailor,	Tamworth,	England,	1857
Fuller, J. W.,	"		Hardware Store, Tinware, and Farming Implements,	"	Canada,	1841
Huffman, W. M. C. S. B	6	1	Farmer,	"	"	1826
Hazzard, Robert,	5	1	"	"	Ireland,	1837
Hays, Maurice,	2	13	"	Erinsville,	Canada,	1831
Hannah, George,	6	7	"	Tamworth,	"	1837
Jones, Richard,	7	7	Woolen Manufacturer,	"	England,	1838
Joyner, Gideon,	Tamworth,		Reeve of Tamworth, Prop. of Grist and Saw Mills, Woolen Mills, etc.	Tamworth,	Canada,	1844
Jones, Richard C.,	7	9	Farmer,	"		
Killorin, James,	4	2	"	"	Canada,	1846
Knight, James,	Tamworth,		Physician,	"	"	1861
Lockridge, Robert,	"		Real Estate Agent,	"	Ireland,	1846
McKim, Elias, Jr.,	4	3	Farmer,	"	Canada,	1841
McCalpin, P.,	4	18	"	Lonsdale,	"	1846
McGarvy, James,	Erinsville,		Carpenter,	Erinsville,	Ireland,	1843
Mahony, Michael,	3	13	Farmer,	"	"	1844
McLoughlin, J. H.,	2	1	"	Tamworth,	Canada,	1845
McKnight, George,	5	6	"	"	"	1841
Mayne, William,	Tamworth,		Carpenter,	"	England,	1851
McKim, Albert,	"		Carriage Builder,	"	Canada,	1851
Miller, Thomas,	"		Clerk District Court, Tamworth,	"	"	1830
Rose, D. E.,	"		Dealer in Drugs and Fancy Goods, and Agent for Loaning Money,	"	"	1848
Reid, John,	"		Real Estate Owner,	"	New York,	1822
Stewart, Archibald,	3	11	Farmer,	Erinsville,	Ireland,	1844
Smith, Benjamin F.,	Tamworth,		Cabinet Maker and Undertaker,	Tamworth,	Canada,	1843
Wagar, Leonard,	6	2	Farmer,	"	"	1823

CAMDEN TOWNSHIP.

NAME.	CON.	LOT.	BUSINESS.	P. O. Address.	NATIVITY.	Date of Set'mt
Amey, W. C.,	5	47	Farmer,	Moscow,	Ontario,	1845
Amey, John N.,	5	47	"	"	"	1812
Amey, D. L.,	5	46	Auctioneer and Farmer,	"	"	1845
Amey, Edward,	5	45	Farmer,	"	"	1819
Amey, George,	1	30	Farmer and Millwright,	Camden, E.,	"	1869
Amey, W. S.,	Yarker,		Carriage Manufacturer,	Yarker,	"	1851
Aylesworth, John B.,	Newburgh,		Clerk of Newburgh,	Newburgh,	"	1828
" A.K., M.D.	"		Physician,	"	"	1838
Ash, John R., M.D.,	Centerville,		"	Centerville,	New York,	1844
Ash, Cyrus S.,	"		General Store, Post Master, Telegraph Agent,	"	"	1852
Asselstine, John,	6	2	Farmer,	Overton,	Ontario,	1822
Asselstine, W. W.,	1	47, 48	"	Colebrook,	"	1843
Alkenbrack, George,	2	36	"	Camden, E.,	"	1824
Ansley, James A.,	3	19	"	Newburgh,	"	1821
Burgess, Archibald,	6	32	"	Centerville,	"	1850
Burgess, Samuel,	9	39	"	Enterprise,	"	1849
Brown, Chester,	6	46	"	Moscow,	"	1834
Benn, Willet P.	3	43	"	Colebrook,	"	1831
Baker, John,	4	45	"	Moscow,	"	1811
Bowen, P. M.,	4	1–5	"	Selby,	"	1811
Breault, Malaza,	9	15	"	Croyden,	Montreal,	1811
Breault, Levi,	9	15	"	"	Ontario,	1848
Bell, J. W.,	4	35	Deputy Reeve,	Desmond,	"	1836
Byrenes, R. T.,	9	16	Farmer,	Croyden,	"	1855
Breault, Baptist,	5	20	"	Centerville,	Quebec,	1824
Breault, C. E.,	5	20	"	"	Ontario,	1852
Beeman, Milton I., M.B., M.C., P.S.				"	"	1851
Barrett, Henry R.,	6	10, 11	Farmer,	Overton,	Ireland,	1853
Barrett, James,	6	8, 9	"	Centreville,	"	1827
Barret, William,	6	8	"	Overton,	New York,	1849
Barett Michael,	6	6	"	"	Ireland,	1849
Brown, Joseph,	6	45	"	Moscow,	New York	1826
Brown, Mary A.,	2	46, 47	Owner of Farm,	Colebrook,	Ontario,	1852
Bell, D. P.,	3	33, 34	Farmer,	Desmond,	"	1824
Benn, Charles,	Clark's Mills,		Blacksmith,	Camden, East	"	1842
Browne, R. D.,	"		Carriage Builder,	"	"	1873
Burgoyne, Joseph,	"		Millwright,	"	"	1839
Bickwell, N., M.D.,	Clark's Mills,		Physician,	Camden, East	Ontario,	1823
Bell, W. A.,	Newburgh,		Reeve of Newburgh,	Newburgh,	"	1840
Bowen, John,	3	1	Farmer,	Selbey,	"	1846
Bell, Edward C.,	Newburgh,		"	Newburgh,	"	1818
Burgoyne, W.,	1	10	Millwright and Machinist,	Napanee Mls	"	1845
Bell, D. S.,	Newburgh,		Farmer,	Newburgh,	"	1821
Boyle, John,	1	10	Paper Manufacturer,	Napanee Mls	"	1873
Cousins, James,	9	38–40	Farmer and J. P.,	Enterprise,	Ireland,	1829
Card, Almond,	5	41	Farmer,	Moscow,	Ontario,	1858
Clancy, Thomas,	Enterprise,		Cheese Manufacturer,	Enterprise,	"	1836
Collins, John,	Newburgh,		Farmer,	Newburgh,	"	1857
Clute, D. P.,	"		General Grocer,	"	"	1851
Clark, Charles,	2	48	Farmer,	Colebrook,	"	1842
Connoley, John,	1	40	"	Yarker,	Ireland,	1817
Close, William,	7	14	"	Croydon,	"	1833
Conners, Robert,	6	15	"	"	"	1851
Cockburn, John,	5	8	"	Hinch P. O.,	Scotland,	1839
Clament, P. M.,	2	42	Carpenter, Joiner, and Farmer,	Colebrook,	Ontario,	1834
Clancy, Cornelius,	4	16	Farmer,	Newburgh,	"	1840
Clancy, John,	4	21	"	"	"	1806
Cameron, Thomas,	4	7	"	"	Scotland,	1850
Carscallen, A. H.,	Newburgh,		"	"	Ontario,	1807
Clancy, Jacob P.,	3	16	"	"	"	1843
Clancy, Jacob,	3	18	"	"	"	1831
Cousins, Robert,	9	40	"	Enterprise,	Quebec,	1829
Clark, Robert,	5	50	"	Moscow,	Ontario,	1793
Clark, J. Storer,	5	50	"	"	"	1837
Carscallen, L. A.,	7	29	"	Centerville,	"	1842
Card, John, Jr.,	5	41	"	Moscow,	"	1837
Cox, Robert,	7	33	"	Enterprise,	Ireland,	1848
Curl, Benjamin,	3	47	"	Colebrook,	Ontario,	1818
Doupe, Jacob,	7	21	"	Centerville,	Ireland,	1827
Delmage, Joseph,	3	23	"	Newburgh,	"	1831
Dey, William,	Newburgh,		Proprietor of Newburgh Tannery,	"	England,	1874
Dunlop, Thomas,	3	13	Farmer,	"	Ireland,	1850
Dewey, Thomas,	8	11	"	Croydon,	"	1847
Dary, Hugh,	1	7	"	Napanee Mls	Ontario,	1842
Dunn, William,	5	43	"	Moscow,	"	1841
Dowling, William,			"	Enterprise,	"	1841

CAMDEN TOWNSHIP.—Continued.

NAME.	CON.	LOT.	BUSINESS.	P. O. Address.	NATIVITY.	Date of Set'mt
Daly, James,	Newburgh,		Manager of Lenox and Addington Grange Mutual Insurance Co.	Newburgh,	Ontario,	1825
Duncan, H. & Co.,	Clark's Mills,		General Merchants,	Camden, East	"	1844
Elliott, Arch. Rev.,	"		Clergyman,	"	"	1877
Emberly, Benjamin,	2	30	Farmer,	"	"	1854
Edgar, Thomas,	8	17	"	Croyden,	"	1860
Edgar, James,	8	17	"	"	"	
Fullarton, Joseph,	Newburgh,		Manufacturer and Dealer in Furniture,		"	1842
Fox, Geo. W.,	6	3	Postmaster,	Overton,	New York,	1839
Farley, John,	Newburgh,		Councilman, Blacksmith, and Carriage Maker,	Newburgh,	England,	1844
Files, Chester,	"		Councilman and Farmer,	"	Ontario,	1834
Finkle, Henry,	"		Proprietor of Stage Line between Kingston, Napanee, and Tamworth, and Carriage Manufact'r,	"		
Forsythe, James,	"		Farmer,	"	Scotland,	1857
Garrison, James,	4	41	"	Colebrook,	Ontario,	1809
Garrison, John,	3	48	"	Petworth,	"	1837
Granger, A. W.,	1	45	"	Napanee Mls	"	1844
Grant, J.,	Newburgh,		Physician,	Newburgh,	"	1834
Garrett, William,	4	31	Farmer,	Centerville,	Ireland,	1853
Galbraith, John, Sr.,	2	42	Farmer and Dealer in Agricultural Implements,	Colebrook,	"	1847
Galbraith, Samuel,	2	29	Farmer,	Camden, East	"	1843
Galbraith, Wm., Jr.,	2	39	"	Colebrook,	"	1847
Galbraith, John, Jr.,	1	31	"	Camden, East	"	1842
Galbraith, Wm., Sr.,	1	31	"	"	"	1844
Galbraith, Andrew,	7	10	"	Croyden,	"	1842
Gibbins, Thomas,	3	22	"	Newburgh,	"	1851
Grange, Robert,	4	2	"	Selbey,	Scotland,	1829
Granger, A. C.,	1	7	"	Napanee Mls	Vermont,	1834
Greene, Henry,	Croydon,		General Merchant,	Croyden,	Ontario,	1875
Gordon, George,	"		Proprietor of Croydon Mills,	"	Scotland,	1844
Haydon, J. S.,	Clark's Mills,		Merchant,	Camden, East	Ontario,	1843
Harrington, H.,	2	9	Farmer,	Napanee Mls	"	1843
Hinch, Nicholas,	2	27	"	Camden, East	"	1838
Hartman, David,	3	47	"	Colebrook,	"	1846
Huffman, Edward,	5	49	Farmer and Carpenter,	Moscow,	"	1833
Hayes, William,	5	47	Farmer,	"	Kingston,	1824
Hambly, William,	4	46	"	"	England,	1855
Hartman, Lewis,	5	42	"	"	Canada,	1834
Ham, J. D.,	Newburgh,		Retired Merchant,	Newburgh,	"	1834
Harris, W. N.,	1	2	Farmer and Dairy Producer,	Napanee,	"	1873
Harrington, A.,	2	11	Farmer,	Napanee Mls	"	1846
Harten, Henry D.,	6	25	"	Centerville,	New York,	1818
Haggarty, Daniel,	9	18	"	Croydon,	Ireland,	1845
Hannah, Robert,	8	23	"	"	"	1830
Hinch, John,	Croydon,		Telegraph Operator, Postmaster, and General Store,	"	Ontario,	1853
Hamilton, Edward,	"		Proprietor of Hotel and General Store,	"	Ireland,	1847
Hannah, Robert J.,	7	24	Farmer,	"	Ontario,	1851
Hudson, W. E.,	Centerville,		Harness Maker,	Centerville,	"	1851
Hart, Peter,	7	3	Farmer,	Roblin,	"	1843
Hodge, Thomas,	9	7	"	Tamworth,	"	1840
Hodge, David,	9	7	"	"	Ireland,	1827
Huffman, Milo,	4	5	"	Moscow,	Ontario,	1848
Irving, William,	4	34	Postmaster and Country Store,	Desmond,	Ireland,	1842
James, Lawrence,	6	14	Farmer,	Centerville,	Ontario,	1856
Jennings, John,	5	6	"	Hinch P. O.,	"	1849
Johnston, Peter,	Clark's Mills,		Clerk of Fourth Division Court,	Camden, East	Scotland,	1853
Johnson, Silas,	4	4	Farmer,	Desmond,	Ontario,	1827
Kingsbury, George,	2	37	"	Camden, East	"	1837
Killorin, Hugh,	9	4	"	Erinsville,	"	1841
Keller, Thomas D.,	7	18, 19	"	Croydon,	"	1845
Killorin, Thomas,	9	15	"	Tamworth,	"	1834
Kimmitt, Thomas,	3	30	"	Camden, East	Ireland,	1852
Keller, John F.,	8	18, 19	"	Croydon,	Ontario,	1836
Kidd, Thomas,	Centreville,		Proprietor of Whelan's Hotel,	Centerville,	Ireland,	1847
Keller, Charles F.,	7	19	Farmer,	Croydon,	Ontario,	1839
Lewis, Emma, E.,	Enterprise,		Teacher,	Enterprise,	"	
Lucas, Joseph B.,	4	38	Farmer,	Moscow,	"	1837
Long, Samuel,	Enterprise,		Proprietor of Long's Hotel,	Enterprise,	Ireland,	1842
Lucas, C. N.,	5	51	Farmer,	Moscow,	Ontario,	1849
Lucas, Dennis Albert,	7	32	"	Centerville,	"	1840
Lucas, John,	5	51	"	Moscow,	"	1810
Lochhead, John,	8	7	"	Roblin,	Scotland,	1832
Lafum, J. M.,	Centerville,		E. M. P. and Merchant,	Centerville,	Ontario,	1819
Lochhead, J. S.,	6	21	Councilman, Carpenter, and Farmer,	"	"	
Lochhead, Robert A.,	6	22	Farmer,	"	Scotland,	1824
Lochridge, John M.,	5	12	"	Hinch P. O.,	Ontario,	1851
Lyons, E.,	Centerville,		Blacksmith,	Centerville,	Ireland,	1851
Lochhead, Mathew,	6	1	Farmer,	Overton,	Ontario,	1828
Lacher, Joseph,	6	2	Carpenter and Joiner,	"	"	1841
Lott, L.,	2	7	Farmer,	Napanee Mls	"	1829
Lockwood, James,	Clark's Mills,		Blacksmith,	Camden, East	"	1823
Lloyd, B. C.,	1	6	Farmer,	Napanea Mls	New York,	1837
Lucas, D. W.,	1	46	"	Colebrook,	Ontario,	1840
Latimer, William,	3	29	"	Camden, East	"	1838
Lacy, Patrick,	9	5	"	Tamworth,	"	1846
Lawrence, Ralph,	5	29	"	Centerville,	"	1843
Milligan, Henry G.,	6	31		Oakland, Cal	"	1837
Milligan, James,	6	31	Farmer,	Centerville,	"	1808
Milligan, Robert,	6	29	"	"	"	1810
McConnell, John,	7	1	"	Roblin,	Ireland,	1832
Miller, William H.,	7	30	"	Centerville,	Canada,	1839
Martin, R.,	3	13	"	Newburgh,	"	1853
McAvoy, Patrick,	2	6	"	Napanee Mls	Ireland,	1847
McCutcheon, Alex.,	7	2	"	Roblin,	Ontario,	1828
McCracken, Robert,	8	3	"	Csoydon,	Ireland,	1854
Madden, R.,	1	12	Deputy Reeve and Farmer,	Newburgh,	Ontario,	1824
Miller, J. S.,			Township Clerk and Farmer,	Centerville,	"	1844
McKown, Pat., J. P.,	6	11	Farmer,	"	Ireland,	1837
McLoughlin, J.,	5	25	"	"	Ontario,	1847
McGregor, Andrew,	7	16	"	Croydon,	"	1843
McNatt, Hugh,	7	11	"	"	Ireland,	1840
McKown, James,	8	8	"	"	"	1847
Montgomery, Aug. H.	1	22	"	Camden, East	Ontario,	1859
McDonough, Thos. E.,	2	49	Farmer,	Colebrook,	Ontario,	1852
Montgomery, W.,	1	45	Sailor,	Yarker,	Ireland,	1844
McGregor, Mathew,	1	34	Farmer,	Camden, East	Ontario,	1834
Montgomery, C. S.,	1	32	"	"	"	1846
McDonald, D.,	1	10	"	Napanee Mls	"	1828
Milburn, Henry,	1	5	"	"	England,	1832
McDonald, Jacob,	3	27	"	Camden, East	Ontario,	1853
Miller, William H.,	Newburgh,		Postmaster, Druggist, and Councilman,	Newburgh,	"	1844
Miller, L. F., M.D.,	"		Physician,	"	"	1877
Miller, Peter,	1	9	Farmer,	Napanee Mls	"	1826
Miller, C. H.,	Newburgh,		Retired,	Newburgh,	"	1808
Nimmo, James,	2	21	Farmer and Stock Raiser,	Camden, East	Scotland.	1856
Newgent, William,	Newburgh,		Farmer,	Newburgh,	Ontario,	1837
O'Dae, Patrick,	8	45	"	Enterprise,	Ireland,	1832
O'Hara, James,	1	10	Paper Maker,	Napanee Mls	England,	1872
Patterson, John,	5	38	"	Moscow,	Ireland,	1841
Patterson, S. A.,	5	37	"	Desmond,	Ontario,	1841
Patterson, W. J.,	5	38	"	Moscow,	"	1850
Paul, W. M.,	4	15	"	Newburgh,	"	1843
Price, L. L.,	5	5	"	Hinch,	"	1815
Price, E. G.,	5	5	"	"	"	1847
Paul, George,	1	21	Reeve of Camden, and Farmer,	Camden, East	"	1828
Paul Stewart,	5	11	Farmer and Cheese Manufacturer,	Hinch P. O.,	"	1849
Piper, Noble,	6	7	Farmer,	Overton,	Ireland,	1847
Purcell, H. R.,	2	47	"	Colebrook,	Ontario,	1848
Parrott, James,			Proprietor of Saw, Flour, Woollen, Planing Mills, and Carriage Shop	Camden, East	"	1820
Paul, Henry,	Newburgh,		Merchant,	Newburgh,	"	1846
Paul, Joseph,	"		Farmer,	"	"	1858
Paul, Robert,	"		"	"	"	1856
Reid, R.,	8	47	"	Enterprise,	Ireland,	1827
Reid, James,	6	30	"	Centerville,	Canada,	1848
Reid, Robert,	8	25	"	"	"	1859
Reid, Robert James,	8	25	"	"	"	1833
Rombough, M. B.,	3	45	P. L. S. and Farmer,	Colebrook,	"	1835
Rombough, Jacob,	6	27	Farmer,	Centerville,	Ontario,	1794
Rombough, Geo. E.,	1	31	"	Camden, East	"	1850
Robinson, John,	2	24	"	"	"	1860
Ramsey, Andrew,	2	4	"	Selby,	Scotland,	1833
Ritely, Andrew,	5	11	"	Centerville,	Ontario,	1817
Riley, Charles,	Clark's Mills,		Shoemaker,	Camden, East	Ireland,	1857
Rose, William,	5	30, 31	Farmer,	Desmond,	Ontario,	1833
Rankin, H.,	Enterprise,		Blacksmith and Carriage Manufacturer,	Enterprise,	Ireland,	1847
Steel, Samuel,	8	41	Farmer,	"	"	1820
Sconten, Miss Cynthia			Teacher,	Centreville,	Canada,	
Simmons, Philip,	5	35	Farmer,	Desmond,	"	1820
Storms, Miles,	4	43	Undertaker, Contractor, and Farmer,	Moscow,	"	1822
Switzer, Martin,	8	33	Farmer,	Enterprise,	Ireland,	1823
Shannon, James,	7	34	"	"	Canada,	1845
Shean, James,	8	47	"	"	Ireland,	1849
Scantlen, James,	8	38	"	"	"	1848
Switzer, Lorenzo,	3	35	"	Desmond,	Ontario,	1827
Switzer, J. C.,	3	34	Farmer and Cheese Manufacturer,	Camden, East	"	1821
Switzer, J. H.,	3	33, 35	Farmer,	Desmond,	"	1832
Salsbury, Hiram,	2	38	"	Camden, East	"	1837
South, John W.,	8	9	"	Croydon,	"	1846
Switzer, Christopher,	6	4	"	Overton,	Ireland,	1819
Sweat, John T.,	6	4	"	"	New York,	1811
Shields, Joseph,	Centerville,		Blacksmith and General Store,	Centerville,	Ontario,	1834
Shannon, Mathew,	6	28	Councilman and Farmer,	"	"	1833
Scott, James H.,	3	6	Farmer,	Selby,	"	1825
Switzer, Luke B.,	4	33	"	Desmond,	"	1839
Switzer, James W.,	4	34	"	"	"	1851
Shester, C.	2	12	"	Newburgh,	"	1798
Shester, R.,	2	12	"	"	"	1855
Spoul, Joseph,	Clark's Mills,		Proprietor of Hotel,	Camden, East	"	1827
Stickney, D. B.,	Newburgh,		Manufacturer of Self-raking Reapers, Plowshares, Mill Gearings, Circular Saws, Machines, etc.,	Newburgh,	Scotland,	
Scott, Thomas,	"		Blacksmith and Carriage Builder,	"	U. States,	1845
Storan, C.,	"		Confectioner and Grocer,	"		
Shields, Charles,	Centerville,		Proprietor of Centerville Hotel,	Centerville,	Scotland,	1857
Tuttle, Cephrenes A.,	7	31	Farmer,	Enterprise,	Canada,	1846
Thompson, Wm.,	3	3	"	Selby,	"	1828
Thompson, Soloman,	3	2	"	"	"	1853
Thompson, John,	3	4, 5	"	"	"	1826
Thompson, John L.,	3	5	"	"	"	1845
Twomey, John,	5	24	Pastor of St. Anthony's Church,	Centerville,	Ireland,	1867
Thompson, Levi,	5	1	Farmer,	Overton,	Ontario,	1805
Venest, John,	8	40	"	Enterprise,	"	1820
Van Lunn, Zara,	4	45	Merchant and Farmer,	Moscow,	"	1828
Vair, John,	5	8	Farmer,	Hinch,	Scotland,	1832
Vrooman, Minnie,	6	27	"	Centerville,	Ontario,	1860
Wagar, H. M. C.,	8	40	"	Enterprise,	"	1827
Wagar, J. D.,	Enterprise,		P. O., T. O., and Merchant,	"	"	1850
Walker, H. S.,	6	37	Merchant,	"	"	1830
Wagar, Jacob Noah,	6	24	Farmer,	Centerville,	"	1856
Wagar, Charles D.,	6	30	"	"	Canada,	1849
Wellington, Tina,	Enterprise,		Teacher,	Enterprise,	"	1874
Wickham, Robert H.	"			"	Ireland,	1841
Wilde, Miss Eliza A.,	Selbey,		Teacher,	Selby,	Canada,	
Wilson, James,	4	9	Farmer,	Newburgh,	Scotland,	1831
Weese, Stephen,	3	6	"	Selby,	Ontario,	1837
Walker, Alex.,	5	2	Farmer and Blacksmith,	Hinch,	"	1848
Walker, John,	5	3	Farmer,	"	"	1851
Whelan, William,	5	25, 26	Clerk of Fifth Division Court,	Centreville,	"	1819
Weese, J. B.,	6	23	Farmer,	"	"	1854
Williams, L. D.,	2	25	"	Camden, East	"	1831
Wilde, Atkinson,	Croydon,		Carriage Builder,	Croydon,	"	1834
Williams, J. M.,	"		Prop. of Saw, Grist, and Carding Mills,	"	"	1817
Williams, E. R.,	"		Carriage Builder and Blacksmith,	"	"	1860
Walker, Samuel,	2	47	Farmer,	Colebrook,	"	1841
Watson, Charles W.,	2	50	"	"	"	1846
Wolfe, Nathaniel,	Colebrook,		"	"	"	1841
Wilson, John,	8	26	"	Centerville,	Ireland,	1832
Wood, Nicholas,	9	8	"	Tamworth,	Canada,	1824
Yomans, John,	3	12	Farmer and Cheese Manufacturer,	Newburgh,	Ontario,	1829

AMHREST ISLAND.

NAME.	CON.	LOT.	BUSINESS.	P. O. Address.	NATIVITY.	Date of Set'mt
Allen, Samuel,			Farmer,	Stella,	Canada,	1853
Allen, N.,	U. S. A.,		Ship Owner and Farmer,	"	"	1844
Brown, Margaret,	3	81	Farmer,	"	Ireland,	1842
Beambein, L.,	B.		"	"	Canada,	1838
Brown, John,	Stella,		Blacksmith,	"	"	1848
Chown, William,	"		Carriage Builder,	"	England,	1872
Christie, Rev. J. H.,	"		Clergyman,	"	Scotland,	1865
Cooper, John,	3	78	Farmer,	"	Ireland,	1840
Cronin, Mrs. Christine	3	77	"	"	"	1838
Caughey, David,	8	75	"	"	"	1842
Darragh, George,	Stella,		Carriage Builder,	"	Canada,	1858
Fewnigan, James,	2	49	Farmer,	"	Ireland,	1832
Filson, Robert,	S. S.	7	"	Emerald,	"	1858
Fowler, D.	1	7, 8	Artist,	Stella,	England,	1843
Filson, David,	2	52	Farmer,	"	Ireland,	1860
Fleming, Robert,	2	51	"	"	"	1835
Finley, David T.,	3	74	"	"	Amherst I.	1840
Girvin, Robert,	S. S.	12	Township Clerk,	Emerald,	Canada,	1838
Glenn, Alex.,	3	71, 72	Farmer,	Stella,	Ireland,	1863
Glenn, William,	2	50	"	Emerald,	Canada,	1843
Hitchins, John J. P.,	1	17	Postmaster,	Stella,	"	1814
Hamilton, Robert,	2	55	Farmer,	"	U. States,	1837
Henderson, Agnes,	3	80		Emerald,	Ireland,	1842
Hitchins, Arthur,	1	19	Farmer,	Stella,	Canada,	1842
Henderson, Margaret,	2	56		"	Wolfe's Is.	
Henderson, Robert,	S. S.	15	Farmer.	"	Ireland,	1842
Johnston, Alex.,	Stella,		Teacher,	"	Canada,	1877
Kirk, Robert J.,	S. S.	10	Farmer,	Stella,	Canada,	1846
Kerr, Nathaniel,	1	30, 31	"	"	Ireland,	1837
Laird, Effie A.,			Teacher,	"	Canada,	1877
Lark, David,	2	51	Farmer,	"	England,	1832
Montray, William H.,	N. S.	2	Agent to Major R. P. Maxwell,	"	Ireland,	1870
McCormic, Hugh,	B.,		Farmer,	"	"	1858
Morrow, John,	1	9, 10	"	Emerald,	"	1836
Morrow, Samuel,	1	5	"	"	Canada,	1853
Morrow, Christopher,	1	C & 1	"	"	"	1867
Miller, Adam,	3	77	"	Stella,	Ireland,	1853
McMillan, James,	Stella,		Teacher,	"	"	1858
McCormic, Mrs. Jas.,	2	53	Farmer,	"	"	1862
McTaggart, Daniel,	3	66	"	Emerald,	Canada,	1856
McKee, John,	2	57	"	Stella,	Ireland,	1857
Maxwell, Maj. R. P.,				Cot'y Down, Ireland, Grooue sport House,	"	
Preston, D. H.,	N. S.	9, 10, 11	Farmer,	Stella,	Canada,	
Patterson, James,	N. S.	13	"	"	"	1827
Patterson, Robert,	S. S.	19	"	"	"	1838
Polly, Thomas,	Stella,		Postmaster and Grain Merchant,	"	Ireland,	1859
Reid, James,	3	79	Farmer,	"	"	1840
Robinson, John,			Blacksmith,	"	England,	1877
Steel, Rev. D. H.,			Presbyterian Minister,	"	Halifax,	1876
Weller, John,	2	53	Farmer,	"	England,	1830
Wright, George,	N. S.	1	Reeve,	"	Scotland,	1845

NORTH FREDERICKSBURG TOWNSHIP.

NAME.	CON.	LOT.	BUSINESS.	P. O. Address.	NATIVITY.	Date of Set'mt
Amey, Hiram,	5	27	Farmer,	Moreau,	Ontario,	1824
Anderson, Thos. W.,	5	14	"	Napanee,	"	1863
Brooks, Thomas,	5	26	Retired Farmer,	Moreau,	England,	1850
Breckenridge, Alex.,	5	19	Farmer,	Napanee,	Scotland,	1851
Barnhart, Peter,	4	7	"	"	Ontario,	1829
Baird, Edward,	4	14	Retired Farmer,	"	Atlantic O.	1817
Buck, Ferguson,	3	3	Farmer,	Hay Bay,	Ontario,	1876
Carscallen, John C.,	4	12	"	"	"	1813
Curle, John S.,	4	20	"	"	"	1840
Crabb, William H.,	4	13	"	"	England,	1851
Crabb, William,	4	13	"	"	"	1850
Carscallen, Luke,	6	16	"	Napanee,	Ontario,	1801
Dollar, William N.,	6	22	Reeve of N. F.,	"	"	1823
Dupuis, Francis,	4	8	Farmer and Cooper,	Hay Bay,	Quebec,	1826
Davis, William W.,	3	20	Farmer,	Napanee,	Ontario,	1852
Dibble, Nathan,	3	2	"	"	"	1846
Fretts, Ebenezer,	6	24	Farmer and Horse Dealer,	"	"	1816
Fairbairn, James,	5	20	Farmer,	"	Scotland,	1830
Frazer, F. C.,	2	19	"	Hawley,	Ontario,	1856
Howell, Paul,	5	4	"	Gretna,	"	
Hunter, James,	4	22	"	Napanee,	"	1855
Huyke, Augustus N.,	4	11	"	"	"	1867
Heagens, John,				"	Ireland,	1847
Hilton, Simeon,	5	14	Farmer,	"	Ontario,	1866
Huyck, Burger,	4	6	"	Gretna,	"	1822
Hinch, Simpson P.,	5	17	"	Napanee,	"	1856
Huffman, John,	4	23	"	"	"	1803
Hawley, A. W.,	4	10	"	Hay Bay,	Ontario,	1824
Irish, Albert,	4	21	"	Hawley,	"	1854
Joyce, Richard,	3	26	"	Napanee,	Ireland,	1839
Keech, H.,	5	14	"	"	New York,	1828
Keech, A.,	5	14	"	"	"	1828
Lucas, Daniel A.,	4	18	"	"	Ontario,	1844
Loyd, C. A.,	5	16	Farmer,	Napanee,	Ontario,	1823
Mellow, W. J.,	4	3	Contractor and Builder, Postmaster of Gretna P. O.,	Gretna,	England,	1855
MacKay, John A.,	4	10	Farmer,	Napanee,	Ontario,	
McCabe, E.,	4	2	"	"	"	1817
Moore, Conrad,	5	22	"	"	"	1830
Miller, W. R.,	5	8	"	"	"	1816
Post, James W.,	4	1	"	"	"	1860
Post, William W.,	4	1	"	"	"	1840
Post, Marcus E.,	4	1	"	"	"	1842
Parks, Milo,	4	7	General Farmer,	"	"	1812
Perry, B. B.,	4	27	Farmer,	"	"	1822
Perry, Robert,	4	24	Proprietor of Tannery,	Moreau,	"	1857
Post, Rynear,	4	1	Farmer,	Napanee,	"	1831
Parks, J. F.,	3	1	"	"	"	1836
Perry, Jeremiah,	3	3	"	"	"	1822
Raworth, Henry,	3	24	"	"	"	1839
Rendell, Job,	5	24	"	"	England,	1849
Rupell, James,	3	5	"	"	Scotland,	1865
Rupell, Thomas,	3	5	"	"	"	1865
Schryver, Jacob,	4	17	"	"	Ontario,	1802
Sharp, Elisha,	4	11	"	Hay Bay,	"	1857
Smith, John J.,	5	26	"	Moreau,	"	1820
Smith, Elias,	4	26	"	"	"	1825
Shewman, Baltes C.,	3	9	"	Napanee,	"	1830
Sharp, John C.,	3	3	Farmer, Butcher, and Stock Dealer,	"	"	1874
Vanalstine, Jacob B.,	7	25	Farmer,	"	"	
Vanalstine, Abram,	7	25	"	"	"	
Vanalstine, George,	4	24	"	"	"	1822
Williams, D. P.,	6	29	"	"	"	
Wilde, Andrew,	6	13	"	"	"	1849
Woodcock, Mrs.,	5	11		"	New York,	1860
Wamsley, Andrew,	5	13	Farmer and Stock Raiser,	"	Canada,	1857

SOUTH FREDERICKSBURG TOWNSHIP.

NAME.	CON.	LOT.	BUSINESS.	P. O. Address.	NATIVITY.	Date of Set'mt
Allison, C. R.,	2	3	Farmer and Stock Raiser,	Parma,	Ontario,	1829
Alexander, Philip,	1	14	Farmer,	Sandhurst,	England,	1861
Alkenbrack, Philip,	2	20	"	Hawley,	Quebec,	1809
Alkenbrack, Wm. M.	2	20	"	"	Ontario,	1851
Asselstine, N.,	8	15		"	"	1808
Asselstine, George,	2	18	Farmer, Treasurer of S. F.,	"	"	1833
Benn, Jacob S.,	2	14	Farmer,	"	"	1842
Bristol, P.,	2	23	"	"	"	1820
Bell, Samuel,	3	19	"	Napanee,	"	1846
Creighton, Thos. D.,	3	18	"	"	"	1832
Claringbold, H. P.,	1	15	"	Sandhurst,	England,	1857
Card, George,	2	8	Carpenter, Joiner, and Farmer,	Sillsville,	Ontario,	1829
Chalmers, William,	2	6	Farmer,	Parma,	Ireland,	1851
Chamberlain, J. C.,	1	7	Manufacturer of the Great Shoshouees Remedy and Pills,	Conway,	Ontario,	1836
Danvo, W. H.	1	1	General Merchant,	"	"	1872
Detlor, Byard,	3	21	"	Hawley,	"	1816
Dennee, John R.,	1	21	Farmer,	Bath,	"	1829
Detlor, George L.,	3	21	"	Hawley,	"	1841
Dafo, John,	3	9	"	Parma,	"	1789
Fretts, W. R.,	3	18	"	Napanee,	"	1827
Fitchett, John,	2	7	"	Sillsville,	"	1825
Garrison, Philip,	B. L. K.	B. B.	"	Parma,	"	1800
Gann, William F.,	3	17	"	Hawley,	New York,	1837
Galey, James,	3	23	"	Napanee,	Ireland,	1849
Gilbert, Daniel,	2	17	"	Hawley,	Ontario,	1854
Glass, John,	3	11	"	Hay Bay,	"	1848
Ham, Ira,	2	18	Farmer, Reeve of S. F. since 1860,	"	"	1818
Hill, James,	3	17	Farmer,	Hawley,	Ireland,	1873
Huffman, John,	3	23	Farmer,	Napanee,	Ontario,	1835
Hickey, John,	2	8	Dry Goods and Groceries,	Sillsville,	"	1823
Hawley, John M.,	2	24	Farmer,	Bath,	"	1848
Hopper, Margaret,	1	14	Owner of Farm,	Sandhurst,	Ireland,	1841
Hough, Duncan H.,	2	6	Farmer,	Sillsville,	Ontario,	1856
Hill, William,	1	16	"	Sandhurst,	"	1831
Hoskins, H. F.,	1	12	"	"	"	1856
Huffnail, Jacob,	2	11	"	Parma,	"	1797
Lloyd, A. C.,	2	17	"	Hawley,	"	1836
Lloyd, John C.,	2	17	"	"	"	1808
Meyers, James R.,	3	22	"	"	"	1843
Marsh, Peter,	2	6	"	Sillsville,	"	1844
Mylor, James,	1	23	"	Sandhurst,	"	1856
Mylor, Anthony,	1	23	"	"	Ireland,	1855
Manning, Patrick,	2	10	"	Parma,	"	1847
O'Conner, Dennis J.,	3	25	"	Hawley,	Ontario,	1854
Phippen, Charles,	1	24	"	Bath,	England,	1842
Parks, Manson,	3	17	"	Hawley,	Ontario,	1831
Phippen, William,	1	24	"	Bath,	Canada,	1841
Robertson, David,	2	11	"	Sillsville,	Scotland,	1841
Robertson, James,	2	7	"	Parma,	"	1842
Stratton, John,	2	4	"	"	England,	1833
Sicker, William,	2	18	General Farmer,	Hawley,	Ontario,	1832
Sills Conrad,	1	1	"	Conway,	"	1810
White, George Scott,	1	23	Farmer,	Bath,	England,	1875
Wright, George,	1	7	"	Sandhurst,	Ontario,	1843
Young, Hiram,	2	17	"	Hawley,	"	1844
Young, Henry,	2	16	"	"	"	1826

ADOLPHUSTOWN TOWNSHIP.

NAME.	CON.	LOT.	BUSINESS.	P. O. Address.	NATIVITY.	Date of Set'mt
Allison, H. H.,	1	17	Farmer,	Adolphust'n,	Ontario,	1826
Allison, D. W.,	Village	Adolph.,	Retired,	"	"	1823
Bygott, T. W.,	3	30	Farmer,	"	England,	1864
Bogart, M.,	4	18	"	Gosport,	Ontario,	1842
Bogart, M. C.,	4	18	"	"	"	1842
Bogart, Lewis L.,	4	17	General Farmer,	"	"	1804
Carr, Amelia,	2	17	Farmer's Wife,	Adolphust'n,	"	1864
Casey, George M.,	4	23	Farmer,	Gosport,	"	1852
Casey, W. H.,	4	23	"	"	"	1821
Dorland, Samuel,	3	24	"	Adolphust'n,	"	1853
Davis, Archibald,	2	16	"	"	"	1822
Drury, W. R.,	3	3	"	"	"	1852
Groff, Andrew,	1	18	"	"	"	1833
Gibbs, Thomas F.,	1	Village,	Prov. Land Surveyor,	"	Scotland,	1839
German, G. M.,	4	22	Farmer,	Gosport,	New York,	1848
Haight, D.,	2	14	"	Adolphust'n,	Ontario,	1832
Hermance, A.,	4	15	Farmer and Stock Ralser,	Gosport,	New York,	1831
Hawley, Samuel E.,	4	18	General Farmer,	"	Ontario,	1825
Huyck, John,	5	15	Farmer,	"	"	1804
Huff, Thomas,	5	19	Farmer,	Gosport,	Ontario,	1819
Hermance, A. N.,	4	15	Farmer and Stock Raiser,	"	New York,	1831
Murdock, William,	1	14	Farmer,	Adolphust'n.	Ontario,	1810
McMurren, John,	4	20	"	Gosport,	Ireland,	1848
McMurren, James,	4	20	"	"	"	1854
Mallory, W. N.,	3	31	"	Adolphust'n,	Ontario,	1839
Outwater, S. M.,	3	22	"	"	"	1837
Peterson, William,	3	14	"	"	"	1806
Platt, Percival,	3	15	"	"	England,	1836
Robinson, William,	1	13	"	"	Ontario,	1829
Roblin, Jacob H.,	1	19	Farmer and Stock Raiser,	"	"	1837
Rutter, A.,	3	28	Farmer,	"	"	1835
Switzer, William,	4	16	"	Hay Bay,	"	1845
Seely, Henry B.,	4	14	"	Napanee,	"	1848
Sherman, John,	4	26	"	Gosport,	"	1851
Smith, Thomas,	3	14	"	Adolphust'n,	England,	1869
Trumpour, S. W.,	3	21	"	"	"	1818
Trumpour, Jacob H.,	3	23	"	"	Ontario,	1830
Trumpour, Thos. D.,	3	27	"	"	"	1824

KALADAR TOWNSHIP.

NAME.	CON.	LOT.	BUSINESS.	P. O. Address.	NATIVITY.	Date of Set'mt
Anderson, Jacob,	6	1	Farmer,	Clare View,	Ontario,	1828
Brushey, Charles,	4	20	"	Flinton,	"	1824
Bossely, Frank,	Flinton,		Hotel Keeper,	"	"	1848
Carscallen, John A.,	10	26	Councilman, Grist and Saw Mill,	Glastenbury,	"	1829
Cassada, John,	7	21	Farmer,	Flinton,	Ireland,	1858
Campbell, William,	Flinton,		Merchant and Blacksmith, Treasurer of Township,	"	Ontario,	1842
Cassada, Thomas,	7	21	Farmer,	"	Ireland,	1854
Dunham, Thomas F.,	7	28	Bailiff, Postmaster, and Farmer,	Kaladar,	Ontario,	1838
Dunham, E. F.,	7	28	Justice of Peace, Ex-Reeve,	"	"	1811
Druery, William,	3	18	Farmer,	Flinton,	"	1848
Dafoe, Andrew,	3	14	"	"	"	1808
Dafoe, John,	3	14	"	"		1856
Howell, James,	2	15	Painter and Farmer,	"	Ontario,	1852
Lessard, Moses,	3	21	Councilman of Kaladar, Merchant, and Farmer,	Flinton,	Ontario,	1836
Loyd, Elias,	5	21	Farmer,	"	"	1824
Miller, P. W.,	6	21	Ex-Reeve, Farmer,	"	"	1833
Presley, James,	8	26	Farmer,	Kaladar,	"	1834
Reed, Joseph,	1	14	"	Flinton,	"	1849
Rabbie, James,	3	19	"	"	"	1836
Rolofs, Ockey M.,	7	22	"	"	Germany,	1859
Sedgwick, Daniel,	Flinton,		Saw Mill and Grist Mill,	"	England,	1841
Sedore, Richard,	3	19	Farmer,	"	Ontario,	1828
Scouten, S. B.,	7	12	Ex-Reeve,	"	"	
Williams, John A.,	7	19	Farmer,	"	"	1831
York, Zebediah M.,	Flinton,		Blacksmith,	"	"	1843

LEEDS COUNTY.—CROSBY.

NAME.	CON.	LOT.	BUSINESS.	P. O. Address.	NATIVITY.	Date of Set'mt
Allen, C. R.,			Civil Engineer and Surveyor,	Peoria, Ill.,	U. States,	
Chaffey, John,			Lumber Dealer,	Scotland,		1851