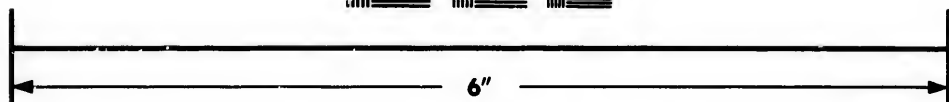
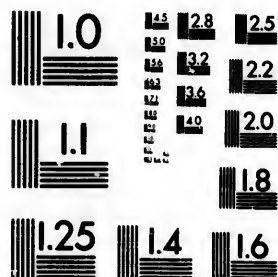


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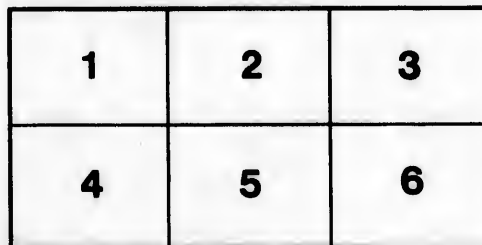
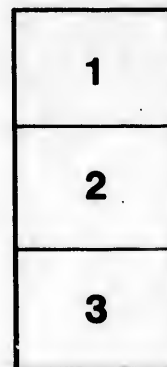
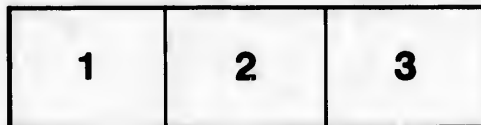
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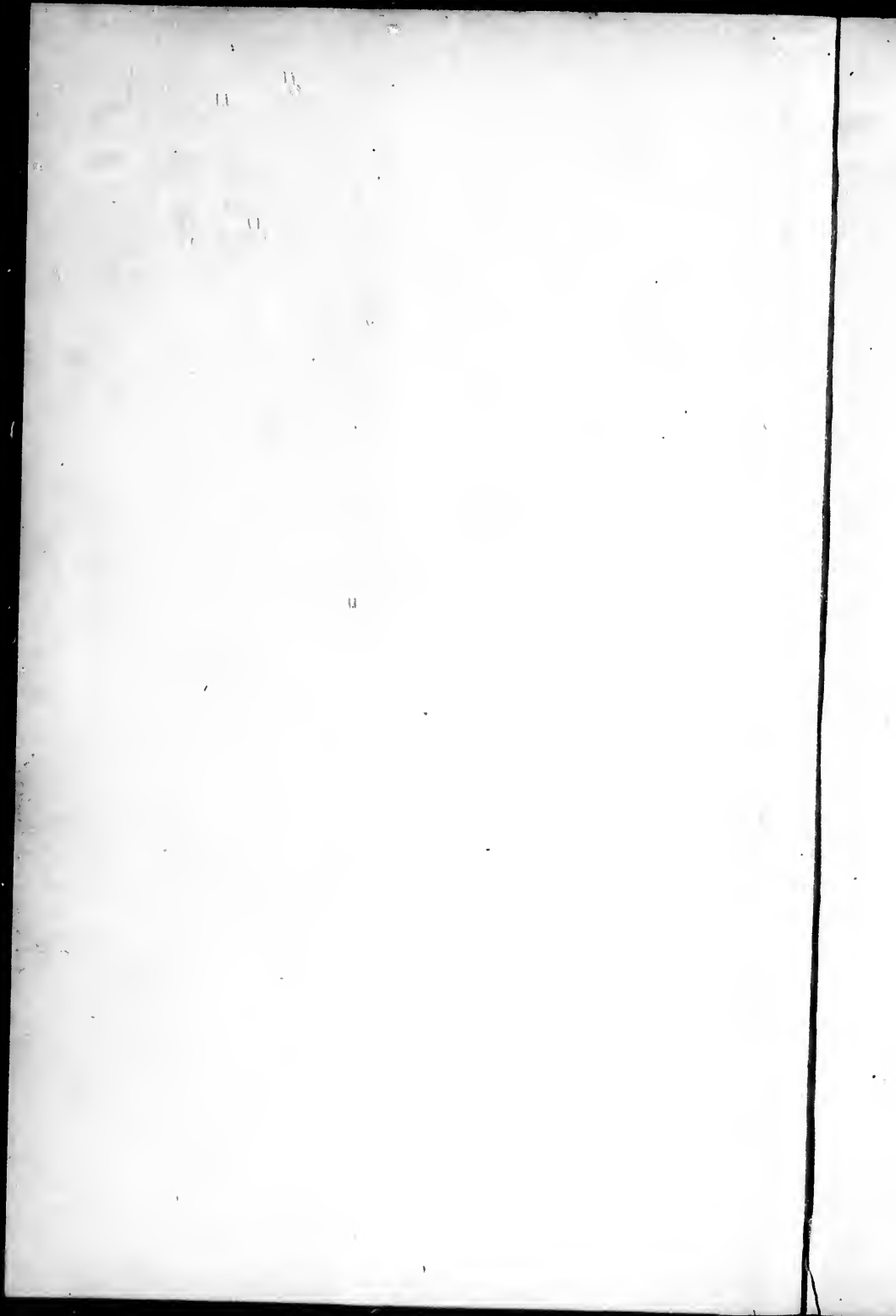
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A
DESCRIPTIVE AND STATISTICAL ACCOUNT

OF

CANADA:

SHEWING ITS GREAT ADAPTATION FOR

BRITISH EMIGRATION.

PRECEDED BY

AN ACCOUNT OF A TOUR

THROUGH PORTIONS OF

THE WEST INDIES AND THE UNITED STATES.

~~~~~  
BY THOMAS ROLPH, ESQ.

ANCASTER, CANADA.  
~~~~~

SECOND EDITION.

LONDON:

SMITH, ELDER AND CO., 65, CORNHILL.

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1841.

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P R E F A C E.

ALTHOUGH I am free to confess that my object, in appending a Statistical account of Upper Canada, to my notes of the West Indies and United States, is to induce that portion of the British population, whose prospects at home are gloomy and indifferent, to examine into the actual resources of a Province, that would prove a blessing to emigrants, and be improved by emigration ; yet I have most carefully endeavored to give only such statements as I can fully and entirely substantiate. The inhabitants of Great Britain have been too apt to consider Canada as merely a region of ice and snow, of pine forests and lakes, of trappers and Indians, with a few forts and villages intermixt, and producing only moccasins, furs and ship timber.

But this is a very imperfect view of that interesting country, which is growing in population and improving in cultivation, more rapidly perhaps than any part of the United States, if we except the territory of Michigan, and which must become, at no very distant period, a wealthy, powerful, and populous Province, especially since the efforts of a few worthless incendiaries striving to kindle civil war, have proved unsuccessful, by the almost unanimous decision of its inhabitants, conveyed in numberless addresses to the present enlightened Lieutenant Governor, expressive of their determination to prevent the dismemberment of the empire, and by the return of a large majority of Constitutional members to represent their feelings in the House of Assembly. The government of Great Britain, and the soundness of the great bulk of the people, will prevent such a calamity from ever taking place.

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“ That the Canadian Provinces will become a rich, powerful, and populous country, is certain. No minister, no policy, can prevent that. But whether that wealth, and population, and power, shall be British, is for the wisdom of Government and Parliament to determine. May it not be hoped, that the new constituents, and their representatives, who have now succeeded to power, will make it a point of honor and of pride, not to suffer the empire of their country to receive any detriment under their authority, not a single island to be lost, not one Colony to be severed, not an inch of frontier or fishery usurped, nor any source of wealth or industry to decay; lest it should be written to posterity, that a Reformed Parliament knew not even to sustain and preserve that greatness, which the Boroughmongers had been able to acquire.”

If we look at the map, the truth is apparent to the eye, which is seldom adverted to, when we speak of Canada, that a large portion of the Province lying immediately northward of lake Erie, is situated in a lower latitude than the greater part of Michigan, lower than all that fine and fertile region along the great Canal in the State of New York, very little further north than the Pennsylvania line, and in the same parallel with Massachusetts. But it is well known that the climate is much less severe between the same parallels, as we approach the west, thus Pittsburgh has a softer winter and a shorter one than Philadelphia, and Buffalo than Albany, so Upper Canada is much milder than Massachusetts.

“ The most populous portion of Russia is twenty degrees to the north of the American border of Upper Canada; Montreal lies nearly in the same parallel which cuts through the south of France, the Adriatic, and the Black Sea! and above all, the Colonists crowding to that country are Britons—a race proverbially successful in all the tasks to be achieved by patient vigor and fearless adventure. Those men require only room; their native energies will do the rest. The forest will be cleared, the morass drained, the prairie will be a corn-field, the sandy hill will bear the vine, the huge lakes, those mediterraneans of the new world, will be covered with the products of the mineral and agricultural wealth of the country; coal has been already discovered in great abundance; iron and the various metals are already worked;

the hills abound in every kind of limestone, up to the purest marble. The climate is singularly healthy. The higher latitude repels all the summer epidemics that ravage the United States. Even in the severity of its winters, all that is injurious will yield to the thinning of the forests, the drainings of the swamps, and the other labors of the accumulating population. The temperature of the European climates has gradually given way to the same means. The north of France, at the time of the Roman conquest, was incapable of rearing the vine. The north of Germany was the habitual seat of winter. Its frosts and damps, more than the sword of Arminius, repelled the Roman soldier, seasoned as he was, beyond all othermen, to all vicissitudes of climate. But whatever may be the dreams of England's supremacy in this quarter of the globe, in one thing she cannot be a dreamer—in the lofty and cheering consciousness that she has laid the foundation of a great society, where all before was a wilderness. Whether the Canadas shall retain their allegiance, or shake it off, there will, at least, be human beings where once was solitude; law—where once was the license of savage life; religion, where the Indian once worshipped in brutish ignorance; and England's will be the wand that struck the waters from the rock, and filled the desert with fertility and rejoicing.

“The King of Great Britain, at this hour, commands a more numerous people than that of any other sceptre on the globe. He is monarch over one hundred millions of men! With him the old Spanish boast is true: “On his dominions the sun never sets.” But the most illustrious attribute of this unexampled empire is, that its principle is benevolence! that knowledge goes forth with it, that tyranny sinks before it, that in its magnificent progress it abates the calamities of nature, that it plants the desert, that it civilizes the savage, that it strikes off the fetters of the slave, that its spirit is at once, “Glory to God, and good will to man.”

A great part of Upper Canada is delightfully situated for an agricultural country, free from mountains, it is nevertheless abundantly watered, and almost surrounded and intersected by navigable rivers and lakes, on which its produce is easily transported to various and extensive markets. It possesses a soil as well as climate peculiarly favorable to the growth of wheat, and immense quantities are grown in it. The Welland Canal connects the navigation of lakes Erie and Ontario; the Rideau Canal,

constructed round the obstructions in the St. Lawrence, opens a free communication by water from the shores of the Detroit river to Montreal, and thence to the Atlantic; and it is in contemplation to connect lakes Huron and Simcoe with the long and extensive chain of lakes throughout the Newcastle District, or improving the navigation of the Ottawa river and connecting it with lake Huron, opening a great field for agricultural and commercial enterprise. The advantage of the navigation of these Canals and the St. Lawrence, are as exclusively British, as the navigation of the Mississippi is American: and the British government in order to augment and foster her immense navigating interests, permits Canadian produce into her ports at a very small duty, and the Provincial legislature has just petitioned for a further remission of the duties on tobacco, the western section of the Province having been discovered to be peculiarly favorable for its growth. It is also ascertained that the climate and soil, especially that of the western part of Upper Canada, are admirably adapted for the growth of the white Mulberry, to the cultivation of which, the attention of our enterprising neighbors in the United States has long been earnestly directed: favored as we are in our commerce with Great Britain, it would prove a mine of wealth to the Province if entered into with spirit. This country possesses physical capabilities of greatness and of wealth, without limits, and beyond all bounds; she has a territory which is spread out to an interminable extent, and fertile in every production, conducing to the necessities and the gratification of animal nature; her navigable rivers, her capacious and convenient ports, and the broad blue bosom of the Atlantic main, which connects her with the Mother country and her other Colonies, and with the kingdoms of Europe, all give to her the means and the

facility of acquiring the most ample and the most permanent strength.

“ Nature and the arts have conspired to make the Gulph of St. Lawrence the seat of empire in America. Cape Breton is its gate and key ; Quebec, with its silver spires and batteries confronting heaven, is its citadel—and the towers along the steeps of Halifax, and cannon that bristle on the shore, guard the port and arsenal of Marine. Within reach, the commerce of the Atlantic is carried by, on the stream from the Gulph of Mexico, as on the bosom of a river, as the commerce of the five great lakes will descend the broad St. Lawrence by the gates of Quebec. Cape Breton, Halifax, the islands of Grand Manan and Bermuda, not only secure the navigation of the ocean, but they shut up and form a chain of blockade along the whole American coast. Late be the necessity of exerting such a power again, as its former exercise was brief and successful ; but it is only by such pledges that this country includes many people in her empire, and imposes the laws of industry and peace.”

With regard to choice between Canada and the United States, particularly Illinois and Michigan, to which the preference has been given by some late British anti-British writers, two circumstances should be well considered : First, to become a citizen of the United States, a person must serve an apprenticeship of five years, during which period he is considered as an alien ; at least three years before he is deemed worthy of naturalization, he is compelled to appear before a public court, abjure for ever his allegiance to the land of his birth, and the King, and Constitution, which he has ever been accustomed to revere. After this probation, and at the end of five years, he has again to renew his protestations of fidelity to the government of the United States, his abjuration of all Kings, more especially the King of Great Britain and Ireland. After this purification from all monarchical principles, he may possess land and houses, and hold hereditary property, but he may rest assured that he will never obtain any office either of honor or emolument in the state. Second, in addition to the gratification of associating with num-

bers from Great Britain, and seeing the British flag proudly waving in every harbor ; in Upper Canada, a native of Great Britain can hold property at once, becomes eligible to every office, and is indeed and in fact fully entitled to all the rights and privileges he enjoyed at home, and happily exempt from all the burdens which must necessarily co-exist with a huge national debt. Then with regard to salubrity, Canada must unquestionably take the preference, the cold of winter is divested of more than half of its gloom and misery, by the extreme dryness of the atmosphere ; and the intense heat of summer is attempered by delightful breezes from the lakes. In Illinois the summer is much hotter than in Canada, and the country is indifferently watered : in Michigan the water is extremely bad, and the country abounds in pestilential swamps. It is a very convincing proof of the excellence of the institutions of Canada, and quite demonstrative of the freedom from all oppression on the part of the government, that numbers of respectable citizens from the United States come annually to settle in Canada, and that there is not a Session of the Provincial parliament, in which there are not many applications, by such persons, for the power of naturalization. They are too keen and clear sighted a people to settle and become subjects, in a country, where oppression exists, or where the most ample opportunities are not afforded of acquiring competence.

Taxation can scarcely be said to exist in Canada, it is so trifling, and only for repairing roads, and the expenses of the different districts. Servants and laborers, and mechanics of all descriptions are certain of employment and ample remuneration ; and instances are numerous, of persons of this class having sent home money from their savings, to assist in bringing out their indigent relations. The public works in progress will furnish employment,

for years to come, to any number of laborers coming from Great Britain, and will continue to sustain the present high wages which they receive for their work. The route by the St. Lawrence, in good ships, is certainly preferable, for persons of small means; the passage is cheap, the facility of reaching every portion of the Upper Province great, and at small expense; whilst the establishment throughout the Canadas, of benevolent societies, formed for the purpose of aiding indigent emigrants, must prove a great inducement to those whose helpless condition renders eleemosynary assistance indispensable. Thus the poor laborer of Great Britain may come with confidence to this country, and be sure to find a refuge; his industry encouraged, his piety respected, his ambition animated: with no restraint but those laws which are the same to all, and no distinction but that which his merit may originate. Who can deny that the existence of such a country, in connection with Great Britain, presents a subject for human gratulation! Who can deny that its gigantic advancement offers a field for the most rational conjecture?

I take this opportunity of returning my very sincere thanks and acknowledgements to many kind friends, for the valuable assistance they have afforded me, in the compilation of these Statistics.

To my venerable friend, the Bishop of Kingston, whose long residence in this Province, and whose unquenchable zeal in the promotion of its welfare, has long endeared him to the great bulk of its inhabitants, I am especially obliged. He came into this Province when there were but few houses in it, performing incredible journies by land and by water, wading through rivers, reposing in the forests, or receiving occasional accommodation in the moveable hut of the wandering savage; he has lived to see it the abode of thousands, who, without any other

capital than their personal labor, began to denude the soil of its primeval forests, and are now owners of extensive, well cultivated farms, and surrounded by all the substantial comforts of life. It has been his earnest desire to behold the industrious, but overburdened, classes from Great Britain, receiving the full meed of their laborious exertions here, where property is unencumbered with feudal burdens, undiminished by quit-rents or taxes, guarded by laws equally administered, and sustained by the tutelary arm of Great Britain. Bishops McDonell and McEacheven were amongst the first to induce emigration to Canada and Novascotia, by exerting their influence amongst the brave and hardy Highlanders, when quitting their native mountains, not to desert their ancient banner of St. Andrew, but take up their abode in a Colony of the British Crown. And notwithstanding one of the most abandoned men that ever disgraced the human name or race, has been exerting himself for years, to sever the connection between this Province and the Parent State, yet I believe the great bulk of the people are quite satisfied with the benevolent intentions of the British government towards this Colony; exemplified, as it is, in every measure that could tend to promote its prosperity, and crowned by the luminous instructions of Lord Glenelg to the present talented Governor of the Province, Sir F. B. Head, in the satisfactory declaration, that her unrivalled Constitution shall be firmly upheld. These base demagogues have fully satisfied the public of their revolutionary views, and are only supported by those whose aim is destruction, anarchy, and rebellion. They have sounded Alecto's horn in a peaceful and prospering Province, retarded its improvement, and checked emigration for some time, and despoiling and destroying, to the utmost of their power, the fruits of industry, and the hopes of advance-

ment, of thousands of enterprising, well affected subjects.

“ Thus the pestilent Upas, the hydra of trees,
Its bough o'er the wilderness spreads,
And with livid contagion polluting the breeze,
Its mildewing influence sheds ;”

But now that the knavery and wicked designs of these men are discovered, who have made “a fraudulent trade of their politics, under the illusive pretext of patriotism,” it is to be hoped that the wise policy of the British government will cause the cessation of political agitation, and induce British subjects to embark their capital in Canada. It is this that will enrich her fields, build up her villages, populate her towns, and add wealth and magnificence to her cities. It is only wicked agitators, and incipient rebellion, that can arrest her, midway in her career. She holds within her own bosom the materials, and occupies the elevated station that qualifies her for the noble grandeur of her destiny. Let her policy of internal improvement, then, be continued—let the mother country receive the grateful homage of loyal subjects, then will the benignant sway of Great Britain be felt, and the beneficent effects of her legislation will fall, like the dews of heaven, fertilizing and enriching all within its influence. Steamboats and schooners will more and more crowd the harbors on the lakes—the canals and rail roads will be covered with merchandize—new villages, towns and cities will be constantly springing into existence, realizing the following beautiful and almost prophetic lines of the poet :

“ Come, bright Improvement! on the car of Time,
And rule the spacious world from clime to clime ;
Thy handmaid arts shall every wild explore,
Trace every wave, and culture every shore.
On Erie's banks, where tigers steal along,
And the dread Indian chants a dismal song,
Where human fiends on midnight errands walk,

And bathe in brains the murderous tomahawk :
There shall the flocks on thymy pasture stray,
And shepherds dance at Summer's opening day ;
Each wand'ring genius of the lonely glen
Shall start to view the glittering haunts of men ;
And silent watch, on woodland heights around,
The village curfew, as its tolls profound."

PREFACE TO THE SECOND EDITION.

IN inviting the public attention to Canada, through a Second Edition of my work, I feel most sensibly the truth of an observation made by a writer, on the United States, that such is the increase of population—the progress of cultivation—the extent of settlement—the rapid formation of villages, towns, canals, roads, &c. in America, that a new work might well be written of the same country, or state, every ten years, and that scarcely an original feature would then be preserved. This circumstance equally holds true with Canada—it is but little more than half a century since that portion of British North America known as Upper Canada, was a vast tenantless waste; it has now upwards of two millions of acres of land in fine cultivation; half a million of inhabitants; and enterprise, activity and industry, are making rapid strides in the general improvement to be witnessed throughout the whole extent of its length and breadth. To emigration from the British isles, is this flourishing appearance to be attributed. Nothing can be more conclusive than to this cause is the present condition of the Newcastle district to be ascribed; the scene of the late Honourable Peter Robinson's successful exertions in 1825. There is no section of the

country which contains a more thriving, industrious, and wealthy population, or presents to the gratified spectator, more unerring indications of agricultural prosperity. The rapidity of settlement, may be seen well exemplified in the case of the town of Peterboro' in this district. It was only surveyed in the autumn of 1825. Its position is certainly striking and beautiful, on the verge of a lovely river and at the head of the navigable waters from the Rice Lake. It has now a population of 1300, many large and handsome edifices, churches, court-house, &c., and an adjacent country well settled by most respectable individuals. Yonge Street, the main road from the city of Toronto to Lake Simcoe, has improved in an extraordinary degree since 1832. From Toronto, on both sides of the road, elegant detached mansions, with ornamental grounds and gardens, have been erected for a considerable distance, displaying great taste and spirit on the part of the owners. The Gore district has also greatly improved since 1832; the large and beautiful town of Hamilton may be said almost to have been made since that period. At that time, it was certainly but a small town; now it is one of great magnitude, carrying on extensive trade, and continues still enlarging and improving with much rapidity. It is at the head of Lake Ontario, and a place of vast commercial importance. The London district has also increased in population and settlement to such an extent, as to have rendered it necessary to portion off two districts from it, since 1832; viz. the Brock and Talbot districts. Woodstock, the district town

of Brock, is a large and pretty town, surrounded by some of the finest mansions in Canada, and has a society not to be surpassed in the province. The Western district, with its mild climate and rich soil, is at length receiving that attention which its beauty and fertility demand. For the improvements in the Huron district, I refer to the account of my tour through it last autumn. The government have lately opened, for cultivation and settlement, a very rich domain extending from Garrafraxa to Owen's Sound on Lake Huron. This beautiful and valuable tract of land offers a wide field for the industry and enterprise of frugal and steady settlers of moderate means. The trade of the country has also increased in proportion with its settlement. The tolls taken on the various canals, and other lines of communication, have augmented prodigiously—particularly on the Welland Canal, the main branch of communication between the lakes. The union of the provinces has been accomplished by the successful exertions of the present Governor General Lord Sydenham, under whose wise and enlightened administration there is every reason to believe that the province will remain in tranquillity—its prosperity be enhanced—its settlement expedited—and its welfare promoted. The inhabitants, desirous of aiding the settlement of their fellow subjects from the British isles, have formed emigration societies in the respective districts, and seeing what mighty advantages have resulted alike to those who have heretofore settled in the country, and to the colony also, the most beneficial results may be expected from

these patriotic combinations. The more diffused knowledge of Canada, throughout the United Kingdom, has effectually dispelled the erroneous sentiments once entertained about its climate, &c. and the conviction now felt that it is adapted, in all respects, to the inhabitants of the British isles, and offers secure and profitable investment for capital and industry, will give a tone, direction, and impetus to future emigration, that will not readily be diverted from that channel. It would be unnecessary to go into minute details of improvement; many public and private enterprises are in progress—many determined on—and many more projected—but a reference to a small work, recently published by Smith and Elder, entitled “A Statement of the Satisfactory results which have attended Emigration to Upper Canada,” will amply and irresistibly prove the great and unexampled success which has attended the laborious efforts of its settlers, and warrant the continued exertions of those disinterested gentlemen who have been furthering emigration to the British North American Provinces during the last two years.

CHAPTER I.

The fearful excitement which existed, on the subject of Colonial Slavery, in England in 1832, as it compelled the Government to legislate upon it, with a view to its final extinction, cannot be speedily forgotten. Having determined to change my residence from England, for some of the Colonies of Great Britain, I was most agreeably surprised in meeting with an intelligent and liberal West India Planter, who had resolved on visiting Upper Canada, in order to make it his future residence, if the soil, climate, and other advantages were such as he had been induced to expect from the writings of those individuals who had resided in that country. Until that time, New South Wales had been the object of my choice; but the kind invitation which I received from my valued and esteemed friend, to visit his property in the West Indies and afterwards accompany him to America, quickly induced me to change my mind. I confess that the lectures which I had heard in England, from the hired agents of the anti-Slavery society, and the natural abhorrence with which Englishmen contemplate a state of bondage, had induced me to form a very strong opinion on that subject, extremely hostile to the West India interest. My friend never obtruded the subject on me, it was one to him of a painful character, as his natural benevolence of disposition, and ardent love of liberty, at once compelled him to admit, and acknowledge that Slavery was theoretically,

utterly indispensable ; whilst his susceptibility was much affected by the exaggerated and interested accounts given of its pretended manifold horrors and practical mischiefs. In the County of Essex, which I had just left, at the annual meeting of the Maldon Whig Club, Mr. Honeywood, a gentleman of talent and liberality, experienced no inconsiderable portion of disapprobation, for having ventured to interpose a few words in behalf of the slave proprietors. These circumstances produced a powerful impression on my mind, and induced me to take notes of passing occurrences.

We sailed from Gravesend in the brig *Retrench*, on Saturday morning, Nov. 17th, 1832, and from adverse winds, and fog, were compelled to drop anchor off the Sluice house, Canvey Island. We left anchorage on Sunday morning, at 10 o'clock—kept tacking about—made but little progress, and cast anchor again at four o'clock, off Shoebury Ness. On Monday we sailed at six o'clock, but the fog increased so much, that we were compelled to come to anchorage again at ten. On Tuesday we met the ships *Talvera*, and *Calypso*, making for Chatham, to be repaired, in consequence of the injury they had sustained during the fog, whilst engaged in watching the coast of Holland. We came to anchor at Deal, which presents a handsome appearance from the sea. Walmer Castle, immediately contiguous to it, is a fine structure, the residence of the Master of the Cinque Ports. We left Deal on Wednesday at two o'clock, and arrived at Portsmouth on the following afternoon. During these few days I had suffered most severely from sickness ; the nervous system was so disturbed as to prevent me from sleeping, and even after landing, the vertiginous affection arising from the tremulous and undulating rocking of the ship, still for some period remained unabated. We were

detained some time at anchor, opposite Ryde, from the prevalence of adverse winds; the motion of the ship, when at anchor, in a rough sea, is extremely disagreeable. From our detention, an opportunity was afforded me of visiting a Convict ship, then taking in stores at Portsmouth. There were arrangements in her, for conveying two hundred and eighty criminals to New South Wales. The manner in which the ship was fitted up, combined security with comfort. The holds, in which the convicts sleep, were commodious: their allowance of food very liberal, and of the best quality, and every indulgence, consistent with their safety, is extended towards them, if their conduct is orderly and well behaved. The unfortunate creatures were taken on board the ship, during our stay at Portsmouth: they gave three hearty cheers as they left the land of their fathers; most of them for ever. The government, willing to show them every kindness, orders the ship to remain off land for ten or twelve days, in order that they may communicate with their friends. On the 5th of December we weighed anchor, and from that time until the 7th, we were struggling through the channels—at one time in danger of being becalmed, and at others endeavoring to make the best of violent and unfavorable winds, until at length on the 7th we swept past the land's end, and the famed white cliff's of England receded from our sight. The deadly and incessant sickness under which I labored, I will not attempt to describe. In another place, I will suggest some remedies for its alleviation. Our voyage was marked by no peculiarity. I was however greatly amused, at a long conversation we sustained, with another ship, the *Enchantress*, a free trader, carrying out emigrants to New South Wales. The system of interrogation and answer is effected by a species of telegraph, with flags numbered for that purpose;

the facility with which it is done, must prove of immense utility to mariners. By the 18th of December we were in warm latitudes, and nothing could exceed in beauty the rising and setting sun.

The orb of day,

In Southern climes, o'er ocean's waveless field,
Sinks sweetly smiling : not the faintest breath
Steals o'er the unruffled deep ; the clouds of eve
Reflect unmoved the lingering beam of day ;
And vesper's image on the western main
Is beautifully still.

The weather was remarkably calm, and warm ; the gampusses were frisking about the ocean, amusing us with their frolicsome gambols, and we also observed during the continuance of this serenity many birds. There is something disagreeable in the glare of the sea in a complete calm, the motion of the ship is unpleasant, and the perpetual flapping of the sails annoying from its monotony.

And there the sea I found
Calm as a cradled child in dreamless slumber bound.

Here the ship made a full stop.

'Day came, and went, and came, and brought no wind!'

"And there she lay, morning, noon and night, rocking and rolling on the huge, lazy ocean, which, smooth as a polished mirror or a lady's brow, on the surface, still hove up and down with the ceaseless, majestic, and very uncomfortable underswell of the Atlantic. There is nothing else like *that* in nature. You that have not seen it, imagine yourselves looking at a boundless and uneven pastoral country, divested of hedge or tree : then imagine the multitudes of meadows beneath your eye rising slowly and gracefully to an equality with the hill-tops, and then declining again into long sweeping valleys or abrupt dells, and you have some slight idea of the Atlantic in a calm. It is unquestionably sublime, (for a little bit,) the image of slumbering power, etc. ; but I rather think that if Job had been tried upon it for any length of time, there would have been a different version of his history at this day."

Now this lulling about, as Coleridge says,

'As idle as a painted ship
Upon a painted ocean.'

On Christmas day we came into the trade winds, the breezes were strong, and the ship sailed along majestically with a large press of canvass on her. On the 30th we crossed the line; the sailors were kind enough to spare me from their customary ablutions, as I had given them wherewith to offer up an atonement to Neptune, in the form of grog. On the 5th of January we saw an eclipse of the moon, from the commencement to its final disappearance; it was very distinct, and enabled the Captain to test the accuracy of his chronometer, by comparing the beginning and end of the eclipse with the time stated in the Nautical Almanack. He found it perfectly exact, the difference of time in the latitude and longitude we were in, was somewhat more than three hours. On the 7th we dined off a leg of mutton, kept nine days—it was of the last of a sheep we brought from the Isle of Wight, and proved remarkably sweet and tender. We were then in latitude N 15° 17'. I mention this, because it is very singular, that if a sheep brought from the West Indies were killed in a still more northern latitude, it could not be preserved untainted for upwards of two days. This has been frequently noticed in the ships homeward bound. On the 13th the Captain calculated on making land, anxious on account of my enfeebled state, I was on deck as early as four o'clock in the morning, and was sorely disappointed at finding that he could not observe the most remote appearance of it. He had put the ship on easy canvass, during the night, from his conviction that we could not be far from land. When broad day light appeared, he ordered all necessary sail to be made, and the lad who was sent up to the mast head to unfurl the sails, suddenly beheld the distant coast, and exclaimed greatly to our joy, that he saw the land a point and a half on the starboard bow. It proved as he said, and we dropped

anchor at one o'clock in Carlisle Bay, Barbados. The first point of land that we ascertained distinctly, is called Moncrieff, situate in the parish of St. John's. It is a bold eminence, and has a signal post communicating with Cotton Hill, Granade Hall, and Gun Hill in St. George's parish. It is one, of a range of hills, objects of great beauty in St. John's. The Cocoa nut trees fringing the shores: the splendid breakers, called Bow Bells, extending a considerable distance into the sea, and the dazzling whiteness of the beach, were all objects of delight to eyes accustomed to the sight of nought but sea and water for forty days. *nil nisi pontus et aer.*

All along the coast, Cocoa nut trees were growing, but much fewer than before the great hurricane, they were still, however, remaining in sufficient numbers to render the shore an object of deep interest and great beauty. Before rounding a point of the Island, called Needham's Point, we caught a glimpse of Carlisle Bay. It forms both a commodious and safe harbor, there were many ships at anchor, waiting the sugar harvest, and being Sunday, they were very gaily decorated with their respective colors, pendants and ensigns, and formed an imposing and beautiful appearance. The bay is not very spacious, but the anchorage is considered good, numbers of ships always laying there in complete safety. The carenage is protected by a fine and very substantial pier. The view of the garrison and naval hospital, the houses and churches of Bridge Town—the bold headlands of the interior of the island—the gaily dressed shipping in the bay, men of war, merchantmen, and coasting schooners—the crowds of negroes—the appearance of the trees, shrubs, and flowers—the highly cultivated fields sloping to the water's edge, were all alike objects of novelty and gratification to me, to which an additional zest was given

by once more being on terra firma. On going up the country to my friend's estate, I was forcibly struck and much delighted with the neat appearance and laughing faces of the negroes, who were enjoying themselves in groups along the road side, many of them carrying baskets of fruit on their heads for sale, it being Sunday they passed the day as they pleased. The various plantations we passed, the collection of negro habitations, the number of windmills, and sugar houses, the extreme richness and splendour of the flowers and trees, were all novel and delightful objects. Indeed throughout the island was to be seen nought but the appearance of happiness, contentment, and prosperity.

CHAPTER II.

I have stated that it was not a matter of choice with the British government whether or not they would legislate on the subject of Colonial Slavery; this will unquestionably appear by a reference to the number of petitions sent to the Imperial Parliament on the matter. In the session of 1833, there were presented to the House of Commons 5,020 petitions, with 1,309,711 signatures, praying for the immediate abolition of Slavery throughout the British dominions. At that period, the office of Colonial Secretary was filled by an individual of distinguished talent, Lord Stanley. He well knew that the question must at once be boldly met, and legislative measures adopted, to pacify a people so determined as those of Great Britain, on a

subject too, of all others, to the consideration of which they would not bring either reason, or fair argument; nor on which would they allow themselves to be influenced by any considerations of policy or expediency. It was clear that the longer the measure was delayed, the greater would the excitement become, and that the party which would ultimately suffer the most, would be the planter, as every year would render their clamorous opponents bolder, and stronger, and less inclined to accede to the measure of compensation, without which it would have been one of barefaced injustice, and shameless robbery. The inhabitants of Barbados were in the highest excitement in anticipation of the measures which would be adopted by an administration generally adverse to their interests, and easily influenced by public clamour. They only desired that people, who readily believed every thing to their disadvantage, would come and examine into the social state existing in these islands. I mention this because I never met with an instance in which the planters exhibited the least reluctance in having their system of labor thoroughly examined, but on the contrary gave full and free permission to any one to investigate and ascertain the state, condition, and treatment of the slaves. My friend's estate is about six miles from Bridge Town, and is thus mentioned by Captain Alexander:

“ I spent one day at a most charming residence, Vaucuse, on a high spot, delightfully cool, commanding extensive views. The proprietor said that some Moravian Brethren had established themselves in his neighborhood, and that those of his negroes who attended the instructions of that excellent fraternity, were extremely sober and industrious. His butler had lately died, and he gave him a handsome funeral, for he had served him faithfully for many years, and the master was anxious to testify his respect for his servant. Shortly after this, a healthy negro refused all food, lay with his eyes open, and gasping as it were for breath; the Doctor could discover no aliment, and it was conjectured

that the butler's funeral had so excited his envy, that he determined to have a similar one, and to starve himself. The master came in, and said aloud, 'if this negro dies, I mean to throw him into a hole, and bury him with his face down.' It is almost unnecessary to add, that shortly after this speech, the sick took up his bed and walked forth healed."

I was kindly invited by a respectable planter, Mr. E. L. Hinds, of Westmoreland, on Sunday, January 20th, to pay him a visit, and witness a festival amongst his negroes, called Joan and John. It was on the occasion of the birth day of his daughter. After a very interesting ride, on arrival at his house, a large building erected since the hurricane, I observed in the forecourt, a group of negroes very gaily attired, many of them decorated with tasteful and pretty ornaments, dancing with the greatest agility, animation, and lightheartedness, and exhibiting too, great elegance and precision in their steps. The music they adopt is of their own construction, one man sings, shaking at the same time a calabash half filled with the berries of a shrub called the English Plantain, answering the purpose of shot; another playing an instrument like a tambourine, and forming together admirable concord, from their well regulated discord. The negroes generally evince a great fondness for music, and readily acquire a good knowledge of it. They continued to arrive in groups the whole afternoon, all of them well, and many of them handsomely dressed. The scene was one of unusual animation, their recreation and amusement joyous in the extreme, and altogether unsullied by that riotous intemperance, and disgusting inebriation, which so often disfigures and disgraces the peasantry of England at their rustic wakes and fairs. They handed round both cake and wine of their own making; and fruit in trays, they were very excellent. Indeed it was altogether a very gratifying spectacle, and one I little expected to witness

when I left England. That this dance should take place on Sunday afternoon, will appear objectionable to some, but I cannot help thinking that the Sabbath should be as well a day of recreation as of devotion : and that after the performance of those religious exercises due from the creature to the Creator, that it is not only blameless and lawful, but useful and expedient, that the remainder should be enjoyed in innocent diversion. The Mosaic Sabbath commenced on the eve of the sixth day, and continued until the eve of the seventh, "the evening and morning were the first day." The Church of England, in observing the first day of the week as the Christian Sabbath, agrees with the Church of Rome, and observes equally with that Church, the respective eves or vigils of different festivals. She has her Easter Eve—Christmas Eve—Whitsun Eve—and it would not be derogatory to her character for devotion, and piety, if she permitted the exercise of rational and innocent recreation after the afternoon service of the day was ended. A Rector residing in one of the villages of Herefordshire, assured me that he had tried the experiment, and found it attended with the happiest effects. On the 9th of February I dined with the officers of the St. Andrew's militia, at their new Mess House erected near the sea, in the very centre of a rude and highly romantic country, called Barbadian Scotland. After leaving Vaucuse, and passing through a richly wooded and very picturesque glen, called Porey Spring, where in the midst of the rudest and most grotesque rocks, trees of every fantastic shape are beautifully intermingled, we continued gradually ascending, until arriving at the summit of a mountain, near Mount Hellaby, the whole of Barbadian Scotland suddenly bursts on your astonished view, exhibiting in its extent every species of romantic scenery, mountain after mountain rising above

each other, and retiring with majestic grace in spiral chalky rocks to the sea shore.

In many parts of this luxuriant picture, where the eye is ever bewildered in the choicest beauties, and wanders with delight over the startling irregularity of its hills and dales, rude unbroken strata of rocks lean in various directions, over dells of exquisite beauty, adorned with thick foilage, which in this clime is produced from a very thin coat of soil. It is in the recesses of this woodland solitude in which the witching charms of this romantic region operate most forcibly on the mind. Over this amphitheatre of hills, flowers of the most beautiful description are to be seen, growing in all the rich variety of the most cultivated gardens, and interspersed occasionally in the clefts and in the hollows are to be seen the majestic palm, the magnificent cabbage-tree, the graceful plantain, and small fields of sugar-cane extending from the base to the very summit of the rocks. My friend who had taken me to enjoy this sylvan repast, after having arrived at the Mess House, and introduced me to the officers, kindly preferring my gratification to his own convenience proposed that we should extend our ride, already a very fatiguing one but for the succession of beautiful scenery presented to our gaze. I was much delighted in recognizing, in the Surgeon of the regiment, an old friend and fellow student at the Borough Hospitals, and received from him great kindness and attention.

We rode along the sea-coast several miles, enjoying on the one side the prospect of a rude, romantic chain of mountains, wild and intimidating, of the most fantastic shapes and forms, and linked in stern confederacy, exhibiting a noble elevation : on the other, a bold sea of the most lovely blue and of transparent brightness, dashing over huge rocks, and rolling in foaming billows, as if a

succession of waterfalls graced the shores. We returned by a different route, the road wild and precipitous in the extreme, sometimes running almost in a perpendicular direction over the beaving heights, sometimes contracting itself into a narrow and dizzy pathway, or even an abyss of appalling depth, and not unfrequently leading to passes so completely hemmed in, and overhung by masses of impending rock, as by obscuring the light, gave it an appearance of gloom and awe. It terminated however in the exhilarating view of the rich valley in which the Mess House was situated. On our reaching the Mess House, we set down to a sumptuous dinner, at which the Colonel of the regiment, a most hospitable and benevolent gentleman presided. His brother officers were most agreeable and entertaining companions, nor can I omit to mention Major Morris, a venerable gentleman, whose inexpressible benignity of countenance, and courteousness of demeanour, cannot readily be forgotten by those who have had the pleasure of meeting him. This corps is established for the protection of the island, against any rebellion of the slaves, every free person in the island, between the ages of sixteen and sixty, are considered eligible, and must serve or find a substitute. This efficient force, which meets in the different Parishes, once monthly, throughout the island, has succeeded in preserving the most perfect tranquility, by the salutary awe which it has inspired. In the afternoon, I saw the funeral of a negro woman, the long procession winding along the mountain's brow had a solemn, yet picturesque effect. The mourners were all very decently attired in black. On the following day, the most of the party met at a Maroon at the ruins of Col. Forte's house, destroyed by the hurricane. A great battle was fought with Cocks, the scene was Hogarth's to the very life; the intense interest excited by it,

can hardly be credited. On the 13th of February I paid my promised visit to my friend, Dr. Ifil, at his residence called Mangrove Lodge, near Bridge Town. The house is one, of the few, that in a great measure escaped the destructive fury of the hurricane; it is beautifully embosomed in trees; round the house is a fine grove of *lignumvitæ* trees, and immediately in front, a most magnificent umbrageous mangrove tree, the branches of which, stretching to the ground, have taken root, and form a beautiful arcade round the parent tree. The house is named after this stately and majestic tree. On the 19th of February I breakfasted at Reed's Bay, between Hole Town and Speights. The road from Vacluse is on a gradual descent to Hole Town, and from thence the road runs by the sea shore to Reed's Bay. The ride is extremely pleasing, through a well cultivated district, and a melancholy interest is imparted to it, by the vast number of trees which the hurricane blew down and broke in every direction, shooting forth afresh in all the bloom and vigour of youth, in all the rude and grotesque varieties of growth, of which a tree is capable. This is more especially observable in the cocoa-nut tree, manifesting its native attachment to the soil, for in many instances, where it was broken off at the root, some of its fibres have again struck into the earth, forming a new tree, at the end of a long lifeless trunk, making a striking contrast between lifelessness and life. The extreme heat of the day induced me to taste, for the first time, the water of the green cocoa-nut. It contains an agreeable acid, and forms a delightful beverage, well calculated to slake the thirst induced by tropical heat. After breakfast we drove on to Speight's Town, on the west coast, and a place of considerable importance, and although the ride was rendered somewhat oppressive from the dazzling whiteness of the sand upon

the beach, yet it is one possessing a succession of pleasing and picturesque scenery. The sea views, the plantations, and the smiling seats which adorn the neighbourhood, give an air of great cheerfulness to the scene. To the right, a bold range of mountains, completely intersecting the island, forms a fine sight; and on the left, the sea shining with a sapphire hue beneath the morning sun, and the beach fringed with graceful cocoa-nut trees forming a beautiful contrast. Speight's Town is a neat and well-built town, containing some good houses, but still exhibiting the desolating ravages of the last dreadful hurricane. The church was a complete mass of ruins. In the garden of Reed's Bay, I observed a beautiful cherry-tree, a species of malpighia, covered with a handsome looking red fruit, which I found was unfit to eat. There are also many fine bread fruit-trees in this neighbourhood; they were then covered with fruit, which is esculent, and answers the purpose of bread. There are some varieties of gooseberry much employed for a cooling drink in fevers. I saw some varieties of the bean growing, trailed over lattice work, forming a beautiful vine, and producing an excellent vegetable. On returning to Vacluse at night, I perceived something dark across the road; presently the gig was stopped by a negro, who said the road was not passable, that it was necessary to take a circuitous route, for the wind which had been very high during the evening, had blown his newly erected house level with the ground,

CHAPTER III.

On the 23rd of February, Dr. Thomas took me with him to the esplanade and handsome barracks of St. Ann's guarded by a formidable battery placed at one extremity of Carlisle Bay. The parade ground is really a magnificent level, consisting of several acres of land where the troops exercise. In the erection of these barracks every possible attention has been bestowed to render them healthy, cool, and as comfortable as the climate will permit. We drove on to a little sea bathing village called Worthing, where the invalids from Bridge Town resort for health and bathing; it is a pleasant spot. We passed a monument erected to commemorate the unhappy victims of the hurricane, who perished in the barracks, and whose remains were interred at that place. The shore of the sea is still thickly indented with cocoa-nut trees, although huge prostrate trees, and immense roots turned up, exhibiting awful evidences of the horror of the storm, are strewn with a melancholy profusion in every part.— There is a wild grape, indigenous to the island, called the sea grape, growing abundantly in this neighbourhood;— the splendid palm, and the beautiful, though deadly, manchinell are here in numbers, and form, by their beauty and variety, a great ornament to the little bathing place called Worthing. We returned round the Bay, over a most miserable bridge, through a part of Bridge Town, and drove to Dr. Cutting's to breakfast. I stopped with Dr. Cutting some days; he is truly a most intelligent physician, and seems as devoted to the interests of science, as to the prosperity of Barbados. He is greatly esteemed by all classes of the people. He possesses an excellent

museum of natural curiosities, consisting of great varieties of shells, minerals, geological specimens, dried mosses, fungi, insects, stuffed birds and other specimens of natural philosophy, together with a well selected library.— His house may be termed a fine mansion, surrounded by a delightful garden, where with the greatest care and industry he has collected some choice botanical varieties, and several beautiful English shrubs and flowers. He has also little reservoirs of water in which he preserves some fine fish. His house is rendered extremely cool, by its spacious rooms, being well protected by a deep verandah. On the 26th of February I dined and spent the day with Mr. Hewett at his estate called Bloomsbury, in the immediate vicinity of Scotland. The road winds round the skirts of Vaucluse estate, and commands a fine panoramic view of the delightful and highly cultivated slopes of St. George's, St. Thomas', and St. Michael's Parishes. After passing round several fields I came suddenly on a deep ravine, the descent of which was by a very narrow and precipitous path, formed like steps; ponderous crags almost over canopy part of the way, tremendous masses of broken rock hanging over it in a zizzag manner, from which many varieties of trees and shrubs, and flowers were growing; turning it from the character of savage desolation, into that of rude, romantic beauty. Here I saw the native bearded fig-tree, from whence Barbados derives its name. The branches of this tree hanging pendent from a huge rock, and throwing out numberless small threads or filaments which continue growing until they reach the ground, they then strike root. Thus from one branch of the original tree, many other trees are formed, and this is termed the beard of the fig. The rocks in this gulley have, decidedly, a stalactitical form. This romantic ravine, the scene of many a rendezvous, is term-

ed from that circumstance Social Rock. Stupendous declivities, clustering groves, tangled pathways, and flowery retreats surround you on every side. The unbroken solitude and overawing gloom of this diversified defile, rendered it an excellent spot for a maroon party. The huge rock termed Social, hangs pendent from the highest over-hanging brink, out of which several trees are growing, forming a spacious canopy, an effectual screen from the sun, and a perfect protection from rain.

In many of these deep gullies muffled as they are in the luxuriant drapery of tropical shrubs and trees, and rendered almost inaccessible, many runaway negroes have remained secreted for years, baffling and defying every search made for them; the militia have been compelled, sometimes, to go out in exploring parties to ferret them out, an object of great danger, difficulty and exertion. After diverging from the gully at the opposite side, passing some trees, called the red bean tree, covered with the most brilliant crimson flowers, the whole of Barbadian Scotland suddenly bursts on the sight, and with the fine, bold blue sea beyond it, forming a splendid coup d'œil. The view on each side was a perfect picture of itself, greatly heightened and improved by the contrast; the sweeping and richly cultivated slopes of St. George's extending to Bridge Town, the picturesque appearance of the distant town with the shipping in the bay, opposed to the rude, rocky and sylvan character of Scotland, the lofty and the gentle features of the scene blend harmoniously together. I saw all the fine views in the island, but this appeared to me the most interesting by far, as the bold, varied and rugged features of Scotland are seen to much greater advantage, when contrasted with the soft, richly cultivated swells, and more polished country in the opposite direction. The sea breezes which perpetually blow over the

island, renders the ride most agreeable, because it is generally cool. The east wind is that which prevails here, and indeed is almost the only one that blows. Happily for the inhabitants, it brings with it a freshness that enables them to resist the burning rays of a perpendicular sun. The cool breezes from the east, commence about three o'clock in the morning, and become stronger as the sun approaches the zenith. This phenomenon is doubtless attributable to the action of the sun on the atmosphere, the rarefication of which by that planet in its course from east to west, occasions a current of air in the same direction. The sun set of this evening was exquisite, the tops of the mountain, seen from the valley, seemed tinged with a pale crimson, while the distant sea, seen through the vista, in the hour of its reposing beauty, and hushed in the calm of the evening, appeared gleaming like "a sea of jasper strewn with celestial roses." I never beheld a grander spectacle.

February 27th, breakfasted with the Hon. N. Forte, the Speaker of the House of Assembly, at his house on Bennett's estate, the ride to which embraces a view of the sea the entire distance. It is a very charming residence, admirably adapted for the climate; a beautiful avenue of trees has been recently planted along the road leading to the house. On the 28th I again passed the day at Reed's Bay, and returned by moonlight along the coast. There is in all countries a charm in the chaste and subdued light of a moonlight scene, but it is more peculiarly fascinating in a tropical climate, its soft silvery hues contrasted with the dark foliage of the palm and cocoa nut trees, and shedding a silvery lustre over a beautiful expanse of sea, renders it doubly attractive. It seemed as if on this evening

from opening clouds, I saw emerge

The loveliest moon that ever silvered o'er,

A shell for Neptune's goblet.

It is certainly dangerous in Europeans to expose themselves incautiously at moonlight, from the very heavy dews which take place, but although imprudent, it is almost irresistible, it imparts such a grateful coolness to the system, and steals over the senses, after enduring the scorching rays of a vertical sun. The ruins of Hole Town exhibited a very curious picture by moonlight—broken rafters—heaps of stones—walls partly standing, resembling rocks—stumps and limbs of trees—new houses—houses in progress of erection—and as the moonbeams fell, imparting every variety of light and shade, the effect was romantic and picturesque.

“How beautiful this Night ! the balmy sigh
Which vernal zephyrs breathe in Evening's ear,
Were discord to the speaking quietude
That wraps this moveless scene. Heaven's ebon vault,
Studded with Stars unutterably bright,
Through which the Moon's unclouded grandeur rolls,
Seems like a canopy which Love had spread,
To curtain her sleeping world. Yon gentle hills,
Robed in a garment of untrodden snow ;
Yon darksome walls, whence icicles depend
So stainless, that their white and glittering spears
Tinge not the Moon's pure beam ; yon castled steep
Whose banner hangeth o'er the time-worn tower
So idly, that wrapt Fancy deemeth it
A metaphor of Peace—all form a scene
Where musing Solitude might love to lift
Her soul above this sphere of earthliness ;
Where Silence undisturbed might watch alone,
So cold, so bright, so still.”

Went round to Col. Forte's house: he is a well informed and most hospitable man, precisely the character fitted for a Speaker of a public Assembly, possessing great patience, liberality, impartiality, knowledge, united with a most

courteous deportment. He is so devotedly attached to Barbados, that he has never quitted the island, even for a day, and from his long residence and general intelligence, he has acquired a practical knowledge of the Colony, and possesses an intimate acquaintance with its wants, its interests, and its inhabitants: he has always so discharged his duty, as to have secured to him the lasting esteem, confidence and regard of all parties in the island.

On March 1st, I rode with Dr. Hill to an eminence called Irish Town, it exhibits a very powerful resemblance to the Devils Punch Bowl on the Portsmouth road; there is a very fine panoramic view of Scotland from this point. I saw the wild sugar canes growing here in great abundance: they are a species of reed and are of great utility in roofing houses. On the 3rd, I went to see another negro dance. It is certainly a spectacle in which you can trace a great deal of the negro character. The extreme accuracy with which they preserve the time in the dance—their intense devotion to music—their extraordinary vehemence—the violence of their gesticulations are eminently characteristic. They display a great fondness for dress, and come to the dance with a profusion of ornaments and trinkets, which you might look for in vain amongst the labourers of any other countries. They possess a great deal of cunning, seizing every opportunity, when they think they are unobserved, to weary you with their unceasing importunity for money. They invariably make a collection for the president of their feast, who provides cake, wine, noyeau, and other refreshments: they certainly enjoy their dances in the fullest spirit of enjoyment. On the 4th of March I accompanied a party to visit one of the greatest natural curiosities in the Island, a deep and extensive cavern, termed Cole's Cave. It is situated in the parish of St. Thomas. The entrance to it is on the

side of a steep hill, upon an estate called Walk's. The great abundance of rock here is very remarkable; the roads are carried through deep ravines, and the sides of the rocks being embellished with stalactitical columns, renders their appearance very singular and striking. Amid the crags of the rocks, trees are constantly jutting out: and the beauty and profusion of the wild flowers astonishing. The entrance to the cavern is difficult, being very precipitous and rugged. We were escorted by two guides, who took good care to be well furnished with lights. The huge rock, forming the canopy to the entrance of the cavern, has a similar appearance to Thorpe Cloud in Dove Dale, Derbyshire. At a short distance from the entrance to the cave, you arrive at a spring of water, boldly gushing from the rock, and continues throughout its subterranean course, forming large pools of water, sufficiently spacious to enjoy the pleasure of bathing. The stream issues through a sinuous and devious course, until, as it is supposed, it disembogues itself into the Indian River near Bridge Town. Amongst the several reasons adduced in favor of this supposition, one is very cogent, that when all the pools and streams of the Island have been dried up in an excessive drought, this river has had its usual full supply of water. The entrance to the cave is narrow, and requires caution from the number of large stones. It soon however opens to a very considerable height: in many parts of the cavern, the water perpetually dropping and issuing through the rock, forms numberless beautiful petrifications or stalactites, resembling, in their gothic, spiral forms, the roof of a richly carved cathedral. The route of the cavern is by the water, climbing from crag to crag, the rocks forming a steep bank to this subterranean river, but the exertion required in a close cavern, renders an extended survey

difficult and fatiguing. On quitting the cave the whole mass of rock, looking at it from below, is seen to the greatest advantage, for although steep, rugged, and unequal, it is covered in every part, with beautiful parasitical plants hanging pendent in all directions. The entrance to the cavern is at the bottom of one of those deep and romantic ravines, which intersect the island throughout. After pursuing your way in the cavern about three hundred yards, it divides into two courses, one, which is termed the dry cavern, being without water; the other, having a torrent of water always rushing through it, being abundantly supplied with springs. It is said that a party of gentlemen, who went to visit this cavern, falling over some of the large disjointed stones, their lights became extinguished, and after groping about in worse than Cimmerian darkness for a length of time, took the wrong direction, and passed into the dry cavern, from whence they issued, after being severely bruised and scratched by crawling about, and much exhausted, at a considerable distance from the entrance to the cavern, and in a different ravine.

On the 8th of March I accompanied Dr. Ifill to his estate, Haggarts, in Scotland; the ride to it is extremely pleasing, varied and romantic. It is a continued succession of hill and dale, with a bold sea view to grace the distance. I called on Dr. Harper, in company with Dr. Ifill; he is an excellent botanist, and accompanied us in a ride over the hills immediately fronting the sea, and pointed out many beautiful botanical varieties. The views from these lofty hills are extremely magnificent, blending in the most delightful variety every degree of hill, dale, meandering stream, beautiful woods and bold sea. On the summits of these hills, my attention was forcibly directed to an immense quantity of fruit growing on a thick

bush, it resembled, in its appearance, the Orlean plum, having the same rich, purple bloom, but unlike that delicious fruit, its taste is very insipid—it is termed the fat pork fruit. I again dined at the Mess House, with the officers of the St. Andrew's Regiment, and received from them the same warm hospitality I had met with on a preceding occasion. On the 9th, I accompanied Dr. Hill to his estate, Harrisons, in the parish of St. Lucy's. We passed over several deep streams of water in Scotland, rushing with great impetuosity, the currents having been much swollen by heavy rains. On an estate, called Cleland's, near to the Scotland signal post, is a most magnificent avenue of cabbage trees, which, from their lofty situation, and stately form, presents a striking and majestic appearance—"the finest display of these tufted princes of the vegetable kingdom, these living Corinthian columns that could be found any where in the Antilles." On passing over this hill, all traces of Scotland are lost, and the rich champaign country of St. Lucy's, with the sea of the northern coast of the island, are seen to great advantage.

CHAPTER IV.

St. Lucy's appears to be a well cultivated parish, possessing a very fertile soil, and containing several fine houses. We passed many fields of sour grass, of excellent growth, and then ready for the scythe. From this grass hay can be made three or four times a year, it requires but one day to make the hay when the grass is ready, and

two or three good rains cause a crop. I did not observe it growing in any other part of the island, with the exception of St. Philip's parish, and at Sir Charles Smith's, R. E., who had a large stack of hay from his cultivation of it. I suppose that the cane is too valuable a crop to permit its being superseded by any other. On the 10th, I went to survey the north point of the island, called the Great Head, from whence ships homeward bound take their departure. It is an iron bound coast, the sea very deep, and the rocks extremely precipitous and rugged. There are immense quantities of fish close in the shore, and numbers of racoons and monkies infest the gullies. Dr. Hill had kindly invited Dr. Bishop—another of my fellow students from the Borough hospitals—a young man of great promise from his extensive acquirements, and indefatigable perseverance, (and whose death, since I left the island, must be a source of deep regret to his numerous friends)—to accompany us to the animal flower cave. On reaching the very verge of the land, I was quite astonished, and somewhat alarmed on being told, that it was the entrance to the cavern, the cavern itself being a deep vault underneath, so that in reality the only road, or path to the entrance, is nothing more than a descent, down a steep, perpendicular rock, hanging over a sea, twenty fathoms deep, and into which, one false step must inevitably plunge the adventurous visitor. The actual entrance to this romantic cavern is on the side of this steep rock, but having determined to gratify my curiosity, had the rock been as steep as Olympus, and the cavern dark as Erebus, I would not have been deterred from my purpose. I cannot help admitting that I felt some degree of apprehension, when I found the rocks on which I was compelled to hang, to effect my descent, were sharp and pointed, and overhanging a deep, roaring, tempestuous

sea, the spray of which almost touched my feet, as I performed the perilous undertaking. On entering the first cavern, my attention was arrested by a deep, large natural basin, in the centre of which was a huge stone, resembling a round of beef; it was honored with the appellation in consequence of the similitude. In this cavern are several large pools of water, in which it is customary for the visitors to bathe. On emerging from it to proceed to the second and larger cave, the route is over a rock still more precipitous and rugged than the former; it is termed the horses' back, the centre part being rounded, the footing is secured by the sharp terminating points of the rock. In this cavern there is a large basin of water, presenting a most beautiful appearance. The floor appears in a rich variety of colors, resembling a Turkey carpet, arising from the cryptogamous plant, with which these rocks abound. It is in this cavern, where the animal flower grows so lovely, and exquisitely pencilled, and greatly similar to the passion flower. I think it is a species of the gorgonia. There can be no question that it is a zoophyte. Captain Alexander thus speaks of it: "There is a rock with beautiful varieties attached to it, of that remarkable zoophyte, the hydra—they appear like petals of the marigold, of purple, yellow, and green colours, to attract the insect prey, but when touched, they contract and become invisible. This remarkable production forms the connecting link between the animal and vegetable kingdoms of that extraordinary gradation, or chain of beings proceeding from the rudest unorganized matter up to man." With some winds, the water of the sea rolls with resistless fury into these caverns, and a person bathing in one of their natural basins might be swept out, unless they were cautious. The sea beneath is very deep, large sharks coming immediately below the cavern. March 16th, rode to the

signal post in St. George's Parish, called Gun hill. The road from Vauclose estate to St. George's is through a deep ravine. Vauclose received its name from its present proprietor having seen it, the first time, from this glen ; and being then in a very bad state of health, and looking forward to it, as a retreat, from its beautiful and salubrious situation, environed with hills and embosomed in trees ; he thought it no inappropriate cognomen, to give it the name of Petrarch's favorite retreat. The country here is deemed the most rich and fertile in the island, it consists altogether of undulating slopes, covered with canes, corn, and sweet potatoes. Every patch of land is carefully cultivated, and its returns are most extraordinary. On the 17th went down very early in the morning to Hole Town to bathe ; saw a very curious fish called the Ink fish, which, on striking it with a whip, threw out a jet of black fluid greatly resembling ink, it discolored the water considerably. It would seem to be an instinctive method of self defence, as by darkening the water it eludes its pursuer, and effects its escape. There is a great quantity of fish caught on this coast, the grouper, the snapper, the rock hind, the kingfish, the sweet lip, the Spanish mackarel, the progey, the grivilli, &c. &c.

On the 18th I was afforded an excellent opportunity of witnessing the spectacle of a negro funeral. On reaching the house, I observed several long forms covered with mourners, all most decently and respectably clad in black. Many females were also assembled in black crape dresses, with black bonnets and veils. Groups of negroes continued arriving for an hour; at length a large party having congregated, they formed themselves into a procession. They had an abundance of fruit, cake, wine and refreshments. The hearse, a sort of funeral car, drawn by a black horse, containing the coffin, which was covered with

small ornaments, and surmounted by a large pall, went first: then the mourners followed, forming a parade, two by two, carrying umbrellas, and extending a long distance: the procession was closed by two mourners on horseback. The whole appearance was decent and respectable, and resembled more the funeral of a wealthy tradesman, than a slave. There is no characteristic more strongly marked in the negro than their superstitious veneration for the dead, and it is impossible to pay them a higher compliment, or please them more, than by attending the funeral of any of their deceased relatives or friends. They manifest a great desire to have their friends buried in the same church-yard with their white brethren, and are very grateful in obtaining that permission.

On the 20th went to dine with Mr. Thomas, who manages many estates in the island, at an estate called Strachan's in Barbadian Scotland. The property belongs to Mr. Caldecoit:—the house presents only the appearance of a heap of ruins; it stood in a very delightful situation. A lofty hill immediately at the back, screening it from the scorching beams of the morning sun: below it a very deep, precipitous, and most romantic glen, at the bottom of which the Scotland river meanders over a bed of huge stones; whilst immediately opposite, a large wood, extending from the summit of a mountain down to the very edge of the river, clothed with every variety of beautiful trees,—the mammœ-apple—the clam cherry—the bay tree,—the cabbage palm—the locust—the bullet—the cedar—the mahogany—and the rich and magnificent silk cotton-tree. Throughout the wood, the vine of the water lemon hangs pendent from the trees in every direction, adorned with the most lovely flowers, and bearing a delicious and cooling fruit. The side view is very rich, varied, and extensive, the distant blue sea with its

beautiful white spray dashing on the beach, seen through the vista of a bold range of hills—the winding Scotland river terminating in a lagoon near the sea, renders it a very picturesque scene. On this estate are several tar springs which I examined; there are several pools made to contain water in those parts where this bituminous exudation issues from the earth: the green naptha rises to the surface, and is skimmed off to be preserved in jars for exportation. On this property alone upwards of five hundred gallons of naptha is collected annually, and forms an article of great value. There are also many fine beds of pines growing in this neighbourhood; the red argillaceous earth of Scotland seems particularly adapted for their growth and cultivation. The scite invariably selected for a pine plantation is a western aspect, on the side of a hill, in order that they may receive the benefit of the afternoon sun. They have a beautiful appearance, and are greatly esteemed for their exquisite flavour. The activity of the negro is truly astonishing: I beheld a remarkable instance of it this day. Mr. Thomas had occasion to send a negro boy to Bridge Town, a distance of twelve miles from this estate, and a very hilly and fatiguing country to travel. The day was intensely hot, without a breath of air. The lad started a little before eight o'clock in the morning, and to my great astonishment, returned a little after two in the afternoon, with his tray on his head, and seemed so regardless of his journey as afterwards to wait at dinner, and actually volunteered to take a note to a neighboring estate, three miles distant, during the afternoon. I rode back in the evening over Mount Hellaby, which is the highest land in the island, about 1200 feet above the level of the sea; but although the view is very commanding and extensive, embracing a rich variety of land and water scenery: it is not equal to

that from Hackleston's Cliff and several other places in the island. From the appearance of many parts of Scotland, Dr. Maycock entertains the opinion, that it is the crater of an extinguished volcano. On the 22nd, whilst at Hole Town, enjoying my morning's bathe, a haul of fish was drawn up, amongst them one called Chubb, of the most splendid color. The head and tail have the yellow, blue, scarlet, and green beautifully intermingled, like the plumage of a parrot. It is not much esteemed for eating. On the 23d of March, Mr. Martindale, a gentleman of great respectability, at whose house I had breakfasted, was obliging enough to take me with him to see the various objects of interest and curiosity to be seen at Bridge Town. It extends, at least, two miles round Carlisle bay, and is about half a mile in depth, containing upwards of 20,000 inhabitants. In the centre there is a square with a statue of the illustrious Nelson. The first place which I visited was the new Gothic Chapel of St. Paul's, then in progress of erection, completed I should suppose long ere this. The architecture is of the purest Gothic, and reflects great honor on the builder. It promises to be, when finished, an elegant, light, commodious, and beautiful chapel. It is most admirably constructed for full ventilation, and will accommodate, with convenience, a thousand persons. I should suppose that it is intended to be surmounted and ornamented with a cross, in conformity with the fashion, lately introduced in England, in the erection of the new churches and chapels belonging to the establishment. I went from St. Paul's to see a large Watering Place in the Bay, belonging to Mr. Martindale, and which has been in the possession of his family for many years. It consists of two very commodious reservoirs, supplied by an excellent spring, yielding abundance of water, of a very superior quality. It supplies all the

shipping in Carlisle Bay with fresh water, and a spot more conveniently adapted for that purpose could not have been selected. The long trough, used for the purpose of conveying the water into the ships, leads from the main reservoir, which is built with stone, it is conveyed by means of a large pipe into this reservoir, from the one which receives the water, as it exudes from the spring. The water is carried into this trough by the aid of a windmill, which, when set in motion, draws it up, and altogether supersedes the necessity of pumping and manual labor in supplying the various ships. Indeed this method of drawing up water is of general use in the island, even for the purpose of sugar making, distillation, bathing, &c. &c. I next proceeded to visit the Alms House, a quadrangular range of buildings, erected and supported by the benevolent gentlemen of Bridge Town, for the purpose of succouring and sheltering the poor, indigent, aged, and disabled white inhabitants, who have no means of maintaining themselves. Seamen, thrown out of employment, or who have been maltreated, also find here a most comfortable asylum. There were thirty-five poor individuals receiving the benefits of this great charity, there are sometimes between fifty and sixty. They are provided with food, shelter and clothing, and a medical gentleman is in ready attendance. It is altogether a most honorable and highly creditable institution to the gentlemen of Barbados, who contribute very cheerfully, £2,000 per annum to support it. Immediately contiguous is a lunatic asylum, also upheld by voluntary contributions, and under the same surveillance and superintendance as the alms houses; there were but three cases in it. One, a case of melancholy madness, a white woman about forty, her countenance was very mild and rather pleasing. She was perfectly harmless, her aberration was principally dis-

played by her religious visions, phantoms, and dreams. At one time she was inspired—a prophetess—then an angel—alternately filled with hope, and plunged in despair. Her head was much elevated at the middle lateral parts of the coronal suture. The posterior portion of the head was small. Another female, a mulatto woman, a complete fury, breathing hatred, vengeance, and destruction against every one, presented a far different configuration, being very broad above the ears, with a low, retiring forehead. She was in a violent paroxysm, when I saw her, and was obliged to be placed under restraint. The third case was that of a white man, apparently about fifty, very morose, ill tempered, and taciturn, but in no respect dangerous. He possessed great mechanical powers, constantly sketching on the walls of his cell, architectural designs—churches, bridges, mills, &c. His forehead was well developed—the lateral portion of the head full—the eyebrows lofty and prominent. Near to this asylum there were growing four beautiful trees, in the highest perfection, called the May-pole Aloe. The trunk is of the most delightful green, and although straight and tapering, seems divided into regular scales. They somewhat resemble a branched candlestick; the branches have a graceful curvature, coiling round in serpentine folds, and surmounted by a richly tufted yellow flower of a spiral form. They are upwards of twenty feet in height; the Botanical name is the *Agave Americana*. I visited the national schools next, which are conducted here in a very superior manner. The whole of the arrangements are admirable, every attention is paid to the improvement and moral culture of the children, whose decent, healthy, and cheerful appearance, respectful demeanor, and becoming deportment, are alike testimonies equally honorable to the supporters of this interesting establishment, as to those

who participate in its benefits. There are now receiving instruction in these schools, 218 children—127 boys—91 girls—all of them are fed during the day, 86 are boarded and live altogether within the walls. Their school rooms, dormitories and galleries are cool and spacious, and are inspected by a committee, in whose hands the whole arrangement of the establishment are placed, so eminently deserving the attention of the true friends of this ancient and most loyal Colony, as its ultimate safety, happiness, and prosperity will in a great degree depend on the now rising generation. Their present gratifying appearance and condition holds out a happy prospect and bright augury for the future. The year's expenditure from March 1831, to March 1832, was £1838 7 6.

In Bridge Town there are soup rooms, supported by charitable individuals. Soup tickets are distributed to poor and necessitous persons, who, on presenting them, are supplied with it gratuitously. The cathedral of St. Michaels is a fine, large building—the roof is a magnificent piece of architecture, unsupported by any pillar. The chancel, with the Bishop's throne, forms a very handsome termination. The galleries are spacious; immediately beneath them, and surrounding the interior of the church, are a great variety of monuments, brought at different times from England, some beautifully finished, and fine specimens of sculpture. Previous to the hurricane of 1780, this church had a lofty spire, on the summit of which was placed a huge brass figure of St. Michael, the archangel with a trumpet at his mouth. Both from its great elevation and colour, it formed a conspicuous land mark, and was seen many miles distant at sea, more especially when illuminated by the reflection of the sun. It has not received a place on the present tower, a more secure position than the former spire. St. Mary's church

is also a fine and spacious building. The Jews have erected a very handsome Synagogue; it was opened with great solemnity and pomp during my temporary residence at Barbados—the fashion of the island attended on the occasion. It was a fine spectacle.

The next place I went to see was the gaol, a large building, with a spacious court around it, and surrounded by a wall. One half of the building is appropriated for holding the court of Grand Session—rooms for the grand and petit jury—his Majesty's council chamber—and the general assembly: the other half is used as a prison, where debtors, convicted felons, and prisoners waiting for trial are all confined. I saw the negro, Robert James, in confinement, whose outrage on a white female had excited such an intense feeling. Nothing could exceed the excitement introduced by the President's remission of the extreme penalty of the law; the people were almost provoked to follow the example of Edinburgh at the execution of Porteous. The man had attempted to make his escape: he was then heavily ironed, and appeared a desperate and abandoned criminal. The inhabitants of Bridge Town have erected a solid, handsome pier of considerable elegance and strength: it is frequented as a promenade, and secured from heavy seas by a large break-water; it proved of much utility to Bridge Town during the last frightful hurricane, and was supposed to have saved several houses from entire destruction. On the wharf, immediately fronting the pier, and in a situation well selected to communicate with the signal post at Highgate, are the Commercial rooms, supported by the merchants of Bridge Town, for their mutual accommodation. Books are kept containing an account of every arrival and departure, and indeed of every thing relative to the shipping and commercial interests. Files of the Colonial,

English, Scotch, and Irish newspapers are also preserved. There are two very excellent literary institutions in this town, both possessing very superior libraries, as a reference to the catalogue will testify. The subscribers are extremely kind in giving permission to the visitors to the island, to have free access to their books, charts, &c. &c. They can smile at the contemptuous sneer of Mr. Coleridge—it deserves no other notice. Mr. Southwell, whose theatre was destroyed in the storm, has just completed another very large and spacious building—it was opened for public amusement, and seemed likely to succeed. Neither the Government House, nor the King's House, are remarkable—they can only be considered good, commodious buildings. The Bishop of Barbados possesses a most delightful residence, called Pilgrim's, beautifully surrounded by trees; here, as in many other gardens in the island, are to be seen the scarlet cordia, the crimson hibiscus, the red and orange flower fence, (*Pointziana pulcherrima*, or Barbados Pride,) the plumeria, the white datura, and whiter amaryllis, the heliotrope, intermixed with beautiful varieties of the mimosa: His situation is very cool, and commands a splendid sea view.

CHAPTER V.

On Good-Friday, April 5th, I attended the service at the new Moravian Church, lately erected in the parish of St. Thomas, and which had been only opened for worship on the preceding Sunday. The chapel is an

octagonal building, and has a very neat and imposing appearance: a row of young cabbage trees, *areca oleracea*, were just planted, and will form a fine avenue when they attain their growth. It is capable of containing one thousand persons. There were a vast number of negroes present, who seemed to pay great attention, and joined in the exercises of devotion with much apparent feeling of piety. The service consists, principally, in singing hymns, a very acceptable mode of worship to the negroes who are so passionately fond of music;—but between the singing portions of the service they have prayers, preaching and reading. The Moravians have also a large school for the instruction of coloured children, and they labour in their vocation most meritoriously. There is likewise another establishment in the parish of St. John. Their teachers are greatly esteemed for their unostentatious merits, and as they inculcate most strongly the necessity of industrious habits and virtuous principles, and the merits of good works, they prove useful and admirable instructors of the negro race. On the 7th, I went to Hole Town to bathe and breakfast on fish. There was a fine haul drawn up; nothing can exceed the beautiful variegated colours of the scales of these fish. I remarked one in particular, of the size and form of the sole, of the most brilliant purple colour. The chubbs presented a great variety of hues, scarlet, green, red and blue, all brilliant and vivid. In the ornithology of this island the variety is not great; the graceful humming bird, the cooing dove, and the chirping blackbird, are the chief. In the month of August, innumerable flocks of cranes, alcatrazes, flamingos, snipes, plovers, wild ducks, and gallaceta, resort to the swampy parts of the island. Tents or boxes are erected for the sportsmen, who enjoy abundance of sport without fatigue.

In and about Hole Town,—at Boscobel— in Scotland, and in many parts to the leeward of the island, numbers of poor white inhabitants reside, objects of the raillery and vituperation of those flippant writers, who have adopted the opinions of others, rather than take the trouble of making an investigation themselves. Mr. Coleridge has thought fit to speak of these persons in the following manner. “In consequence of the large white population in Barbados, there exists a class of people which I did not meet with in any other of the islands. By the laws of the colony every estate is obliged to maintain a certain number of whites in proportion to its extent. These men are called the tenantry, and have an indefeasible interest for their lives in a house and garden upon the respective plantations. They owe no fealty to the landlord; make him no acknowledgment, and entertain no kind of gratitude towards him. The militia is principally composed of these persons, and with the exception of that service, the greater part of them live in a state of idleness, and are usually ignorant and debauched to the last degree. They will often walk half over the island to demand alms, and if you question them about their mode of life and habits of daily labour, they stare in your face as if they were actually unable to comprehend the meaning of your discourse. The women who will work at all, find employment in washing and mending the clothes of the negroes, and it is notorious that in many cases whole families of these free whites depend for their subsistence on the charity of the slaves. Yet they are as proud as Lucifer himself, and in virtue of their freckled ditchwater faces consider themselves on a level with every gentlemen in their island.” It is certainly possible that such a description may be borne out in some cases, but having visited in every part of the island for four months, taking the utmost,

pains to make myself thoroughly acquainted with it, in its features, fertility, but also in its social condition. I am constrained to say that I think Mr. Coleridge's statement is an exaggerated, overdrawn and unfaithful representation. As far as came within my personal observation, I found them, in industrious habits, respectful demeanor, becoming attire, and sobriety, fully equal to any white men, in the same rank and station of life. In all their habitations, and patches of land which they cultivate, he might have discovered the effect of industrious and well regulated inhabitants. And it is a matter of great astonishment that they are enabled to work under a vertical sun, the thermometer frequently standing at 90° in the shade, and manage to cultivate their ground and raise ginger, arrow root, cotton, aloes, and cassava: breeding poultry, and produce stock for sale. This indiscriminate censure does not appear to me at all becoming in Mr. Coleridge, and I think that he might have instituted a more thorough investigation than he appears to have done, before hazarding such censorious observations. On the 8th I visited another remarkable cavern; called Harrison's, the entrance is in a deep ravine not far from Ellis's estate, Lyon Castle; it is three yards in breadth, but very low. At a little distance from the entrance it becomes higher, and presents a lofty and beautiful appearance. It has also a stream of water rolling through it, and some capacious and deep pools: the stalactites are as large and thick as the trunk of a full grown oak, hanging pendent from the roof. Some large and aged stalactites were strewn about the cave, having fallen from their great size and weight, in other places they were as yet in embryo, and in course of growth and formation. On the 10th I accompanied Dr. Ifill to visit another of the great natural curiosities of Barbados, called the burning spring. This spring, which

is constantly emitting a quantity of hydrogen gas, is situated in the picturesque and charming district of Barbadian Scotland. It is in a deep and sequestered glen of great natural beauty, the sides of which, to the summit of a lofty hill, are covered with trees of the most luxuriant growth and foliage, forming a wood of a secluded, romantic and sombre appearance. By pouring a quantity of water into the pool, from whence the gas is evolved, and passing a lighted torch over the surface, a brilliant illumination is immediately produced and continues some time. Gas might be collected in close stopper bottles, in any quantity, from this pool. The delightful wood, called Turner's Hall wood, is part of the aboriginal forest; it is the largest in the island: the beautiful sharp pointed Spanish needle, the *Bidens pilosa*, the graceful vine of the water lemon, the long rolls of the quilled pimple, pimple, the cactus tuna, blending with the other tropical trees, renders this wood a very interesting spot. It possesses all the attraction of the Scotland Scenery, and is in the immediate neighbourhood of the Naptha springs, pineries, and other beauties of this romantic region. On the 12th I went to visit Codrington College, by way of Austin's, a very small village, I believe in the parish of St. Philip; nothing can exceed the degree of attention paid to the comfort and health of the students, than in the site and erection of this noble building. From the indefatigable attention of the present worthy principal, the institution affords the invaluable blessing of superior education to twenty-three students. Surrounded by lofty hills, shaded by fine trees, with a clear running stream, forming a small lake in front, with an unbounded view of the Western Ocean, whose delightful breezes ever blowing health and imparting coolness; the situation is the most salubrious and proper that could have been selected.

Abundance of sea eggs are caught on this coast, they are a delicious food, and this parish is celebrated by the affecting incident of Inkle and Yarico. Mr. Madden, I am inclined to think, spoke of Barbadoes scenery as uninteresting, without having seen it.

Curiosity induced me to visit a place called Boscobel, named after the place of refuge of King Charles, by some of those families, who left England to escape the murderous fury of the regicides of that period. The civil war in England, during the reign of Charles I. caused many people of peaceable tempers and dispositions to take refuge in Barbados, and the consequent ruin of the King's affairs induced a still greater number, many of whom had been officers of rank in his service, to follow their example. The emigration from England to this island was indeed so great that in 1650, it was computed there were 20,000 Englishmen fled to Barbados. It was not surprising that a spot deemed so sacred, by the noble Cavaliers of that day, should be a favorite name, and from that circumstance I attribute its being given to this rude and romantic place. The scenery is extremely wild, commanding an extensive sea view, rude rocks, intersected by awfully deep gullies, abounding in every direction. In one of these is a spacious basin, into which a stream of spring water is continually running, forming a comfortable and well sheltered place for bathing. Many poor white families live in this neighborhood. I rode to the summit of Bissix Hill, with Col. Rogers—from this spot there is a most splendid and extensive view; the house, blown down in the hurricane, lay a mass of disjointed stones. In the parish of St. Joseph, on Mr. Higginson's estate, a steam engine is employed in the manufacture of sugar, a river called Joe's river, runs through the sugar house, affording a constant supply of water. The view from Sugar Hill

in this vicinity is also very magnificent. I accompanied Col. Rogers to his estate, called Park's, in St. Joseph's Parish—the soil here is uncommonly rich and prolific, and his plantations well worthy of inspection. He has in one field, five living springs of most excellent water. There is also at the back and round the house, a beautiful plantation, of that charming tree, the plantain, the fruit of which is delicious. In a circuit of a few miles in this vicinity, all the beauties of the tropics may be witnessed, the fustic tree, *lignum-vitæ*, the cocoa nut tree, the cabbage palm, the fiddle wood, the white jessamin, the silk cotton tree, the sand box tree, the bully tree, the varilla, the quassia, the creeping granadillo, the otaheitan gooseberry, the hanging water lemon tree, the tamarind, the sweet smelling acacia, the pomegranate, the stately aloe, the light colored cane, the guinea grass patch, the mangrove, and the graceful and waving bamboo. The *dolichos pruriens*, whose hairy substance is so celebrated as a vermifuge, grows indigenously in this island, and it is related, as having proved so great annoyance to the negroes in reaping the canes, that instances have occurred in which they have destroyed the crop rather than take it in, in consequence of the suffering inflicted by this vegetable tormenter.

Perhaps in the globe there is not another spot so well cultivated and so astonishingly fertile as the island of Barbados. Its principal production is, of course, the sugar cane, but the planters grow yams, guinea corn, indian corn, eddoes, sweet potatoes, and various sorts of peas. In addition to feeding its inhabitants, a great quantity of yams and poultry are raised and sent to the Leeward Islands: the negroes, on their own grounds, cultivate arrow root, ginger, cotton, and aloes, for exportation; and the annual quantity of sugar made is about 30,000 hhds.

The population consists of about 120,000, of which number there are about 40,000 whites and free colored. Having had such an excellent opportunity of witnessing the management of an estate, being more or less at Vacluse, during four months, visiting it at all times and under all circumstances, as I pleased, and by myself; moreover it having been during the period of making the sugar, I think I may as safely speak of the subject of slave labor, as those who have only read accounts of it, in the rooms of the anti-slavery society, Aldermanbury.

This fine estate consists of nearly six hundred acres, and for its cultivation there were more than 300 negroes: 4 masons, 3 carpenters, 3 coopers, 4 domestics, 3 male and 2 female superintendents of the field, 60 field labourers in the first gang, 50 in the second gang, 25 in the third, 8 watchmen, 6 cooks, 2 sick nurses, 11 tending the cattle, calves, &c., 3 tending the goats and pigs, 1 groom, 2 women in charge of children, 115 old infirm people, infants, and young children, and 6 invalids. The quantity of land annually planted in canes about 60 acres, the quantity of canes reaped about 130 acres, the canes springing again, and if well weeded and kept clean, giving a second and third crop. There were 80 negro houses, with a separate kitchen to nearly every house; round the house they are permitted to keep pigs, goats, poultry, &c. They have also half an acre of land for their own cultivation. The houses are built and kept in repair by the liberal proprietor of the estate. The hospital on the estate, is a comfortable, roomy, well ventilated building, where the negroes are carefully attended in sickness, or on receiving any injury from accident. A skilful medical practitioner is employed to attend day and night—nurses are provided, who alternately take charge of them, and whatever is ordered by the physician, is at once procured.

and the hours allotted for their work are from six to six, giving out of that time for their meals ; making their amount of labour nine working hours daily. They have Saturday and Sunday to themselves, and on asking the manager, they are permitted to attend funerals, go to market to sell their own stock. One of the negroes on this estate, a very industrious man, told me that he had made on an average £10 per annum, by the ginger and starch he raised from his portion of ground, and that he had amassed more than £100. The morning bell rings at half past four, and at a quarter before six the roll is called over, and they receive instructions for their day's labour. In addition to the meals which they have, in common, on the estate, they have a weekly allowance of provisions, ten pints of Guinea corn, or thirteen pints of Indian corn. If in roots, yams, eddoes, or potatoes, 30 pounds, and one pound of salt fish to each negro. At Christmas and in harvest, they are bountifully regaled, and on the other solemn days, they receive permission to abstain from work. It is but justice to say, that I never saw such happiness and prosperity amongst any body of labourers, as amongst the negro population of this island. They never felt the hardship of want ; were never distressed by the cares of a starving family and wife ; secure in the possession of a comfortable house ; knew not the misery of seeing their family and children driven from the shelter of their roof, by the cruelty of a creditor, or the hardship of the times, nor doomed to depend on charity for the support of a wretched existence. These much calumniated planters never insolently assumed that "all men were free and equal," and then in solemn mockery, decreed that slavery in its most cruel, savage, remorseless, merciless form should exist for ever. This startling detestable anomaly was reserved for republican slave-

'They are furnished with two good suits of clothing a year, holders ! Let them blush on reading the following message from one of the Governors of a British Colony in 1823 :

"The Governor and Commander-in-chief entreats the House to bear in mind, that the black population have, like ourselves, every attribute of man: not inferior in intellect, or more degraded in mind, otherwise than as they may individually be held in a state of degradation, or of intellectual inaction; equal to ourselves in the eye of the Almighty as far as regards the promised rewards or punishments in a future state; that they are men like ourselves, frail in nature, yet equally entitled to the protection, equally obtaining the sure and certain superintending care of their creator. It must consequently be admitted, that every endeavour should be used to teach them, by the means of increased religious and moral instruction, these first of Christian principles,—that contentment as to their allotted situation in this life, which the Almighty has assigned them; that a due obedience to their superiors, and a quiet and peaceable demeanour, a patient endurance, best supported by the excellent tenets of our most pure religion, will ensure to them hereafter those blessed rewards in another and better world, where all will become equal, where all will be judged, not by the color of their skin; not by the chance and adventitious services of this life; but by the good or bad use which each individual may have made of his own intellectual endowments; and of the advantages towards improvement, incident to this moral state. Let them be taught by our enactments, the value to be set upon those beneficent and enlightened views pointed out to us in the letter from His Majesty's Secretary of State: let them be taught that we consider them our fellow creatures, capable of, and equal to, every species of moral and religious instruction; let them be taught the necessity of prayer, the keeping holy the Sabbath day, and attending divine service; the sacredness of the married tie in every well organized society; the value of an oath, and the consequent capability of their evidence being received in courts of justice; and finally, the certainty of being as well protected from every species of oppression and injustice, as their fellow-creatures the white population are protected."

What a striking contrast to the language of Governor McDuffie of Carolina—General Jackson in his annual message—and the general Congress in their report!—

With them, slavery is to be perpetual—instruction and amelioration a crime. Nay, they almost justify the stripings, scourgings, tarrings, featherings, shootings, hangings, and assassinations that bands of murderous tyrants, under the name of Lynch law, have exercised against those who would attempt the introduction of better and milder institutions. Often as I have gloried in belonging, by birth and affection, to Great Britain, I think I never felt the honor of the connection in so forcible a degree, as when, with an almost exhausted treasury, she declared that slavery should become extinct, and that the mighty boon should not be disfigured by spoliation and robbery: but that she would give twenty millions sterling to the owners of slaves, as some degree of compensation to them for their inevitable loss. Did the mighty Republic, with its overflowing coffers, follow her splendid and magnanimous example? No, by their cruel decisions they would seek forever to exclude the coloured people from the benefits of the social compact—and proclaim, under the specious and subdued character of “a compromise of the constitution” a determination to perpetuate slavery, and oppose by the strongest combination of physical and legal power, the ultimate freedom, and present amelioration of the proscribed and helpless negro. Governor McDuffie will perhaps discover the mistake into which he has fallen in supposing that slavery is necessary, irremedial, hopeless, and perpetual. In South Carolina, the eminently learned, eloquent, and pious Bishop of Charleston, has been compelled to abandon the school which he had established for the instruction of free colored children: and some of the slave-holding states have threatened to banish all the free colored inhabitants from their country, if they deem it necessary for their security. Surely there must have been some error in the fundamen-

tal principle of their government, that "all men were by nature free, equal, and independent:" it should have been specially provided, that nothing therein contained should extend to others, than of white skins. An able writer has said, "If to reduce the African to slavery was a violation of his natural rights, to hold him in bondage one moment longer than is necessary to prepare him for freedom, is to perpetuate and participate in the injustice.— And what though the sacrifice should be a costly one, and the task of emancipation perplexing and difficult? No sacrifice is so costly as the sacrifice of justice and humanity; no expectation more unfounded and puerile than that of returning without pain and effort, from the dark and devious labyrinths of error.

"Facilis descensus Averni:

Sed revocare gradum superasque evadere ad auras,

Hoc opus; hic labor est.——

But even if principle did not require the sacrifice, an enlightened view of self interest would suggest it. If the Gordian knot be not untied, it will be cut. What honor, what glory, what renown, what gratitude have the West India Colonies justly earned for themselves, and acquired by their ready concurrence with the views and wishes of the Imperial Parliament, in removing from the national escutcheon the foul blot of Slavery! Before closing my remarks on this lovely island, and its interesting and hospitable inhabitants, I cannot forbear noticing its extreme salubrity. In Sinclair's code of Health and Longevity, it is stated that in the fearful hurricane of 1780, which killed fifteen people, of that number four were upwards of one hundred years of age, and that one was of the great age of a hundred and fifteen. It is the most easterly of the British West Indies, twenty-one miles in length, and fourteen in breadth, about the size of the Isle of Wight. The

cause of its healthful condition, and the many instances of extreme longevity to be met with on every estate, is its free and perfect ventilation by the constant blowing of the trade winds, and that of the purest maritime air. Not overlooking an important fact, greatly influencing the duration of life, the general happiness of the negroes, their freedom from all harassing cares about poverty, disease, and helplessness; and their regularity in food and general sobriety. My excellent friend Dr. Farre, in a very interesting journal which he published, gave a statement of the mean temperature of the different months of Penzance, in Cornwall—of Bonchurch, in the Isle of Wight,—of Madeira and of Barbados. It certainly proved the admirable adaptation of Barbados to persons visited with pulmonary disease, and the communication being more frequent, and the accommodations superior, it is worthy of the serious attention of those suffering under that formidable malady. It is besides, completely, a British colony: language, manners, feelings, principles all thoroughly, entirely British.

On the 15th of April, I bid adieu! to Vacluse, and in taking leave of the negroes on the estate, I could not, as I told them, wish them either a better or a kinder wish, than they might long be as happy, lighthearted, prosperous, and comfortable as they then were. I hope the inestimable boon, since conferred on them by the British Government, may realize, in their behalf, all the blessings philanthropy and humanity can desire. I remained two days in Bridge Town before sailing, and took the opportunity afforded me on the morning of the 16th, after bathing at Fontabelle, to examine the outlet of the stream of water which it is supposed proceeds from Cole's Cave, and forms the Indian River. All that is certain, is that a copious stream of water there issues from the rocks.

CHAPTER VI.

On the 17th we weighed anchor at three o'clock, from Carlisle Bay, in a schooner, the Flying Fish; if celerity could justify the appellation, it was never more properly bestowed. The Captain, a most expert and active seaman. We went on board at 11 o'clock, but were detained by waiting for the new Lieutenant Governor of St. Christopher's, and his family. The sea was so rough that long ere we had sailed, I was so excessively sick, from the tossing about of the vessel, that I continued to keep on deck, finding the cabin below intolerably hot. Very early in the morning we found ourselves before the Pitons, the sugar loaf mountains of St. Lucia; they are majestic mountains, of great height, rising perpendicularly out of the sea, forming a succession of lofty cones. Our vessel was sailing at a great rate, and we speedily made Martinique, running along its southern shores. The rising sun was just emerging from behind the lofty mountains of this fine island. As we continued our way, the mists of the morning gradually disappeared, and exhibited a lovely country, finely cultivated, and surmounted by majestic mountains. We sailed near the Diamond Rock, so justly celebrated as the scene of Captain Morris's gallant achievements during the last war. It was actually a chivalrous exploit, in hoisting up a thirty-two pounder from the topsail yard-arm of a man of war, and planting it on this perilous crag. The water is very deep between this bold rock and the shore, enabling a ship of the largest size to pass through in perfect safety. The aperture is still to be seen where

the gallant Captain slept, and the flagstaff, from which the Union Jack proudly waved, to remind us, that

Hearts of oak are our ships,
Jolly tars are our men,
We always are ready,
Steady, Boys, steady,
To fight and to conquer, again and again.

We passed the mouth of Fort Royal harbour, considered one of the most spacious, safe, and convenient in the world. I saw the curious pigeon rock, La Ramire, which would seem to be inaccessible and impregnable. The hanging town of St. Pierre looks very pleasing and interesting from the sea. We continued sailing, with a delightful breeze, at a very rapid rate, and quickly saw Dominique with its chain of majestic and lofty mountains. We could distinctly perceive the mills and sugar houses at work. Dominica seemed beautifully wooded. We passed the northern extremity of the island, and before night closed in upon us we breasted the southern point of the rich and extensive island of Guadaloupe. We were becalmed for some little time under the long lee of the high land, the Captain informing us that it was very frequently the case. The following morning by daybreak we were between Antigua and Monteserrat. Monteserrat presents a fine appearance from the sea; the breeze freshened, and we soon came to a green rock, called Redonda, which was covered with sea birds. From its round and beautiful green appearance, it is a striking and interesting object. As our intention was to land at St. Kitt's, we run in close to Nevis, and really nothing can be more exquisite and lovely than this island, viewed from the sea. The top of its huge, magnificent mountain, rising in graceful majesty from it, was enveloped in clouds. For some distance up the mountain the land was finely culti-

vated, and the appearance of the planter's houses, the windmills, the churches, all enlivened and adorned with trees of great beauty and majestic growth, rendered it a most captivating scene. The side of the mountain forms a long slope connecting it, with a long narrow slip of land, extending to St. Kitt's. We dropped anchor off St. Kitt's about twelve o'clock, and really the description of this exquisite island by Mr. Coleridge is so striking and correct, that it would be injustice not to give the account in his words :

“The vale of Basseterre, in softness, richness, and perfection of cultivation surpasses any thing I have ever seen in my life. Green velvet is an inadequate image of the exquisite verdancy of the cane fields which lie along this lovely valley and cover the smooth acclivities of Monkey Hill. This hill is the southern termination of a range of great mountains which increase in height towards the north, and thicken together in enormous masses in the centre of the island. The apex of this rude pyramid is the awful crag of Mount Misery, which shoots slantingly forwards over the mouth of a volcanic chasm like a peninsula in the air. It is bare and black and generally visible, whilst the under parts of the mountain are enveloped in clouds. The height is more than 3700 feet, and is the most tremendous precipice I ever beheld.”

As the people of St. Kitts were making the necessary preparations to receive the Governor, my friend proposed that we should land and see some little of the island. We had a view of Basseterre, a town of considerable size, but looked wretchedly neglected. It has a noble square, where a quantity of fruit of all the tropical varieties were exposed for sale. A number of negroes were collected in this square; they had come from the country in the morning, expecting that the new Governor had been sent from England to free them—they therefore positively refused to work. They soon discovered the delusion under which they laboured, but they evinced a very bad and refractory

spirit, which soon after the emancipation bill came into operation, broke out into acts of fearful violence and insubordination, rendering it absolutely necessary to take very strong, peremptory and coercive measures to quell their rebellious conduct. Mr. Macqueen was staying at St. Kitts; we met him at the hotel. He had been visiting the various islands, and the planters grateful for his long continued and unwearied exertions in their behalf, gave him grand public dinners throughout his tour. He is unquestionably one of the ablest and most consistent friends of the Colonies, and possesses an immense fund of information relative to them. St. Kitt's had shortly before experienced two shocks of an earthquake,—the church clock had been stopped and was then unrepaired. I had no opportunity afforded me of visiting further than the outskirts of Basseterre, which I greatly regretted, as from what I saw of the enchanting steeps, gleaming under a cloudless sky, in all the rich variety of hue, which the beautiful flowers and foliage of the tropics supply, I am convinced of the great attraction of this lovely spot. There is a soft vale by Basseterre whose vivid green appears as if it had never been violated by mortal foot. There were several large pelicans flying about the bay. We weighed anchor about four o'clock, and continued sailing close in shore, along the coasts of this witching island, the land seemed every where rich and verdant and highly cultivated: and the neat houses, plantations, churches, windmills, mountains, deep ravines, and majestic trees were all beautifully intermingled, and formed a most delightful scene. The fort on Brimstone Hill, at the southern extremity of the island, is situated on a grim and naked mountain, backed by loftier ones. It appeared from the rugged and precipitous steep on which it is built almost inaccessible. It is a large and noble fortifi-

cation of great command and strength, fronted by the coast and the sea. Before night closed in upon us we saw the lofty islands of Saba and St. Eustatius, they have a noble conical appearance,—they belong to Holland. Very early on Saturday morning, we saw land on both sides of us, the lovely and fertile island of Santa Cruz on our left, and the Virgin-Gordo on our right. We shortly afterwards came in sight of Tortola, St. Johns, and St. Thomas, and at one o'clock cast anchor in the beautiful and well protected harbour of the latter Danish Colony.

It is usual to run for the Frenchman's rock, a rude bluff promontory, outside the harbour, and then after passing it, the harbour itself is surrounded by lofty and majestic mountains. The views of the town—the ramparts—the fortifications—and the signal posts, give the island a noble appearance from the sea. The castle built in the Saxon style, with the sentry pacing before the outer doorway, is very well represented in one of the scenes in Charles XII. at Covent Garden theatre. I was much struck with the resemblance. On entering the town it is immediately evident that it is a free port, for although it is under the dominion of the King of Denmark, the flags of every nation are riding in security in the harbour—delighted commerce spreads her crowded sails and the inhabitants of every nation are carrying on their commercial speculations in the streets.

“Persians, and Medes, and Elamites, and the dwellers in Mesopotamia, and in Judea, and Capadocia in Pontus and Asia. Phrygia, and Pamphylia, in Egypt, and in the parts of Sybia about Cyrene, and strangers of Rome, Jews and proselytes, Cretes and Arabians.”

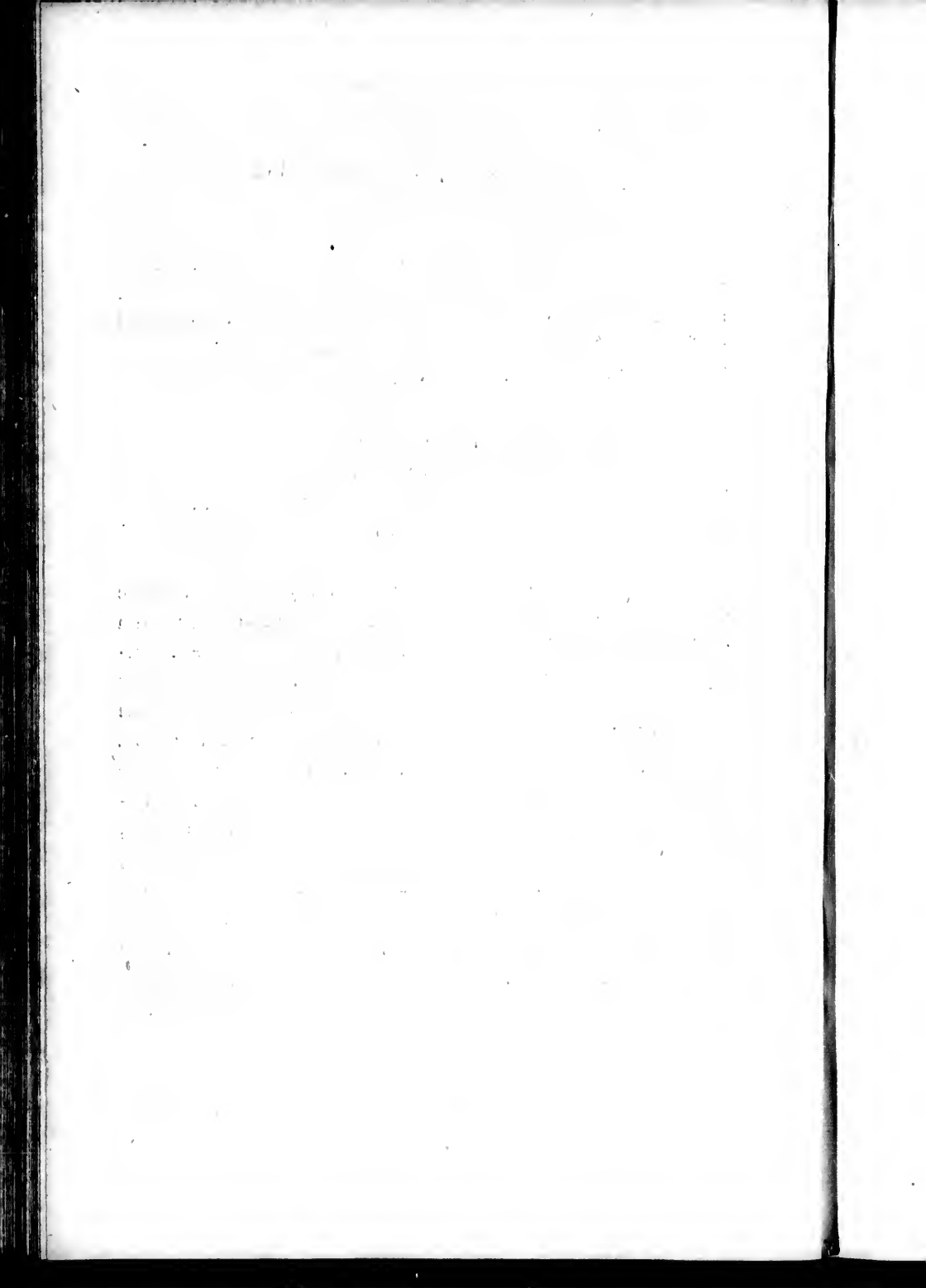
Our enterprising neighbours, the Yankees, carry on a very great trade with this island. The town itself is built on three hills, rising gracefully from the sea, these again surmounted by very lofty mountains. The country seems

indifferently cultivated, and the town is intensely hot.—The houses are well built, and the warehouses or stores are very capacious and commodious, and well filled with every description of goods, from all parts of the world;—their inspection alone is a treat of no ordinary kind;—French, Danish, English, Spanish, ornaments, trinkets, pictures, and manufactures of every variety. The town is lighted by lamps, suspended in the centre of the streets; four ropes forming a star, fixed from the opposite houses, from the middle of which the lamp is hung. Many of the lanterns are painted in the Chinese form, and look very ornamental when lighted up. In addition to its novelty, it appeared to me to be an improved method of lighting the streets—the centre as well as the sides being well illuminated, you can see for a considerable distance. The streets have Danish and French names given to them. The troops are a very noble, fine looking body of men; they perform their various exercises on an extensive level parade ground, immediately beneath a lofty mountain, not far from the town. The date tree, the cocoa nut tree, the tamarind, the sapadillo, the guava, the soursop, the aloe were all growing within a short distance from the town. All descriptions of religion are tolerated and protected in this island. There are two extensive establishments of Moravians—two Protestant churches, (I believe Lutheran)—a Roman Catholic church—and a large Jewish synagogue. On Sunday, April 21st, I went to the Roman Catholic church, to mass; it is a large building, with a beautiful rose wood altar, handsomely decorated with fine paintings, and ornamented with costly images. There was a very numerous congregation, consisting of all classes of persons, and of all countries, white and colored, bond and free. It is in an assembly of this kind, that the unity of the Catholic faith is especially observed,

people of every language uniting together in prayer, without the smallest difficulty, assisting at the celebration of that holy and august sacrifice, foretold by the prophet Malachi, to be made from the rising to the setting of the sun. All the stores were open on the Sunday, and the market places were thronged with people. The main market extends a mile along the principal street, but the fish and meat markets are held in one of the side streets leading to the bay. Pine apples, shaddocks, melons, oranges; limes, grape fruit, mangoes, sapadilloes, water lemons, nuts, egg fruit, and plums, were selling at the various stalls. There was a quantity of European vegetables also for sale,—carrots, turnips, parsley, French beans, &c. A plentiful supply of every variety of fish, which looked very fine: I cannot say as much for the meat; likewise an abundance of poultry, probably from Barbados, as they send a great deal to the Leeward Islands. The town is most oppressively hot, lying under a vertical sun, and screened from the sea breezes in every direction, by the lofty range of mountains which encircle it. The Danes bear an excellent character for their kind treatment and usage of their slaves. Several that were under punishment for theft, and other offences, were working in the road, with a long chain attached to their legs, connecting them with each other, and an overseer was superintending them. In the evening I looked in to the largest Lutheran church, but did not remain long from my unacquaintance with the language. It seemed to me there was little prejudice generally existing in this island with regard to colour. The coloured and white population were setting in pews together, without any distinction. They have a very large fine troop of free colored men, whom I saw reviewed several times; although they did not seem very perfect in their discipline, they presented,

on the whole, a noble and imposing appearance at exercise. The island is no where well cultivated, but it is plentifully supplied with fruits and vegetables from the surrounding ones. Santa Cruz, immediately contiguous to it, and under the same government, and the luxuriant lands of Puerta Rica, furnish it with abundance of luxuries of every description. It is altogether a commercial mart—a large bazaar—and being open to all nations, it has become a complete depot. The whole of Spanish main is supplied with goods from the island, and were it not for the revolutionary mania which has so cursed and distracted that country, that of itself would form a large trade. Great numbers of oxen and mules are sent from the rich Savannahs of Porto Rico to the windward islands. The immense utility of oxen in the West Indies is inconceivable, and the quantity of work they perform incredible. They are used for carrying the canes from the fields to the mill—for all purposes of husbandry—and for conveying the sugar from the various estates to the wharves for shipment. They are fed in pens, at night, with the tops of the sugar canes, and of the corn, and browse on the hills when there is any grass growing on them. There are more milch cows than formerly in the islands, and many planters now raise their own stock. It was the case at Vaucluse. The milk from the cow is so rich, that butter is at once made from it, and of very good quality. The Abbe Dubois told me that the reasons the Brachmins looked upon the Ox with such veneration, arose from their obvious and immense utility in scorching climates. On the 22d, I passed the evening at the house of a very intelligent Jew, named Massiah, one of the readers of the synagogue. His family suffered dreadfully in the revolution at St. Domingo. His house is situated on a high hill, embracing an entire view of the various

bays and the town. The appearance of the latter, brilliantly illuminated—the sounds of music and merriment proceeding from different parts—the hum of voices borne upwards from the street—the soothing influence of a cool evening, contributed to invest the scene with a romantic character. The house was built in the Moorish fashion, the entrance to the forecourt was through fine lofty gates, and an arched doorway, The forecourt was square and well paved, in the centre of which was a fine papaw tree, instead of a fountain. The apartments which were on the ground floor, were square and lofty, opening immediately into it. Around the house was a handsome terrace, carefully screened from the sun, by a large jalousie. The situation is altogether highly picturesque, and as comfortable as any residence could be made near the town. When the eight o'clock evening gun is fired the reverberation continues to resound through the rocks for some time. The streets are then cleared—the burghers then undertake the office of watchmen alternately—the municipal laws are severely enforced, and persons remaining in the streets after this period are liable to be apprehended and punished. At the hotel there were two of the most beautiful birds I almost ever beheld; the one called the Tropial, with yellow and black plumage, and of most exquisite voice: the other, a mocking bird, of a grey colour, whose imitative powers were astonishing. April 23d, St. George's Day. A splendid Danish Ship sailed this day from the harbour for Denmark, and took a bag of letters for England, which they leave with a pilot in the channel. The market presented a very gay scene, a quantity of fruit having arrived in the morning from Santa Cruz.



UNITED STATES.

“Virtue and Intelligence—the sheet-anchor of our national union, and the perpetuity of our national freedom.”—*Extract from a Speech of the present enlightened President of the United States, ANDREW JACKSON.*

CHAPTER VII.

At three o'clock in the afternoon of 23d, we went on board the schooner, *Vernon*, for Philadelphia, and weighed anchor at four. A capital breeze attended us out of the harbour, which continued several days, until it increased to a gale, accompanied with violent squalls. At the full of the moon, the sun went down with such an angry appearance, and the clouds flitted so rapidly, as to induce the Captain to take in all sails; it proved a very fortunate precaution; for shortly afterwards we were struck by a white squall, so called from no other indication appearing, but a white scud on the surface of the waves, which must have sunk the vessel, but for the prudence of the Captain. I was thrown with some violence out of my berth, and went on deck, but the vessel had righted herself immediately. The weather still continued boisterous and unsettled for several days. On entering the gulf stream we tested the temperature of the water, by the thermometer, several times daily, and found the vari-

ation between it, and the atmosphere, generally ranging from five to ten degrees. The difference between the temperature of the water of the gulf stream, and that of the sea beyond it, was thirteen degrees. I observed a great quantity of weeds in this stream, some fresh and green, but generally yellow and withered. It was the appearance of these weeds that enabled the great Columbus to raise the drooping spirits of his disheartened crew, by pointing them out as a certainty that they were not far distant from the land. There were large pieces of wood constantly floating by us, probably from some of the American rivers. The little nautilus or Portuguese men of war, were riding about the sea in all directions; some large, all graceful, and many of varied and extremely beautiful colors. They take in their sails with more expedition, than the American sailors, which is saying a vast deal in praise of their agility and quickness.

On May 7th, about seven o'clock in the evening, we approached Finwick's island, the first land we made: the Captain immediately hoisted a signal for a pilot, but we were not so fortunate as to obtain one that night. The wind was then blowing fair and fresh—we were off Cape Henlopen—the Captain put the vessel under easy canvass. To our great mortification, when day light appeared, and we had procured a pilot, we found ourselves off Cape May, on the opposite side of the Delaware Bay, whither we had drifted in the night, and to complete the vexation, it was a perfect calm. Having experienced quite sufficient of the pleasures of the sea, we preferred proceeding to Philadelphia by land, rather than by the Delaware river, which from its magnitude at its mouth, being twenty miles across, and the grandeur of its splendid breakwater, seemed to promise us a high gratification. We landed at Cape May Island, the coast is low and flat,

but green and cheerful. The island presents from the river very much the appearance of the Essex coast about Foulness and Southend. It was a most lovely, cloudless and warm morning, and the sturgeon were leaping and curvetting about the unruffled waters of the bay. This place is quite the resort for the fashionables of Philadelphia in the summer months, and to that circumstance I am inclined to attribute the good roads, through the immense pine forests I afterwards traversed. The bathing must be excellent, from the fineness of the beach; there were numbers of machines, standing in front of the various hotels, giving the place a striking resemblance to an English bathing place; from the beautiful enclosures of green, not unlike Broadstairs. The taverns are spacious, and well furnished, and I have no doubt present a very lively scene during the season. They stand immediately in front of the sea. The beach is extremely beautiful, the sand of the most delicate whiteness, quite firm, and extending a long distance on the shore. There were numbers of birds of various descriptions, particularly of a small grey bird, which are esteemed a choice delicacy. I visited the light house a short distance from the village: it is a circular building, ninety feet in height, and is lighted up with revolving lights, that mariners may be enabled to distinguish it from the one of Cape Henlopen on the opposite shore, which has a stationary light. The marsh lands about this island are extensive and divided by Dykes as in Rochford Hundred: they reminded me most forcibly of them, as well as those about Canewdon: they are very celebrated for grazing, and vast quantities of sheep are fattened on them.

May 10th, left Cape May Island at two o'clock in the morning, by the coach, for Philadelphia. It was quite dark until we reached Cape May court-house, the first

thirteen miles, and where we changed horses. It is a small village, pleasantly situated, and having a good road to the island. When day light enabled me to see the country, I was much surprised at the singular appearance of the fences. Miss Fanny Kemble compares them with her usual delicacy, to "the herring-bone seams of a flannel petticoat." They are at first, certainly, disagreeable to the eyes of an Englishman accustomed to behold the highly ornamented and beautiful quickset hedges of hawthorn in his own highly cultivated country. They are moveable zigzag fences, formed of rails placed on each other and secured with stakes and riders, and are termed Virginia fences.

Turning out of the main road from the Court House, into the woods, there was a large and beautiful peach orchard covered with lovely blossoms. The first village we passed through was called Goshen, an entire new place, but apparently thriving, as the extent of the orchards, the appearance of the houses, and the large clearings in the wood seemed to indicate. The roads are in great part corduroy;—long trees lying parallel with each other, and resting on side trees,—they are absolutely necessary when the roads pass through swampy districts:—and there were several swamps in these woods. Dennis' Creek is the next settlement; there were great quantities of staves, and abundance of timber, ready for conveyance by this stream, to the Delaware River: and the place, from the contiguity, by water, to that river, being surrounded by fine timber, and possessing valuable water-privileges, must become a place of trade and importance. There were several saw-mills at work, quantities of saw logs ready for lumber, and some boat-building going on. Tuckahoe was the next place we arrived at, where we changed both stage and horses, and breakfasted at a very

comfortable inn. We had a capital breakfast and paid moderately for it. This village contains many good houses, and also possesses the advantage of a fine creek connecting it with the Delaware river. From the village we soon got into the woods, through which we travelled nearly sixty miles, a great part over corduroy roads, almost shaking us to pieces. In some parts the hemlock, spruce, and cedar form a noble grove. Throughout this extensive district of forest, there were but very few places, where any thing like cultivation appeared. Occasionally we came to a spot where small patches of the woods were in progress of clearing, and here and there a new log house, a recently planted peach and apple orchard, and a few rye fields were to be seen. I have not, even in Canada, beheld so long continued a forest scene as this. In the course of our progress, we passed an extensive district of wood, which had been on fire several days, and was still burning, destroying some very valuable pine timber. We saw the traces of the fire for more than ten miles of our journey. We dined at an inn called the Cross Keys, twelve miles only from Philadelphia, and richly enjoyed a fine piece of roast beef; the dinner was both good and cheap. We came into a much more cultivated and finer country here, the scenery more and more picturesque, the farms larger, houses better, land of finer quality, good crops growing, the timber of a different character and growth. I never saw finer elms, scyamores, and chesnut trees than I observed in this route; the country is generally undulating, until arriving at Mount Ephraim, it is then level, the road very sandy, but the country well cleared and tilled. We stopped at Camden, on the Jersey side of the river Delaware, at six o'clock in the evening. The river presented a most animated appearance, steam boats constantly running to and from Philadelphia; I was

greatly astonished at their very superior convenience compared with those of England—the end of the steam-boat is let down by iron braces, and firmly fixed in the wharf adapted to the purpose so that a carriage and four might drive on to the deck with the greatest ease: at the ringing of the bell, it is again detached from the wharf, and the steam-boat proceeds to her destination. The magnitude, beauty, and number of them on this river alone give it a lively appearance, the constant whirling of the paddles appearing like a number of mills at work in the river. We passed over to Philadelphia and took up our abode at the admirable hotel in Third-street, called Mansion House, kept by Mr. Head. The appearance of Philadelphia, from the Delaware, is neither imposing, nor pleasing. It has only the look of a busy, bustling place, but as you advance, you discover it to be a handsome, clean and beautiful city. The streets run in parallel lines, and at right angles to each other, which greatly facilitates the enquires of a stranger, as well as maintains beauty and regularity in the arrangement of them. Many of the public buildings are very handsome edifices, composed of white marble, the Exchange, Girard's Bank, and the State's Bank are amongst the finest specimens. On both sides, of some of the principal streets, Chesnut-street, Walnut-street, Arch-street, fine majestic trees are growing, chiefly horse chesnut, with their branches of lovely white blossoms, forming a delightful shade; the streets are wide, the principal ones 100 feet, none less than 50; they are well paved, and are kept extremely clean. The upper parts of the houses are brick, and the basement story marble: the doors are generally painted either white or satin wood, and having silver handles and knockers, produce a chaste and pleasing effect. The population of Philadelphia city amounts to 200,000 inhabitants, and presents

altogether a cultivation, polish, and gentility which would render it a more desirable place for a residence, than any other portion of the States I visited. Its literary institutions stand also deservedly high, and the beautiful library given by Franklin is well worthy of the inspection of the passing stranger. Attached to the Franklin library, is a fine museum of natural curiosities, with a costly and admirable philosophical apparatus. The square named after this eminent individual, is a fine specimen of rich verdure, and majestic trees, growing in the centre of a large city: its delightful walks are frequently crowded with the beauty and fashion of Philadelphia.

The medical institution belonging to the Philadelphia University possesses high renown, and numbers amongst its professors many distinguished ornaments of the science. The name of Dr. Rush alone, would almost confer immortality on an establishment of which he was both a member and an honor. There are connected with this school nearly 500 students, and it has nine professors. The Jefferson Medical College, in Tenth-street, is another interesting and useful institution. During the course of publication of these notes, I had the great pleasure of receiving from an old and most intelligent friend the following gratifying announcement.

"NEW CHAIR OF THE INSTITUTES OF MEDICINE AND MEDICAL
JURISPRUDENCE.

"The progress of Medical Science demanding, in the opinion of the Trustees of Jefferson Medical College, an extension of the course of instruction, they have created a new Professorship, viz: that of "The Institutes of Medicine and Medical Jurisprudence, and have elected to this Chair Robley Dunglison, M. D. formerly Professor of Physiology in the University of Virginia, and late Professor of *Materia Medica* in the University of Maryland. The appointment has been officially accepted.

In announcing to the Profession the appointment of the distinguished gentleman to a Professorship in Jefferson Medical College, the of-

fiere of that Institution do so with unmixed gratification. The reputation of Professor Dunglison is too well known to require any comment. As a scholar, a profound Physician, and an enlightened Physiologist, he holds the highest rank, both in this country and in Europe; and, as an eloquent and popular lecturer, has no superior."

I have dissected with Dr. Dunglison, in England, and can bear most willing testimony to his high endowments, personal worth, and admirable character. The Pennsylvania Hospital is a splendid erection: its front is 273 feet: it is connected with another large building adapted for sixty patients. Attached to it is a delightful garden; every thing that care, humanity, and skill can accomplish, in the cure of disease, modifying its anguish, and repairing its ravages, is here made use of. The churches and chapels are very numerous, many of them exceedingly beautiful; the Scotch Church, St. Stephen's is most superbly finished and furnished, and the Catholic Church, St. John's in Thirteenth street, is an ornament to the city.—The altar is truly elegant and has over it a splendid painting, the present of Joseph Bonaparte. It is this church to which, that accomplished scholar, polished gentleman, and eminent divine, the Rev. J. Hughes, is attached. So greatly and so justly is this estimable character valued by all classes, that his portrait was taken by public subscription, a fine engraving was executed from the painting, and is to be met with in the excellent booksellers' shops with which this city abounds. Since writing this, I find that the Rev. Mr. Hughes has received the ring, the mitre, and the crozier, as a reward for his piety and merit.

There are six Catholic Churches in Philadelphia. St. Joseph's, Willings' Alley, is remaining: it is low but spacious; celebrated for its being the first erected in this beautiful city, by the ever active and zealous sons of St.

Ignatius. The diocese of Philadelphia being very extensive, the Bishop has the assistance of a coadjutor.

"The citizens of Philadelphia are taking measures for the establishment of a City Cemetery, upon the plan of the beautiful ground at Mount Auburn, near Boston. A number of public spirited gentlemen, well qualified from their means and their good taste to take such a matter in hand, have purchased Laurel Hill for this praiseworthy purpose. This fine spot is situated on the banks of the Schuylkill, and is capable of being made every thing that is desirable in such an object."

I regretted that circumstances prevented me from seeing the prison, so justly famous for the reformation of its inmates, a model for the civilized world;—the Naval Hospital, and the Navy Yard; the former has the repute of being admirably conducted, in the latter is to be seen the mammoth ship Pennsylvania, supposed to be the largest ever built. This city altogether is replete with interest: in its crowded streets the hum and activity of commerce is met with; in its lovely squares, wealth and fashion and beauty—and in some, actually the rural charms of a country scene. Nor can I omit mention of its long and admirable market, most abundantly supplied with fish, game, poultry, vegetables, butter, eggs, and fruit. We left Philadelphia in a steam-boat early in the morning, the scene was not very dissimilar to the avenues to the steam-boats in London. Crowds of persons hastening with trunks, portmanteaus—parties, rushing to the water-edge—bells ringing, presenting a singular scene of animated confusion. We obtained breakfast tickets, and sat down with an immense party to a very capital and substantial breakfast. The banks of the Delaware are more pleasing than grand. The country is well cultivated, and small villages, with occasional farm-houses, are amongst the objects of its attraction. The boat, landed passengers at Burlington, on the New Jersey side of the river, 18

miles from Philadelphia; at Bristol, one mile farther, on the Pennsylvania side: and at Bordentown, ten miles farther on the New Jersey side. This is a bustling place since the rail road has been made, connecting it with South Amboy, on Rariton Bay. Several coaches were in waiting for the conveyance of passengers, very like the old fashioned double bodied stage coaches of England.—The body of the coach is divided into three compartments, each holding six persons; it is drawn by four horses, changed three times: the distance was thirty-four miles, which we performed including landing etc. in three hours. The horses were all ready, and waiting in sheds, and were as quickly harnessed as those of the Brighton stages: greater celerity is not possible. The trunks, goods, parcels, etc., are placed on large crates in the steam-boat which is lifted by means of a crane to a carriage, and again from the carriage to the steamer by the same method. The road through which the rail road runs, is through a country indifferently cultivated, most probably from the poverty of its soil. The only tolerable crops were rye, and but one field particularly heavy: the peach orchards were flourishing, presenting a delightful collection of delicate pink flowers.

In this beautifully wooded district, stretching to the banks of the Delaware, round about the environs of Joseph Bonaparte's demesne, there were growing gigantic plane and maple trees—the horse chesnut—several varieties of oak—the sassafras—the hickory—the pride of India—the catalpa—the liquid amber *styraciflua*—the *leriodendron tulipifera*, and *magnolia grandiflora*, many of them brought there, perhaps by Joseph Bonaparte himself. They always, in my estimation, impart an air of grandeur and majesty to any scene.

Joseph Bonaparte's mansion is at Bordentown; it is a

spacious building, not particularly handsome, on the banks of the Delaware, surrounded by a profusion of most beautiful flowering shrubs, rhododendrons, azaleas, magnolias, japonicas, and some trees of a very majestic and stately growth. There is a large observatory built on the grounds, commanding the Delaware river, and a splendid extent of country. The part seen from the river, between Amboy and New York, seems exuberantly fertile, large meadows covered with grass of the finest growth, extensive orchards and well built houses adorn its banks. There is a creek navigable to Elizabethtown, from which a steamer runs every day to New York. It is a pretty village, with some good buildings, and contains a population of nearly 4,000 persons. Newark, so celebrated for its cider, and its immense shoe manufactory, and containing a population of nearly 14,000, is seen on this route; it is nine miles from New York, and six from Elizabethtown.

CHAPTER VIII.

We arrived at New York on Tuesday, May 1844.—its appearance did not realize the expectations which I had formed of it, from the description of some travellers. It is a pleasing, rather than a splendid scene, more picturesque and interesting, than grand and romantic. The various islands—the shipping, steam-boats, fishing boats—the churches—the extent of the town—the gentle hills—the numerous scattered houses on the islands—the pretty villages—the excellent cultivation—and the noble orch-

ards, render it a very gratifying scene. The city is situated on Manhattan Island, and covers a great extent of ground. It is the grand mart of the commerce and enterprise of the United States. It possesses a safe and spacious harbour, scarcely ever been frozen up, until last winter, January and February, 1836, memorable to this city, from that circumstance, and the awful conflagration which consumed so much of its wealth and splendour.

On the afternoon of our arrival, we found that the Governor of the State of New York, Hon. W. L. Marcy, was expected from Albany on a visit to the city. Great preparations were made to give him a flattering reception, and hearty welcome. He is a deservedly popular man. The infantry and cavalry were called out on the occasion, and formed in a long line in front of the street where he landed. Bonaparte truly said that there was but one step from the sublime to the ridiculous, and here it was fully realized. In England a military spectacle on such an occasion would have been a grand sight, here it was not only a failure, but ridiculous. The crowd continually broke the line of the infantry, in crowding to the landing place. There were a great concourse of spectators, and the Governor received their hearty acclamation. He came from Albany in a magnificent steam-boat called the North America. The Broadway is a majestic street, nearly dividing the city, eighty feet in width, more than three miles in length, and filled with admirable stores and noble buildings. The Battery, the Castle garden, and the Park are interesting objects, and at Niblo's I saw as fine a collection of flowers and fruits, at a public exhibition, as I ever witnessed at any of the floral and horticultural exhibitions in England. The City Hall, built of white marble, is a superb and massive structure, its length is 216 feet, its breadth 105 feet. The police room, the

court of aldermen, the city council hold their meetings here in distinct and handsome rooms. The council chamber has some excellent paintings in it; the churches are fine buildings; the largest of those belonging to the Episcopalians, are St. Pauls, Trinity, and St. John's. The monuments and remains of the chivalrous General Montgomery, who gallantly fought and perished at Quebec, and those of Judge Emmett, brother to the highly gifted and unfortunate Emmett, are in the first church: in the second, a most exquisite piece of sculpture, in remembrance of Bishop Hobart; and the third is celebrated by the beauty of its proportions and the height of its spire. All the churches in New York are numerous attended—solidly built—neatly and tastefully ornamented—and liberally supported by the spontaneous contributions of the people. The Catholic cathedral, St. Patrick's, is a noble building, 120 feet long, by 80 feet wide, beautifully finished and handsomely decorated—it is capable of containing 6,000 persons. There are five other Catholic churches in this vicinity. The Bishop is greatly esteemed for his fervent and unostentatious charity, and his entire abstinence from all political interference.

NEW PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

“One of the most beautiful structures for Divine worship that we have ever seen, is the Presbyterian church recently erected on the block formed by Waverley Place, Clinton Place, and Mercer and Greene streets, and under the charge of the Rev. Dr. Skinner. Its dimensions are—width seventy-two feet, and length about a hundred and thirteen, with a tower twenty feet square, and one hundred feet high. The order, we believe, is Gothic, with pointed-arch windows. But the interior is most elegant. The ceiling is slightly arched, with slender ribs springing from the walls on each side, and uniting at a very obtuse angle in the centre, with an extremely happy effect of lightness and grace. A deep gallery runs along each side and the front, supported by columns not more than seven or eight inches in diameter; the principal part of the front gallery is partitioned off for the choir,

giving seats for nearly a hundred singers, and at the back is a deep arched recess containing the organ. The floor of the church is divided in three parts by broad aisles, each part containing two rows of pews. The pulpit, which partakes the nature of both platform and pulpit, is ascended by a slightly curved flight of steps on each side, leading to a platform of fifteen feet, with the deck or pulpit projecting in front. At the corners of this platform are four octagonal turrets, of oak, supporting lustres for gas.

“The cloth of the reading desk is of rich velvet; the carpet, as well of the platform as of the stairs, and the elevation on which the pulpit and platform stand, of the most costly fabric and beautiful pattern, although containing no bright or gay colors. The aisles also are carpeted, and the pews. The chairs of the platform are of mahogany, rich, massive and heavy. The partitions between the pews and the sides of the aisles, are railed also with polished mahogany. The other wood-work, throughout the church, is stained in imitation of oak. The pews are all uniformly lined and cushioned, with fine moreen, of a hue the exact name of which we knew not—it is something like puce, or the plumes of a wild pigeon’s breast, but darker, beautifully contrasting with the light mellow tint of the oak. The lofty windows are fitted with blinds, painted in brilliant colors like those of the stained glass in the old cathedrals of Europe, giving a lovely effect to the simple elegance of the interior.

“This is but a very imperfect and meagre description, but we have not the skill to accomplish a better.”

The medical college is a spacious edifice, and highly celebrated as an excellent school: it is amply endowed; there are about 300 students. The Exchange is a beautiful white marble edifice, handsomely fronted by columns, it contains the post-office, reading rooms, commercial rooms, and offices of several papers. The number of omnibusses, and cabriolets running in all directions, renders this city not unlike London. The dry docks are worth seeing, and the splendid range of mansions erecting, called LaFayette terrace, are buildings like the terraces in Regent’s Park. The population of the city is estimated at 269,683. The hotels are numerous and excellent.

"THE ASTOR HOTEL.

"The Astor Hotel, in Broadway, New York, is destined to be one of the most splendid establishments of the kind in this or any other country. We copy the subjoined account of it from the N. Y. Times.

"The Messrs. Boyden will conduct the Park Hotel in a style worthy of the magnificent structure, There are no persons in this country, nor any other, more experienced nor more competent. Their preparations have been made on a grand scale, and in the spirit of liberal enterprise, which is of course to preside over the conduct of the house. It is difficult to give the distant reader any clear idea of the magnitude of the concern, but a few facts may assist his fancy. The pile is a quadrangle, 200 feet front by 160 deep, six stories high, and built around a court of about seventy by a hundred. There are about 350 rooms in the house, each containing a fire place and a bell, and between eighty and a hundred servants will be required. The great dining room is ninety-four feet by fifty : the ladies' dining room about 46 by 50.

"The water and gas pipes are amply distributed to the very top. The baths in the south wing are numerous and well fitted. Of the vast amount of furniture required, some notion may be formed from the quantity of a single article—three thousand spoons are ordered. A wine merchant of great practical skill, who has been engaged for many months in collecting the wines, says that there has never been a stock in the country that could compare with it for extent, variety and quality."

Communication is constantly to be met with, with all parts of the globe. The packets used for Liverpool, London, and Havre, are like floating palaces. The utmost ingenuity has been taxed to render the arrangements most perfect : the accommodations of every kind, most admirable. The fittings up are splendid, and they are justly considered the ornaments of the ocean, and the admiration of every port into which they sail. We left New York in a large and beautiful steam-boat named the De Witt Clinton, in honor of one of the best and most enterprising governors, that ever presided over that state. The scenery of the Hudson river, called by the Indians "the great river of the mountains," has been so often depicted by abler and more experienced pens than mine, that I shall not

attempt a lengthened description of its beauties. It is a lovely, gently flowing river, taking its rise in the mountainous region west of lake Champlain, pursuing a course of 300 miles to its debouchure into the Atlantic. It has three remarkable expansions—Tappan bay, Haverstraw bay, and a bay between Fishkill and Windsor. The Mohawk river empties itself into the Hudson. The palisades, rude, broken rocks of a perpendicular depth of five or six hundred feet, extending about twenty miles, forming a powerful rampart of stones, are greatly admired by the tourist and traveller. About forty miles from New York the river finds a passage through the Highlands, two lofty mountains of great and romantic grandeur, apparently riven asunder by some awful commotion of nature. The Catskill mountains overhanging this noble river, with their unrivalled scenery of woods and waterfalls, are the resort of thousands who love the contemplation of nature in its richest, most varied and most majestic forms. Their rounded summits and towering peaks, form a striking contrast to the unbroken continuity and horizontal outline of the American mountains generally. At West Point there is a large military academy commanding a fine view of the Hudson; beyond it are the range of the Fishkill mountains, rising one above another, from the mighty streams which rolls in silent grandeur at their base: far away to the north they gradually recede, exposing the broad, cultivated, and undulating counties of Dutchess and Orange; farms, villages, lakes and streams mingling and glittering in the sunbeams. Nearer to Albany the banks of the river become lower and enable you to view a rich, luxuriant, and highly cultivated country, abounding with pleasing hamlets, and occasionally fine large farm houses. The tide flows as far as Albany, nearly 150 miles from New York, but steam-boats go to

Troy and Waterford, as well as sailing vessels of a certain size. As the Erie Canal terminates at Albany, it causes a vast deal of activity, the number of passengers, and the quantity of produce conveyed by it is incredible. Running in the same direction as lake Ontario, and being the route to Canada, it exhibits at all times an enlivening and romantic scene. It was the 18th of May when we landed at Albany, and we met with much difficulty from the immense accumulation of water, which had inundated the country for miles round. Such a freshet had scarcely been remembered, and it so injured the banks of the Erie Canal, in many places, as greatly to retard our progress, but permitted us to take a more extended and leisure view of the country, than under other circumstances we should have been enabled to have done. Albany presents a pleasing appearance; it is well built, and contains some handsome edifices. The Capital, at the upper part of the town, stands on an elevated and very commanding situation; it is 115 feet in length and 90 in breadth. From the summit of the capital there is a rich and beautiful prospect. the city slopes to the edge of the river, presenting a scene of great animation, and the eye ranges on the opposite side of the river over an immense extent of very fertile and highly cultivated country. There are two canals from Albany—the great Erie Canal, and the one to lake Champlain—the first 363 miles in length, the latter 72. Stages are constantly passing to and from Albany. The population exceeds 28,000 persons.

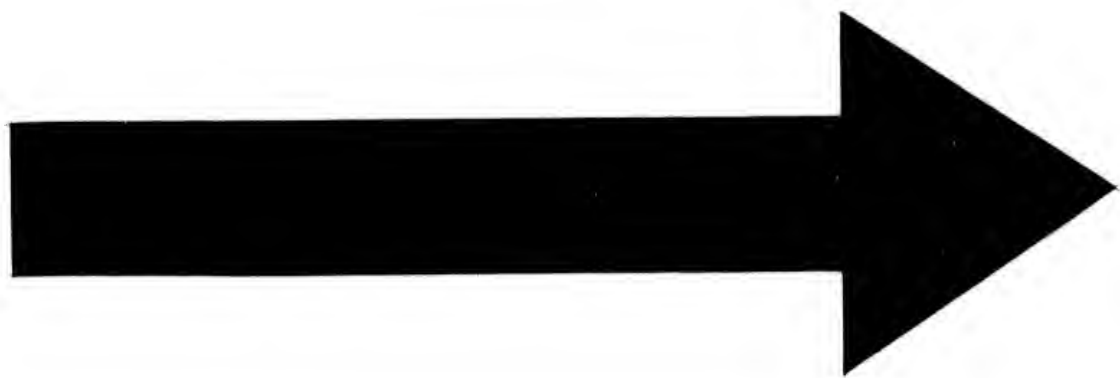
On the 19th of May we left Albany in one of the canal boats—the country to Troy is pleasing. We passed the house and grounds of the celebrated Van Rensselaer, still called the patroon. There are several malt houses near Troy; the country reminded me of Brentwood and South Weald, possessing the same soft, verdant, undulating as-

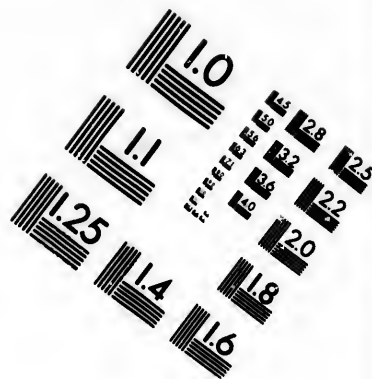
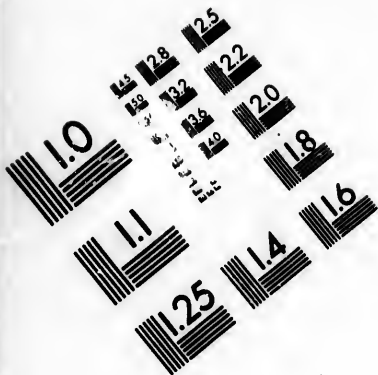
pect, with a greater appearance of business and activity. Sloops are navigable up the Hudson as far as Troy;—the junction is two miles further. The Cahoes Falls, three miles above the mouth of the Mohawk river, are very grand: the river is at least 1,000 feet wide, the rock over which the water rushes is 70 feet high. There is a fine view of them from the junction. The canal winds along the wild banks of this romantic river, the scene of many a desperate struggle with the Indians. The fir, spruce, and birch were most beautifully intermingled with maple, oak, beech, and elm. The Mohawk is shallow and rapid, and not navigable. At this time it was unusually high from the recent freshet. The crops of rye and wheat looked very promising. The view of the city of Schenectady—where we were detained an entire day, and the canal wholly blocked up with boats—looks very interesting from the latter. Schenectady is situated on a handsome plain, and surrounded by a most fertile country: it is 15 miles from Albany, with which it is connected by a rail road, as well as by canal. It possesses some large and fine buildings, and an elegant bridge 1000 ft. in length extending across the Mohawk river. On the east side of the city is a most beautiful area of several acres, standing on an elevated position, and commanding a delightful prospect, is the Union College. It consists of two noble brick edifices, each 200 feet in length, and two boarding houses—there is every thing provided for the complete education of youth, an admirable library, and complete philosophical apparatus. They have in this excellent institution nearly 300 students. The population of Schenectady is nearly 4,500 persons. Curiosity induced me to look in at St. George's Church, immediately before the conclusion of the morning's service—it was announced from the pulpit that a clergyman, a coloured

man from Baltimore, would preach in the evening. The church was consequently at that hour well attended, and although there was a sufficient abatement of prejudice to permit the clergyman to fill the pulpit, there was still enough remaining to prevent the coloured and white portions of the congregation, mixing together, as a gallery was specially reserved for the former. The clergyman, by no means, distinguished himself, his talents were below mediocrity. The farms in the neighborhood of Schenectady were large, and the crops looking well, the orchards were extensive and promising. Between this place and Amsterdam, there are several small islands on the Mohawk river, beautifully verdant: the land in this neighbourhood was well cultivated, and the pasturage very superior. There was an abundance of red and white clover and timothy grass. Amsterdam contains some fine mills and manufactories, with a population of 3,500 persons. The windings of the river and the lovely green slopes forming its banks, gives it much the aspect of Henley upon Thames. The alluvial flats on the Schoharie river, of a mile and upwards in width, and seventy in length, are not exceeded in fertility, by any lands in the State of New York. They exhibit a richness of verdure quite refreshing.

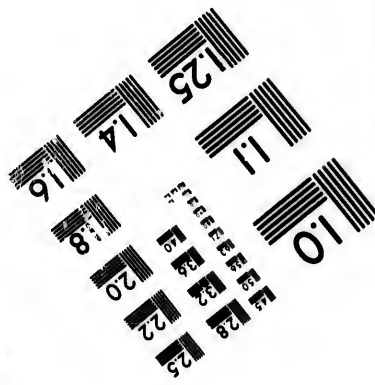
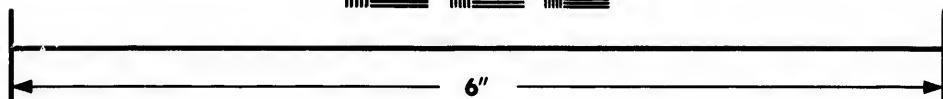
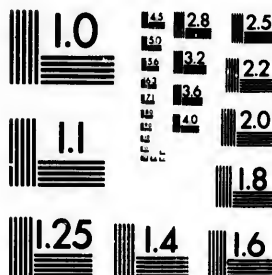
May 19th, made but a progress of ten miles this day, owing to the ravages caused to the banks of the canal and the aqueducts, by the extraordinary flood which had completely inundated this part of the country, Its appearance was singularly pleasing from the richness of the green, after such plentiful irrigation, and the lovely spring buds and foliage as seen along the beautiful meanderings of the Mohawk river.

Fort-Plain, situated on a creek, seems a very neat, well-built, increasing, and thriving place: the farms in





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the vicinity large and excellent, and the scenery of the Mohawk to enhance their value. There were between three and four hundred boats on the canal. Crowds of Swiss and German emigrants swarming to the far west.

20th. Still pursuing our course along the banks of the Mohawk, the lands wearing the most promising appearance and seemingly of astonishing fertility. The canal winds through a rich valley, enclosed between hills, covered to their very summits with beautiful trees of sycamore, sugar maple, ash, elm, hickory, willows and every species of the pine. From the interruption to the navigation, I was enabled to enquire of many English farmers, who were settled on its shores questions, relative to the country and its prospects, and I was greatly gratified at hearing of the uniform prosperity of them all. There were many in the boats, who, like myself were on their way to Canada. Several pretty towns are in progress of formation along the route of this canal, and those already formed are greatly improving and increasing. The excursion along the canal, is rendered doubly interesting by the neat new houses—the well cultivated fields—the gently rising hills adorned with trees, presenting every variety of foilage in its rich vernal tints—the large orchards with the peach, apple, and pear trees, covered with lovely blossom; the canal itself almost choked with boats conveying passengers and their goods to new homes, render this ever varying scene an object of constantly renewed admiration. The fields of rye, wheat, Indian corn, oats, barley, peas, clover and grass, all looking rich and verdant in the extreme, presented a fine appearance of rural perfection. The cattle was certainly an exception, seemingly both poor and of indifferent breed. The horses were not so bad. The Little Falls, or rather rapids, presents a scene of the most romantic wildness which imagi-

nation can conceive—high hills clothed to their very summit with most stately and beautiful trees, interspersed with huge rocks of the most grotesque character, whilst the river agitated, foaming, and brawling in a torrent, renders the contrast sublime. For two miles the canal is thirty feet above the river, and forms its bank; the great enterprise of the Americans is here wonderfully displayed in taking the canal through a solid rock, quite sufficient to daunt any people but those resolutely bent on giving encouragement to the commercial and agricultural interests of the country. A marble aqueduct of great elegance passes over the Mohawk river, and terminates in a basin in the town. There are several churches in the town: in itself not otherwise interesting.

CHAPTER IX.

May 21st, passed through the rich and luxuriant level called the German Flats: although every place we saw presented some proof of the mischief caused by the flood, I think it must have increased the verdancy of the country, the grass looked of the most vivid green and fine growth, and the crops on the arable lands seemed very promising. Both great and little Herkimer appeared two rapidly rising villages, as several new houses were in progress of erection. I heard that many English farmers had lately taken up their location in this neighbourhood. Frankfort is the next town and seems very flourishing: it has a population of 3,000 persons, and contains some

very fine buildings ; a new church, with a lofty spire, just completed, gives it an interesting character.

Utica is a place of very considerable trade, magnitude, and beauty. There are many fine churches, and other public buildings, and several large manufactories. It is in general much liked by persons from Great Britain, being surrounded by a lovely and fertile country ; there are abundant means of travelling to all parts, and it is admirably situated for internal trade and agricultural wealth. It contains a population of 9000 persons.

Whitesborough is remarkable for the length of its street, a mile and three quarters. It has a handsome court-house, many elegant private houses, and is surrounded by fine large farms. Rome, although a flourishing and pleasant town, with a large arsenal, and surrounded by land of a superior quality and richly cultivated, forms a remarkable contrast to the Niobe of nations. It contains a population of nearly 5,000 persons. New London, seven miles from Rome, is a village on the skirts of an extensive wood, where many new settlers were chopping and clearing. The land is well timbered with hard wood, principally oak, ash, and elm, with some beautiful chesnuts. It is well situated for mills and manufactories. I saw many squirrels, and a great variety of the feathered tribe in these woods : their notes possessing neither the sweetness nor power of the birds in England, but their plumage far more beautiful. The tones of the whippoorwill are however plaintive and peculiar. There was a steam saw-mill here at work on the same principle as that adopted by the Messrs. Tulloch in their interesting and extensive marble works, Esher-street, Westminster. Verona is situated on Wood Creek, it is surrounded by log houses, but contains a population of nearly 4,000 persons : there are some fine clearings, but it is principally

known by the quantities of iron ore which abounds in its vicinity, and sand suitable for making glass. It has a large glass factory. Durhamville is an entirely new village, with several excellent stores, the houses are remarkably clean and commodious; there is a very large inn named after the place, immediately adjacent to Oneida creek, extending twenty-five miles to the Oneida lake. The canal is here carried over the waters of this creek, and passes through a most fertile country. It is remarkably picturesque, and the lands appear of the best quality; the new settlements are progressing rapidly. At a short distance there is an Indian village. Lenox Basin is the next settlement; there is a good bridge passes over the canal here, and the country on each side seems well settled and very fertile. Canastota is a neat, pretty, and flourishing village: there are fine and extensive pastures round it—met here for the first time several Indians—the houses are lofty and well built—the factories appear very flourishing, and the tout ensemble exhibits the appearance of wealth and prosperity. There are four good bridges over the canal, and the roads are represented round this part of the country as excellent. There is a fine large basin here, surrounded by ware-houses. New Boston is a small village, containing few houses, but the land around it is apparently of the finest quality. There is from this place a most beautiful hanging wood of bass, elm, maple, hickory, chesnut, hemlock, and oak gracefully fringing the banks of the canal, and extending nearly seven miles. At Chitteningo, the next village, there are several fine houses, spacious inns, two new churches, and excellent farms around it. This is a very fertile and picturesque country. There is a large boat builder's here; under the house is a dock for the repairs and shelter of boats. From this village to Manlius, fine corn-fields, good houses, and

large orchards, are seen on both sides of the canal. There are several hamlets between this and Lime-stone Creek, a creek, with a fine canal leading to the flourishing and picturesque village of Orville, a mile and a half distant. A splendid grove, of majestic butter-nut trees, fringes the margin of the canal here for a considerable distance. Orville is on the turnpike road between Utica and Syracuse, in the centre of a rich and flourishing agricultural district. Syracuse is a flourishing place and carries on a most extensive trade; a side canal branches off from it to Salina, where the celebrated salt works covering 600 acres of ground are to be seen. The buildings in Syracuse are in general of a superior description, and mostly brick. It was only fourteen years before, a forest, now, a handsome and elegant town. The Syracuse Hotel is a most noble brick structure, four stories high: from the cupola at the top is a most varied, extensive, and magnificent prospect, combining the canal, the Onondaga lake, the village of Salina, and a rich agricultural country. This is by far the best route to Canada, by the Salina canal, the Onondaga lake, and the Oswego Canal, to lake Ontario. It is a saving in time, distance, and expense to take this route, in preference to that either by Rochester or Lockport: and any individual who has once experienced the comfort of the Oswego Hotel, and the kindness and attention paid to travellers by Mr. Ives, would never think of proceeding further than Syracuse on the Erie canal, if his ultimate destination is Upper Canada. From here to Jordan, passing by the villages of Geddysburg—nine mile creek, a tributary from the Onondaga lake—Camillus, and Canton, the country is in progress of settling, and the growing crops appear very promising. At this village a large and well finished hotel is erected, called Union Hall. Weed's Port is situated in a very fertile

district, rapidly increasing; two very handsome churches have been erected, some fine houses and taverns, and it appears a place of considerable trade—the pastures are very luxuriant, and the crops, growing in the midst of stumps, looked very flourishing. At Port Byron there is a most extensive flour mill, turned by a delightful stream, running into the Cayuga lake; it has ten run of stones constantly at work. At Lake Port there are branch canals diverging to the right and left, to the lakes Cayuga and Seneca. At a short distance before arriving at the head of the Cayuga lake, several long and elegant bridges are erected, and here are miles and miles of the finest possible marsh land. After passing over this extensive marsh, the canal winds through a beautiful grove of lofty and majestic button wood trees, very similar to the English sycamore. This lovely grove extends three miles, and is as splendid a woodland scene as I ever beheld. The day was most serene and agreeably warm (May 24,) and I was delighted with the exquisite plumage of the scarlet, yellow, and blue birds with which these woods abounded: all nature seemed teeming with life, and arrayed in its holiday livery. There are three varieties of the blackbird, one, black altogether, beak and feet: another black, with the exception of some bright crimson in the wings: the third called the bobbylink, with a little admixture of white in his wing; its notes are so peculiar and difficult of imitation, that even the mocking bird cannot successfully catch them. Along the banks of the canal to Clyde, the country is finely wooded with maple, beech, and basswood trees. The canal runs along the side of a small river called the Clyde, on which a new village named after it, has been formed, consisting of several large and well built houses, with taverns and churches. The land in the vicinity is extremely good, and the

windings of the river, with its gently rising and prettily wooded banks, renders it a delightful and very pleasing valley. The church is an elegant structure; there are several good factories, and one glass house of great size. The Clyde river, formed by the outlet of Canandaigua lake and Mud Creek, unite at Lyons, the capital of Wayne county, and one of the prettiest towns on the whole route of the canal. The population exceeds 4,000. It is not possible to conceive a situation more judiciously selected for a town than this. The beautiful low banks of the Clyde thickly studded with butternut and sugar maple trees, of majestic growth, surrounded by fine large orchards of the choicest fruit trees—extensive corn-fields and meadows—the canal above it with a noble overhanging wood on its banks—the neat houses and churches of Lyons—the well laid out gardens, filled with choice flowers and fruit trees, all conspire to render this town a scene of rural beauty and prosperity not to be surpassed. There is an agricultural and an horticultural society here, and many English and Scotch farmers have settled in this charming vicinity. After leaving this place, there are several small, but increasing villages, but the land becomes swampy; between Bushnell's and Pittsford, the great embankment of the Erie canal commences. It must have been a work of prodigious labour, its elevation above the surrounding country, being at least seventy feet. The prospect from it is very extensive. Pittsford is an interesting village, surrounded by land of excellent quality, containing many large, well built houses, with a church surmounted by a spire of extraordinary beauty. The intervening county to Rochester, a distance of ten miles, is very fine and in progress of clearing. Rochester, in 1812, was a deep forest, the retreat of the wolf and the panther: it now contains a population of more than 14,000 persons,

twelve or fourteen churches, many splendid buildings, and a collection of mills and manufactories, scarcely to be equalled in any portion of America. Our boat was weighed at Rochester—the method of weighing is curious, though simple. The boat is conveyed on to the scales by water, the scales being forced below it by the boat—the water is then turned off at a lock, leaving the boat suspended on a large stillyard, by means of heavy chains. The frame work on which this stillyard rests, and to which it is attached, is accurately poised by weights in the opposite scale, bringing it into an exact balance; the weights superadded give the precise weight of the boat, by which the tolls are regulated. The packet boats on the canal are drawn by three horses, and travel much more expeditiously than the line boats which are drawn by two only; the accommodations are also considered superior, persons who wish to see as much as possible the country through which they pass, should travel by the latter convenience, as they can walk on the banks of the canal as they please, and still keep pace with the boat.

There are 13 large flour mills at Rochester, with 52 run of stones, making annually 350,000 barrels of flour. Through the kindness of the proprietor, I had an opportunity of examining the largest flour mill—it has 16 run of stones, and can make 500 barrels of flour daily. The canal aqueduct over the Genesee river, at this place, is one of the most gigantic works on the whole canal line. There are many saw-mills, tanneries, and manufactories: indeed the water power supplying the works equally on both sides of the river, is almost as incredible as it is inexhaustible. One mill covers more than two acres of ground, and fifteen million feet of lumber are sawed here annually. Immediately below the town are the great Genesee falls of 90 feet, extending across the river, which

is of good breadth. Never having before seen a fall of water of great magnitude, I was quite astonished at the magnificence of the scene, and continued for some time gazing at it in rapturous wonder. At Carthage, two miles distant, there is another fall of 70 feet, surrounded by a romantic country, and the splendid expanse of Ontario in front. Merchandise to and from lake Ontario, forwarded from Rochester, is raised or lowered down the great and steep descent of the Genesee, by means of an inclined plane, the descending weight raising a lighter one.

The following statement of the mechanical and manufacturing operations of this village are extracted from a Rochester paper :

	INVESTMENT.	ANNUAL AMOUNT.
Flouring Mills	\$ 281,000	\$,1,331,000.
Cotton do.	56,000	30,000.
Woolen do.	70,000	112,000.
Leather &c.	25,000	166,000.
Iron Works	24,000	46,000.
Rifles, &c.	3,000	5,000.
Soap and Candles,	6,000	45,000.
Groceries, &c.	21,000	32,800.
Tobacco,	4,500	18,000.
Pails, Sash, &c.	2,500	12,000.
Boat Building	11,000	40,200.
Linseed Oil,	3,000	4,000.
Glove Factories,	10,000	15,000.
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	\$ 571,000	\$ 1,857,000.

Since completing the account of Rochester from my notes, I have been enabled to add the following more recent account of this very thriving and important town.

FLOURING MILLS AT ROCHESTER.

Amid the multitude of machinery with which the Genesee is studded, the flouring establishments are conspicuous. There are now within the city of Rochester twenty-one mills, with ninety-five runs of stone, capable of manufacturing five thousand barrels per day. Twenty thousand bushels of wheat are daily required for these mills when in full operation. The immense consumption of the raw material occasioned by such an extensive manufacture, furnishes to the rich wheat-growing

region around Rochester a ready market, while it draws considerable supplies from the shores of Erie and Ontario. Besides the wheat drawn from the surrounding country and from Ohio, some of the Rochester millers imported in 1835 from Canada (subject to heavy duty) about 100,000 bushels.

Three of the above mentioned mills have been erected last year, and considerable improvement has been made in some of the others. These three mills contain seventeen runs—which, with the seventy-eight runs in the other eighteen mills, forms the total of ninety-five runs.

As has been remarked in the "Traveller's Guide", published by Davidson of Saratoga, "some of the Rochester mills are on a scale of magnitude unsurpassed in the world; all are considered first rate in the perfection of their machinery, and so effective is the whole flouring apparatus, that there are several single runs of stones which can grind (and the machinery connected therewith bolt and pack) one hundred barrels of flour per day!" And such is the character and extensive demand for the article, that beside the quantity shipped for foreign countries, the "Rochester brands," may be seen equally at Montreal or Washington—at Quebec or New York—at Boston, Hartford, Charleston, or New Orleans. The total amount of capital invested in the twenty-one mills exceeds half a million of dollars (640,000) as was ascertained on a late accurate examination, by Thomas H. Rochester, Esquire, one of a Committee appointed by the Common Council to collect the statistics of the city. Williams' "Annual Register" for 1835, mentions the Rochester mills as only fourteen in number, with sixty-four runs of stone—but, by the statements here made, it will be seen that the mills are one-third more numerous, and the capital invested about double the amount given in the Register. The avidity with which mill property has been sought, and the additions made to it during the present season, indicate clearly strong confidence in its permanent worth.

The water-power of the two great falls at Rochester is estimated as equal to 1,920 steam engines of twenty horse power. The total value of this water-power, calculated according to the cost of steam power in England, is almost incredible to those unacquainted with such subjects—amounting as it would to nearly ten millions of dollars (9,718,272) for its annual use.

When in connection with this vast water-power we consider the great facilities which Rochester enjoys (by lake, canal and river) for receiving wheat and other raw materials from, and shipping flour and other manufactures for, all desirable points either in the United States or the Canadas, we may fully appreciate the importance of the present mill-

ing and manufacturing establishments, and confidently anticipate the continued prosperity and protective greatness of the city."

This is another route to Upper Canada, as Rochester is but seven miles distant from lake Ontario, and connected with it by rail road. The steam-boats of lake Ontario land and take in passengers at Rochester. Although this route is preferable to that by Lewiston, I think Oswego is still the best; it is situated on the lake itself, is but thirty-eight miles from Syracuse, whereas Rochester is 100, and then seven miles from the lake, the difference in crossing over to Canada, whether from Rochester or Oswego, being of no account.

After leaving Rochester, the next three villages on the canal, are built on the site of basins connected with side streams, consisting of a few ware-houses, inns, and private dwellings. Spencer's Basin, Adam's Basin, and Cooley's Basin. The country between Cooley's Basin and Brockport is very fine, the soil of superior quality, and extensively cleared. Brockport is a handsome and stirring place, houses extremely neat, mills and factories numerous and extensive—the churches commodious and well built—the farms large and the land good. There are few places on the canal presenting better appearances of comfort and prosperity. The country between this place and Oak Orchard, twenty-four miles, presents the same appearance of new villages, land recently cleared, orchards newly made, and from the size and quality of the timber, the indication of a rich soil. Oak Orchard is very beautifully situated; there is a fine fall of water, rushing down a steep precipice, into a stream which meanders through a romantic glen, finely diversified with trees of various kinds and growths: immediately above, and overlooking the falls, is a handsome stone bridge—the churches look neat and well finished buildings, and

the houses comfortable. Middleport and Reynold's Basin are surrounded by choice land, and have the advantage of excellent roads. At Gosport there is a burning spring which emits a large quantity of gas—a stream of it is directed into a lamp, which is ignited at night and gives a powerful light. Between this place and Lockport, the land is very good, and the new settlements large and prosperous. At Lockport is the last of the series of locks to Lake Erie, which brings the Rochester level to that of Erie—it is effected by five double locks of twelve feet each. The upper and lower village are divided by the locks—the upper above the locks, the lower beneath them. Lockport has three excellent taverns, and there are several very handsome buildings in both towns, especially a church and terrace in the Lower. The farms are large and well cultivated round Lockport, especially towards lake Ontario, and those skirting on the ridge road. In many of the orchards very choice fruit trees had been planted. I saw some Indian boys at Lockport who were very expert with the bow and arrow; they continued amusing the spectators a long time by hitting a cent fixed in a stick, at twelve paces distant. They were very dexterous marksmen, and received the cent as their reward, every time they struck it with the arrow. The Indians have two settlements near Lockport; one at Tonawanta, the other at Tuscarora.

May 28. Most dreadful thunder and lightning storm: the lightning was awfully grand. 29th and 30th, rode round the country looking at new farms, and lands for sale on the Ridge Road. We came, in the woods, to a place in progress of settlement, where General Dearborn's army encamped. On many of the trees the officers and men had carved their names: they were still in good preservation, "with uncouth rhymes and shapeless sculp-

ture decked." By this time, the axe has levelled most of them with the ground. The majestic exuberance of these forest trees, particularly the huge and stately black walnut, situated in deep and romantic glens, with purling brooks of limpid water running through them: the more gentle and retiring beauty of the newly formed, rich and verdant meadows: the promising appearance of the infant corn-fields, aided by the delightful breezes wafted from the magnificent waters of Lake Ontario, rendered this a very agreeable excursion. The botanist in these deep woods would find an almost inexhaustible source of amusement and instruction in the great variety of medicinal and other plants with which they abound.

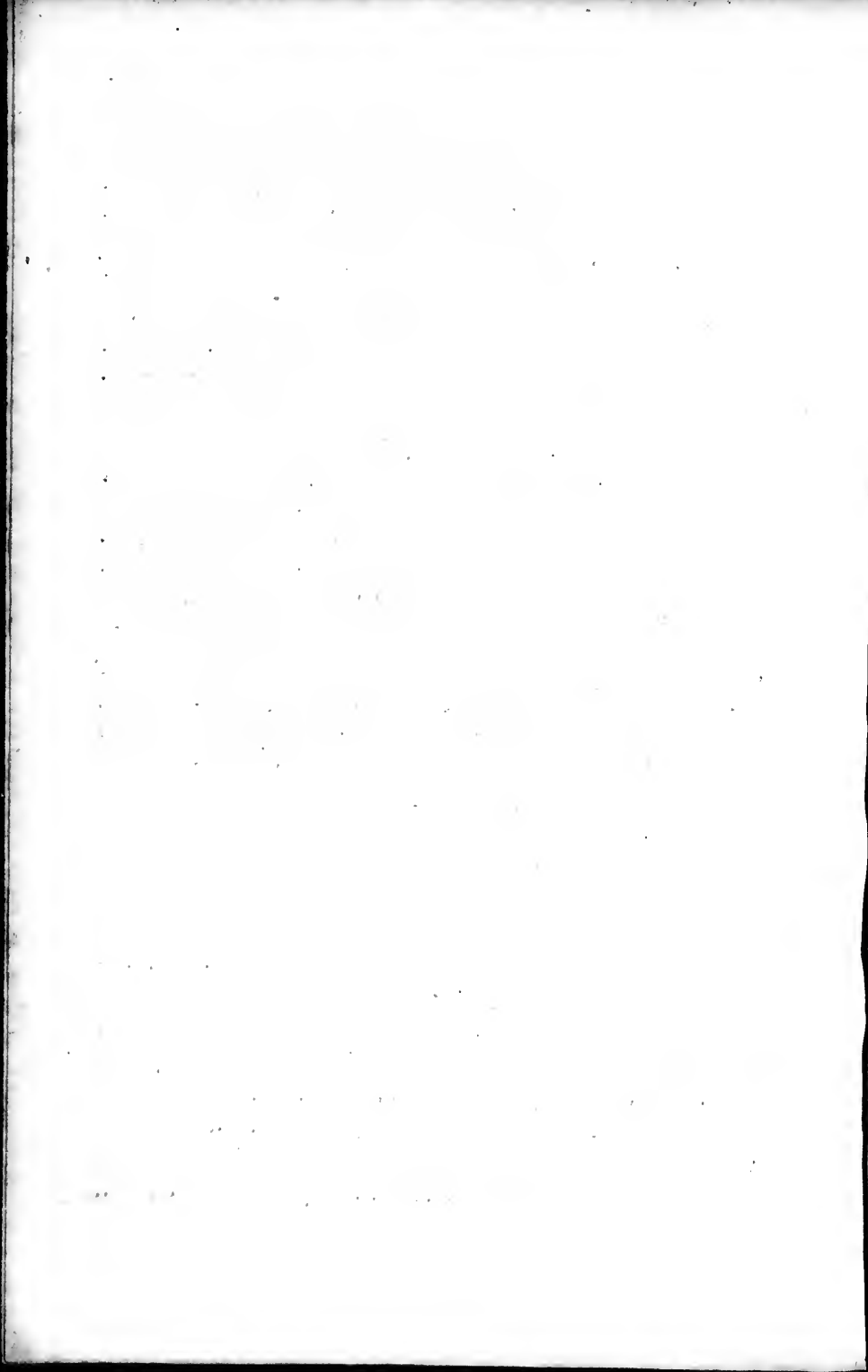
June 1st. Went to see the new roads forming from Lockport, the one to Buffalo, effecting a saving of distance of eight miles, and the other to the Falls, nearer than the present route by thirteen. June 3rd. Left Lockport for Youngstown, to take the steamboat for Upper Canada. The woods are only very partially cleared, and the roads in the most miserable condition. My friend declared that nothing should induce him to travel the same road again in one of the crazy stages. In addition to the jolting, we were frequently in actual danger, and received so many bruises that we did not recover from the effects for several days. The reason why I have deviated so much from the generality of writers, in giving so diffuse an account of the villages, and new settlements forming, along this line of country, is to render to those farmers, intending to settle in the States, some idea of the country where most British settlers have already fixed their habitations, and where, if good land, moderate prices for it, contiguous markets, facilities for religious worship, and education for their families, are inducements—will still maintain the preference to Illinois

Michigan or any other portions of the United States.

Buffalo is situated at the extremity of the Erie Canal. It is 20 miles from Chippawa, and 22 from the Falls. It is a port of entry and capital of Erie county, in New-York State. It is built on the north-east side of Buffalo Creek, a considerable stream which joins the lake half a mile below. It contains a population of nearly 14,000:—has splendid hotels, a court-house, jail, bank, several churches, a fine pier of 1,000 feet in length, a magnificent exchange in progress of erection: and being situated on the best channel of intercourse between the Atlantic and the western regions, must become a great emporium of trade. Its inhabitants are amongst the most enterprising of our neighbours, and it is most gratifying to witness the spirit, energy and enthusiasm which they evince in any measure connected with the prosperity and advancement of their country. Several rail-roads are in contemplation; they seem all animated with the spirit of De Witt Clinton, feeling a certainty that these channels of communication being opened, create capital, bring forth the latent resources of a country, are the means of its immediate settlement, and conduce to accelerate the progress of civilization, which might otherwise remain dormant for years, especially if these auxiliaries to national prosperity were to be postponed until the settlement of a country rendered them actually indispensable. It is this energy which causes the American always to be in advance of us.

Black Rock is on lake Erie, two miles north from Buffalo, it is a small village with a harbour artificially improved by a pier, there is a ferry to Waterloo, or Fort Erie, on the Canada side, three quarters of a mile in width.

Of Upper-Canada I have much to say in the next part.



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CANADA.

“The settlement of Colonies in uninhabited countries—the establishment of those in security; whose misfortunes have made their country no longer pleasing or safe—the acquisition of property without injury to any—the appropriation of the waste and luxuriant bounties of nature, and the enjoyment of those gifts which Heaven has scattered upon regions uncultivated and unoccupied, cannot be considered without giving rise to a great number of pleasing ideas, and bewildering the imagination in delightful prospect.”—*Johnson's life of Savage*

“There is no occasion to exaggerate, where plain truth is of so much weight and importance. But whether I put the present members too high or too low, is a matter of little moment. Such is the strength with which population shoots in that part of the world, that state the numbers as high as we will, whilst the dispute continues, the exaggeration ends. Whilst we are discussing any given magnitude, they are grown to it. Your children do not grow faster from infancy to manhood, than they spread from families to communities and from villages to nations.”—*Burke's Speech on conciliation with America.*

CHAPTER X.

The great drawback to the prosperity of England is her immense population, compared with the labour required of them—the extent of surface, fertility of soil, salubrity of climate, rail roads, canals, new villages, and an immense country being rescued from a wilderness, renders a great augmentation of population of paramount advantage to Canada, and without which her present capacities must be neglected—and whilst emigration would so ma-

terially improve Canada, what blessings it might impart to thousands of poor and deserving inhabitants of the mother country. In attempting to lessen the numbers of the people by emigration, and also to improve the condition of all parties interested, namely, those who emigrate, and those who remain in the mother country, one thing is obvious—that a district is known to exist, and is at the command of the parties which offers advantages, greater than are possessed at home. If it were not so, emigration would fail in its main object, and would tend to aggravate the evil sought to be removed, because the parties emigrating, instead of bettering their condition, would render it worse, and the mother country would not only be taxed with the expense of conveying them to their destination, but from the responsibility with which it is bound to them as a Colony, would also have to contribute more to their maintenance than it did before, the value of the means of support being materially enhanced by the cost of transfer. The main object, that of lessening the numbers of the people, without diminishing the means of subsistence in the same ratio, would thus be frustrated; and as this is the only way by which the condition of a people can ever be amended, when they have arrived at the highest point of profitable production, it is necessary that it should be recognized as a primary and fixed principle, whether speculating on these matters, or carrying them into actual practice.

Notwithstanding, the advantageous nature of a country, and which causes it to be chosen, as fit for colonization, emigration will be mainly dependant for its success, upon the talent and industry comprised amongst the emigrants, and upon the constant and unremitting means of subsistence, or available substitutes for them, springing up in a spontaneous profusion, even where the greatest

fertility exists, but that the same industry and perseverance must in some measure be exercised, which was required of them in the mother country: the results from idleness and indifference being in this state, as in all others, uniformly productive of ruinous consequences and degradation: whilst from the opposite course of conduct, with superior advantages than the mother country, benefits naturally accrue far greater than are enjoyed by her—and this it is which must always make emigration desirable to men who wish to improve their condition. If no certain advantage existed, and which almost places the end of the speculation beyond a doubt, no thinking men, such as are really fit for emigration, would embark in it; and as the belief in an Eldorado, is now exploded, even amongst the most visionary, men are aware, that the means of a comfortable subsistence, depends entirely upon unremitting exertion; and when there is a certainty of its being obtained upon these terms, they are always willing to exercise them, and it will be found, that emigration offers wonderful advantages worthy of their consideration, whether the mother country be relieved by encouraging them to emigrate or not. The facts that lead me to this conclusion are of ready demonstration. They are first—The smallness of the engagements of the Colony, which under proper management, are only such as cannot be dispensed with, and the existence of which are far more beneficial than otherwise, inasmuch, that they counteract evils of a greater magnitude, than the costs at which they are maintained. Second—There being no pauper population, according to the acceptation of the term in thickly populated countries, in existence, nor, if the errors of the old country are avoided, as we would a dangerous beacon, not even the germs allowed the opportunity of ever producing it:—so that whatever of the means of

subsistence is produced, will belong exclusively to the producer, excepting so much as is really necessary, for affording mutual protection; and which it is his interest to afford; and it will not have to be diminished to satisfy a series of oppressive and tortuous imposts; or to administer to the necessities of an idle or unproductive neighbour.

One fact here obtrudes itself upon our notice, and that is, that a lazy, profligate, untalented set of emigrants could never much amend, if at all, their situation by emigration. To the individuals who do emigrate, if they make a judicious selection of the part of the world they intend to settle in, there is a certainty of their circumstances being improved, and particularly as England is situated, overpowered by burthens that are unexampled in ancient or modern times. A removal from Great Britain to Canada, must be a change materially for the better; and all who take advantage in emigration of either government projects, or of other circumstances, will never repent; that is, if they are determined to exert themselves and sacrifice their prejudices to their happiness.

Feeling deeply for the planters in the West Indies, and knowing from the fatal experience of St. Domingo and other places, how uncertain the tenure of their prosperity is, and dreading least after 1840, their bright prospects may be destroyed, I would strongly urge them to invest all their surplus capital in the Banks, and other public works in Canada, which will give them extraordinary profit on their investment; and if to that, they purchase in good situations, a choice farm, they can look forward with a certainty to a refuge against any of the calamities which may await them, consequent on the alteration in their social system.

There are two classes of persons to whom emigration especially holds out the most solid advantages, viz, indus-

trious agricultural labourers, and persons with small capital, having, or likely to have, large families. The former are certain of employment and full remuneration, and since benevolent societies have been formed from Quebec to Hamilton, to give information to emigrants where they can find employment, relieve them if necessitous, and provide for them if overtaken by sickness, no one, however poor, need apprehend any thing, but improvement to his circumstances, by coming to Canada. I shall have occasion to show how the venerable and benevolent Earl Egremont has benefitted hundreds of poor persons, whom he rescued from the tyranny of the work-houses, and sent to happiness and independance in Canada. This dignified and philanthropic Baron has, in a great degree, furnished the means of sending thirteen thousand poor persons to this Province. The latter, if mechanics, or been used to farm small patches of land in England, themselves, are certain of success—I shall produce instances of this. But truth compels me to say that others, who have come to Canada with a tolerable capital, but who have been always accustomed to the elegance, refinements, and luxuries of civic life, lured by the cheapness of wild land, and desirous of becoming owners of a tract of 500 or 1000 acres, have exhausted a great portion of their capital, and have endured privations and distress almost inconceivable. Remote from market—secluded from society—at a distance from mills, almost inaccessible for want of roads—without medical aid, and altogether debarred the privilege of public worship they find themselves on their new estate, with an axe in their hand; labour difficult to be procured and extravagantly high; in the midst of a thick forest, whose lofty trees are to be displaced by a labour almost Herculean, before they can erect the most humble shelter, or cultivate the smallest patch. In this state of

helplessness and misery they are surprised by a Canadian winter of four or five months duration, become sickened, disappointed, disgusted, heartbroken, and not unfrequently die. A very melancholy instance of this nature came under my observation last autumn. They never take into calculation the expense of clearing and fencing, which if they were to superadd to the cost of their wild land, would prove they were actually making a worse bargain, and a dearer purchase, than purchasing a farm partially cleared, with a house, buildings, and orchard, independent of the other obvious advantages—facilities for public worship and education—post-office—good roads, near neighbours, proximity to market, mills, and other stores. Married men, with families and small capital, say from £100 or less to £300, should never think of buying land at first—they ought either to rent a farm, or take one on shares for three or five years. Opportunities of renting farms are frequently to be met with. A recent instance has occurred within my own observation, of a respectable young couple having rented a farm within two miles of Ancaster, for four years, consisting of 90 acres of cleared land, with a house, barn, good orchard—the use of a span of horses and 12 ewes—15 acres of fallow ground, and ten acres of good grass to commence with, the whole for £35 sterling a year. No person can deny that by his own labour and industry, an excellent living may be made from such a farm, and a good insight obtained of the country at a very reasonable rate. If persons of small capital buy land, it absorbs all their capital, and leaves nothing for stock or improvement; or one instalment is paid, and they are burdened with a heavy interest in the balance, and a risk of losing the property if they fail in defraying the subsequent instalments and interest. The interest would nearly pay the

rent of a partially cleared farm, and the capital could be employed to a much better and more profitable account—laid out in stock or other more productive investment than wild land, three-fourths of which cannot be turned to any advantage for many years. A person of similar means, with less ambition and more judgment, has purchased a farm, in a well settled neighbourhood, of 200 acres, with 100 cleared and in cultivation; on it a comfortable house, and well stocked, which will cost from £750 to £1000, he is then surrounded by the means of good living: is within the reach of society; has a school and church and post-office in the vicinity, becomes independent and prosperous, with the opportunity before him, of well providing for his children. He purchases the farm of an old settler, who again retires to the distant wood, to clear another for his own family, or some future small capitalist. The persons who are best adapted and calculated for clearing wild land, and the only classes who turn it to profitable account are the natives of this Province, and farmers from the United States, who being perfectly well acquainted with the description of labour to be performed, and the difficulties necessary to be undergone, are quite in their element on a lot of wild land. If a person will not hesitate to sacrifice many comforts and luxuries of an old settled country, to obtain the more solid advantages of a less crowded population and a cheaper soil—to withdraw from the burdens and difficulties, without retiring from the protection of his native land, and without involving himself with obligations to another government which might make him the enemy of his own—to settle though in a distant Colony, amongst his fellow countrymen and fellow subjects, perhaps his very townsmen and neighbours, within means of instruction for his children and opportunities of public worship for his family, there

is no question but with industry and frugality he must succeed. I have scarcely beheld a more gratifying spectacle than that which is witnessed every summer in this Province when Lord Egremont's emigrants arrive.—Crowds who have become happy from the benevolence of this good man, meet their neighbours as they proceed through the country, congratulating and cheering them, bidding them heartily welcome, and speaking the tones of joy and gladness, and assuring them of their certain success if they are sober and industrious. To meet with the same men with whom they have formerly worked, and shared the same privations and difficulties: and to see them prosperous, and happy, is a stimulus that nothing can compare with, to take the same means in ensuring the same success.

In England, the agricultural interest is nearly ruined. The following pathetic letter was sent to Meshech Stamp, an agricultural labourer, who was sent out, with his brother, from a poor house in Sussex, by the virtuous Lord Egremont, from his sister in England. Meshech is earning, with his wife, on a farm at Ancaster, seventeen dollars per month all the year round, having their fire wood and house found them, with occasional presents: and another has constant employment at Brantford—they have saved sufficient money between them to buy a village lot and house at Brantford.

[See Letter No. 1 in the Appendix.]

Observe how feelingly she speaks of the happiness of her brothers in Canada, and her desire that her brothers in England, who had plenty of work, might be equally so. Who can read unmoved, the account she gives of the work-houses all over England? once happy, merry England, where poverty is punished by confinement—hard work—hard food, and transportation from their homes.

Husbands separated from their wives, and children from their parents. What pious resignation does she exhibit, in speaking of her remembrance of her absent brothers, when at Church! How earnestly she desires particulars of the country where they are so happy: and what a picture of fraternal love has she not drawn in the request that at least once a year they will write to afford her family in England the comfort of hearing of their brother's prosperity. What a shocking contrast is this to contemplate, that whilst thousands have been rescued from poverty by coming to Canada—made happy—had the means afforded them of sending money home to their friends to enable them to come out, there should still be thousands left behind who would greatly enrich this country by their labour, and make themselves comfortable and independent, who, now are doomed to spin out their wretched lives on food that is barely sufficient to support them, and which renders their wan and meagre appearance something like that of the half-starved apothecary in Shakespeare's tragedy of Romeo and Juliet, of whom Romeo delivers the following animated description:

“Art thou so base, and full of wretchedness,
 And fear'st to die? Famine is in thy cheeks,
 Need and oppression starveth in thy eyes,
 Upon thy back hangs ragged misery;—
 The world is not thy friend, nor the world's law;
 The world affords no law to make thee rich.”

The principle on which they act is, that parents who are giving birth to children they are unable to support, are to be removed to a well disciplined workhouse, separated, and made to work hard, until they had shown that they can be returned to society without becoming a burthen to it, either as regards themselves or their children. The grand affair seems to be lost sight of, that the inability to support themselves and families, does not

proceed from them, but their inability to obtain work, and proper remuneration for it. The quantity of food is to be less than that of a free labourer, and of a coarser kind, and he is compelled to work harder.

Another of the labourers whom Lord Egremont sent out from an English work house and who settled near Ancaster is now the owner of a farm of fifty acres, twenty of which are cleared, with a log house, a span of horses, a waggon, a cow, hogs, poultry, &c. In addition to this, he sent home last year the means to enable his brother and his wife to come to Canada, which they did at his request, and are like him doing well.

How much more creditable to the government—how honorable to the nation—how much more beneficial to the Parishes, to have furnished the means to poor, industrious labourers to emigrate, than to decree that confinement in their lazar-houses should be the penalty of want of work. They trepan or impress them to fight their battles both by sea and land, to explore their mines, to erect their splendid buildings, and to undergo perilous voyages for the promotion of trade and science—then, after a long life spent in these laborious pursuits, if they require some small relief they are to be consigned to a Government Work-House, there to end their days in misery. I have said that emigration offers great advantages to those sturdy and powerful British farmers who have always accustomed themselves and their families to the labour of a farm. An individual of this description from Hampshire came out to this Province, and bought 1000 acres of land, ten miles distant from London, in the London District. He brought with him four stout, able bodied sons; they have now by their conjoint exertions cleared 75 acres,—got a comfortable house, good barn, plenty of stock, the means of happiness within themselves

now, the certainty of it, as far as human foresight can determine, for their respective families in future. Mr. Mudie in his valuable little work called the Emigrant's Pocket Companion, speaking of the paternal solicitude that would induce a parent to emigrate with a view to provide for a numerous family, says: "There can be no more rational and even praiseworthy ground of emigrating than that; and he who can clearly act upon it, who sees how those children who are a burden to him in the country where he is, may be wealth and comfort to him in the country to which he is going—and that their joint labour will not fail to place all who are dear to him in independence and even in affluence, when he shall be taken from them—should by all means emigrate."

It requires but a very slight acquaintance with this country to be well assured, that here, every poor man, if he be industrious, can provide abundantly for his family, by any kind of labour, manual or mechanical:—for here the poorer class of the people are free from those imposts and burdens, that exorbitant price for rent and all the necessaries of life, and those scanty wages of productive toil, which, so often, sends the European supperless to bed, moistens his pillow with the sweat of his brow, and bedews his couch with the tears of unavailing anguish, while his children cry unto him for bread, and he has none, wherewith to still their wailing, and to appease their hunger.

What an extensive field of employment for the practical philanthropist Canada presents: what misery might be relieved—there are indeed some illustrious instances of philanthropy to be met with amongst the wealthy in Great Britain, as in the case of Earl Egremont, Lord Hytesbury, Marquis of Bute, Joseph Marriage of Chelmsford, and others who have furnished the means of emigration to the

honest and industrious poor in their immediate neighbourhood, contributing to their removal from scenes of bitter distress and strong temptation to crime: enabling them to exchange beggary for independence, starvation for plenty, and idleness and disease for health and exertion. But alas! the alleviation of the distress of the unfortunate white man confers no public notoriety, such as the popular cry of "no slavery:" besides it would cost something, and the catch words of "suffering black brethren," and "immediate abolition," while they cost nothing, served admirably to endorse the utterer with the character of a person of the most sympathizing benevolence, and distinguished virtue, and pointed him out as a superior candidate for a seat in Parliament. The advantages of emigration to the home labourers would be, that instead of pining away and withering in an overstocked or exhausted soil, they would go to strike root and flourish in one full of nourishment, and where there was ample room for all. I have heard that the patriotic Duke of Hamilton has purchased a large district of country, for the purpose of settling on the easiest terms, all the unfortunate and industrious poor in his vicinity.

In Canada the forests would be cleared, the ground would be cultivated, and corn and hay would be raised, where thistles and wild flowers now spring up; towns and villages, and hamlets, those numerous scenes of frugality, industry, morality, and happiness, would improve, enlarge and multiply; civilization would be carried out over many parts that are now large wildernesses and uninhabited wastes; arts and manufactures would be gradually introduced; the wealth of the Province and the prosperity of all classes in it, would be increased—and along with that its increasing value and importance to the parent state, and its power and inclination of main-

taining its rights against attacks from whatever quarter they might emanate.) There are some incidental circumstances which give Canada a vast pre-eminence over any other British Colony, as a home for the surplus population of the mother country. Identity of language and similarity of laws are of great importance, but its proximity to Great Britain—the cheapness and facilities afforded in coming out, and the numbers already settled, must prove powerful inducements to those remaining behind, and who are hesitating where to go. However much our American neighbours may press emigrants to remain with them, and hold out to them every kind of flattering prospects, well knowing their worth in a country, where forests are to be cleared, canals to be dug, and rail roads made; yet, Mr. Mudie's observations are too true, and deserve most serious consideration. "Unless a Briton renounces his country, he is an alien; and if he does renounce it, and swear a foreign allegiance, he is always looked upon as a sort of renegade, and never attains that consideration in the adopted country that he lost in the old one. He may accumulate wealth, though the situation in which he is placed is not the most favorable even for that, but he can seldom, if ever, so far gain the confidence of the strangers, as to rise to any office or station of importance. There are few countries under native and independent governments to which an English emigrant can have access, between which and England there are not some remains of national jealousy. Probably those remains are, in some cases, becoming less and less, but in no case are they actually extinct; and, in the United States of America, the only place where English, or a dialect

of English, is the common language, they are probably stronger than in any other country." Captain Alexander states;—

"As a link in the chain of oppression, of inconvenience, and of heavy losses, to which emigrants were sometimes subjected, I may mention the following anecdote, which was told me by a gentleman in Upper Canada. Certain American speculators were in the habit of travelling on the road and in steam-boats along with emigrants newly arrived, and would insinuate themselves into their confidence, tender advice, induce them to purchase land in the States, and implements of husbandry at a high rate, and, in short, take every advantage of their ignorance, plunder them, and too often reduce them to beggary. My informant said, that on one occasion, when he was coming up the Hudson, he observed in the steam vessel a burly, ruddy-faced English farmer, to whom a sleek looking Yankee was paying particular attention. My friend saw the game that was being played, and taking the farmer aside, he advised him to beware of his new friend. 'But how are we to know these swindlers?' said Hodge; 'perhaps you are one yourself!' 'Me? no, no,' said the gentleman; 'why I don't want to sell any thing to you. I'm your countryman: I only offer you advice, for I wish to save you (here the American approached to listen to what was going forward;) but, whenever you see a d——d sneaking fellow, shoving himself forward where he has no business, and listening to conversation which does not concern him, that is a Yankee speculator;—of him beware!' The American was unable to notice this severe rub, and edged off to mark down another quarry."

The present Governor General of British North America has turned his attention to the subject of the passages of emigrants. In a masterly despatch to Lord John Russell, he says "I take it for granted that the existing law would be sufficient to punish the frauds practised by passenger agents; but if not, a provision should be introduced in the Passengers Act to meet that case. Strict care should likewise be taken in every instance where an emigrant vessel is detained beyond the time appointed for her sailing to enforce the 14th clause of the existing act against the master. The emigrant agents, by making it their practice to visit the places where emigrants are generally lodged when waiting for their passage, and by attentively observing the proceedings of the passenger vessels at their respective stations, might easily perform this duty." There are respectable merchants, who

have vessels from Liverpool to New York, every week : to Quebec and Montréal every fortnight. Their ships are convenient and comfortably fitted up, and their commanders are skilful navigators. It is exceedingly desirable that an emigrant, immediately on landing, should call at the emigrant office for information, as the sooner he locates himself and obtains employment, the better.

At Quebec, Montreal, Kingston, Toronto, and Hamilton, societies have been formed—and it is by far the most preferable route under the present well regulated state of things. If those, however, who intend coming to Canada, prefer making their voyage by New York, they should, by all means, immediately apply to the British Consnl for information as to their route, otherwise they are very liable to be deceived.

Before sailing, I think emigrants should take some gentle medicine as a preparation for their voyage—rhubarb and magnesia—a dose of salts, in peppermint infusion—an aloetic pill, or any mild medicine that agrees with them—their diet, for a week previous, should be light, and spare—at sea, if severely sick, rest, and plentiful draughts of warm camomile tea, and a little rhubarb and blue pill, or equal parts of blue pill and aloetic pill when laying down, after the stomach has recovered its tone sufficiently to retain one. They should be careful to provide some good ginger, with which they can make tea, a most grateful diffusible stimulus, and a valuable stomachic. At the completion of their voyage, when resuming full diet, it is very beneficial to direct the bile into its proper and accustomed channel, by again taking mild medicine, combined with an unirritating dose of blue pill. Poor emigrants travelling up the Erie canal from New York—or the Rideau canal from Bytown to Kingston, would do well to have some good powdered Ipecacuanha with

them, and should they be seized with rigors, lassitude, headache, nausea, followed by thirst, and increased heat, they should take an emetic of Ipecacuanha, immediately, and afterwards some laxative medicine in conjunction with calomel or blue pill. Those with families should especially take care that their children have been vaccinated before leaving home, as the small pox has been known to have been taken on board a ship and produced great ravages among the crew. The disease, most common to Europeans on their first arrival in Canada, consists in various modifications of bilious disorder, and intermittent fever, sometimes dysentery. It has been variously ascribed to miasma, to imprudent exposure of the person, and drinking bad water. I think a fourth cause may be assigned, that has much to do with it, viz. the complete change in manner of living. To avoid the first, in traversing a marshy district, is scarcely possible—to guard against ill effects from the second cause, flannels should be worn next to the skin—and for the third, an admirable substitute for bad water may be found, in pouring boiling water on bruised ginger and making a weak ginger tea. To prevent the consequences of the fourth, a more simple and plain diet, such as broth from lean meat, gruel, porridge, bread, milk, and eggs should be preferred to the coarse, rank, and greasy diet too often set before them.

CHAPTER XI.

Nothing can afford such an accurate indication of climate, as correct meteorological data, and which, by the

kindness of Dr. Craigie, I am enabled to supply to July 1836. I may observe generally that the atmosphere is greatly divested of the humidity so productive of catarrhs and rheumatism in Gt. Britain, and that it may be characterized as clear and light, fogs not common, winters long and severe, summers short and intensely hot, scarcely any spring, but an Indian summer at the fall of the year, answering to the autumnal season, and for delicious mildness, not to be surpassed by any portion of the globe. High winds are common in March, and dreadful thunder and lightning storms in August.

When I speak of the winters being long and severe, I do not, by any means, consider that as a fault, but on the contrary, if the various agricultural societies should be the means of introducing good winter food for cattle, nothing would be so cheering to the inhabitants, and beneficial to the country, as such winters as the one we last passed through. The sons of St. Andrew were enabled by the excellent sleighing, to enjoy their annual festival, Nov. 30, 1835, at West Flamboro'—persons from Ancaster, Dundas, and Hamilton attending: and on new Year's eve, a ball was held at the same tavern, got up by the same party, at which upwards of one hundred persons attended. From the steady continuance of this delightful mode of travelling, persons from the most remote townships are enabled to make long journies, if necessary;—it is not at all unusual to travel four or five hundred miles in this manner. Immense business is effected during this lively season, innumerable saw logs conveyed to the mill, grain brought to market, and chopping and clearing in the woods carried on. A person from Brantford, March 22nd, 1836, writes thus :

“We are now drawing to the close of one of the severest winters which has been known for some years in Upper Canada, and we may

look daily for an end as well to the amusements which it has afforded by the excellent sleighing that has accompanied it, as to all those occupations to which it has given facility, rail hauling, wood drawing, &c. The farmer should now overhaul his plough, harrows, and implements of all descriptions, that he may be prepared to take the field as soon as Mother Earth is loosened from her shackles. The heavy fall of snow has been a great preservation to the grain, and from the show of the wheats before they were covered, fair crops may be anticipated. The yards should, during the present month, as soon as they are loosened on the surface of the ground, be cleared from the manure, it is more easily collected into heaps at this season, and when the ground softens, much of it is trodden into the earth, and remains there after it becomes dry. He is a slovenly farmer who allows it year after year to lie about his barn, injuring the timber and poisoning the atmosphere—let him gather it into heaps and get it upon his land as soon as possible, and the return will pay him for his labour. We would have our friends too think about their grass seeds, and we give them an excellent hint from our contemporary, the Genesee Farmer, on

SOWING CLOVER.

“Where it is intended to sow clover seed on winter grain, it should be done in the latter part of winter and before the thawing of the ground. It is a common practice to sow it in the spring, after the frost has left the soil—but as the ground has in this case become in a manner settled and dry, there is less chance of the seed vegetating, and as it falls merely upon the surface, it is prevented taking sufficient root to withstand effectually the coming drought. But when sown earlier, the breaking and crumbling of the soil by the parting frost, mixes the earth with the seed and it takes sufficient root before the dry season comes upon it. There need not be any apprehension that the seed by germinating too early, will be killed by the frost, as they never start below the temperature of 60 degrees Fahrenheit—which temperature it is obvious cannot exist until the ground is thawed.

“A great loss always follows the practice of sowing too little seed. Twelve pounds to the acre is not too much in any instance and where the soil is poor a much larger quantity should be used. Farmers who wish to save expense by sowing only five or six pounds to the acre, lose more than five times as much by the deficiency of the crop—so that it is expensive economy at best. Besides, when clover is sown thinly, the growth is thin and coarse, on the contrary when there is sufficient seed, the growth is fine and dense, and the stalks are not rejected by cattle as is otherwise the case. A thick growth also pre-

vents the admission of weeds, which so frequently disfigure thin meadows."

Another person at Hamilton, April 10th, 1836, writes thus :

"THE WEATHER.

"The termination of an unusually long and hard winter, even for Canada, has taken place. On the 19th of November, the country was for the first time this season, covered with snow, a clothing which has continued, as the ancient historians would say, "even unto this day." The intensity of the cold for more than four months has seldom been equalled, even in the recollection of the oldest settlers; the thermometer during that period being frequently 30° below zero. The injurious effects which must have been produced by it, have been completely counteracted by the deep snow which fell and was renewed at intervals throughout the winter, until its depth, in many places, was the cause of anticipated alarm of floods, with all their terrors, when the thaw would come. The mildness of the weather, however, for the last few days, and the gradual disappearance of the threatening enemy; have dissipated every fear, and the heart of the husbandman already begins to leap for joy.

"Upon the whole, the winter, notwithstanding its length and its severity, has been a pleasant one, and exceedingly favourable to the farmer, the great depth of the snow not only protecting the crops in the ground, but preventing the penetration of the frost, so that a few days only will elapse ere the plough can be brought into complete and active operation. The sleighing throughout was incomparably fine; affording amusement to the towns folk, almost amounting to satiety, and yielding a facility for the transmission of every description of agricultural produce from the most remote parts of the Province. The prices upon an average, for grain, potatoes, pork, &c. were higher than usual, and the demand great, so that the coffers of the agriculturist should now be tolerably well stored, and himself enabled to renew his annual duties with vigour and confidence.

"Hard frosts still continue during the nights, but the days are delightfully fine, and the heat of the Sun is rapidly, though imperceptibly removing the wintry clothing of white, which will speedily be supplied by our spring mantle of green. The farmer is actively employed in his preparations, and the mechanic as "busy as a nailor" in forwarding the means of his anticipated improvements.

"Emigration upon an unusually grand scale has commenced amongst the Pigeons; and the town and country loungers are already ac-

tively engaged in furnishing the housewives with the materials for a Pigeon pie. Crack, crack, crack, is the order of the day. Should the genuine emigration take place in an equal proportion, and the old women say the innumerable flocks of pigeons are a good sign, we anticipate that the year 1836 will be a bright one for Canada. We will not darken the pleasing picture by even a glance at the political horizon."

The late winter commenced in November, the sleighing general on the 23d, and continued without intermission during the whole of the months of December, January, February, and March. Of its evident utility to the Province, I shall have occasion to speak, in showing the quantity of timber conveyed to some of the saw-mills during those months. Of the delightful temperature and appearance of an Indian summer, I took notes, when making a visit from Cayuga to Brantford, in the third week of October. I was two days performing the journey along the rich meanderings of the Grand River. They were certainly two fine, autumnal days, when from the early occurrence of frost, the foliage had begun to assume its variegated appearance, before the falling of the leaf—and the beautiful tints and mellow hues far deeper and more diversified than in an European scene, often blended harmoniously in the same tree, or contrasted with the deepest green of a kindred branch appearing too healthy and vigorous to be precursors of dissolution or symptoms of decay. The bright yellow of the walnut, the scarlet of the maple, the fresh green of the fir, and the sombre brown of the cedar, were often the most prominent colours; but these were mingled with a variety of others more soft and delicate, melting imperceptibly into each other, and throwing a rich and luxuriant beauty over the gorgeous forest. The picturesque hills which sweep up from the river side, were sleeping in the mellow light of the season; the distant village gleamed from a thin cloud, of light, blue, or, in the dreamy indistinctness of which the

poet loves to dwell ; the trees were just arrayed in that garb indicative of decay, which always lends so tender and melancholy an interest to scenery—and the waters gliding silently along here and there bore down an Indian canoe without even a ripple. The fragrance of the woods, the gambols of the squirrels, the coolness of the mornings and evenings gave an ethereal charm to the scene, fully justifying the indignant remonstrance of the poet against those who were not enamoured with nature's charms :

They know not how the deepening trees,
 Dark glens and shadow rocks can please,
 The morning blush, the smite of even :
 What trees, and lawns, and mountains mean,
 The dying gale, the breathing scene,
 The midnight calm, the whisp'ring heav'n.

Pickering's observations are quite correct—he says : “The winter is the most lively part of the year : when there is about four inches snow with frost, sleighing is universal, for business or pleasure, from one end of the Province to the other. A span of good horses conveys two or three persons in a sleigh forty or fifty miles a day, with ease, and they often go sixty or seventy. With warm clothing, a fur cap, and a bear or buffalo skin over the back and feet, it is a pleasant and very easy way of travelling, enlivened by the numerous sleighs and the jingling of bells, which the horses are required to wear.” From Ancaster Church, to Vanderlip's tavern, a distance of little more than three miles, across the Ancaster Plains, I counted sixty-four sleighs on the 20th of January, most of them bringing saw-logs to the mill, several on parties of pleasure, and others with grain for the stores.

As a proof of the cheerfulness and hilarity consequent on this mode of travelling, we may instance the following animated account of a Canadian Poet.

THE SLEIGH BELL.

Merrily dash we o'er valley and hill,
 All but the Sleigh-bell is sleeping and still,
 O, bless the dear Sleigh-Bell ! there's nought can compare,
 To its loud merry tones as they break on the ear.

Our horses are staunch, and they dart o'er the snow,
 Our bells ring gaily the faster we go,
 The night breezes sing with an answering swell,
 To the melody rude of the merry Sleigh-Bell.

As swiftly o'er valley and mountain we rove,
 The moon riding brightly and calmly above,
 Dull sorrow shall hear its inspiriting knell,
 In the loud cheerful notes of the merry Sleigh-Bell.

Now kiss'd by the moon-beam, outstripping the wind,
 The cool sweeping night-gale is panting behind,
 Nor leave we it aught our fleet pathway to tell,
 But the far-distant tone of the merry Sleigh-Bell.

Where the white plain is smoothest in safety we ride,
 Where the deep drift is highest we fearlessly glide,
 O'er the steep we ascend, and we plunge through the dell,
 To the loud lively tone of the merry Sleigh-Bell.

Though sweet is the note of the amorous lute,
 And mellow the tone of the soft-breathing flute,
 E'en the rich rolling voice of the organ's loud swell,
 Is nought to compare to the merry Sleigh-Bell.

THERMOMETRICAL OBSERVATIONS.

TAKEN AT ANCASTER, DURING THE YEAR 1835.

Mean height of the Barometer for the year, 29.16 inches: its range from 28.19 to 29.82.

Mean temperature of the year 45.318: of the first six months 40.372: of the last six months 50.253. Range of the Thermometer from -7 to \nearrow 85 $\frac{1}{2}$. Rain or snow during the year fell on 118 days, but on 50 of these there were only slight showers, giving an average of one rainy to 4 1-3 dry days, or including every day, on which rain or snow fell, 1 to 2.1.

It is absolutely necessary to state, however, in regard to the above observations, that the whole year of 1835, was both colder and more rainy, than any preceding one, during the present century. From observations on the temperature of spring water we believe that averaging a series of years, the mean temperature would not be under 50°.

During the continuance of the hottest weather, in the months of July and August, the nights are cool, preventing that lassitude and enervation which would result from a long duration of uninterrupted heat.

The following is the description of the climate of England, taken in 1832, and published in a work entitled Statistical Notes.

During the six winter months, from October to March, the mean temperature of the central part of England is commonly between 42° and 43°. In December, January and February, it is generally below 40°: in July and August, 62° to 65°. The mean annual temperature, noon and night, of the central part of England, is about 50°.—The greatest heat seldom exceeds 80°, and the cold of December or January is rarely below 20° or 25°. The average quantity of rain in the northwest of England, particularly in Westmoreland and Lancashire, is 45, 50, and sometimes 60 inches, while the average of the kingdom at large is from 30 to 40. The prevalent winds, as in Canada, are from the west, southwest, and northwest.

Mean temperature at Ancaster, U. C., from four observations, viz:—
Maximum and minimum at 7 A. M. and 3 P. M. 1835.

January.	28	25
February	20	125
March.	33	22
April.	42	30
May.	55	5
June.	62	3
July.	67	26
August.	64	14
Sept'ber.	54	5
October.	50	73
Nov'ber.	38	99
Dec'ber.	25	95

Mean T. 45 318°

Minm.	6.	5.	Maxm.	47
do.	1.		"	49
do.	0.		"	61
do.	22.		"	74
do.	34.		"	80
do.	39.		"	84.5
do.	45.		"	84
do.	45.		"	85
do.	35.		"	83
do.	30.		"	76
do.	10.		"	66
do.	7.		"	47

Mean temperature at Montreal, L. C., observations made in 1835.

January.	17.	1
February.	18.	7
March.	29.	2
April.	40.	2
May.	55.	9
June.	65.	5
July.	70.	8
August.	67.	8
Sept'ber.	55.	7
October.	49.	0
Nov'ber.	38.	8
Dec'ber.	10.	8

M. T. 42. 9

In the month of March, a great quantity of sugar is made from the maple; the trees are very numerous, and will yield from 3 to 5 pounds of sugar per tree, each season; the quality nearly as good as muscovado sugar,

when properly made. The process of making it is extremely simple. As soon as the sap of the trees commences running in the spring, the tree is tapped, as it is termed, which is done by boring a hole, with an inch auger, four inches deep—a tub is then set under, and the juice or sap is made to flow into it, by means of a trough. The trees run best when the days are warm and the nights frosty. This operation is performed upon a great number at the same time, taking care to watch the tubs or pails that they may be emptied as soon as filled. The juice is evaporated by boiling down to the proper consistence. It has not so pleasant a taste, to my mind, as the sugar made from the cane, but I have no doubt but that it might be much improved in the manufacture.

“The maple sugar season is upon us now, and during the sunny days and freezing nights which we have towards the end of March and the beginning of April, the farmer, and the “farmer boys,” may be seen in the maple lots with all their apparatus buckets, spouts, kettles, &c., for manufacturing this valuable and delicious article. In time, it will be found in the Boston market, vying in richness, and whiteness with the best loaf sugar. Those who would have their sugar perfectly white, and free from the dark colour which much of it wears, have only to look well to their kettles, buckets, tubs, &c., before they receive the sap, as the colouring matter which darkens the sugar is all derived from—as much so as that which gives brandy its red appearance is derived from the pipes, barrels, &c., which contain it.—A writer in the Woodstock Courier suggests, that before the sap is put into the kettles, a little lime should be put in—say a teaspoonfull to a couple of barrels—in order to neutralize the vegetable acid which it contains. It should be stirred up and then allowed to settle to prevent the acid from decomposing the iron, which gives the sugar its black appearance, and causes it to colour the tea. The kettles should also, while warm, receive a thin coat of white wash, and when dry, the sap put in and kept boiling till it is “sugared off.” By a little attention of this kind, maple sugar may be made whiter than the best in the market and bring a high price to the producer.”

Of the admirable adaptation of this Province for fruit, I have been often well convinced by the immense quan-

tity it spontaneously produces. In the deep woods skirting the banks of the Grand River, apples, plums, cherries, raspberries, strawberries, gooseberries, and currants, are growing in all directions. And the immense clusters of grapes, the vines hanging in graceful festoons from lofty trees, are well calculated to excite astonishment. The peach tree requires peculiar care and attention, in consequence of its shooting forth its blossoms so early in the spring, which the least cold afterwards is almost sure to nip. The precaution to be taken, and which has been found successful in many parts of the northern section, where the peach had invariably failed before, is, at the time of the year when the snow is disappearing from the land, to take care and rake together and pile up a heap of it immediately around the roots of the peach tree, and the same should be pressed down closely, in order that it may be the last snow melted down in the spring. The snow around the roots of the tree will have the effect of keeping the sap down till it can put forth its flowers, like other fruit trees, without any danger from the frost or cold. The Hon. James Crooks, of West Flamboro', well known for his devotion to horticulture, planted a great many peach trees in a southern aspect, but finding that invariably the spring frost cut off all the blossoms and they bore no fruit, he planted some in a north-eastern position, and to his great gratification, found that although the trees sent not forth their blossoms so early, he had nevertheless abundance of fruit.

CHAPTER XII.

LOWER CANADA.

It must be a source of great gratification to all friends of British connection, that the very liberal and judicious measures adopted by the American Land Company is likely to attract, into the Eastern townships of Lower Canada, a large influx of British settlers. There is a vast deal of excellent land, and abundantly watered, to be met with in this extensive tract; its salubrity, proximity to market, contiguity to Montreal and Quebec, must render it a desirable location, whilst the augmentation of native Britons must eventually neutralize that spirit of feudalism, which is opposed to the improvement and prosperity of a country. The cities of Montreal and Quebec have been so often and so well described, that I refer to the accounts given of them by others, merely observing that the magnificent position of the latter, commanding the majestic St. Lawrence below, with the beautiful country around it; and the splendid cathedral of the former, with the lofty and richly wooded mountain, from whence it derives its name, with the lovely islands in the river are well worthy of being seen. "They are both so much like old European towns, and differ so widely from the airy, expansive cities of the United States, that an American feels as far from home on his first arrival in a Canadian city, as an European would in the forests on the Mississippi. As he looks round him, he feels more and more in a foreign land; and the foreign language and gentle manners of the native Canadians confirm the

impression. The pomp of monarchy, even when dimly seen in the regalia of a viceroy : the aristocratical distinctions apparent even in a Colony : the vestiges of the feudal system to be traced in the surrounding seignories ; the Nunneries and the Catholic churches, with their vesper and matin bells : the Catholic clergy walking in the streets ; are all calculated to recall impressions connected rather with the old world, than with the beasts of the forest. Here no gray tower meets the eye, to call back the imagination to scenes and incidents of elder times ; no monastic edifices to revive the memory of ancient things ; no regalia, transmitted through a line of Kings ; no fearful magnificence ; no baronial splendour : no sacred depositories of the ashes of generations who have slept with their fathers during a thousand years : all is new, fresh, and prospective : and if the mind will take a retrospective glance, it is but to expatiate in the regions of fancy, or to lose itself in the clouds which rest on the early history of the aborigines." The British party are taking the best means of quieting the distractions which have hitherto checked the progress of the Province, by infusing a different body of people into the country, by paying every attention to their wants in the formation of roads—construction of bridges—erection of houses—establishment of mills, churches, schools, &c.—and by the disposal of the waste lands at an easy and reasonable rate. Both Quebec and Montreal are distinguished by the number of literary characters with which they abound. In the former there is a literary and historical society, not excelled in the vast continent of America. They possess a splendid museum—a choice library—and a valuable philosophical apparatus. The following extract from their annual report will forcibly pourtray the nature, extent, and value of their labours.

"The Council have endeavored to quicken enquiries, by proffered prizes, into various subjects on the antiquities, the history, and the statistics of the country ; on the Aborigines, their traditions, their languages, their affinities to other races, particularly the Asiatic ; on their progressive distribution through the continent, and on the means of effecting their civilization. Other questions have been submitted for elucidation—on the arts as applied to the Canadas ; on the natural history of the country, as applicable to the arts ; on its botany ; its indigenous nutritious vegetables, and the means of increasing the proportion of nutritious deposit in them ; on the introduction and culture of plants of the most obvious utility congenial to the climate, and on its agriculture generally ; on the important question of coal formations, and the probability of their detection in the country ; on its mines generally ; on the exploration of the yet unknown portions of its extensive territory, and on the all engrossing question, of facilitating the means of communication over its vast surface. On the fisheries of its rivers, lakes and coasts ; of the salmon ; the sturgeon ; the porpoise, and the whale, more especially. These subjects are of wide research, and if fully investigated would tend greatly to the increase of the productions of the Colony ; and would deter from fruitless exertions by giving a wholesome direction to them."

The following extracts will exhibit the wrongs which the British population have endured, and the obstacles which a faction have interposed to prevent the settlement and retard the advancement of the Colony.

"It is a matter of much astonishment to us, how the conductor of a single paper, in Upper Canada could persuade himself to support the French Faction in their horrible oppression of our British brethren in the Lower Province. Can it be possible, we think, that they can know that the whole British population of the Province is totally unrepresented : do they know that by downright roguery, branded as such by a conscientious Judge even of the French party, the British inhabitants of Montreal have been deprived of the right of electing their own representatives, while two of their enemies were returned in their stead : do they know that when they petitioned for an inquiry, they were refused and treated in the most tyrannical manner : do they—but really there is no end to their wrongs—do they know that the whole British population, English, Irish and Scotch, tory, whig, and radical, are banded together for their common safety. Could such a state of things be brought about without oppression ; and if oppressed, shall we re-

fuse them our sympathy? Can any one read the language which called forth the following communication without feeling his blood boil in his veins? And yet the principle is carried out to its fullest extent—Britons and the sons of Britons are treated in the very country conquered by their forefathers, in a land part and portion of the birth right of every free born Briton, as if they were seeking an asylum in a foreign land!

From Correspondents of the Quebec Gazette.

Sir—In a speech ascribed to Mr. Speaker Papineau, as delivered in the House of Assembly on Friday, the 22d January, and published in the Canadian of the 25th January, I find the following expression, in regard to the immigrants into his Province: "*Cette minorite turbulente et factieuse qui ne cherche qu' a se gorger et prosperer aux depens d'une population qui lui a offert un refuge*:" which, translated into English, means,—“that turbulent and factious minority, whose only aim is to devour and prosper at the expence of a population which has offered it a refuge;” and further on—“*qui ne cherchent qu'ne asyle, qu'ne patrie*,” who only sought an asylum, a country.” Such are no doubt the ideas of the Speaker of our House of Assembly; but is it true, that immigrants into Canada only sought a place of refuge, that they were driven from their homes, that they had no longer a country, and were forced to seek one in Canada? Is it true, that a British subject can be said to seek a refuge, when he uses his liberty of moving from one part of the empire to another part of the same empire?—Is there any one within that empire that can be said to offer him a refuge? Is he without a country, who has the largest empire in the world for his country and where he is free to fix his residence and carry with him the inherent right of a British subject? Mr. Speaker Papineau is not yet the sovereign of Canada; and if he were, I question much, if, of all those who come into it, there is one who would condescend to ask him for a place of refuge, or an asylum.

AN IMMIGRANT.

“The subjoined extract we copy from the Irish Advocate; it is taken from a speech of M. Rodier, member for L'Assumption, delivered by that gentleman in the year 1832, and breathes the real sentiments of his party, viz. enmity to emigration, and base ingratitude, in return for what British talent and perseverance have effected, in a particular manner, for Lower Canada.

“When I see my country in mourning, and my native land presenting to my eye nothing but one vast cemetery, I ask what has been the cause of all these disasters?—and the voice of my Father, my Brother and my beloved Mother—the voice of thousands of my fellow citizens

—respond from their tombs, *it is emigration*. It was not enough to send among us avaricious egotists, without any other spirit of liberty than could be bestowed by a simple education of the counter, to enrich themselves at the expense of the Canadians, and then endeavor to enslave them—they must also rid themselves of their beggars, and cast them by thousands on our shores; they must send us miserable beings, who after having partaken of the bread of our children, will subject them to the horrors of hunger and misery; they must do still more—they must send us in their train pestilence and death. If I present to you so melancholy a picture of the condition of this country, I have to encourage the hope that we may yet preserve our nationality, and avoid those future calamities by opposing a barrier to this torrent of emigration. It is only in the House of Assembly we can place our hopes, and it is only in the choice the Canadians make in their elections they can ensure the preservation of their rights and political liberties.”

“After this, it will require all the sophistry and impudence of O’Callaghan to persuade us that he and his friends encourage emigration, and that the House of Assembly, is not swayed in all it does, by hostility to the inhabitants of this Province of British and Irish origin, and a determined resolution to oppose the further influx of his countrymen there.”

“The grievances under which the people of British origin have so long groaned in Lower Canada, tells a tale of oppression and overbearing ignorance, which few people who have not been in that Province have any conception of. By the existence of feudal tenures and antiquated customs and privileges, which took their rise in the dark ages, and are still perpetuated there, the French population are enabled to return a majority of the members of the popular branch of the Legislature; and with this powerful advantage, they can arrest all improvement, check the exertions of their more enterprising fellow-subjects from the British Isles, and distract and disorganize the country. In the French portion of Lower Canada, we have a picture of Normandy as it existed two hundred years ago, and when it is stated, that in Montreal, all sales of real property pay a feudal tax of twelve per cent., no matter how often transferred, we may easily see what impediments there are in the way of the English settler acquiring landed estate. And yet many of the important offices require such a qualification. It follows, then, that the British portion of the community labor under disadvantage, which no enterprise or industry will overcome, and are governed by an ignorant set of men, who in effect usurp all

the functions of government. The Province yields a handsome revenue, but the English portion of the population derive little benefit from it—it being expended for French, and not English purposes, which, when we consider, that the revenue is paid almost exclusively by the English population—for the French consume scarcely any British manufacture, from which the revenue springs—is very galling. A notable instance of this system is practically illustrated in the salary paid by the House of Assembly to Mr. Roebuck, who is employed at home to misrepresent the English, and to render their term of slavery irredeemable. Five thousand dollars of the people's money was thus expended not three months since; and in this way is the produce of the Englishman's industry and the sweat of his brow expended to rivet his chains still tighter! Can it, then, be wondered at that he is restive? the spirit now showing itself in Lower Canada, is of a totally different character to that which caused the American colonists to take up arms in these United States fifty years ago; the English in Canada seek not to dissolve, but to preserve British connexion, while their opponents are calling for elective institutions and a republic.

“Not long since the loyal party in Montreal attempted to form a volunteer Rifle Company, under the most distinct and positive understanding that its objects were the preservation of the British Constitution, and attachment to the Parent state. Yet no sooner was this known at Quebec than the Governor-General, who is now openly accused, we know not with what truth, of being in close alliance with Mr. Papineau and the republican party, issued his proclamation declaring its existence illegal, and calling upon all the public authorities to suppress it, under the extreme penalty of the law! Thus are free born Englishmen, Irishmen, and Scotchmen, punished for attachment to their King and country—their loyalty pronounced treason, and their efforts to support the throne branded as attempts to destroy it. Can it be wondered at then, we repeat, that the Constitutionalists have at last rallied—banded themselves together and proclaimed their wrongs? Their crime, if it be one, was pardonable, for their object was to obey the royal injunction to Lord Gosford, which others seem to have forgotten—“Remember that Canada must not be lost or given away.”—A happy day was it for Mr. Papineau and his friends when that proclamation came forth from Quebec, for well do they know that the lion is aroused, and about to shake the dew from his mane. The noble animal is not in haste to assail his enemies, but his spring will not be the less terrible. The disloyal upbraid the loyal, and they complain of the presence of troops and stab the soldier when defence-

less and alone. Will they allow the British army to be marched out of Canada? Not they—and if the Constitutionals were to propose such a measure to-morrow, Mr. Papineau would be the first to invoke their aid. Let them boast of their numbers; even though they be three to one, we fear them not—and were the troops recalled, or shut up within the walls of Quebec and the keys given to Mr. Papineau, the people of British origin would, with their strong arms and valiant hearts, by one mighty effort, arise and sweep the traitors from the face of the earth.”

“There are two vessels at present on the stocks in the ship-yards, near the city, both of which will be ready for launching as soon as the river is clear of ice. One is a barque of 401 tons measurement, owned by Messrs. James Millar & Co., and to be commanded by Captain Burns, formerly of the *Favourite*. The cabins of this vessel are now being finished in a most tasteful and superb manner, and when completed will not be inferior in beauty and style to those of the New York packets. We believe we are but doing justice to the builder when we give our opinion, which is supported by the sentiments of numerous scientific gentlemen who have visited this vessel, that for architectural beauty and strength she has never been equalled by any other built in Lower Canada. She is to be called the *Glasgow*. The other is the steam-boat for the Railroad Company, which, from her great length and peculiar model, is the wonder of the thousands who visit her. The length of her deck is 175 feet, the breadth of beam 22 feet, depth of hold at midships 11 feet, which decreases to 6½ feet at the ends. The engine, which, with the boilers, will be under deck, is 75 horse power, but is capable of being worked up to 100. The model of this boat differs materially from those hitherto built on the St. Lawrence. Extra length of keel has been found to have the same effect in reducing the draught of water, as breadth of beam and flatness of bottom, with this great advantage, that a long narrow boat, like that of the Railroad Company’s, drawing an equal quantity of water with a short flat bottomed boat, will run much faster. When this boat has her engine on board, and ready for running, she will draw about three feet of water. Beside the above, there are three barges on the stocks, almost ready for launching. Two are for the Ottawa and Rideau Forwarding Company, and the other for Messrs. James Millar & Co. The whole built by Mr. Merritt.”

Every information is given to emigrants, both at Quebec and Montreal, where they may obtain immediate

employment. Numbers will be required in the Eastern townships; but if they desire to proceed to the Upper Province, there will be full occupation next year, (1837,) for any number who may wish to come. The improvements on the St. Lawrence—on the Ottawa—of the Gananoque and Wiltsie creek—on the Trent, and the internal navigation of the Newcastle District—on Windsor Bay, township of Whitby, for the construction of the harbour—for the cutting down of the Rouge hill—for the opening of the road from the back townships, to that of Pickering—for the Desjardins Canal, Dundas—at Port Dover Harbour—for the improvement of the Otter Creek—besides the probability of the Rail Roads proceeding with from Hamilton to London—from Bertie to Sandwich—from Toronto to Lake Huron. The Grand river Navigation Company at Brantford—and the Welland Canal Company also require labourers. Information may be obtained at Bytown, Prescott, Brockville, Kingston, Belleville, Trent, Bath, Bay of Quinte, Hallowell, Prince Edward District, Cobourg, Port Hope, Peterboro', Toronto, St. Catharines, Niagara, Port Credit, Oakville, Hamilton, Dundas, Brantford, Guelph, London, and St. Thomas. There are steam communications by the Rideau Canal and Lake Ontario to Toronto and Hamilton. From Toronto to Niagara, Port Credit, Oakville, Wellington Square and Hamilton—from Niagara and Queenston stages to Chippawa—steam-boats from Chippawa to Sandwich and Chatham—from Sandwich to Goderich on Lake Huron. Steam-boats go across and around lake Simcoe—from Sully on the Rice Lake, to Peterboro', on the Otonabee river, and the Rice Lake is navigable through the Trent to Seymour. There are numerous stages established in different parts of the Province, from Cornwall to Kingston, and from thence to Toronto, through Cobourg and Port

Hope by the Dundas Road, running parallel with Lake Ontario: from Toronto to lake Simcoe: from Toronto to Hamilton. From Niagara through St. Catharines, Beamsville, Grimsby, and Stoney Creek to Hamilton. From Hamilton to London, St. Thomas, and Sandwich, by Ancaster, Brantford, Burford, and Oxford. From Dundas to Galt and Guelph. From Dundas to St. George, Dumfries and Paris. From Paris to Beechville and Woodstock. From Hamilton to Caledonia, Seneca, and York, on the Grand River. During the summer months extra stages run to Hamilton for the convenience of steam-boat passengers to and from Toronto and Niagara.

CHAPTER XIII.

Upper Canada is divided into Twelve Districts—viz: the Eastern, Bathurst, Ottawa, Johnston, Prince Edward, Midland, Newcastle, Gore, Niagara, Home, London, and Western. These Districts are again divided into Counties, for the better and more effectual representation of the people, and the registration of property, and these Counties into Townships. The Counties are—Cornwall, Prescott, Russell, Glengarry, Stormont, Dundas, Lanark, Carleton, Grenville, Frontenac, Lennox and Addington, Leeds, Hastings, Northumberland, Durham & ridings of York, Simcoe, Halton, Wentworth, Haldimand, 4 ridings of Lincoln, Oxford, Norfolk, Middlesex, Kent, Essex, and Huron.

The whole of Upper Canada abounds in lakes, many of them varying from 200 acres in size, down to one or two, frequently in beautiful situations, often abounding in fish, and generally finely wooded round their shores, but the principal ones are as follows:

<i>Names.</i>	<i>Length.</i>	<i>Breadth.</i>	<i>Circumference.</i>	<i>Av. depth.</i>
Superior,	541 miles.	140 miles.	1,225 miles.	1,000 feet.
Huron,	250	190	1,100	860
Michigan,	260	90	1,000	780
Erie,	280	63	700	250
Ontario,	180	80	500	500
Simcoe,	40	30	120	125
St. Clair,	34	30	100	20
George,	25	00	58	00
Rice Lake,	24	2 to 5	58	00

The following is the elevation above the Sea, of the several Lakes enumerated—ascertained by the late survey of the Inland waters of the Newcastle and Home Districts,—Lake Ontario 234 ft; Rice Lake 365 above lake Ontario, or 599 above the Sea; Balsam lake 224 ft.

4 in. above Rice lake, or 823 ft. 4 in. above the Sea ; Lake Simcoe 704 ft ; Lake Huron 594 ft ; difference between the level of lake Simcoe and lake Huron 110 feet.

POPULATION RETURNS OF UPPER CANADA, TAKEN IN 1835.

Newcastle, 30,245—Bathurst, 22,693—Eastern, 29,119—Ottawa, 7044—Johnstown, 28,504—Prince Edward, 12,320—Midland, 34,365—London, 41,130—Gore, 40,156—Western, 14,496—Home, 47,542, exclusive of Toronto—Toronto, 9,756—Niagara, 28,735. Total, 346,165.

The returns for 1836, as far as I have seen them, exhibit a very great increase of population, but not being able to obtain an entire set, I preferred giving the returns for 1835. This increase added to the large emigration this year, will certainly give Upper Canada a population of more than 4,00000

The Eastern District comprises the Counties of Dundas, Glengarry, and Stormont.

EASTERN DISTRICT.

COUNTY OF DUNDAS.

Townships.	Cultivated acres.	Uncultivated acres.	Assessment.	Population.
Mountain,	2,079	14,000	£8,292	872
Williamsburg,	6,315	29,590	27,621	2,128
Matilda,	5,181	25,317	18,932	2,187
Winchester,	509	6,090	3,034	351

COUNTY OF GLENGARRY.

Lochiel,	6,306	43,351	31,941	2,434
Lancaster,	7,431	40,238	24,862	2,652
Kenyon,	2,412	43,956	18,643	1,990
Charlottenburgh,	16,425	58,940	58,927	4,968

COUNTY OF STORMONT.

Osnabruck,	9,735	38,420	37,958	4,771
Finch,	935	9,365	4,862	525
Cornwall and Roxborough, }	12,318	50,809	68,070	4,510
Town of Cornwall,	-	-	-	1,741

Horses, 5,148—Four year old Oxen, 1,231—Milch Cows, 9,741—Horned Cattle, from one to four years old, 2,147.

The County of Glengarry, which now contains upwards of 12,000 inhabitants, is principally settled by the Scotch, and their descendants. The venerable Bishop McDonell brought over a large number of Highlanders in 1804,

who were located in this county. In the township of Lancaster, he commenced the erection of St. Raphael's Church, the largest in Upper Canada; it is still unfinished, but had he been enabled to have completed it, according to its original design, it would have proved an ornament to the country. It is now a fine spacious building. He has also a seminary for Ecclesiastics here. There are fine large well cultivated farms in the township of Charlottenburgh; land good, and well watered. These two townships are bounded by the river St. Lawrence in front and the townships of Kenyon and Lochiel in the rear. In these latter townships, particularly Lochiel, there are several fine productive farms. They are all, save Kenyon, well supplied with mills. Both cleared farms, and wild land are reasonable. Its contiguity to market, and the newly settling townships in the Lower Province, will greatly enhance the value of property in this neighbourhood.

Williamstown, in the County of Glengarry, is situated on the river Raisin, containing churches, schools, manufactories, taverns, and many good houses. Col. Fraser, of Fraserfield, has a fine farm, well cultivated, with a handsome residence on it. There is a village in Lochiel very prettily situated, called Alexandria, with churches, schools, and a large population. There are 1200 freeholders in the County of Glengarry.

The County of Dundas has but little to recommend it, except its water; in the township of Matilda there is some fine land, and a mountain range running through it.

The township of Williamsburgh is well settled and delightfully situated, fronting the St. Lawrence: it is abundantly watered by creeks, and has a rising village called Mariatown, in which there is a good tavern. The

land is of superior quality. Mr. Brouse and Captain McDonell possess large well cultivated farms, with good residences on them. The township of Mountain has the Nation river running through it, and a fine stream it is : the land is of excellent quality about it.

The County of Stormont has 12,000 inhabitants, mainly Scotch and their descendants. It is abundantly watered, particularly the townships of Osnabruck, Cornwall and Finch, and contains many mills. Between this and Glengarry the St. Regis Indian territory runs. The town of Cornwall has the jail, and court-house of the District, contains several stores, churches, taverns, upwards of a thousand inhabitants, and sends a member to the Provincial Parliament. There is a large Catholic Church in St. Andrews. The farms are large, and generally of good quality. This District sends seven members to the House of Assembly. The road from Cornwall to the Ottawa District, passes through the township of Roxborough, which is extensively settled, contains fine land, and is watered by the north branch of the river Aux Raisins, and several creeks. The township of Osnabruck contains some extensive and well cleared farms, the land of excellent quality ; it has the advantage of the St. Lawrence in front, the river Aux Raisins, and several creeks, which supply various mills. The villages of Santa Cruz, Moulinette, and Lancaster, are all increasing in size, population, and in the number and character of the buildings.

The Ottawa District, in the rear of the Eastern District, and having its north front on the river Ottawa, is divided into two Counties, viz. Prescott, and Russell; it is bounded by the majestic river from whence it derives its name, the Ottawa.

OTTAWA DISTRICT.

COUNTY OF PRESCOTT.

Townships.	Cultivated acres.	Uncultivated acres.	Assessment.	Population.
West Hawkesbury	4,806	16,633	£19,403	1,801
East Hawkesbury	2,020	14,003	10,884	853
Longueil,	3,358	12,004	12,435	1,090
Caledonia,	993	6,188	41,077	374
Alfred,	297	4,271	1,698	163
Plantaganet,	1,342	11,517	6,477	737

COUNTY OF RUSSELL.

Clarence,	363	5,781	1,950	178
Cumberland,	395	6,995	2,578	208
Russell;	74	2,226	1,028	36
Cambridge,				
Gloucester,	1,859	17,238	9,017	1,081
Osgoode,	852	13,442	4,588	523

Horses, 740—Milch Cows, 2,095—Four year old Oxen, 831—Two year old Horned Cattle, 599.

The village of L'Original has two churches, and contains many inhabitants, but the country depends more on the lumber trade than its agriculture. A Fair has been established in the village with a view to its encouragement. But the place of most consequence in this District is

BYTOWN,

Which is divided into two parts, is named after Col. By, and called the upper and lower town, a mile distant from each other, containing both together more than two thousand inhabitants; in the lower town they are chiefly Canadians. The streets are laid out in straight lines, and contain some excellent houses, many stores, and some good taverns. There is a large Catholic church in the lower town, which is most numerously attended. In the upper town there is a Small English Church, a larger

Scotch Presbyterian one, and a diminutive Methodist tabernacle. The Rideau Canal locks, lie between the two towns, to which persons pass and repass over a large, lofty, and handsome stone bridge, called of the Sappers and Miners. There is a fine and extensive grist-mill belonging to Mr. McKay, the excellent member for Russell, about a mile below the lower town, in a small, but increasing village, called New Edinburgh, where the junction of the Rideau and Ottawa rivers take place. The scenery, particularly about the upper town, is the most lofty and sublime in Canada. The falls of the Chaudiere, somewhat better than a mile above it, are awfully grand. These falls are about one hundred and twenty-five miles due west from Montreal. The interruption is six miles in length, and the river then extends into a spacious and deep lake, the head of which is about thirty miles from the Chaudiere falls, and about two miles further to the north. At this spot occurs, perhaps, one of the most singular, grand, and beautiful spectacles in nature. The Utta-wa, here two miles and a half in breadth, is precipitated in fifteen distinct cataracts over a straight line of perpendicular crags, covered in the intervals with evergreen cedar and pine, and instantly sinks to rest in the still lake below. After this interruption, the river again extends into a beautiful lake, changes its direction, and flows from the north west. Opposite to Bytown, is Hull, in Lower Canada, the Utta-wa being here the boundary between the two Provinces. The Rideau canal connects the Utta-wa with lake Ontario at Kingston, by avoiding the Chaudiere falls. The whole extent of this fine canal, including the rivers and lakes through which it passes, is about 160 miles in length; it has 47 locks, 147 feet by 33 wide; the total rise is 437 feet; the highest reservoir is the Rideau lake, which is 24 miles in length. The

canal commences in the river Ottawa, in a small bay, 130 miles from Montreal, and 150 from Kingston—is entered from this bay by eight locks, passes through a ravine, extends over a large swamp, secured by a dam; crosses another ravine by means of an aqueduct, and joins the Rideau river, six miles from the commencement of the canal. Here there is a large dam, which overcomes seven miles of rapids, converting them into a silent stream. The canal is united to the river by means of a lock. By the assistance of locks, dams, and embankments, it is carried to the river Cataraque, and ultimately terminates in that river, by Kingston. The whole of the 47 locks are of admirable construction, exhibiting the appearance of beauty, solidity, and strength. It is altogether a splendid work, worthy of the government that perfected it, and of the two majestic rivers that are connected together by it.

The two Provinces are united by a bridge built over La Grande Chaudiere, it is called the Union bridge, a splendid specimen of architecture; the abutments of the bridge rest on the rocks, which interrupt the current of the river, and some idea may be formed of the bridge, the centre arch forming an expansion of 270 feet. During the spring of this year the main arch of this beautiful bridge gave way, it is about to be repaired. This splendid national undertaking, the Rideau canal, is now traversed by steamboats, making a quick and easy communication for emigrants. The principal part of the settlers in Cumberland, Clarence, and Gloucester, are located along the banks of the Ottawa river. An immense quantity of business is transacted at Bytown, which, from its locality cannot but flourish. This District sends three members to the House of Assembly.

Amongst the many suggestions for settling the immense

tract of beautiful country, comprised within the Home, Newcastle, and Midland Districts, has been the improvement of the navigation of the majestic river, the Ottawa ; so as to connect its splendid water with lake Huron, at the upper end of Georgian bay, by the French river, and through lake Nipissing. Although a stupendous undertaking, when it is considered what an immense territory would be rescued from a wilderness—what mines of wealth would be unfolded—what an extension of navigation and commerce would be the result—and above all the certainty of carrying the produce of this mighty territory, and the trade of Michigan, to Montreal: as a lover of British interests I should glory in its accomplishment. Mr. Sheriff of Bytown—not Mr. Sheriff of Mungospark, Illinois—has been most indefatigable in his attempts to bring this plan into notice.

I have been informed by a friend who has just returned from Bytown, that there is more lumbering doing on the Ottawa river this year than in any previous season. There is a general expectation that prices will be good next year, and every exertion is making to take advantage of the first arrivals in spring. As an illustration of the extent to which lumbering is carried on the Ottawa, I may mention that several trains were laden with oats at Bytown to proceed three hundred miles up the river, to supply the horses which are employed in the woods at that distance.

The following is extracted from the Bytown Gazette.

THE TIMBER TRADE.

In our last week's paper we stated our belief that much of the timber, which had been made during the present season, would not reach the Quebec market. Since that time, in conversing with many friends who are well versed on the subject, we find the probable quantity which will be detained, will be no less than 60,000 pieces, chiefly from the following rivers :

In the Madawaska, above	20,350 pieces.
“ Ottawa,	9,000
On the Grand Calumet, burnt and stuck,	9,000
In the Fort Colonge river,	2,000
“ Sweyau,	1,300
“ Pitawawa,	3,000
“ Mattawa,	2,000
“ Gattenau,	12,000
In other small tributary streams,	4,000

68,650 pieces.

We would observe that, when this our staple trade is liable to so many casualties, when such an amount of capital may be looked up and unproductive in it, blind, cruel and unjust must that policy be, which would subject it to greater risks and incumbrances by the removal of protective duties, to gratify a few speculators in Baltic Timber.

Quantity of Timber, &c. despatched from the Chaudier Falls, on the Ottawa, for Quebec Market, from 5th to 12th July :

Red Pine,	5,952	Oak,	1,536
White Pine,	3,776	W. I. Staves,	238

BYTOWN MARKET.

	s.	d.	s.	d.
Flour, per barrel, from	25	0	to	30 0
Oats, per bushel, “	3	0	“	0 0
Barley per ditto “	3	6	“	0 0
Indian Corn “	5	0	“	0 0
Potatoes “	1	9	“	2 0
Beef per lb. “	0	4	“	0 5
Pork per ditto “	0	6	“	0 6
Veal per ditto “	0	4	“	0 5
Mutton ditto “	0	5	“	0 6
Lamb, “	0	6	“	0 7
Butter ditto, “	0	8	“	9 0
Eggs per dozen “	0	8	“	0 0

The township of West Hawkesbury, in the County of Prescott, fronting the Ottawa, is the best settled in the District, and contains some excellent land, and fine farms ; there are several roads cut through it, particularly the one to Cornwall, extending from north to south, on which a stage runs. There are some good mills, distilleries, manufactories, taverns and stores. The township of Gloucester, in the County of Russell, is also a very fine township, comprising some land of the best quality, pos-

sessing also the great advantages of being situated on the Ottawa, and the Rideau. It is admirably watered by a number of fine streams, supplying many mills; the navigation renders it a most desirable location, besides the land communication which it possesses with the Johnstown and Bathurst Districts. It is well worthy both the attention of settlers and capitalists.

The lumberers pass a long distance into the country above the Lake of Chats. The gallant Highlander, McNab, of McNab, resides on the shores of this lake, at a residence called Kinnel Lodge, a spot greatly resembling in its bold, sombre, and majestic aspect, the wildest and most romantic scenery in his native land. This distinguished chieftan has received permission to raise a militia corps of 800 Highlanders, a class of British subjects always distinguished for their devoted and chivalrous attachment to the laws, and institutions of their noble progenitors, and who would prove a rampart of living bodies in defence of British supremacy whenever and wheresoever assailed.

THE DISTRICT OF JOHNSTOWN,

Is divided into the two Counties of Grenville and Leeds, and these again subdivided into eighteen Townships.

Townships.	COUNTY OF GRENVILLE.		Population.
	Cultivated acres.	Uncultivated acres.	
Edwardsburgh,	5,373	26,326	2,004
Augusta,	11,212	37,560	4,155
Wolford,	3,468	11,470	1,136
Montague,	2,922	16,960	1,021
Marlborough,	1,400	9,383	514
South Gower,	3,014	7,563	641
North Gower,	881	6,878	378
Oxford,	4,323	20,132	1,661

COUNTY OF LEEDS.

Elizabethtown,	15,800	48,825	5,184
Yonge,	10,325	34,297	3,239
Front of Leeds & Lansdown,	3,421	19,978	1,359
Rear of Leeds & Lansdown,	2,640	12,948	953
North Crosby,	394	3,225	354
South Crosby,	2,349	11,357	622
Burgess,	1,656	11,029	412
Bastard,	5,857	15,652	1,912
Elmsley,	3,276	20,455	1,262
Kitley,	4,502	17,193	1,567

Total Assessment of Johustown District, £198,991 10 0.

Horses, 3,924—Four year old Oxen, 3,510—Milch Cows, 9,649—
Horned Cattle, from two to four year old, 3,179.

BROCKVILLE

Is the District town, and has long been admired for the beauty of its situation, the superiority of its buildings, the fertility of the surrounding country, and its general salubrity. It stands on a shelving bank, with a pretty slope, from half a mile in depth to the edge of the river. It has a southern aspect, and is delightfully shaded by groves of majestic trees. It contains about 1,200 inhabitants; there are three churches, Catholic, Episcopal, and Presbyterian, and one Methodist Meeting-house. There is a very superior District School, besides a Charity School, under the immediate surveillance of an Episcopal Clergyman, and principally supported by members of that denomination. The court-house and jail are handsome stone buildings, and the churches and many of the houses being built with stone, and covered with tin, imparts a very interesting appearance to the place. The farms in this vicinity are large, the soil fertile, and well cleared, with stone-wall fences, and often, good stone houses on them. The wharves at Brockville are very substantial and spacious.

PRESCOTT

Is at the head of the rapids of the St. Lawrence, immediately opposite to Ogdensburgh; the St. Lawrence is here very broad. There are nearly four hundred dwelling houses, many of them large, handsome, and well-built stone houses, and several excellent stone stores. There are four places of worship. The catholic church is a stone building, but heavy; the English and Scotch churches, and the Methodist meeting-house, are frame erections. There is a custom house, and a very elegant stone building, erected by the catholic clergyman, the Rev. J. W. Champion, and denominated the Grenville College, 84 feet in length, with two wings, one at either end 40 feet each in length, extending in a fine garden geometrically arranged, and lying between them and a splendid stone mansion he has erected for his own residence. There is also a large foundry, a distillery, and a very extensive and substantially built brewery, a short distance from the town,—a pottery and many shops belonging to mechanics. There are seven good taverns and some few groceries. There is a wind-mill near Prescott, but no water-mills. There is an hospital for emigrants, and extensive sheds for their reception. They are received with kindness and with open arms in Upper Canada, whilst they are viewed by a brutally ignorant faction in Lower Canada, as a curse. The former specimens clearly evince the insensate and deadly malevolence of the French leaders to men of British origin. The foundry at Prescott has turned out steam engines equal in workmanship to any on the lakes. There is also an establishment for making coaches, sleighs, harness, &c. &c. which supplies the country far and near. The pottery also supplies the whole country between Glengarry and Bellville. There is a Branch of the Commercial Bank

and an agent of the Montreal Bank in Prescott, but a successful application has been made to the Provincial Parliament for the establishment of a bank in the town with a capital of £100,000. There are three common schools, well conducted, and a female seminary. When the Grenville College comes into active operation it will afford them a finished education. In connection with this college or establishment, there will be a library for general circulation, which will be bought at the public expense, the proprietor supplying a number of miscellaneous works: the proceeds of the library will be appropriated to the clothing of poor children who will be instructed gratuitously in the College. There is a weekly newspaper and a monthly literary publication. The town is incorporated but returns no Member to Parliament. A board of police, elected by the inhabitants, is authorized by an act of the Provincial Legislature. Prescott, being situated on the margin of the St. Lawrence, and at the foot of the schooner navigation, becomes the regular depot of all merchandize, and the point of embarkation for every traveller from Quebec and Montreal to the west. It is admitted to be extremely salubrious, possessing a most beautiful and fertile back country, with excellent tracts of fine timber lands in the immediate vicinity for ship building and other purposes. An enterprising merchant at Prescott has already a ship-yard in full operation. The first steam-boat which navigated this river was launched here: and that splendid steam-boat, the Great Britain, the monarch of the lakes, was constructed here. A rail road from Lake Champlain to Ogdensburgh, connected with the Boston rail road, is about to go into operation, which, when completed, in addition to the above mentioned local advantages of Prescott, will render it in a commercial point of view, inferior to no

town in Upper Canada. The election for the county takes place in this town.

“There was launched this afternoon from the ship-yard of Messrs. Hooker, Henderson & Co. a large and splendid centre-board schooner of 130 tons burthen, intended for the carrying trade of lakes Ontario and Erie. This vessel is so constructed as to warrant the belief that she will be able to carry 800 barrels of pork through the Welland canal without unloading. She is built and rigged in the most substantial manner, and is superior to any other schooner on these waters. She is an ornament to the lake, and reflects much credit on the owners, and the builder, Mr. Sheay. She is named in honour of our staunch Constitutional Governor, SIR F. B. HEAD. The name gave great satisfaction to the people here, and was received by the most enthusiastic cheering by the multitude assembled to witness the launch, which was the best we ever saw. She was fully rigged and sails bent while on the stocks, and looked beautiful as she glided gracefully into her native element.”

GANNANOQUE

Is a small village, on the Gannanoque River, the hydraulic power at this place is probably the best in the Province, and if ever manufactures should be carried to much extent, this village will be the nucleus for a large manufacturing town. There are already in active operation, a spacious flour mill, a saw mill, a pail manufactory, a cloth manufactory, a foundry, a fulling mill, carding machine, &c. “The Gannanoque Creek, rushes headlong over the precipice, into the St. Lawrence, and has been viewed with stupid curiosity by the savages for the last thousand years. But the genius of civilization and enterprise approaches, and by the touch of her magic wand, the whole scene is inspired with a new and busier vitality: and a cluster of factories and mills give employment, sustenance and ultimately affluence to thousands. The value here is not in the waterfall, but in the genius which turned it to account: the capital and enterprise which created this scene of prosperity and industry, which now maintains it

in active operation." There are other small villages in the District—Beverly, Portland, Maitland—all flourishing. Also, Merrickville, where three beautiful locks of the Rideau canal are built: they are of a hewn stone, most securely constructed, of large dimensions, and present a grand and imposing appearance. The land in this District is throughout uncommonly good, the Farmers are doing well, and of late years their debts are much diminished. The winters are particularly favorable for wheat, as the heavy snows generally fall in the last of November, and leave the ground at the latter end of March. The roads are, of course, exceedingly fine in the winter, in consequence of the excellence and duration of sleighing, and very good in the summer for a new country. A few emigrants settle in this vicinity yearly, but the great bulk go to the westward, in the new townships in those portions of the Province. In consequence of this, land, and improved farms in particular, are cheaper than in the upper part of the Province. At Yonge mills there is a flouring mill on a grand and extensive scale, the property of the Hon. C. Jones, who manufactured last year upwards of 20,000 barrels of flour. There are also many other descriptions of mills and buildings. There are several large lakes in the back townships of this District; and in Lansdown there are iron works. This District sends five members to the House of Assembly. Black Lead and a soft Soap-stone, with a smooth oily surface, is found about the Gananoque lake.

THE BATHURST DISTRICT.

Is divided into the two Counties of Lanark and Carleton.

COUNTY OF LANARK.				
Townships.	Uncultivated acres:	Cultivated acres:	Assessment.	Population.
Drummond,	6,810	32,371	£27,691	2,822
Bathurst,	6,572	33,756	21,418	2,251
Beckwith,	6,634	31,487	19,010	2,125
North Sherbrooke,	897	5,631	2,748	366
South Sherbrooke,	321	4,311	1,399	168
Lanark,	6,534	30,277	18,446	1,850
Dalhousie,	4,576	21,295	11,824	1,108
Ramsay,	5,469	35,502	20,255	2,188
Darling,	482	3,450	1,536	197
Horton,	781	8,120	3,460	228
COUNTY OF CARLETON.				
Goulbourne,	5,946	32,064	19,550	2,330
Huntly,	2,684	25,460	11,091	1,190
March,	1,953	15,120	7,592	538
Packenham,	1,947	9,640	5,656	682
Fitzroy,	1,194	24,250	9,813	762
Torbolton,	496	5,940	2,295	190
McNab,	858	10,650	4,650	513
Nepean,	4,145	23,990	27,748	3,188

Horses, 1,541—Four year old Oxen, 3,332—Milch Cows, 6,541—Two year old Horned Cattle 2,588.

This flourishing and beautiful District, bounded by the Ottawa, and by the Rideau with lake Ontario, abounds in villages, streams, new settlements, lakes,—is colonized by Highland and Lowland Scotchmen, and exhibits the character of a fine and thriving District. The land though marshy, in many parts, is extremely rich, consisting of clay and yellow loam—the timber of the forest is large, lofty, and of every variety—the rivers Rideau and Mississippi, Clyde, and Tay, falling into the Ottawa, noble rivers turning machinery, run through most of the townships—and a reference to the table will show the value and extent of cultivation in the District.

RICHMOND

Is about twenty miles from Perth, it is situated on the York river, the country between it and Perth is well settled, although low and swampy. It forms the Rideau

settlement, and owes its prosperity in a great measure to the extent of the lumber trade carried on along the Ottawa river.

PERTH

Is not only beautifully situated, but is in a very flourishing condition. It is in the centre of a thriving, well cultivated country, and holding direct communication with two inland rivers. It is built on a small branch of the Rideau, called the Tay, and lies nearly equidistant between the St. Lawrence on the south, and the Ottawa behind, enabling it to carry on an extensive trade with Kingston on the one, and Bytown on the other. The farms around it, are extensive, well cleared, very fertile, and have capital buildings on them. In the town of Perth there are some of the best built buildings in the country. Nearly in the centre of the town, there is a lofty hill, on which the court-house, jail, and two churches have been erected. The streets are laid out uniformly, and are between 60 and 70 feet in breadth. The population exceeds 800; there are good mills, taverns, and stores at Perth. Property has greatly advanced in value in this neighbourhood, but there are still lands, both wild and cultivated, to be met with at moderate prices. This District sends four members to the House of Assembly.— From this District principally, and from the Ottawa, the McNab will raise his brave and hardy band of Highlanders for a militia.

THE MIDLAND DISTRICT

Is divided into three Counties, Frontenac, Lenox and Addington, and Hastings.

COUNTY OF FRONTENAC.

Townships.	Cultivated acres.	Uncultivated acres.	Assessment.	Population.
Kingston,	12,145	32,740	£43,492	3,613
Pittsburgh,	4,515	17,162	17,230	1,383
Loughborough,	5,816	14,006	15,613	1,434
Portland,	2,559	10,339	7,782	670
Wolfe Island,	1,909	7,315	5,771	530
Town of Kingston, 698 Town Lots,			84,610	4,281

COUNTY OF LENOX AND ADDINGTON.

Ernest Town,	20,897½	36,045	62,796	3,872
Fredericksburgh,	13,617	22,199	38,573	2,594
Adolphustown,	6,043	5,250	14,097	661
Richmond,	5,998	22,120	22,551	1,642
Camden,	8,583	30,305	27,058	2,252
Sheffield,	587	5,630	2,814	309
Amherst Island,	2,575	8,225	7,001	738

COUNTY OF HASTINGS.

Sidney,	14,324	30,941	41,341	no return.
Thurlow,	10,171	27,000	57,738	3,938
Rawdon,	1,575	6,994	6,373	625
Marmora,	1,006	7,664	4,059	273
Huntingdon,	1,222	8,695	4,246	437
Hungerford,	736	10,125	4,016	420
Madoc,	932	7,867	3,745	no return.
Tyendinaga,	3,227	17,224	13,221	1,443

Horses, 5,628—Oxen of four year old and upwards, 3,368—Milch Cows, 11,899—Horned Cattle from two to four year old, 3,678.

KINGSTON

Is finely situated at the eastern end, and on the north bank of Lake Ontario, at its junction with the St. Lawrence. It has a population of nearly 6,000 persons. It is celebrated in having been, during the war, the naval depot. The peninsula formed by Point Frederick, extending half a mile into the lake, and being opposite to, and distant from the town, about three quarters of a mile, forms a deep inlet, and secure harbour, called Navy Bay. It is a place of great strength also as a military position. It contains several fine churches, and many excellent stone buildings; the streets are paved, and there are sev-

eral large wharves. A marine rail-way has been formed, and a great deal of business is carried on in the dock yard. The barracks are spacious; a long, but handsome, wooden bridge is thrown over the river, connecting Kingston with forts Henry and Frederick and the village of Barriefield, which is pleasantly situated. Fort Henry, situated on the extremity of the ridge forming Point Henry, is a stupendous fortification of great strength: it covers an area of one acre; its walls and outworks are extremely massive. The fort and ditches are finished in an admirable manner, but it will occupy much time before the glacis is levelled, and the outworks are completed. The bulwarks and walls exhibit a formidable appearance.— This gigantic work is being executed at the expense of the mother country. The hospital at Kingston is a beautiful stone building, and is conducted in the most satisfactory manner. There are several excellent societies in Kingston, humane and literary; there is also a library and reading room. The Provincial Penitentiary is about a mile and a half from Kingston: it is a strong, large, stone building: its interior construction is admirable, and the arrangements well calculated to effect the desirable purpose for which it was erected.

I rode with Bishop Macdonell to Kingston Mills, a distance of seven miles from the town: the ride is pretty and sequestered: they are at the entrance of the Rideau Canal. The locks here are splendid, and the scenery beautiful. The lovely valley is enclosed by lofty cliffs of noble granite, finely wooded with varieties of pine, fir, elm and birch trees. The old mills, erected by the British Government for the use of the U. E. Loyalists, are still standing, and form, together with the splendid masonry of the Rideau Canal, convincing proofs of its earnest solicitude to do ample justice to its Canadian subjects. I

cannot omit mentioning the very superior accommodation to be met with in the British Hotel, kept by Mr. Macdonald, a most attentive and obliging landlord. There are several newspapers published in Kingston. On the whole, Kingston is a beautiful town, strongly fortified,—commanding the St. Lawrence, and Lake Ontario, and possessing the advantage of the Rideau Canal. It is extremely dry, and healthy—has a fine back country, which must attract the attention of enterprising capitalists and ensure its lasting prosperity.

KILLARNEY, WEST LOUGHBOROUGH.

This rising hamlet or small village, known by the various names of "McGregor's Mills," "Murray's Mills," "Russells," and "Loughborough Mills," has lately become the property of G. W. Yarker, Esq. of Kingston, and would most probably obtain the fresh title of Yarker's Mills, were it not deemed advisable by the chief inhabitants to name the place themselves, and thus prevent it taking the cognomen of every and each gentleman, who chooses to become its purchaser. Its situation is at the outlet of a lovely lake, reminding the beholder of lake Killarney in Ireland, and the immediate vicinity of an old Irish settlement, suggested the name of Killarney, which probably will be the name by which it will ultimately descend to posterity.

That the size of the place entitles it to be considered a village, the enumeration of the following buildings clearly shows: A stone grist-mill, with two runs, a handsome saw-mill, with two saws, a large merchant's store and dwelling, the property of Mr. Yarker, the merchant's store of Mr. H. Madden, the dwelling-house, tannery, and leather store of Mr. B. Waters, the stone dwelling-house and saw-mill of Mr. P. Switzer, the inn of Mr. John Switzer, the fulling mill, carding machine and dwelling-house of Mr. H. Grannis, the house and blacksmith's shop of Mr. D. Haight, the tailor's shop of Mr. Moss, the farm houses of Messrs. Wood and Blake, besides several other erections, the occupants of which are unknown to us.

The want of a post-office has been long and severely felt by the inhabitants, and has contributed to prevent their increasing in population, so much as the excellent situation of their village would otherwise warrant. This want is as much owing to the supineness of the people, as to the negligence of the Deputy Post Master General, who unless he is specially informed of the necessity of the case, cannot be expect-

ed to know it. A meeting, however, we see is now advertised for Saturday week, to take this matter into consideration, when no doubt, if the post-office is properly petitioned for, it will be immediately granted.

[Since the writing of the above, Mr. Stayner has kindly supplied the wants of the inhabitants, by the establishment of a post-office.]

Killarney is about sixteen miles from Kingston, due north, and in the middle of the good land in Loughborough, although only in the 4th concession. When we say sixteen miles, we mean in winter, for in summer time the depth of the mud holes has to be added to the length of the way, which will bring it to eighteen miles, the usually estimated distance.

BELLEVILLE.

The site of the Town of Belleville is situated between Kingston and Toronto, on the shore of the Bay of Quinte; originally claimed by the Missisagna Indians as a landing place, and called by the Saganasheocon, where they usually received their presents from Government, demanding a yearly acknowledgement from its settlers for their possessions. The late J. W. Myers afterwards claimed it under a 99 years' lease, said to have been granted to him by that tribe; hence the creek or river running through the adjacent lot took the name of Myer's Creek, described in a grant to one Singleton, "Singleton's River." Since the Town has been laid out, it has assumed the new and more appropriate name of the River Moira. At an inconsiderable expense the river could be made navigable for steam-boats and other crafts to the bridge, an advantage which should not be lost sight of by the inhabitants, particularly those residing on the banks, south of the bridge, whose property would become greatly enhanced by wharfs and other shipping conveniences. In the year 1800, the village was laid out by Samuel Wilmot, Esq. King's Surveyor, under the immediate orders and instructions of Government, appropriating lots for a gaol and court house, churches, chapels, and for other public buildings; granting to individuals who had made improvements, the several lots they occupied. The main streets are 66 feet wide, called Front, Pinnacle, Park and Rear Streets, intersected by cross streets of the same width.

Belleville is said to contain about 1800 inhabitants. There is an English and Scotch Church, a Roman Catholic and Methodist chapel, also a congregation of Episcopal Methodists, and one of American Presbyterians; 25 merchant shops, 2 apothecaries and druggist, 12 hucksters and grocery shops, 9 taverns, 3 breweries, 2 flouring, 4 saw, and 2 fulling and carding mills, 1 pail factory, 7 blacksmith shops, 3 cabinet makers, 2 wheelwrights, 3 harness makers, 3 tanneries, and

mechanics of almost every description. In Front Street there are a number of spacious brick, stone, and frame buildings, being the most central part of the town for business. The Town has recently been called East and West Belleville; separated by the river Moira—the latter has been laid out by the present owners, and the streets and lines defined. The one called Coleman street, west of the river, is 60 feet wide from the Bay Shore, to the new mills, where it intersects the road leading to the 2d concession of Sidney, on which street there are erected a handsome brick and other stone and frame buildings; a trip hammer forge, and axe manufactory, carried on by Mr. Procter, celebrated for making the best axes in the Province. A saw-mill in full operation, and a flouring mill with 4 run of stone now erecting, and another for 6 run now in contemplation of being built next summer, by our enterprising townsman Mr. Flint. A cabinet maker, blacksmith shop and 2 taverns, together with a variety of lots unsold, some of which are calculated for hydraulic purposes, and on which there are abundance of materials for stone buildings. The same street leads to the extensive wharves and storehouses belonging to Mr. Billa Flint, which bid fair to rival those on the east side of the river from their having an extensive sweep of navigable water for vessels of considerable burden. There are few towns in the Province with such valuable mill privileges that offer to the capitalist an unbounded field of enterprise. The vast and extensive tracts of the best quality of land in the rear townships, abounding both in rich iron and other mineral ores (the former in sufficient quantity to supply the continent of America with the best quality of Iron) where the Cholera, the scourge of the human race, has never made its appearance is the best evidence of its salubrity, and must insure to the town of Belleville permanent and solid advantages as a commercial and manufacturing town. The liberal terms on which the lots in West Belleville are offered, place it within the power of all descriptions of persons of industrious habits to insure to themselves properties that will in a few years increase in value beyond their most sanguine expectations, of which several have already by their purchases, both in East and West Belleville, realized.

It would be both superfluous and unnecessary to speak of Belleville as being the best adapted and eligible situation for the contemplated New District Town, long ago acknowledged by an appropriation of lots by Government for a gaol and court-house. Without disparagement to the River Trent, we can boldly say, no other place within fifty miles of the county, can offer the like conveniences and comforts for the officers and attendants of court. The contemplated opening of na-

navigation between the Bay and Lake Ontario—connecting the waters of the Trent with the upper Lakes, may be looked upon as an event that speedily will take place, and insure to Belleville an importance equal to any other part of the Province, and a market where the farmer is sure to obtain the highest cash price for his produce; with a circulating medium equal to the wants of the Province, by an extensive and liberal banking system, will induce enterprising men to establish wool-
len and other manufactures; a subject of paramount importance to the future advancement of the Province.

BATH.

The village of Bath is finely situated, and continues increasing with great rapidity; it has many houses, stores, taverns, and carries on an excellent trade.

COLD CREEK.

Among these villages the flourishing hamlet at the mouth of Cold Creek, is deserving, both from its size and situation, of being better known than it appears to be at present. About eight miles above the mouth of the Trent, on its west bank, a large stream with a fall of several feet at its mouth, empties itself into the Trent in almost the only part of that river free from rapids, until the Highlands are passed. Mr. Scott, one of the old settlers of the country, and a proprietor of the adjoining land, here erected a grist and saw mill some years ago, but beyond these erections and his own dwelling house, nothing further was done, until within these two years, when Mr. W. R. Bowen, a magistrate and merchant of Richmond, removed his family and his establishment to the Creek, with the intention of settling the place.— Since his arrival, an important alteration has taken place. Houses have been put up as it were by magic; mechanics of all kinds have established themselves; two taverns have been opened, and trade of all kinds seems to be far more brisk than in many other places three times its size. A bridge has been here thrown across the Trent, which although unfinished at the time of our visit, will probably be completed early in the spring. On the opposite side of the river, there has existed for many years a cluster of houses, that in course of time might have grown into a village, but now can only aspire to be a suburb of its neighbour. A road to the mouth of the Trent is made on both sides, but that on the west bank is the best and most frequented.

This village is not named. Most persons call it Scott's Mills, from its original proprietor; others again, Cold Creek, from the name of the Creek; and a few are willing to name it Waterford, from the exist-

ence of a safe and convenient ford, in the immediate vicinity. We take the liberty of suggesting to the inhabitants the propriety of calling a meeting to name the village, and at the same time they might draw the attention of the Provincial Post-master General (by petition) towards establishing a Post Office. From the number of respectable and wealthy gentlemen settled down in the country back of Cold Creek a post-office established nearer than the mouth of the Trent would be a desirable convenience, to say nothing at all of the wants of the villagers, who from their extensive trade in lumber, would be much benefited by it.

The country is good along the Napanee and Richmond Rivers, through the townships of Richmond and Tyendinaga to Shannonville, but still densely wooded.—The beautiful headlands of the Bay of Quinte, and the lovely and romantic scenery along the banks of the Trent to Rawdon, is more completely British than any thing I have witnessed in the Province. There is abundance of fine land in the townships of Sidney Rawdon, Murray, and Seymour. Sidney is well settled, and the land in the highest state of cultivation. It is a fine township, well worthy of attention. Ernest-town and Fredericksburgh are well settled: the farms are good and of reasonable price. In the township of Marmora, situated on the lake and river, are the Marmora Iron Works, which give employment to a numerous body of men. The land in the back townships is not very good; that in the township of Seymour is excellent, and settled by a highly respectable body of men.

MADOC.

This township, hitherto little noted, is bounded on the north by Tudor, on the east by Elziver, south by Huntingdon, and west by Marmora. It is distant from Belleville about twenty-eight miles, its area is 70,000 acres, 50,000 of which are farming land, 30,000 of which are equal to any lands in the Province for strength of soil, convenience of water and beauty of timber. There is now resident in the township eighty-one families, making a population of about two hundred souls. These have nearly 4000 acres under good improvement, and raise an

abundance of all the substantial of life for the consumption of the inhabitants, besides manufacturing large quantities of potash for exportation. There is at present but one flouring and one saw-mill in town. They are owned by our enterprising fellow townsman, D. Mackenzie, who is making thorough repairs and extensive additions to them at great expense, in order to meet the growing demands on that establishment for the coming year. An iron work is now being built in the vicinity of the above mills, by Messrs. Pendergast & Co. gentlemen from the United States. The work will stand on lot No. 1, of the 6th concession. This establishment is one of great consequence to Madoc and the surrounding country, for we are informed, when in operation, it will give constant employment, in all departments of the business, to one hundred hands. The ore to be smelted is the magnetic oxide, and will produce about 70 per cent of iron. This extensive and valuable bed of iron ore is on lot No. 11, of the 5th concession, and was bought of the Canada Company, who, with a liberality rarely to be met with, have sold it to the present owners at an advance beyond the ordinary price of lands in the neighbourhood, on condition only that they should improve it. This township contains other valuable minerals, such as beds of fine marble, zinc, lead, and probably copper, which might be worked to great profit. These, added to as fine a soil as the world produces, pure and abundant streams of water, fine timber and a healthy country, all conspire to render Madoc at this time as desirable a location for the farmer, the capitalist, and the man of science, as any in the Province.

CANADIAN FAIRS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE KINGSTON CHRONICLE.

Sir—That valuable European custom of holding Fairs semi-annually is fast gaining ground in this Province; the farmers are learning, by experience, that a Mart for horses, cattle, grain, &c. twice every year, where Cash is generally paid, and purchasers are in waiting, is preferable to the farmer's ruinous practice of Trade, as it is technically termed, and the merchants, auctioneers, &c. anticipate the Fair with elated expectation, arising from an almost sure market for their varied commodities. These facts have been pleasingly proved to demonstration at the late Fair held at Napanee on the 1st, 2d and 3d instant.

The march of intellect is fast progressing, and those who were a few years since shrouded in natural, or rather ignorant diffidence, are acquiring that spirit of emulation which is the invariable characteristic of a prosperous country, or colony; and those farmers residing in the

Counties of Lenox and Addington, evinced their capability of appreciating the vast advantages accruing from the

Napanee Fair, by entering	and actually selling for Cash,
3 Entire Horses,	713 bushels Wheat,
83 Working "	159 " Corn,
12 Young "	190 " Rye,
100 Cows	104 " Peas,
47 Oxen	51 " Barley,
40 Young Cattle,	61 " Oats,

Sales of horses, &c. could not be ascertained from the disposers not informing the Clerk, but doubtless the sales realized their most elated expectations. The business of the Fair was not interrupted for a moment by intoxication or disturbance; all was conducted with regularity and despatch, which does credit to the farmers and others who were in attendance. To the praise of the Managers of the Fair they were prompt and indefatigable in making every exertion for the proper conducting of business, evincing that public spiritedness which has been worthily attached to their names.

JOHN O. DELTOR, Clerk.

Napanee, March 5, 1836.

A reference to the map will show the number and magnitude of the Lakes with which these Districts, in the eastern division of Upper Canada, abound. This District returns seven Members to the House of Assembly.

PRINCE EDWARD DISTRICT,

is divided into the following townships:

Townships.	Cultivated acres.	Uncultivated acres.	Assessment,	Population.
Hallowell,	22,275	37,572	£68,153	4,034
Sophiasburgh,	14,240	24,573	43,356	2,241
Ameliasburgh,	10,521	26,589	30,784	2,141
Hillier,	12,793	16,621	30,963	1,839
Marysburgh,	9,072	23,205	28,280	2,065

Horses, 2,922—Four year old Oxen, 1367—Milch Cows, 5,763—Horned Cattle, from two to four years old, 1,460.

Although swampy in some parts, the land in this lovely island is extremely good: the villages of Picton and Hallowell, in the township of Hallowell, are delightful.

ly situated. There is constant communication by steam boats and schooners in summer, and the sleighing in the Bay of Quinte is excellent during the winter. There are churches, schools, taverns and stores, in this District, and land of excellent quality can be obtained at a reasonable rate. It is an interesting part of Upper Canada. The country is beautifully diversified with picturesque and romantic views of hill, dale, and water. This District returns two Members to the House of Assembly. One newspaper is published in it, called the Traveller, both in matter and manner highly respectable. This District offers very tempting inducements to agriculturalists: the soil is excellent, the timber valuable, communications constant, and the situation delightful. The Traveller in speaking of the number of emigrants arrived this year, now more than 25,000, notices this district as follows:—

On Monday, 25th July, the schooner Prince Edward, Capt. Young, discharged a cargo of salt, at the new pier which is now in the course of erection, at Wellington, by that spirited and enterprising gentleman, Archibald McFaul, Esq. This schooner is the first vessel that has been enabled to unload at the pier, since its commencement, but the work is now proceeding so steadily and rapidly, that by the first of September or thereabouts, vessels of almost any burthen, will be able to unload with safety and ease, and the pier will then vie in appearance and strength, with any in the Province. It is also expected that several of the Lake Steamboats will make it a stopping place, on their passage to and from Toronto, one in particular, is we believe already pledged to do so, from the time the pier is completed, until the end of the present season.

From all the accounts we have seen, we are inclined to think, that the number of emigrants arriving at Quebec, during the present year, will equal, if not exceed that of any previous year, notwithstanding the prosperous times in England, which have naturally induced us to expect a corresponding diminution in the number of those who annually leave their native land to seek a new home in the new world. We are glad to see this, and still more do we rejoice to see that most of them bend their course to Upper Canada, to assist in strengthening the bond

which unites us to the mother country. There is ample room for them all, there are regions in the west still unsettled, still uncleared, and there are many delightful locations in those sections of the Province, which have been settled for many years, which invite the attention alike of the capitalist, the gentleman, the artizan, and the labourer. In the latter list we may rank our own beautiful and fertile District, of which we safely say that to the natives of the British Isles, it offers attractions inferior to none, superior to most of the other parts of the Province. Indented with beautiful bays and almost entirely surrounded by navigable waters, it needs only to be examined to be admired, and we hope that many who have not yet fixed upon a location, will pause and view the beauties of Prince Edward District, ere their lot in life is cast, perhaps forever. But above all, we want more labourers, we thought that a cargo of 115 souls would have supplied our wants for some time, but we were mistaken. More are wanted yet, and the sooner they come the better for themselves and their employers.

THE NEWCASTLE DISTRICT

Is divided into two counties, Northumberland & Durham.

COUNTY OF NORTHUMBERLAND.

Townships.	Cultivated acres.	Uncultivated acres.	Assessment,	Population.
Asphodel,	1,620	13,253	£ 5,983	428
Hamilton,	13,160	26,702	50,392	3,708
Cramahe,	10,039	24,839	31,624	2,247
Smith,	4,077	21,172	11,708	1,087
Haldimand,	12,483	22,730	29,371	2,295
Monaghan,	1,616	14,362	17,751	1,607
Seymour,	1,205	19,156	7,252	636
Percy,	1,855	6,670	6,281	512
Ennismore,	604	5,112	2,045	236
Murray,	7,773	28,442	26,558	2,064
Otonabee,	4,269	29,430	16,335	1,260
Douro,	1,730	16,385	7,975	744
Dummer,	875	18,194	5,587	693

COUNTY OF DURHAM.

Emily,	2,686	26,470	11,655	1,518
Clarke,	6,245	19,681	17,016	1,635
Darlington,	5,686	25,746	21,288	1,865
Cavan,	8,554	36,705	25,218	2,575
Eldon,	1,163	14,332	5,338	694
Ops,	1,198	23,077	8,340	931
Hope,	10,532	27,835	41,516	2,739
Mariposa,	799	10,468	4,002	615
Manvers,	-	-	-	154

Horses, 3,339—Four year old Oxen, 4,405—Milch Cows, 7,695—Horned Cattle, from two to four years old; 3,267.

This District has a greater chain of lakes and water communication, than any other portion of Upper Canada, and a great deal of controversy has existed as to the practicability of making it available for navigable purposes,—some contending that the improvement of the River Trent would be most advisable,—others desirous of connecting the Rice Lake with Lake Simcoe through the long chain of lakes,—and others anxious that the Ottawa should be connected with Lake Huron, to secure the North West Trade to Montreal. Whatever decision will be finally adopted, it is very certain that the agitation of the question alone, brings forward, in a prominent degree the vast capabilities of this interesting section of the Province, which must one day be covered with schooners and steamers, carrying to distant markets, the produce of its enterprising settlers. It abounds with villages, and has some highly respectable families located in it. The township of Hamilton is bounded in the front by Lake Ontario, and in the rear by the Rice Lake. The village of COBOURG, in this township, is pleasantly situated in a fine bay on Lake Ontario;—it contains a population of 1,300 persons. Its streets are remarkably clean—the houses regular and painted. There are three brick and five large stone houses;—a neat English church containing an organ, and having for its pastor a most exemplary and worthy man;—a fine large stone wind-mill, several stores, a most excellent tavern, and two printing presses, which supply Cobourg, and its vicinity, with two weekly newspapers. There is also a Seminary, built by members of the methodist persuasion, in a fine, high, and commanding situation. It is four stories in height, 195 feet frontage:—it is a brick building covered with stucco: the centre part is surmounted with a cupola. The farms round this neighbourhood are excellent, well cleared, and

in fine cultivation, admirably adapted for grazing: the orchards are well stocked with choice fruit trees. The jail and court-house is a large stone building; it stands on a commanding situation, embraces a fine view of the lake and surrounding country; it is two miles above Cobourg on Dundas street, in the village of Amherst.—The road from Cobourg to the Rice Lake, thirteen miles, is through a pleasing country, particularly about midway at a place called the Cold Springs, a fine valley, lying between two lofty hills. The road from this place gently rises until you come near the Rice Lake, of which, and its beautiful islands, you obtain a fine view; the slope from thence is gradual and pleasing. In Rice Lake there are many islands, large and small. Its Indian name is Pemadashkautiong. There are immense quantities of wild fowl here, that live upon the rice. From Sully the lake is crossed, to ascend the Otanabee river, which divides the townships of Monaghan and Otanabee. Both the Otanabee and the Trent empty themselves into Rice Lake. The river is very beautifully skirted by thickly wooded banks, which rise gradually towards PETERBOROUGH. This village stands on a fine elevated, sandy plain, and in a very central situation in the District:—it is divided by the river, and is immediately adjoining and above the small lake. It commenced in 1825 under the superintendance of the Hon. P. Robinson, who lived with a large body of Irish emigrants for some time. It is beautifully wooded with choice trees. A very good and substantial frame bridge has been erected across the Otanabee river at this place. It contains a population of 1,000 persons, and continues still improving. There are two churches, several stores, excellent mills, good inns, schools, a distillery, and some very respectable settlers in the neighbourhood. From Peterborough to the

Chemong lake, is a distance of six miles across the township of Smith. From Chemong Lake there is water communication to the upper extremity of Sturgeon Lake, a distance of eight miles, passing by the township of Ennismore, Emily, Verulam, Harvey, Fenelon, Ops, Cartwright Eldon, and Mariposa. There is excellent land in all these townships, and partially cleared farms may be obtained at moderate prices. A few years hence, when the capabilities of this fine District are fully established, they will be improved and greatly augmented in value. At the mouth of the Trent, which empties itself into the Bay of Quinte, is situated the village of that name:—it contains 600 inhabitants, and many town-lots have been recently sold at high prices. It must eventually become a very flourishing town, possessing as it does an excellent harbour, being situate at the head of the Bay of Quinte, and terminating the great water communication from Lake Simcoe. This river is, at this point, at least a quarter of a mile in width.

Unquestionably, a rail-road to Cobourg would confer vast benefits on this portion of the country: let them have as many rail roads and canals to Cobourg and Port Hope as the inhabitants of those places may deem proper and requisite; but I do positively and confidently assert, that nothing short of opening the entire navigation of the Trent would confer any solid or permanent benefits to this extensive portion of the District;—it is our natural outlet to the sea; improving the navigation backwards would be working against nature and the stream. I am glad to find the settler admits, that the general state of the country, (facts are stubborn things,) and more particularly the lumber trade, calls for a water communication. Admitting the "long line" to be now completed, what advantage would it be to Peterborough, compared with the improvement of the Trent? Where is the trade, where is the produce, and where are the inhabitants to support it? Do not suppose that I am adverse to improving the navigation back to Peterborough: I admit its utility; but that day has not come yet. First of all open the Trent, and with a very trifling improvement, the Otonabee from Peterborough to Rice Lake, will answer our present purposes:—a canal to Mud Lake must follow: by means of these improvements,

the lands along the back waters will become settled, and then, but not until then, is there the least necessity for such an enormous outlay, to the injury of the District at large. On the other hand, by opening the Trent, Peterborough and all the surrounding country, will improve beyond calculation; to say nothing of the vast importance it would be to the entire route from Kingston, including both sides of the Bay of Quinte and the Trent to Peterborough: the immense quantities of beautiful timber now destroyed by the axe and fire, would find an easy conveyance, not only to the markets of Montreal and Quebec, but to all the towns of the neighboring state of New York. I trust our Legislature, (who with a few insignificant exceptions, I believe to have the welfare of the country at heart,) laying aside all political anour, will give it their immediate and unbiased attention; and ere long, I hope to see the jib-booms of a dozen strong brigs, capable of carrying 300 to 400 tons, peeping out of the bush on Rice Lake and Otonabee River and three or four steamers taking a dozen more in tow, half lumber laden, drawing 8 to 9 feet water, bound to Quebec, there to complete their equipment and cargoes for our native shores. In a word, the opening of the Trent would completely develop the now dormant resources of this delightful district. The settler flees from London to China, chimerical, to compare old settled countries with a dense population, where every foot of land is highly cultivated, and, consequently, where there is a vast quantity of surplus produce, and where a cheap and speedy conveyance is absolutely indispensable, to a few newly settled townships, with a few straggling inhabitants; or even compare them to Peterborough and its surrounding townships, with a population of about 20,000 inhabitants, to say nothing of the well settled townships bordering on the Rice Lake and River Trent.

In this the Cobourg rail road comes at once into notice, as opening Peterboro' with the front. Then is there a line of about 45 miles, which could be opened for about £10,000, viz. by a rail road to Mud Lake from Peterboro'—a distance of 7 miles, and by finishing the Canal at Rokeby, which would at once lay open a large extent of a fine, fast settling part of the country, which has, within these few years, been changed from a wilderness to one of the most civilized parts of Canada. The next obstruction is at Cameron's Falls, a height of about 28 feet; probably £15,000 would be sufficient to obviate that. Then is there no obstruction to Balsam Lake, from which, a rail road of 15 miles would open lake Simcoe, at an expense of perhaps £20,000, thus laying open the extensive tract of ground round Lake Simcoe, and from

that to Peterborough and Lake Ontario, at the inconsiderable sum of £65,000.

The improvement of the Trent is required by the settlers along its banks, and by those engaged in lumbering. The improvement of the Trent is required not only to supply the present wants of the country, but it will be the means of creating for itself an immense business. Such has been the case with all the canals in England—and to come nearer home, such has been the case with the Erie canal, a work which has been the means of doing more good to the country through which it runs, and of creating for itself more business than even the persevering projector of it himself ever contemplated—such unquestionably will be the case with the Trent—if any one doubts it, let him look at the shores of the Bay of Quinte. Wherever a steam-boat can approach on either side of the Bay, there we see extensive clearances well stocked, and with substantial buildings, villages rising in every direction, and two towns at least of as much importance to their respective districts, as any towns or villages in the Province—Belleville and Hallowell. Why is it so on the Bay of Quinte? Because there is an excellent navigation nearly up to every man's door, which enables him, or what is the same thing, his merchant to have a quick, cheap and easy communication with the best of Markets, Kingston, Gananoque, and Montreal. Be it remembered that the country on each side of the Bay of Quinte is less indebted to emigration from Great Britain and Ireland than any part of the Province, it is hardly known except to those who are obliged to travel on the Bay, yet I will venture to say, in the neighborhood of each convenient shipping place, it is as much settled, and the inhabitants are as industrious and prosperous as any part of the Province. The Trent, when improved, would allow of shipping places at every part of its banks; and it is natural to expect that those advantages would be seized, and the country about it quickly improved, when facilities to and from market are afforded. Besides, there is one article of the lumber trade, boards and deals for the American market, which from the peculiar water privileges of the Trent and its tributary streams, would of itself add greatly to the business of the Canal. Last year great quantities of the above article were shipped for the States from the Trent and Belleville, and the demand would be fully equal to any supply the country could afford, and no section of the country is better able to afford that supply than the country about the Trent.

PORT HOPE

Is situated seven miles above Cobourg on the lake-shore;

it is in the township of Hope. There is a beautiful stream running through it called Smith's Creek: it runs between two picturesque hills, rendered more so by the churches and houses being placed among the trees. The steam-boats touch at the wharf, erected at the termination of the creek. It contains 1,000 inhabitants. There are some excellent mills in the village, a fine brew-house and distillery, and an excellent harbour made by two piers jutting out into the lake, with the creek running between them. The New Castle District returns four Members to the House of Assembly. It is a beautiful District, offering to every class of settler the most ample opportunities of successful employment. The improvement of the Trent is thus ably argued by the Editor of that respectable paper, the Cobourg Star:—

Advantageously situated on the mighty Ontario, opposite the most commercial part of the Union, and offering a highway by a grand chain of waters through its interior to the St. Lawrence, the District of Newcastle will, at no distant period, rank the first in point of prosperity and wealth in Upper Canada. As we fortunately have at last got a House of Assembly, indisposed to harass the country, and retard its internal advancement and happiness by useless agitation, we may look forward, under its auspices, for the development of those rich resources, which a bountiful Providence has so abundantly lavished on this District. The enterprising individuals in the rear of us, who are now literally land-locked in their forests, and consequently unable to realize any thing from their produce, or derive the least profit from the valuable lumber with which they are surrounded, have claims upon the Legislature of no ordinary character. Most of them have spent their properties in the purchase and clearance of land, in situations where it was hopeless to locate, without an expectation that the splendid resources shut up in that section of the country, would be made available to themselves and the community, through the obvious channels of communication which lay spread out before them. With this expectation they settled upon the shores of those beautiful lakes and rivers, which fertilize the interior of this district, and form a natural chain of waters, in many places navigable for ships of the line, extending from lake Ontario, through the heart of the Newcastle and Home

Districts, almost to lake Huron. His Excellency Sir John Colborne, during the period of his administration, was fully sensible of the immense natural advantages of which this District in particular was possessed; and from the personal observations which he made in his occasional visits to the back country, foresaw the day at hand, when, with a little improvement, this finely timbered and well watered region would be within the reach of a seaport, and have ready access to the first. To forward the advancement of the Province formed one of the chief objects of his concern; with this in view, he gave his attention to the internal navigation of the Newcastle and Home Districts, and contemplating a grand measure, ordered the immediate survey of the whole from the Bay of Quinte to Lake Huron. The result of this survey was laid before the late House of Assembly, but that House being at the time composed of vicious materials, through the treachery of one or two pretended friends to this District, abandoned a plan commensurate with the vast importance of the undertaking, for the paltry sum of £10,000, which sum it determined should be expended in a manner best suited to the convenience of two or three interested individuals in favour with the ruling majority. The grant of £16000 might, however, be better than nothing at all, but this even was neutralized through the factious opposition offered by the House, and as a matter of course by the aforesaid friends of the District, to the Lieutenant Governor.

There can be no doubt that the benefit of that half measure will be soon enjoyed, but the present House must not be satisfied because the work may be commencing. It is a duty incumbent on the Constitutional Members of the new Parliament, to use every exertion towards the advance of the improvement in the country, and especially that description which will confer the most general benefit. We view the opening of the Trent, and the back waters of the Newcastle and Home Districts, as a work of this character; in the first place, the employment which the work will afford, and the requisition almost at the door of the farmer for his produce, will be of advantage, inasmuch as it will promote industry, and serve to tranquilize the country; then the enhanced value which property, in many cases in the hands of needy settlers, will assume—the influx of capital, when a spirit of improvement shall have been properly excited—the progress of other works of a similar kind, and the consequent increase of trade and demand of hands, will have effect all over the Province. When we consider also the extent of the improvement—that it is not a mere local undertaking, but one, besides opening the back country, it will give opportunity for the speedy filling up of the whole tract lying between the great work

and the front, by connecting improvements, it must be admitted that the whole country would derive benefit from an improvement of such primary importance. When the character for enterprise of the Canadas becomes more established, and active measures, beyond the mere groping our way, are taken to render them a field for prosperous speculations, the people will not have time nor inclination to quarrel with their "bread and butter," or pine at home over grievances, existing only in their own discontented imaginings. It is whilst looking forward to these prospects that we anticipated the time when the West will not be inundated by the humbler class of settlers, without the means of employing them, but as a larger portion of emigrants will be monied men, so a readier circulation of capital will be obtained to support the labouring population, of which great numbers would be drawn off to places where improvements were being carried on. Until the only road which the country can present with advantage for perhaps centuries, we mean the water communication, be rendered navigable, we cannot make much greater advances. But in a little time we hope effective means will be obtained to put the grand resources of wealth, now locked up in the interior of the country, into operation, that we may shortly behold beautiful fields smiling amidst the wild recesses of the forest.

THE HOME DISTRICT,

The largest and most important in the Province, is subdivided into Four Ridings, and the County of Simcoe.

FOUR RIDINGS OF YORK.

Township.	Uncultivated acres.	Cultivated acres.	Population.	Assessment.
York,	36,357	13,674	5,040	£51,555
Uxbridge,	5,107	1,660	431	5,697
Georgiana,	8,932	1,218	369	4,889
North Gwillimbury,	7,780	1,834	481	5,434
Caledon,	30,688	4,297	1,414	14,785
Brock,	23,902	3,187	1,077	11,100
Markham,	43,107	20,370	4,349	60,749
East Gwillimbury,	18,533	6,643	1,374	21,510
Reach,	9,118	1,002	444	4,002
Chinguacousy,	47,293	12,217	2,428	32,089
Pickering,	33,169	10,171	2,642	23,358
Toronto (old survey)	14,465	7,161	687	32,152
Toronto,	21,265	13,032	4,384	37,750
Scarboro,	22,742	8,109	2,047	22,537
Whitby,	36,661	14,523	2,808	44,898
Whitchurch,	25,852	10,237	2,454	37,154
King,	29,964	5,569	1,889	20,648
Gore of Toronto,	12,655	3,170	687	9,863

Albion,	26,289	4,173	1,089	13,484
Vaughan,	39,016	11,699	2,985	37,901
Etobicoke,	16,029	6,751	1,344	18,734
COUNTY OF SIMCOE.				
Thorah,	9,944	813	337	3,691
Essa,	5,757	404	272	2,066
Mono,	15,253	1,551	675	6,189
Vespra,	10,643	755	447	5,030
Tecumseth,	22,935	4,474	1,410	13,665
Medonte,	17,151	707	502	5,665
Oro,	32,646	1,689	1,060	10,351
Adjala,	12,449	1,134	616	5,005
Innisfil,	12,034	834	590	4,583
West Gwillimburv,	30,963	5,563	1,305	19,143
Orillia,	4,207	156	no return,	2,234
Tiny & Tay,	4,501	603	509	5,298
Flos,	3,476	125	106	1,082

For the number of Horses, Oxen, &c. *vide* Appendix.

The city of Toronto, the capital of Upper Canada, has so rapidly improved since I saw it first, on the fourth of June, 1833, that, judging of the future from the past, it is scarcely possible to conjecture what advance it may yet make. It is in latitude $43^{\circ} 39'$ n., and longitude $79^{\circ} 36'$ w. It is very prettily situated within an excellent harbour of an elliptical form, comprising an area of eight or nine square miles, made by a long peninsula, on which a large hotel has been erected; and at its extremity is a large light house as a direction to the entrance of the Bay. It is a semi-circular strip of land, of a sandy nature, resembling that between Burlington Bay and Lake Ontario, and like it, has some trees of a stunted growth upon it. The bay is about three miles in diameter, and at the east end of the city, a bridge is erected over the river Don, which empties itself into this Bay. There is a large wind-mill erected here. From the old French Fort to the River Don, a distance of at least three miles, this city extends, containing some spacious and handsome edifices. The Parliament Houses and the Government Buildings are large and well built, but by no means dis-

tinguished for their elegance. The Legislative Council Chamber is a splendid room, superbly decorated; the royal arms, the throne, the speakers chair, are gorgous in the extreme. As the room is an ornament to the city of Toronto, so happily are its members, the protection of the Province, the bulwark of the constitution, its prop, stay, and security against frantic levellers and scheming republicans. Long may it exist, the offspring of the Crown, forming a separate and entirely independent branch of the legislature,—in its origin and intention, calculated to form the glorious and legitimate incitement to virtuous and patriotic action:—standing alike secure from the impulse of sudden and factious movements, and the controul of hasty popular excitement, as from the influence of arbitrary power. Any impartial individual who could read their splendid defence against the atrocious calumnies of the late discarded and ignorant House of Assembly, would immediately perceive that the hatred of the latter, could be well accounted for by that snarling envy, which hates the excellence it cannot reach.

The House of Assembly is a fine commodious chamber, neatly finished, and fitted up. The Government House is an indifferent frame building, but the grounds around it are tastefully ornamented with a profusion of beautiful flowering trees and shrubs. The Hospital is a large, but heavy erection, but from the zeal and talent of the medical gentlemen who attend it, of inconceivable advantage to the country. There is in the hospital a beautiful model of the new university which is expected to be erected near this city; and a preparation of singular value in its museum, more curious even than that living wonder, the Siamese Twins,—two children with distinct heads and trunks, united together in the lower extremity.

The Upper Canada College is a plain, but spacious

building, or rather series of buildings, with fine gravelled walks and neat shrubberies in front. This admirable institution stands a proud monument of the paternal affection which Sir John Colborne felt for the Province; amidst every discouragement he persevered until he succeeded fully in establishing it, and it will doubtless long remain an honor to the Province, and the means of diffusing the highest branches of knowledge to hundreds of her sons. There are several teachers belonging to it, distinguished for their attainments, and at the annual examinations several of the scholars by their merit and talent have reflected high honor on the establishment.— There are many benevolent and patriotic institutions in this city, amongst which one is particularly deserving of honorable mention,—the Society for relieving emigrants coming from Great Britain totally destitute, and procuring immediate employment for them. Several societies of a similar description have been formed in different parts of the Province, and I am happy that the District of Gore, behindhand in no good word or work, has established a like institution. There are many beautiful stores in Toronto; the hardware store of Messrs. Ridout & Co.—the glass and china store of Shuter & Co., and lately a superb druggist's establishment by Mr. Becket, equal to any thing on the continent of America, has been opened.

From the spirit and enterprize of the inhabitants of Toronto, there is every reason to believe that a rail road communication will be formed between the city and Lake Huron, via. Lake Simcoe; the ground is now being surveyed for the purpose.

TORONTO AND LAKE HURON RAIL ROAD.

The Company chartered last winter, to construct this Rail Road, are making vigorous exertions to commence the work.

At a meeting lately held in this City, £1500 was subscribed by 29 gentlemen, which is to be paid down to defray the expenses of surveys.

It was Resolved by said meeting, that a person should go immediately to the United States, to employ one of the most skilful and experienced Engineers that could be found, to come and explore the country between the City of Toronto and Lake Huron, in order to determine the best route, and the most advantageous place for it to terminate.

I am surprised that the Company could not find a man possessing talents, knowledge and experience enough in this Province to lay out a Rail Road, and show where it should terminate, that would prove the most profitable. I thought that I would see if I could lay out the plan, and determine the best route for said Rail Road to run, and where it should terminate. I have done so, and find that the best way, for the interests of all that may be therein concerned, and to secure the trade from the United States that will pass this way from New York to Michigan, and the western parts of Upper Canada and the United States.

First, and main projection, is to run in nearly a north western direction from the city of Toronto, and is to terminate at the mouth of Shawgene river, which empties into Lake Huron, about 60 miles north of Goderich. There is an island in front of the river, which will form an excellent break-water, and will assist in forming a good harbour.—The distance on the line from this city to Lake Huron, will be one hundred and twenty miles. It lies in a direct line from Oswego to the far distant west, and nearly so with the head of Sagana Bay; and a rail road from the head of this Bay, about 60 miles in length, will strike the centre of Michigan Lake. The lands at the head of Sagana Bay, have been settling for many years past, and it is very probable, for that state, that it will become the seat of government. The country on both sides of Michigan Lake, is rapidly increasing in population, &c., and the country on the south side of lake Superior, will, in a few years be settled, so that by this line of communication, the principal part of the trade, &c., of that vast country will flow down this way to Montreal and New-York. The object of this rail road will be to unite the interests and efforts of the inhabitants of Lake Ontario, by making a short rail road from the head of the Lake, to the main rail road in the township of Caledon, which will be about forty miles long. The distances from the lake, and from this city to the junction in Caledon, will be equal. Another branch can be made from Caledon to Penetangushine, making the whole distance from this city, or the head of the lake, by Caledon, only 100 miles to Penetangushine. Also another

branch may be made to the town of Goderich, to unite with the main rail road. It will be about forty miles in length.

The main rail road will pass through a beautiful and fertile country, which lies between Lakes Ontario, Erie, and Huron, the greater part of which is as yet a complete wilderness.

The advantage of this great rail road running through such an extensive country will be very great. It will be the means of inducing emigrants to settle between this city and Lake Huron; and the country will be enriched by this much wanted and important enterprize.

Toronto, July 23, 1836.

JOHN SMITH.

P. S.—Since I completed the above, I am creditably informed there is a good harbour at present at the mouth of the river Shawgene;—there is a ledge of rocks about six feet high above the water, running from the shore around the mouth of the river, in the form of a semi-circle, and deep water inside.

J. S.

ENGINEER'S REPORT.

T. W. Higham, the Engineer, has reported that having made a reconnaissance of the line of road from Toronto to Lake Huron, he finds the route quite as favorable as he had been led to expect, that from Toronto to the Oak Ridges, a distance of from 25 to 30 miles, the inclination of the road will be from 20 to 25 feet, through the Oak Ridges, a distance of from 7 to 10 miles, the inclination will vary from 20 to 40 feet per mile, that the certain length of the road will be from 75 to 90 miles, according to the point on Lake Huron, where it may be found most desirable to terminate the Rail Road, and that the entire expense of every description, excepting only the purchase of the City property required will not exceed ten thousand dollars per mile.

Osgoode Hall is a very handsome brick building, containing excellent accommodation for the students in law, and for the barristers who come from the country to Toronto during term. There is a council room or convocation chamber, and an admirable library. The Upper Canada Bank is a fine stone edifice, and the Canada Company have a new house for transacting their business. There is an excellent Market-house, surrounded with substantial buildings, the Mechanics' Institute hold their meetings in one of those forming the market square—the municipal authorities meet in another—a commercial reading

room is at one corner, where the English, Irish, Scotch, and Colonial papers, Magazines, Reviews, &c. are taken in, and to which strangers can readily obtain access through the courtesy of any of the subscribers. The markets are most excellently supplied with meat, fish, poultry, eggs, vegetables, butter and fruit. The Episcopal Church is a heavy, large, and substantial building, sufficiently capacious for the accommodation of 4,000 persons. It is very chastely and elegantly finished, in the interior. The Catholic Church is a large and handsome building, near the Don bridge; it is insufficient for the accommodation of the numerous Catholics in this city and its vicinity. The Presbyterian Church is a brick building, and possesses a large and most respectable congregation;—the Methodists have also a very spacious brick chapel in this city;—the colored inhabitants of Toronto have also an African church which is well attended—it is very gratifying to bear testimony to the good conduct of the negroes residing in this city—they have most of them escaped from Slavery, they are well protected and kindly used, and appear to evince a sense of gratitude at their treatment, and show that they duly appreciate the inestimable blessing of freedom:—the streets are wide and well laid out, and owing to the indefatigable exertions of George Gurnett, Esq., are now well drained, alike enhancing the health and comfort of the inhabitants:—there are many excellent taverns, some of the first rate character. Four newspapers of unquestionable talent are printed in this city—the Courier, Albion, Patriot, and Christian Guardian. Immediately adjoining Osgoode Hall is a splendid avenue of great length and remarkable beauty, intended as the entrance to the King's College. A fine hawthorn hedge, a great rarity in this Province, skirts the bounds: between it and the spacious gravel walk, is a deep shrub-

berry, on both sides, planted with the choicest trees, the gentle waving acacia, the graceful horse-chesnut, the flowering catalpa, the variegated locust, the dark green balsam, and the elegant cypress. The private houses of some of the principal inhabitants of Toronto are large and lofty, and display great taste. There is a constant intercourse kept up with all parts of the Province and the States, during the summer months, by steam boats, and it is a very lively city, at the sitting of the Provincial Parliament, in the winter, if the sleighing is good. The literati of Toronto have established an admirable Literary Society presided over by the Attorney General, whose varied accomplishments and amenity of manners render him an ornament to society, and specially patronized by the present Lt. Governor, Sir F. B. Head—himself a distinguished contributor to the literature of the day. There is a plan now in contemplation and likely to be carried into effect, to light up the city with gas. The population of the city of Toronto amounts to 10,000 persons. There are many large manufactories at Toronto, specified with great accuracy in the Toronto and Home District Calendar, amongst them may be mentioned a large foundry, and a coach builder's. The stores are very numerous,—some of the merchants in immediate connection with sheffield, Birmingham, and the potteries in England.

The steam boat Great Britain is considered the most splendid on the lake ; it is of great dimensions, and contains as many conveniences as a fashionable hotel. The cabins are long and broad, and furnished in the most sumptuous manner ; that appropriated to the use of the ladies has sofas, mirrors, and every other luxury. It runs between Prescott and Niagara, touching at the intermediate ports. Its size prevents its passage through the canal which connects the lake with Burlington Bay ; it cannot

therefore stop at Hamilton, but the Cobourg, the St. George, the Oakville, the Britannia, the Traveller, and other steamers pass freely through the Canal to Hamilton. During the season, there is intercourse with Hamilton from Toronto, twice daily. The lake called Burlington Bay is always frozen up in winter; during the last winter the ice was three feet five inches in thickness; but the following account of the difficulty which the Traveller steam boat met with in the large lake, in the month of March 1836, is without a parallel.

The 'Traveller,' Captain Sutherland, arrived here on Wednesday from Niagara, after experiencing no ordinary difficulties. On leaving Niagara on Monday, she encountered such a solid body of drift ice and snow, as rendered it impossible to proceed. On Wednesday she fortunately got an opening in this mass; but immediately after, and when all obstruction was thought to be overcome, it was found that what appeared the calm surface of the water was a solid body of ice, about two inches thick, through which, for about fifteen miles, the boat had to force her way. When about the middle of the lake it was considered necessary to examine the vessel, to ascertain whether she was sustaining any damage. During this stop, our informant, with others of the passengers, and the captain, left the boat and went upon the ice.

The merchants of Toronto last year addressed the British Government, praying them to make a treaty with the United States, with a view to get goods by New-York free of duty.

Judge Turvill, an eminent member of Congress, for the County of Oswego, spoke of the Address of the Merchants of Toronto to the British Government, in the House of Representatives at Washington, in June of this year, in the following manner :

Sir—The objects embraced in this address are of great importance to this Government, as well as to the Province of Canada—and there can be no doubt, therefore, that the existing obstacles to the commerce will soon be removed, since it is so decidedly for the interest of both countries to accomplish that object. In the United States, public at-

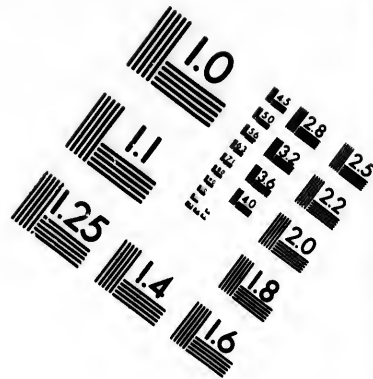
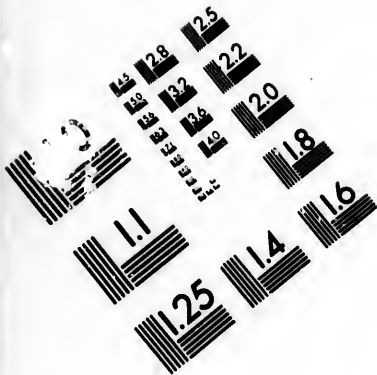
tion has not yet been directed to this important subject. But little is known of this Province, and its natural advantages are not understood. Sir, the peninsula of Upper Canada, in location, in fertility of soil, and salubrity of climate, is not surpassed by any portion of the United States. It is true that this Province is now comparatively a wilderness, having a very spare population ; but still the spirit of enterprise, as exhibited in works of internal improvements, would do honor to an older and wealthier country. The Canadians have wisely adopted the plan of uniting and using, wherever practicable, the great water-courses of the country. Their effort has been to improve upon the works of nature, and not vainly attempt to outdo them. By means of the Rideau canal, a steamboat navigation has already been opened to Lake Ontario and Montreal, and the improvements now in progress on the St. Lawrence will open another communication between the same points for steamboats of the largest class, thus making a good ship navigation from Lake Ontario to the ocean. The Welland Canal, which will soon be enlarged and made permanent, now affords a sloop navigation between lake Erie and lake Ontario. A rail road is now being constructed between Hamilton, on lake Ontario, and Port Dover on lake Erie. And the day is not far distant when lakes Huron and Ontario will be united by a ship canal. Sir, it requires but a mere glance at the map of Upper Canada to convince any one that, when these improvements shall have been completed, when the vast resources of that Province shall have been developed, there will be an extensive commerce carried on upon lake Ontario, a portion of which will find its way down the St. Lawrence to Montreal ; and should Ogdensburgh be connected with Vermont and New Hampshire by means of rail roads, a portion will take that direction to Boston, while all destined to New York must pass through the Oswego and Erie canals to the Hudson.

The road from Toronto, along Yonge Street, to Lake Simcoe, passes through a fine and well cleared country : the first two miles are excellent, being Macadamized—the rest tolerable.

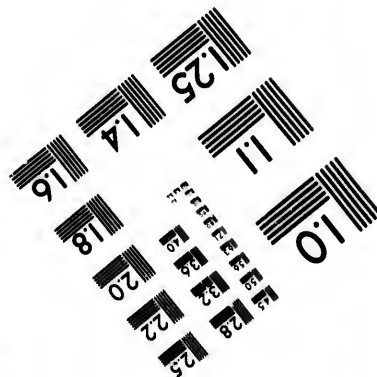
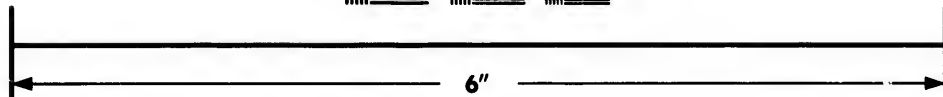
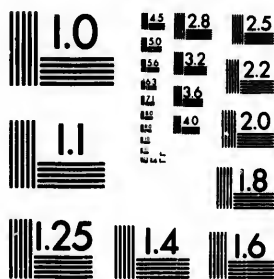
THORNHILL.

Twelve miles from Toronto, on this road, is the beautiful village of Thornhill, surrounded by excellent farms in the finest cultivation. The population is nearly 300 ; there is a neat church, good tavern, several stores, &c.,





**IMAGE EVALUATION
TEST TARGET (MT-3)**



**Photographic
Sciences
Corporation**

23 WEST MAIN STREET
WEBSTER, N.Y. 14580
(716) 872-4503

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and surrounded by good roads. Six miles farther is New Market, delightfully located, surrounded with respectable settlers, and every accommodation for mills, stores, &c. Four miles beyond is Holland Landing on Lake Simcoe, from whence round the lake to Barrie is 28 miles : from Barrie to Coldwater 12, to Oro, 13 to Orillia, and 14 more to Coldwater, a most beautiful tour through the townships skirting the lake.

A little above Montgomery's tavern the road branches off to the township of Markham; and the village of Reesorville, which is distant about twenty miles from Toronto. It contains two or three taverns, some stores, good private houses, and is surrounded by fine farms, well watered by a small, but meandering river, called the Rouge, which falls into Lake Ontario, in the township of Pickering.

STOFFERSVILLE.

Eight miles beyond Markham is the beautiful village of Stouffville: the country to it and around it, interesting in the extreme and in the finest state of cultivation. The population of Stouffville is about 300.

It is a fact worthy of mention that there are streams taking their rise between twenty and thirty miles from Toronto, falling into lake Huron, and then after pursuing their courses several hundred miles through Lake St. Clair—the rivers St. Clair and Detroit—Lake Erie—down the Falls of Niagara, pass in front of the city of Toronto again.

The road from Reesorville to Toronto, by Scarboro', is through a dense forest for some miles—in the spring and fall, it is scarcely passable, but in progress of settlement—there are several villages along this route. A few miles from Montgomery's tavern, on Yonge-street, the Oak Ridges commence, a very elevated tract of land for

some miles, extending a considerable distance, but sandy, the soil is indifferent, but the roads good. Beyond this, towards lake Simcoe, the country is rich and fertile:

In the township of Vaughan on the left of Yonge Street the country is well settled, churches, chapels, schools, mills, taverns, extensive farms, large orchards, good houses, and fair roads throughout. In the next township, King, the portion contiguous to Yonge St., is well settled—the soil excellent, and the timber of Majestic growth. There is in it a pretty and increasing village called King. The next township is Whitchurch, and it is admirably cleared, well settled, and doing much business: it possesses some excellent houses, extensive farms, well planted orchards, neat gardens, large saw-mills, grist-mills, with several manufactories. The village of Newmarket in this township is well watered, and bears the character of a highly cultivated and productive country. About five miles from Newmarket, in the township of East Gwillimbury, is a large and well built village called Hope:—the road from Newmarket to it is exceedingly tortuous, and the village, which lies in a complete hollow, at the termination of a very steep hill, is seen quite suddenly, and imparts a most picturesque and pleasing appearance to the scene. It is celebrated from some motley sect having fixed themselves in it, headed by a David Wilson, a sort of Mohammed—who, although possessing an extensive harem is not quite so jealous of its houris, as his illustrious predecessor in concupiscence, “holding all things in common.” It is not a little singular that that demi-semi-any-thing-arian, W. L. Mackenzie, should discover in this ranting, ravaging sect every thing in accordance with his views of religion and morality. What with the influence of music, and the still softer attractions—the founder of this new sect has managed to induce

many farmers to dispose of their farms, to take an acre lot in this new village of Priapus. Alas! how melancholy to contemplate a man forming a religion on the wreck of morality, and increasing the number of his votaries by holding out to them the unrestrained indulgence of their libidinous appetites.

East and North Gwillimbury is well settled, and the country round lake Simcoe, particularly the delightful township of Georgina, is rapidly improving. Whitchurch is a beautiful township, standing on a commanding, elevated piece of table land, and abounding in fine farms, with good houses and orchards. Bogart's mills are very extensive, turned by a copious stream—several houses are built in the vicinity. The townships of Brock and Uxbridge contain some fine tracts of timber land, and several extensively cleared farms. The new settled township of Tecumseth abounds in good land and offers fine opportunities for hard working and industrious settlers to locate themselves with advantage, land being cheap, good and abundant—there is a church and school-house in this township.

ORO,

Since 1832, has been generally taken up, and much settled—it is well watered by nearly fifty streams, running into the lake, with abundance of power for machinery. A grist and saw-mill has been erected; the general character of the settlers are Highland and Lowland Scotch. The Highland settlement partakes of the native character of the Highlands, a beautiful undulating country of lofty hills and dale—the timber various but of fine growth; there are roads open to the Lake and Narrows—distance from Toronto, 37 miles to the landing—bounded by Vespra, Medonte and Orilla. Many officers are settled on the lake shore; the land is good and rapidly increasing

in value. From the narrows to Coldwater settlements are every where forming. The country about Penetanguishine on lake Huron, is remarkably healthy, the winter roads to it, crossing lake Simcoe, excellent: In the summer months it is delightful to persons who are pleased and entertained by the wild grandeur and simplicity of nature. The pure and transparent waters of the beautiful bay, and the verdant foliage of the vast woods which adorn its sloping shores, are objects of great beauty: the military establishment, and the new village, embowered with noble woods on the east side of the harbour, form a very picturesque scene: the land is not good, from the quantity of stones, and the nature of the soil being sandy. The land in the townships of Flos and Medonté is excellent. Vespra is settling and contains some choice land—the whole of the beautiful country round lake Simcoe is well worthy of inspection.

Another route from Toronto is through the Pine Woods to Farr's Mills, and thence along Dundas street to Etobicoke, where a road turning to the right extends through the Gore of Toronto to the townships of Albion, Adjala, and Tecumseth, the road skirting on the western ends of the townships of Vaughan and King. Within the last two years, the improvements on this route are surprising, the country scarcely retaining one feature of its former appearance: the roads are excellent—the pine woods well cleared in some parts, and tastefully thinned out in others,—new houses of superior character and taste built, and new taverns erected. At Etobicoke, a road branches off to Nottawasaygo, by Mono Mills, through a beautiful country, but only at present partially cleared. Land of the finest quality and cheap. The Gore of Toronto contains some large farms, and is in general fine land;—the river Humber and a few large

creeks pass through it on their way to the lake. The township of Albion contains very excellent land, the greater part finely timbered: numerous streams, with good falls intersecting; the township is rapidly settling and very prosperous. There are several large farms in rapid cultivation, also saw-mills and grist-mills for the accommodation of the settlers.

“Mackenzie, the most designing, the most tortuous, and the most leprous enemy of British institutions, that the fiends of disaffection and sedition ever inflicted on Upper Canada has been indignantly hurled from that station which he so long filled to his own shame and the dis- of his supporters.” This man spoke thus of the settlers in the fine township of Albion. “One half of the settlers in Albion are English, and one half Irish; there is not a more spirited township, for its size, I believe, on the continent of North America. They love their native land; they pray for its prosperity, and that the downfall of its enemies and theirs may be hastened.” I feel happy also to add my testimony to their merits. During the last election, they almost to a man voted against this shallow and unceasing disturber of the public peace; following the example of the citizens of Toronto, who, disgusted with his antics and tyranny when mayor of that city, kicked him out of the council at the following election: the brave boys of Albion in imitation of that example, contributed to the downfall of their enemy, and the enemy of the Province, by depriving him of a seat in the House of Assembly.

There is also another road from Toronto, immediately skirting the lake, through the Credit Woods; the road is excellent, the farms well cultivated, the view of the lake delightful, and it is the nearest route, by several miles, to Hamilton and the surrounding country.

Along the whole line of road from Toronto to Nelson by Dundas street the country is well settled and extensively cleared: the road passes through the townships of Toronto, Trafalgar and Nelson,—there are many large mills and factories turned by the powerful streams which pass through these townships on their route to the Lake. On the Credit, a village has been built in a most pleasing situation, called Springfield, and but a few miles from it another called Streetsville, both containing many good houses, taverns, stores, and surrounded by large farms well cleared, and excellently cultivated. At the mouth of the Credit a harbour has been formed at which the steam boats touch, passing to and from the head of the lake.—Many village lots have been sold, some buildings erected and being the nearest port to Streetsville, Springfield, and the contiguous country, will probably become a place of consequence. From the Credit to Streetsville is 11 miles—thence 11 to Chinguacousy, 8 farther to Stanley's Mills, and then 11 to Albion, a delightful ride, through a fine agricultural district, and well worthy the observation of persons intending to settle in the country.

At the back of Dundas Street, are the townships of Esquesing, Chinguacousy, Erin, Caledon, and others but very partially settled, stretching towards Lake Huron.—Esquesing has some large farms on it, well cleared,—and churches, schools and a post-office:—the land is generally fine, but not well watered. Two villages have been recently laid out in this township, and from its numerous settlers, they are likely to prove very useful. Land is still to be obtained cheap. It is a desirable location.

Chinguacousy is almost a continued settlement—the lands are rather swampy, but the soil excellent. Caledon stands much more elevated, in some parts mountainous, and supposed to abound in coal. In this township are

the fine falls of the River Credit, in the midst of a most romantic and lovely woodland country; there is a superb and extensive view from one of the hills near the falls of the Credit, from which, lake Ontario, and the rich valley between it, may be seen;—there are also some beautiful natural meadows in this neighborhood. There are many small and lovely lakes in this township, surrounded by trees of the finest growth and beautiful varieties, in one, called the Green lake, a fish of exquisite flavor is caught, peculiar to that lake. Caledon is extremely healthy and a most desirable location for an industrious person with small means.

In Erin there are some extensive clearings, the soil is good, principally sandy loam, the timber is very superior, but the roads are bad.

The township of Whitby is well settled, and possesses a good harbour, on the lake, called Windsor, the land is of fine quality, and there are some beautiful farms, dispersed throughout the township, particularly on the shore of the lake.

The township of Darlington is extensively settled, the land heavily timbered, but of first quality; there are two villages in this township, one likely to be a large place, Bowmansville—there are several churches and schools in this township. The township in the rear is Cartwright; a river running from the Sturgeon lake, in the Newcastle District, is navigable to the centre of it.

The township of Scarborough contains some fine land, and some very broken tracts—it is generally very high and hilly, and fronts the lake.

The township of Pickering is well settling, and contains some fine land, and well watered. Mr. Fothergill has an extensive and most valuable museum of natural curiosities, at his residence, in this township, which he has

collected with great industry, and the most refined taste. He is a person of superior acquirements, and ardently devoted to the pursuits of natural philosophy. This township fronts on lake Ontario, and has the fine township of Uxbridge in the rear. A new village has been laid out, and is in course of forming, named Brougham, in compliment to the learned and illustrious individual of that name.

MULMUR—Beautifully watered by fine branches of the Nottawaysaga river, along the second branch of that river some excellent land to the north of it—to the south of it, the land is thrown into wave like ridges apparently the work of an earthquake, and the summit of the mountain north of the same branch, has evident marks of its being a volcanoe at a period not very remote, several craters are still to be seen, the principal one a pond of dead water strongly impregnated with sulphur. On lot number 23, in the same line, is a ridge of lime and free stone, which at a distance, appears like the remains of demolished fortifications. Where the shock split the rocks and removed the sides to some distance, it looks like subterranean vaults, and several of the fissures are exceedingly dangerous—most of the sand stones are slightly vitrified; from this ridge a fissure of about 3 rods wide continues towards the west, until it is lost in a swamp in the adjoining township—it has all the appearance of the trough of a river, and along it are several round cavities, from ten to twenty rods wide, which are evidently points at which the electric fluid escaped to the clouds, as the earth thrown out of the cavities form a brim considerably higher than the surrounding land. Immense beds of marle are found throughout the whole of this, and the adjoining township of Melancthon, which also contains large quantities of excellent land, occasionally very hilly, the timber of the finest growth, and abundantly supplied with streams of living water.

AMARANTH—Well watered, some portions finely timbered, and worth cultivation—large swamps and many extensive beaver meadows.

MONO—Beautiful land—maple, birch, beech, elm and basswood—very extensive beaver dams—occasional swamps of fir, cedar, and hemlock—some beautiful streams—land undulating—fine valleys—cherry, butternut, and whitewood—many good sites for mills—1st and 2nd concessions excellent land—watered by a branch of the Nottawaysaga river, in rapid progress of settlement.

MERLIN—There are some admirable tracts of land, and between it

and Sunnidale, there runs a most lovely branch of the Nottawayega river, clear, deep and rapid.

ТЕСУМЭТН—Maple, elm, basswood and alder, interspersed with occasional cedar, fir and hemlock—well watered—some swamps—general character of the land excellent—towards Luther very swampy—Luther so much so as to oppose its successful survey.

COLLINGWOOD—Some lofty mountains, fine streams, and good timber—there is a deficiency of pine—land cheap and of fine quality, but yet very partially settled.

ST. VINCENT—Like Collingwood, abounds in fine streams, lofty mountains, excellent timber, rich valleys, but is also without pine—there are at present but few settlers.

THE NIAGARA DISTRICT,

Independently of its being the longest settled in the Province, and containing some beautiful land, is peculiarly and admirably situated, lying between the two lakes, Erie and Ontario; bounded by the Niagara river, by which it is separated from the United States; having the Welland Canal passing through it, connecting the navigation of the two lakes together; and a Rail Road, now in progress from Chippawa to Queenston, forming also a land communication between the lakes.

COUNTY OF LINCOLN.

Townships.	Cultivated acres.	Uncultivated acres.	Assessment,	Population.
Town of Niagara,	670	493	£43,900	2,116
Niagara township,	9,459	11,656	33,378	2,067
Thorold,	9,156	12,863	31,335	1,965
Grimsby,	9,327	16,618	29,012	907
Clinton,	10,167	13,742	39,406	1,779
Bertie,	11,035	21,429	34,913	2,163
Stamford,	10,039	11,531	39,358	2,464
Gainsborough,	6,851	12,782	20,516	1,543
Louth,	6,160	9,107	22,330	1,227
Pelham,	6,970	16,547	22,512	1,459
Crowland,	5,485	10,026	14,269	935
Willoughby,	4,318	9,117	12,846	833
Humberston,	4,422	14,017	15,239	1,231
Wainfleet,	4,083	16,823	13,254	892
Canborough,	2,432	12,947	9,231	504
Caistor,	1,567	6,786	5,820	446
Grantham,	9,851	12,302	42,323	3,297

COUNTY OF HALDIMAND.

Haldimand,	1,307½	11,417	8,661	663
Rainham,	2,763	9,766	11,623	552
Walpole,	2,666	11,145	9,905	683
Dunn,	367	3,096	1,544	201
Cayuga,	7,529	460	3,947	296
Moulton,	1,136	4,542	6,365	426

Horses, 5,721—Four year old Oxen, 4,316—Milch Cows, 10,389—
Horned Cattle, from two to four years old, 3,794.

The village of Grimsby, in the township of that name, is delightfully situated under the brow of a lofty mountain, beautifully wooded to its summit—the 40 mile creek runs through it, turning several mills, and falls into the lake immediately below it, where a harbour has been formed at its mouth. There are two churches in the village, several pretty residences, some large fine orchards, extensive and well cleared farms surrounding it, good stores, and two taverns. A few miles farther towards Niagara, is another village, called Beamsville, also containing stores and taverns. A portion of the township is swampy, but the land generally good—soil clay and yellow loam. The 20 mile creek, which falls into the lake, in the township of Louth, waters the back part of the township, and supplies several mills. The township of Louth has several mills turned by the 20 mile creek—it is tolerably settled, and contains some fine land and good timber: there are salt-works near the junction of the roads which pass over the Short Hills to the Falls. The township of Grantham is better settled than any in the District, and contains abundance of excellent land, well watered, with the Welland canal running through it. There are many mills and manufactories in it.

ST. CATHARINES.

St. Catharines has always flourished—its rapid growth is a proof of this; but the excitement which has prevailed in regard to the purchase and sale of village lots, exhibits the prosperity of the place in

new and important light. Within a short time, a number of lots have changed hands at prices which some time ago, would have been considered utterly chimerical. In some instances, we believe, \$60 per foot in front, have been paid for ordinary village lots with no houses on them. Among other evidences of improvement there are now two large mills in progress of erection—a number of new dwelling houses and stores, are building—a rail road between this place and Niagara is in contemplation—and, in short, a spirit of enterprise is manifesting itself in every department of business, that places St. Catharines in the front rank of improving places in the Province.

It is situated not only well for business, being on the Welland canal, but is surrounded with fine land, the soil black and yellow loam, and presents a most pleasing variety of gentle hill and dale. The population of Saint Catharines is about 700 persons:—there are three churches, several taverns, and a school. The Welland canal empties itself into lake Ontario, about three miles from St. Catharines, at Port Dalhousie.

The pretty new village of St. Davids, in this township, four miles from Queenston, is situated in most a delightful spot, embracing a great variety of picturesque and romantic scenery, being on a small stream called the 4 mile creek, from the undulating nature of the land—the extent of richly cultivated farms—the appearance of the peach and apple orchards—the numerous neat cottages, and the well selected sites for machinery. It was the residence of Sir Peregrine Maitland, a former Governor of the Province.

The Town of Niagara, at Fort George, in the township of Niagara, is finely situated on the shore of the lake, at the mouth of the Niagara river, and opposite Youngstown, and is generally a scene of great bustle and gaiety. It has three churches, several taverns, large wharves, a spacious dry dock and harbour, and some handsome edifices around it. The population is upwards of 2,000. Most

Of the steam boats running on Lake Ontario stop at Niagara; this year, some have run to Queenston and Lewistown. The Transit, a beautiful boat performs the voyage between it and Toronto daily:

The township of Stamford is a beautiful township,—its soil and timber are excellent; it is well watered: is bounded by the Niagara River and the Chippawa Creek; and contains 350 houses, 4 villages, 8 churches, 10 schools, 30 taverns, 6 mills and manufactories. There are many excellent substantial buildings in this township—some of them handsome: the roads also are very tolerable round this neighbourhood. A rail road is in progress from Chippawa to Queenston, connecting the St. Lawrence at Queenston, with the Chippawa River, head of the Welland Canal and lake Erie; and it is also in serious contemplation to carry a chain bridge across the St. Lawrence, below the falls of Niagara. The great wonder of this township, and the world, are the celebrated falls, where the mighty mass of the concentrated waters of lakes Erie, St. Clair, Huron, Michigan, and Superior, rush down a precipice of 168 feet into a river three quarters of a mile in width, the estimated quantity of water passing over it in a minute being 113,510,000 gallons. The description of these falls have been so often given that it would be presumptuous to attempt a laboured description of them, suffice it to say, that the most brilliant imagination can form no idea of the grandeur of the scene. The following description by a gentleman who recently visited them is in complete consonance with my impressions:

“I stood by Niagara. The grandest image of Power that nature has produced was before me. Of Power, I say, for with that are associated all my ideas of the sublimity of Niagara. It is the volume of waters that it pours; and not the height from which they fall—it is the accu-

mulation of the mighty mass, and not the position in which accident has placed it, that strikes and overwhelms you—it is the fact of whole oceans being brought before the eye at one glance, and not the circumstance of their changing their level, that gives its majestic character to this stupendous scene. It is to the image of Almighty Power—it is to the type of Him who holdeth the waters in the hollow of his hand, that the soul bows in humility or lifts itself in sublimated awe. Here is the spot of all others upon the broad earth—and I have travelled it widely—where the nothingness of human pride comes home upon the heart : where its hopes and its struggles—its aspirations after good and its conflicts against evil—its dreams of distinction and its repinings at obscurity—its hard wrestlings with the doom to which it is fated, sink into their native insignificance, when compared with the operations of the immortal Mind that is for ever developing itself around us.”

The appearance of the falls, in the winter months, is singularly striking ; embodied icicles like rocks, pendent from the highest overhanging brink, the large mass of waters falling into a kind of grotto, created by accumulation of immense icicles from the foam of the waterfall, and partly covered with snow :—the magnitude of the stream, the height of the fall, the tremendous roar, and splendid diffusion of the spray, renders it a very interesting scene.

The following extracts from the Album kept at the Falls, may perhaps be amusing : they show with what different ideas the grandeur and sublimity of this scene is expressed—or rather what a fall there is from the sublime to the ridiculous.

Beautiful, beautiful, Niagara ! others may tell of thy angry waters, or feel the sublimity of thy scene ; but to me thou art surpassingly

beautiful, and of thy various yet ceaseless beauty alone can I think or speak. Majesty and delicacy compose thy robe of loveliness. Wonderful creation of God, flow on in thy undecaying magnificence, and to other souls be thou the type of that infinite beauty which is "from everlasting to everlasting" the same.

Rev. E. S. GARNETT,

August 12, 1834.

Boston, Mass.

NIAGARA.

Flow on forever, in thy glorious robe
Of terror and of beauty ; God hath set
His rainbow on thy forehead, and the cloud
Mantles around thy feet. And he doth give
Thy voice of thunder power to speak of Him
Eternally ; bidding the lip of man
Keep silence, and upon thy rocky altar pour
Incense of awe struck praise.

August 5, 1834.

LYDIA H. SIGOURNEY.

Niagara, Niagara—career in its might,
The fierce and free Niagara shall be my theme to-night !
A glorious theme—a glorious home, Niagara, are mine ;
Heaven's fire is on thy flashing wave, it's thunder blends with thine.
The clouds are bursting fearfully, the rocks beneath me quiver !
But thou unscathed'art hurrying on, for ever and for ever.
Years touch thee not, Niagara—thou art a changeless thing,
For still the same deep roundelay thy solemn waters sing.

ACROSTIC.

Nature's great masterpiece ! how feeble man
In vain essays of thee and thine to tell—
All wondrous as thou art—a mighty plan—
Great, glorious, grand and indescribable !
And fain would measure thee with pigmy span !
"Refrain," each object cries—"Lay down thy rod,
And look thro' Nature, up to Nature's God."

August 18, 1834.

The waters of Niagara,
'Tis wondrous how they go,
A tumbling from the rock above,
Down to the rocks below.

They've run this way, this many a day,
 And now to shift the scene,
 I would suggest, just for a change,
 To have them run up stream.

S. P. B.

Niagara! to thee
 My spectacles I turn!
 I see thy waters boil,
 As if all . . . did burn,
 And Satan's imps, with ardour hot,
 Were thrusting wood beneath the pot.

O what a deaf'ning noise
 Thy tortur'd waters make!
 The thunders of thy voice
 Kept me all night awake:
 I could but hear the lumbering sound,
 When all were sunk in sleep profound,

And then what clouds of spray
 Bedim my weaken'd sight;
 And then, in light of day,
 Bring rainbows to my sight:
 Well might poor Snip thus make his note—
 "Mem—What a place to sponge a coat!"

And then, O what a waste
 Of water-power is here!
 'Twould move ten thousand water-wheels,
 And run them thro' the year!
 Well might the Yankee say—"be still—
 Oh what a place to build a mill." A. N. C.

It is said that the first impulse of the visiter, as he stands on the verge of the precipice and glances across the mighty sheet of rushing waters, is often one of mingled surprise and disappointment. While I cannot credit this of any but the most superficial observers, I may remark that my 'first impressions' of the Falls were decidedly of that character. As we rushed through the 'Pavilion,' (I think the house is so called, though I took no note,) the broad sheet of the upper Niagara, which here forms almost a bay, came prominently in view, broken and strongly agitated by the rocks over which the vast current ripples

as it hurries to plunge headlong over the precipice. The view from the ground floor of the Hotel extends precisely to the actual verge of the abyss. Having had some experience of the magnifying propensity of travellers, and especially the historians of wonders, I was really for one moment stunned by the impression that this was all of the Cataract of Niagara, and that the 'perpendicular fall of one hundred and fifty feet' was the fancy creation of some prose-poet of the Gulliver family which had been silently acquiesced in by succeeding visitors who were ashamed to see less in the great cataract than had been seen before them. The heavy dullness of a clouded autumn day, which completely muffled the roar of the waters, favored the momentary delusion, and it was not until a hurried descent by the zig-zag path which leads down the steep though wooded declivity had brought me suddenly to the verge of the torrent, that I was fully reassured that the world of tarry-at-home travellers had not been egregiously imposed upon.

I am not, I trust, eminently given to rhapsody; but if there be another spot on the face of the wide earth which commands so magnificent a view as the table rock which overhangs the abyss of Niagara in the immediate vicinity of the cataract, I should very much like to visit it. Let me attempt to give a faint idea of this.

Descending from the vast level plain above, which answers to the elevation of Lake Erie, by the rude path already mentioned, you pass quickly through a narrow strip of springy, swampy ground, covered mainly with bushes, and find yourself, almost before you are aware of its proximity, within fifty feet of the mighty sheet, standing on a level with the surface of the river above the cataract, while its immense volume is poured perpendicularly over a ledge of rocks directly in front to the right, and almost immediately beneath you. Intermediately in front rises the perpetual and palpable cloud of vapor from the surface of the boiling cauldron beneath, with the rainbow at intervals encircling its brow. Across the abyss and inclining to the left, rises Goat Island; while still farther to the left yet fairly in front of the awed and breathless gazer, pours the torrent from the American side of the island, which would of itself be deemed a very considerable cataract and every way worthy of attention, were it not in the immediate vicinity and a portion of one of at least ten times its volume.

The visitor at length pauses, fatigued but not satiated by his fixed and eager gaze, and now his glance takes a wider scope, and includes the whole field of vision. He sees the majestic river come sweeping down, in the pride of its scarce rivalled magnitude, toward the north,

when it is checked by a strong barrier of nature, and turns abruptly to the east and hurries almost instantaneously over the precipice. Being joined half a mile below, by the water from the American side of the island, it holds on its course, deeply and rapidly, over its bed of rock, forming violent whirlpools and eddies, and is speedily lost to the view from the high banks of oft overhanging rock, through which it has worn its gigantic though circumscribed channel, and from which it only emerges at Lewiston, seven miles below. On all sides, the view is bounded by the higher range of country, rising to the height of little more than a hundred feet above the upper level of waters, and covered in very considerable proportion, with wood. Only a few buildings are yet seen peering from among the trees and shrubbery, and they have just begun to be a drawback on the stern simplicity and unstudied grandeur of the scene. I fear, however, they are destined to become a positive nuisance, unless they are abated by the adoption of a more considerate course by visitors. This giving every other person who accosts you a few shillings to show some trumpery which you care not a straw for, may be the easiest way of ridding yourself of his intrusive company and the interruption which it occasions to some cherished train of thought; but it is a riddance at the expense of the next corner, and directly calculated to ensure the perpetual and harrassing annoyance of all future visitors. I wish it were provided by law that no building should be erected within sight of the little plot of ground immediately adjoining the cataract. As matters are now conducted, another twenty years may see the whole amphitheatre filled with grog-shops, humbug museums, &c. &c.—Who knows but it may be profaned by cotton factories?

I do not know who first attempted to give an idea of the form of the cataract by comparing it to a horse-shoe; but I should be disposed to quarrel with it could I think of any thing else more appropriate. The centre of the fall (which, it is well known, is worn back or indented many feet farther than the wings.) is very nearly straight across, there is nowise resembling the front of a horse-shoe. The wing on the American side runs angularly thence to the adjacent point of Goat Island—but that on the British side is much shorter, and is very nearly at right angles with the centre. Both of the wings, as well as that portion of the fall on the American side of the island, exhibit the ordinary appearance of of a cascade—agitated, broken, and almost snow-white from the instant of overleaping the precipice; but so great is the volume of water on the central sheet that the water retains the green hue of Lake Erie and the deep channel of the river not only on the verge

of the precipice, but even after it has taken the irrevocable plunge. (I may here state, what some of the old school may not have remarked or may have forgotten, that the little island in the middle of the fall, spoken of by Goldsmith, has no longer an existence.)

The great magnitude and extent of the fall, with the perfect and harmonious grandeur of every thing connected with it diminishes the imposing effect of the cataract, so far as its height alone is regarded. I doubt that a majority of its visitors, throwing aside all prior knowledge would adjudge the actual descent from the surface of the water above to that below at more than fifty feet. It is only when you have descended by the stair-case some two hundred steps, and find yourself still some fifty feet above the level of the basin, that you obtain an adequate idea of the vast height of the fall.

I shall not soon forget the sensations I experienced during my visit to this subterranean region. It was yet early in the morning when I reached the vicinity of the cataract, and found that not another person had made his appearance, and even the house of the guide was still fast. As I had already determined on a descent at this period, I did not hesitate, but wound quickly down the lingering stairway, and took the little path which conducts around the projections of the overhanging rock to the sheet of the cataract, keeping as far as possible above the edge of the basin. The mist was not a remarkably gentle one, to begin with, aided as it was by the rills which are precipitated from the cliff in a hundred streams at every rod of the progress. But it was not till I had passed the last projection, and found myself in the immediate presence of the descending sheet of water, that I was assailed by a furious and apparently perpetual tempest of wind and rain, against which my amateur equipment of handkerchief and cloak were not calculated to afford any adequate protection. I looked to the column of falling water, which visitors of the requisite nerve readily dash through in their oil cloth dresses, preceded by a guide, and thence pass dry-shod between the water and the rock nearly to the centre of the fall—but the sun was not visible, and without it the darkness in that subaqueous domain must be resolvable by wine measure. The prospect ahead, therefore, presenting nothing but wind and water, both of which were sufficiently abundant on this side the curtain, I halted, protected my eyes as well as might be from the dashing storm for one long and earnest gaze at the majestic column before and almost directly above me, and then turned to retrace my steps, pretty thoroughly drenched and quite resigned to a postponement of my researches under the Falls of Niagara to another opportunity.

SUSPENSION BRIDGE.

The projected work over the Niagara, is to be a chain suspension bridge, and will be a greater work of the kind, by far, than any other in the world. It has been supposed, by some, that these suspension, or pendant bridges, were a modern invention; but they were known as early as the time of Scamozzi, the great architect of Venice. Indeed their use has been of great antiquity in mountainous countries; and the principle was well understood by the South American Indians, as the conquerors discovered by their bridges, which were constructed of ropes. The most remarkable bridge of the kind in existence, is that over the Menai Strait, between the isle of Anglesea and Cærnarvonshire, in Wales—completed in 1825. "The road way is one hundred feet above the surface of the water at high tide. The opening between the points of suspension is five hundred and sixty feet: The platform is thirty feet in breadth. The whole is suspended from four lines of strong iron cables by perpendicular iron rods five feet apart. The cables pass over rollers on the tops of pillars, and fixed to iron frames under ground, which are kept down by masonry. The weight of the whole bridge, between the points of suspension, is four hundred and eighty-nine tons." There are several bridges of this kind in the United States, though none of equal dimensions to that just described. One of these crosses the Merrimack, at Newburyport. It is a curve, whose cord measures two hundred and forty-four feet. There is another over the Brandywine, at Wilmington, and two or more over the Monongahela, at and near Brownsville. One of these forms an inverted suspended arch, with a cord of one hundred and twelve feet.

It is this latter form of bridge which it is proposed to suspend over the dark and troubled gulf of the Niagara at Lewiston. The pillars or towers, as points of support, are to be erected on the high banks on either side of the river, over which pillars the chains are to pass, to be attached at each extremity of the rocks, or massive pieces of iron, to be secured firmly under ground, if the rocks cannot be used for the purpose of safety. The banks at Lewiston and Queenston, where the bridge is to be located, are 125 feet in height. There are two locations in view, however, and the height of the towers, and length of chain, will depend upon the selection. In the one case, should the towers be erected from the base of the banks, at the water's edge, they must be carried up to the height of 200 feet, in which case the suspension chains will be only 600 feet in length, but should the other site be chosen, and the towers erected upon the banks, they will require a height of but 90 or 100 feet, extending the cord of the arch, however to 1,000 feet. In

either case, the inverted arch, at the lowest point, will be 120 feet above the stream. Both towers will be massive and firmly built upon a base of freestone. The flooring or main body of the bridge will be sustained by strong iron chains, or rods, from one point of support to the other. "The great advantage of suspension bridges, consists in their stability of equilibrium, in consequence of which a smaller amount of materials is necessary for their construction than for that of any other bridge. If a suspension bridge be shaken, or thrown out of equilibrium, it returns by its weight to its proper place, whereas the reverse happens in bridges which are built above the level of their supporters."

The weight of the suspending chains will be three hundred and thirty-six tons, composed upon the transverse section of thirty-two separate bars of iron—each link nine feet nine inches in length, by one to three inches width and depth—equal to ninety-six solid inches of iron. The lateral adhesion of these united bars will sustain a force of 2400 tons. Reduce this weight one-third, (to 160 tons) and we have the maximum strength of the united cables. The suspension rods, eight hundred in number, and one inch square, will sustain a weight equal to 6000 tons, including their own weight.

Two estimates of the work have been proposed. The first and most extensive contemplates the erection of towers from the surface of the river, having eight main cables as a suspending power, with a road way of 29 feet, to be divided into two carriage ways, of 12 feet each, and having a foot way of five feet in the centre. Upon this plan the cost is estimated at \$131,511,40. By the second estimate the work can be built for \$93,511,40.

The subscription books for the stock of this noble enterprise, are now open at Faulkner's Western hotel, Courtland-street, and will remain open for some days to come, under the direction of A. S. Tyron, Esq of Lewiston. As to the value of the stock we entertain not a doubt. There is already much crossing of the river at Lewiston, notwithstanding the difficulties of the ferry; and without regard to other improvements in progress or in prospect, and the increase of population, the travelling would be centupled from the day the work is completed. But there are other causes which must operate to render the stock productive. The falls, as the greatest objects of interest in the natural world, will be always visited by thousands of travellers for pleasure every season—these thousands increasing with the increase of population in a geometrical ratio—and every such visitor will most assuredly cross the great pendant bridge, as a subject of curiosity, if for nothing else. But this is not all. Rail roads are now under con-

tract from Lockport to the falls, and also from Buffalo to the same point. A charter has likewise been granted for a rail road from Lewiston, to intersect that of Lockport. This work will be undertaken without delay, so that by another year, every possible facility for travelling to the bridge, will have been opened even before its completion. Stone of the best and most durable qualities will be found at the bases of the towers. Lime may be prepared upon the spot, and sand procured within a short distance, by water communication.

What a station will not a structure like the one in prospect afford, for the lover of the sublime and terrible to stand and meditate at leisure upon the works of the Great Architect of the Universe! Suspended as it were midway in air, between the high and precipitous banks forming the deep gulf through which the vast column of the Niagara sweeps maddening onward, as if not yet recovered from the shock and terror of its mighty fall a few miles above, the imaginative spectator, poised thus upon the airy arch, might almost doubt whether the scene was one of sublime reality, or not rather one of those dreams and terrible illusions which, in the dark ages of superstition, would have been attributed to the spells of some malignant enchanter.

The village of Chippawa, two miles above the falls, and ten miles from Queenston, on both sides of the Welland River at its mouth, is of ancient date.

“ Since last year upwards of 30 new buildings have been erected, and at least 50 more are expected to be built during the present season. The rail road to Queenston is in a forward state, so that the facilities for travelling by this route will, in a short time be greatly increased.— The daily communication with Buffalo by steam boats is also of great importance to the place.

We mention the following list of stores, &c., in the village. There are 6 general Merchants' stores; 3 Forwarding do.; 5 Grocery do.; 4 Taverns; 1 Temperance House; 2 Bakehouses; 3 Blacksmith's shops; 1 Gunsmith's do.; 2 Cabinet Maker's do.; 2 Coach and Wagon do.; a number of Joiner's do.; 2 Tin and Copper Smiths' do.; 4 Shoemaker's' do.; 3 Tailors' do.; 1 Watchmaker's do.; 1 Hatter's do. 3 Steam Grist Mills.; 2 Steam Saw Mills in course of erection; 2 Distilleries; 2 Foundries, one on a large scale; 1 Attorney's Office; 1 Post Office; 1 Printing Office; an English Church and a Methodist meeting house. The population of the place is about 400.

Opposite Lewiston in the United States stands Queens-

ton, in the township of Niagara, on the Canadian frontier, more remarkable for the splendid monument, a stately column on the brow of the eminence, overlooking a vast extent of country on both sides of the Niagara, erected to the memory of Sir Isaac Brock, paying a merited tribute to his valor and good conduct, than for the extent or neatness of the village. The country from Niagara to the Falls, a distance of eight miles, is well cleared; there are several large farms with excellent houses on them, and orchards containing the choicest kinds of peaches, pears, apples and plums. In the summer months stages are continually running between Niagara and the Falls—Queenston stands nearly semi-distant between them.—From Queenston there is a coach to Hamilton, by St. Catherines, through a thickly settled and fertile country. Between the Falls, and St. Catherines, there is a district of country called the Short Hills, they are very steep, and on the farm formerly belonging to Mr. Henn, and lately purchased by Government, the two inland seas, lakes Erie and Ontario can be seen; the view is most extensive, comprehending these two magnificent lakes, the line of the falls with its ever rising mists, the town of Niagara, with its steam-boats, schooners, docks, houses, wharves, churches, forts, the lofty and towering monument of Sir Isaac Brock, and a vast extent of cultivated and woodland country, intersected by streams, broken by hills, and diversified by plains. A more splendid scene can scarcely be conceived. Sir Isaac Brock's memory is held in the profoundest veneration by the Canadians, his bravery, courtesy, gallant bearing, kindness, and indefatigable attention to the troops he commanded, procured him their utmost confidence and affection. At a dinner which took place at Hamilton on the 14th of October, 1833, to commemorate the anniversary of the battle of Queenston,

a Canadian soldier, who was wounded in that engagement, sent in the following elegy to Sir Isaac Brock's memory. I give it not so much for its merit, as a proof of the fervour and intensity of their regard to the memory of their departed hero.

You British subjects passing by
 Queenston's proud Monument, cast your eye,
 For there entombed within that rock
 Lies the sacred dust of Sir Isaac Brock,
 Also the dust of McDonald the brave
 Who shared his fate, and shares his grave :
 The invaders of Canada to repel,
 They bravely fought and gloriously fell.
 This fertile country from these heights view round
 Then let a grateful tear drop down,
 For since the conquest of Quebec was told,
 When Briton mourned for valiant Wolfe of old,
 Canada had ne'er such reason to complain
 ; As when her gallant patriarch, Brock was slain.

The verse, though rude and unharmonious is characteristic of the general feeling of Upper Canadians towards General Brock. The Canadian Militia during the war between Great Britain and the United States, displayed the most enthusiastic zeal in defence of British supremacy ; they arose to defend their country and their homes, nor did they ever shrink from the contest whilst there was a shadow of success, and indeed, without exaggeration, it may be said, they were mainly instrumental in securing it to the British Crown. They had always to contend against a much larger force, but were nevertheless generally successful.

The river Welland enters the Niagara at the village of Chippawa : it gives name to the canal, which connects the navigation of the two great Lakes, Erie and Ontario, by its passage round the Niagara Falls. The length of

this canal is about forty miles, commencing at Port Dalhousie in Lake Ontario, and ending at Port Colborne, or Gravelly Bay, in Lake Erie. It admits vessels of 125 tons burthen. A work of such immense and obvious utility should have been finished like the Rideau Canal, instead of which the route was injudiciously chosen, through the pestilential swamps of Wainfleet, and the locks constructed of wood instead of stone. The consequence has been, that instead of proving, as it must have done, under more auspicious circumstances, a source of wealth, it has been constantly undergoing repairs, which have swallowed up all its tolls. Nevertheless great praise is due to its enterprising projector Mr. Merritt, who will yet succeed in establishing its success, especially if he is fortunate enough to be aided by a few more of the blasters, of that incorrigible slanderer, and fabricator of falsehoods, the demagogue Mackenzie.

"I have no means of ascertaining what quantity of merchandize passed through Oswego to Upper Canada during the last year, neither can I tell the amount of furniture which was sent to the upper lakes; but the merchandize, including salt shipped from that port through the Welland Canal destined to the above States, amounted to 39,798,290 lbs."

"The village of Thorold, Niagara District, adjoins the Welland Canal on the west and is seen from it, as is Lake Ontario, which is distant about eight miles. The situation is most beautiful and salubrious, and from the flourishing state of the village, and its superior water privileges, must rapidly increase in value. In the village, there are two flouring mills, five saw mills, a carding and fulling mill, several stores, manufactories, mechanics, &c. It is surrounded by the most respectable villages in the District, being distant from Niagara 12 miles, Queenston

7, St. Davids 5, St. Catharines 4, Allanborough 4, Port Robinson 6, Stamford 6, Drummondville 7, Chippawa 10, and the Falls 8."

The township of Clinton fronts lake Ontario, possessing a fine soil of rich yellow and black loam—near the centre of the township the land is hilly, supposed to contain lead mines. Mr. John Lee, of Toronto, petitioned that the Parliament might assist him in working the mine. He set forth that he had lately discovered a valuable mine of lead ore in the township of Clinton, and had, at his own expense, commenced mining operations, and succeeded in obtaining some fine specimens of lead ore, at a short distance below the surface, and had no doubt that the main body of the ore might be easily got at without much trouble or expense. He obtained a grant from the Government of the privilege of working the mine, and he prayed that a sum of money might be vested in the hands of Commissioners to enable him, in conjunction with his own resources, to bring the mine into successful operation, the money to be repaid in five years. In this township is a small cave from whence a spring issues, in which during summer a quantity of ice is formed, and which in winter is quite free from ice. The thirty mile creek runs through the township, but it is indifferently watered.

"In the township of Clinton, in the Niagara District, there is a small cavern in the side of the mountain, from the inner rocks of which ooze small quantities of water. Two gentlemen, on whom I can rely, tell me that the water freezes in summer and dissolves in winter; that as the weather grows cold in autumn and winter, the ice melts away, but as the spring opens it begins to freeze, and forms large icicles, so that by harvest, they may be conveniently used to make ice-water. We would be glad if some scientific person would give us a solution of this singular phenomenon. I think geologists are of opinion, that there are large bodies of nitre in the bowels of the earth, but how this can produce so singular an effect is more than I can tell. If it could be made to appear that the water in this cavern, or that connected with it, was

higher in winter than summer, then I should think that the air might produce the effect by passing over large bodies of nitre, in those subterraneous passages which at other seasons of the year are filled with water. But I am not naturalist enough, neither am I geologist enough to determine the correctness of the supposition I have made."

FORT ERIE.

At the head of the Niagara river, and 16 miles from Chippawa, is Fort Erie, a small village situate on a pretty slope, surmounted by a fort, likely however to become a place of great importance from its contiguity to Black Rock and Buffalo, but more especially as it will be the termination of the great rail road, extending along the north shore of lake Erie from Sandwich, passing in line with the Talbot road, through the rich and flourishing Districts of London and the West. Fort Erie is in the township of Bertie.

DUNNVILLE

Is situated on the north bank of the Grand River, five miles from the entrance of the same into Lake Erie. In 1829 the Welland Canal Company constructed a dam across the river at this place for the purpose of raising the water to feed the canal on the highest summit level—the construction of this work was the signal for the commencement of a village. In the same year, Oliver Phelps, Esq., now of St. Catharines, laid out the plot for the town, and shortly thereafter the erection of buildings commenced. Since that time the town has gradually increased until it has arrived to its present importance. Flourishing like a "green bay tree," and enjoying the advantages and blessings of agriculture, commerce and manufactures, Dunnville now bids fair to be one of our first Provincial towns. There are now in the town, 7 merchant shops, 2 groceries, a post-office, a school-house, 5 public houses, 1 grist-mill, 2 blacksmiths, 3 resident physicians, 3 saw-mills, 1 clothing establishment, 1 bakery, 2 tailors' shops, 2 shoemakers, 1 waggon maker, 1 attorney, and 1 magistrate. About 100 buildings and between 3 and 400 inhabitants.

The location of the town speaks volumes for its future greatness and importance;—situated as it is on the Grand River, Welland Canal and Lake Erie, it bids fair to be a great commercial emporium;—surrounded as it is by a rich prolific country, whose surface is becoming yearly

more cultivated, it promises itself a great many blessings from agriculture; favored as it also is with countless hydraulic privileges, it has a certain prospect of being the Manchester of Upper Canada.

In consequence of the great fall of water at this place, we can confidently assert that for manufacturing facilities, it far exceeds any town, in the country;—for here the whole of the Grand River, the largest in the Province, half a mile in width and 18 or 20 feet in depth can be brought to bear upon machinery by means of side cuts. Immediately below the dam the river is somewhat contracted, but very deep, and flows on in peace and tranquility to mingle with the waters of Lake Erie five miles below. At the mouth of the stream there is yet the remains of the naval station, erected there during the last war. The sailors and marines as also the arms and ammunition have been long since removed and all that remains to tell the visitor where the huge leviathans of the lake spread their canvass to the breeze, or where the chivalry of Canada with firm resolve rallied around the banner of old England, are a few old dilapidated buildings and barracks whitened and bleached with the storms, and reeking in every passing gale, fit representatives of the destruction for which they were intended;—and being convincing evidence of the progress of time, and the final dissolution of all things terrestrial. The bar in the mouth of the River is sufficiently deep to admit the largest vessel on the Lake to pass and proceed directly up to Dunnville. This is a remarkably fine harbor, and vessels in the greatest storms have entered with the utmost safety.

The tract of land between Dunnville and the Lake has until of late belonged to the Six Nations,, and consequently are not improved to a great extent, but since their sale by the Government, they are rapidly advancing in cultivation. There is also an excellent fishery at Dunnville;—while there we saw fish in great numbers drawn to the shores in seines.

We saw with pleasure that two steamers are in progress of completion, intended for the navigation of our noble river, and sincerely hope, with the blessings of Providence, to have them gladden the view with their daily visits to our town. One of them, the Sir Walter Scott, has been upon the river during the past season, but owing to some cause not known to us, she proved very inefficient. She is now undergoing a thorough overhauling, and will, we trust, be able to commence her trips from Dunville to Brantford so soon as the improvements on the river are completed.

The other Steamer, the Dunnville, is being built by Andrew Thompson, Esq. and bids fair to be the "lion of our waters." Our only fear

is that her size will not permit her to navigate the Grand River, for although a vessel of almost any size may pass in the centre of the stream, yet the necessary contraction of the excavation and locks would prevent them passing the works of the navigation.

The great frontier rail road, should it be constructed, would pass through Dunnville, and cross the Grand River on the dam at that place. But as the past and present years have been noted for "bubble projects," we are doubtful as to the final issue of this work.

The central location of Dunnville is another convincing evidence of its future greatness. There are no less than six principal roads centering to this place. The roads from Rainham, Walpole and Port Dover, the mouth of the river, Cayuga, Indiana, York and Caledonia, Canborough and Smithville, and the Fort Erie and Niagara road.

After indulging in the foregoing observations, we see no reason why Dunnville should not be one of our first Provincial towns.

CAYUGA.

On the 30th of April, 1835, I rode to see the new settlement of Cayuga, and was gratified to find that along the whole line of road, new settlements were forming, large clearings being made, some of the best log houses I had seen in the country erected, surrounded with small, but neat gardens, clearly indicating that the settlers were Europeans. At the point where you first strike the Grand River, a large tavern has been built, and lots been sold for the purpose of making a village. The ride along the banks of this river, to Cayuga, a distance of sixteen miles, is one of the most charming in the Province. The road runs parallel with and close by the river; on both sides the country is well cleared and admirably cultivated. Some trees of a majestic growth are left overhanging the stream, and the lovely islands, interspersed throughout the river, present an appearance of singular beauty. The foilage had attained about two thirds of its full developement, and was precisely in that stage of tender, yellowish verdure, when Spring, in my view, wears her most beautiful face. Nothing could exceed the bril-

liancy of the green carpet on the islands in the river, and of some of the fields on its banks; nor have I any where else seen such a charming border of trees and grass, as skirted the stream for several miles. Between these lovely shores the river rolled full to its brim,—smooth, unbroken, apparently a vast canal:—its still, soft waters moving on as calm as a mirror, forming a striking contrast with the deep, dark, sombre forest of pines which here and there had been left untouched to the water's edge. The whole tract of land, on both sides of the river, six miles deep, belonged to the Indians, but owing to the indefatigable exertions of Sir John Colborne he induced them to make a surrender of an extensive and fertile portion now called the townships of Cayuga and Dunn, 14 miles in length from the mouth of the river. The banks of this river form the Reserve of the Six Nations, extending fifty miles from Lake Erie to Brantford;—a portion of these lands were sold to an ancient and respectable family in the Province, named Nelles, and the settlement was called after them. The road to Cayuga passes thro' this settlement, and satisfactorily accounts for the extent of richly cultivated country, without stumps to be seen on the banks of the river. A large village called York, having the advantage of a post-office, has been formed, within these three years, and is augmenting rapidly;—it has mills, several large stores, taverns, a school, and carries on already a considerable trade. Between it and the village of Cayuga, is another village called Indiana, still the residence of many Indians, but having some large houses and stores in it belonging to Europeans. Several neat residences have been erected in favorable positions on the banks of this lovely river, particularly one, belonging to Mr. Martin of Galway, son of the amiable, but eccentric philanthropist, of that name.

In every instance when these fine lands have been brought into market, it has been followed by the clearing and culture of the soil, by the conversion of cabins into cottages, of hamlets into villages, of villages into towns, and of towns into cities : by the encouragement of industry and trade ; by public order and social strength.— Since that time I have been many times to Cayuga, and have been highly gratified at the rapidity of its settlement. The crops last year, as well as the present, were particularly luxuriant along the whole route of the river. Great quantities of wild fruit grow along the banks of this interesting river, particularly the grape, whose noble vines were almost borne down by the weight of the immense clusters of fruit hanging pendent from them. Several species of thorn, and prickly ash, adorn the banks, and the finest varieties of wild honey-suckle I ever beheld ; there are also abundance of that beautiful parastical plant entwining round the trees, elegantly decorated with orange coloured berries, termed the *celestina scandens*.— This country must be well adapted for fruit ; there is actually a superabundance of raspberries, strawberries, plums, and apples growing in the wild state. Along the flats of the Grand River, very heavy crops of Indian corn and barley are raised, and I saw several large fields of wheat of the most promising aspect. The quarries of gypsum or plaister of Paris seem inexhaustible and several mills for grinding it, are in active operation along its course.

The Niagara District returns six Members to the House of Assembly.

THE GORE DISTRICT,

Is divided into the two Counties of Halton and Wentworth,

COUNTY OF HALTON.

Townships.	Cultivated acres.	Uncultivated acres.	Assessment.	Population.
Dumfries,	35,690	72,300	59,078	4,306
West Flamboro'	51,061	12,572	27,770	2,692
Nelson,	10,380	26,822	32,008	2,251
Waterloo,	17,771	51,666	55,565	2,791
Woolwich,	3,043	13,557	10,425	506
Erin,	2,695	21,608	10,010	963
Garafraxa,	262	4,688	1,655	107
Beverly,	6,208	27,343	18,782	1,477
Wilmot,	5,281	23,373	16,492	1,101
Trafalgar,	16,083	40,331	50,254	3,898
Esquering,	10,749	38,204	29,788	2,206
East Flamboro'	4,325	12,612	13,200	867
Guelph,	5,962	39,623	23,559	2,451
Puslinch,	1,914	28,556	10,299	1,017
Nichol,	836	25,716	7,414	397
Nassageweya,	2,136	14,678	8,170	756
Eramosa,	2,548	17,782	8,374	631

COUNTY OF WENTWORTH.

Town of Hamilton,	841	1,357	17,982	2,155
Barton,	6,576	7,723	19,946	1,397
Ancaster,	14,732	23,774	41,723	2,664
Saltfleet,	8,307	15,626	21,819	1,808
Glanford,	4,788	10,243	12,255	741
Grand River Tract,	12,395	22,060	31,338	3,007
Binbrook,	2,225	9,504	6,592	504

For 1836, Dumfries is assessed at £70,129 5 0—the population has also increased to 5,081, and the other townships in the same ratio.

Horses, 5,237—Four year old Oxen, 6,969—Milch Cows, 12,305—Two year old Horned Cattle, 5,242.

HAMILTON.

There are few places in North America that have increased more rapidly, or stand in a more beautiful and advantageous situation than the town of Hamilton. In the summer of 1833, my constant evening's walk was from Mr. Burley's tavern, to the Lake shore, distant about a mile—there were, then, but two houses between them, now it is one continued street, intersected by side streets, branching in both directions. The Main-street of Hamilton is of noble width, and has been constantly improving

by the erection of spacious brick buildings, and must become, ere long, a splendid one. The court-house is a fine stone building, at present unenclosed, but if the improvements in contemplation, relative to the gaol, should be carried into effect, it will render it an object of greater beauty and more utility. Several excellent houses have been erected—a Catholic, and an Episcopal church are in course of building—two noble taverns, both fronting the lake, are completed—a large stone brewery on the lake shore is in operation, perhaps the best in the District, and the splendid mansion of A. N. McNab, Esq. of which the frontispiece conveys but a very imperfect impression, and commanding the entire view of the lake, is unequalled in the Province. It is a most extensive building, beautifully designed, and elegantly finished; it is called DUNPURN, from a place of that name in Scotland, belonging to the ancestors of Mr. McNab. To the indefatigable exertions of this able, spirited and enterprising gentleman, Hamilton is infinitely indebted. Both in, and out of Parliament, his exertions have been unceasing in the promotion of its welfare, and it must prove a source of the highest gratification to him, to behold Hamilton, in the establishment of which he has been so actively engaged, assume an importance and celebrity, not inferior to any town of the same standing in America. On the mountain overhanging Hamilton, are two fine stone mansions, belonging to J. M. Whyte, and Scott Burn, Esqs. the former surrounded by an excellent and extensive park fence, and both embracing most comprehensive views of the lake, Burlington canal, Toronto harbour, and a splendid woodland valley immediately beneath them.

PROSPERITY OF THE TOWN OF HAMILTON.

The population of this Town when taken, as we learn from the town assessor. 1834, in September, was 2101; and when taken in the year

following, in May, 1835, it was 2600, showing an increase of 500 in seven months—the population is now probably about 3,000. The census in 1833, as taken by the township assessor, was about 1,400. The amount of the town revenue in 1834 was, including Police taxes £270, and the expenditure nearly the same.

The amount of the town revenue in 1835, is, including the Police taxes, £430 or thereabouts, showing a very great increase in the wealth and prosperity of this town.

It is probable more buildings will be put up in the ensuing summer than has ever before been put up in the town. Several of our most opulent merchants are making preparations to erect large brick buildings in King-street. The contractors are taking advantage of the sleighing, by removing the old frames of houses to clear the lots for more permanent buildings.

The town of Hamilton is the District town, at which the Assizes and Quarter Sessions are held : it returns a member to Parliament. Hamilton has a literary society, at which scientific, philosophical, and political questions are discussed ; the debates are well sustained, and it will doubtless prove an excellent school for training young barristers in the habit of extemporaneous speaking. Mr. Cattermole, the author of a work on emigration, lives in this town. I have ever been accustomed to speak of both men and things, as I feel, and being fully persuaded that Mr. Cattermole was a faithful friend to this Province, in his efforts to further emigration, I regret and am surprised that his claims to its consideration have been altogether and most unaccountably overlooked. A medical society has been also formed, and I trust the time is not distant when it will have a public hospital. The Gore Bank, which has been chartered, is now established at Hamilton, and must prove of great advantage in promoting its still further improvement. From time to time it has been in agitation to connect Hamilton with Lake Erie by Rail Road, forming the nearest and quickest connecting link between the two lakes, the proposed route was to Port

Dover on the shores of Lake Erie, its practicability and utility may be seen by the engineer's report. But could it be possible to carry a rail road to Brantford, to connect the London and Western Districts with Lake Ontario, it would be the route both for goods and passengers from the extensive territory of Michigan and the Western states. The excitement it has produced, and the arguments by which respective routes are sustained, will be seen by reference to the Appendix.

PRICES CURRENT IN UPPER CANADA.

Hamilton, Feb. 20, 1836.

Wheat, per 60 lbs.	7s
Flour, per 100 lbs.	\$3
Oats, per bushel,	2s 6d
Beef, per cwt.	\$5 a \$5
Pork, per cwt.	\$4 a \$5
Butter, per lb.	1s a 1s 4d

New York Currency.

Cobourg, Feb. 23, 1836.

Wheat, per 60 lbs.	3s 9d a 4s 3d
Flour, superfine, per barrel	22s 6d
Do, fine do	20s a 21s 3d
Oats, per bushel	1s a 1s 3d
Peas, do.	2s 5d
Beef, per cwt.	22s 6d
Butter, per lb.	7d a 9d
Pork, fresh, per 100 lbs.	22 6d a 25s

Halifax Currency.

Kingston, Feb. 23, 1836.

Wheat, per 60 lbs.	4s 3d a 4s 6d
Flour, Fine, per brl.	25s a 27s 6d
Oats, per bushel	1s 3d a 1s 6d
Beef, per cwt.	17s 6d a 20s
Pork, fresh, per 100 lbs.	25s a 27s 6d
Butter, per lb.	7d a 8d

Halifax Currency.

As a great proof of the great trade which Hamilton carries on, through the Burlington Bay canal, in one week during the month of July, in the present year, and from one of the four wharves at Hamilton, was shipped 17,000 bushels of wheat, per bushel at this time \$1.

Besides the District School, Hamilton has several private Seminaries most respectably conducted. There are three newspapers published in Hamilton: and it is scarcely too much to predicate that it will become one of the most flourishing, as it is already, one of the most beautiful towns in Canada. In February 1836 there were races on the Lake three days consecutively: and on April 8th two steamboats arrived at Burlington Canal with passengers from Toronto, who were conveyed to Hamilton, in stages, over the ice, a distance of seven miles.

The Gore Bank is established in this town, and from its respectability and liberality is likely to prove highly advantageous to this very flourishing District.

STONEY CREEK

Is six miles from Hamilton on the Niagara Road, in the township of Saltfleet: it is a considerable village containing several stores and taverns, and surrounded by large farms, with excellent houses. From the summit of the mountain overhanging this village is a splendid and most extensive prospect, perhaps as beautiful as can be met with in Canada. The country both above and below the mountain extensively cultivated. A few miles from Stoney Creek, on the mountain, towards Ancaster, is the country known by the name of the Albion Mills, in the township of Barton. These Mills are turned by a powerful creek which passes through a most romantic ravine in its course to Burlington Bay. There is a burning spring in the beautiful woods extending down into the valley. The farms round here are large, well cleared, in high cultivation, with good houses, orchards, barns, and stock. It is the nearest route from the Western District to Lundy's Lane, by Smithville on the Twenty Mile Creek;—when the new bridge is completed over the Grand River at Cayuga, the route from the west to Nia-

gara, will be rendered still much better and shorter.

Perhaps in Upper Canada there is not to be met with so beautiful and highly cultivated a district as that lying immediately between Burlington Bay and the Dundas Street at Nelson. The fields are large and level, divested of stumps; the soil very superior, bearing the most luxuriant crops of grass, clover, and corn; the farm-houses are good, substantial brick buildings, with dairies and cellars attached; and the orchards are stocked with the choicest fruit trees. The ride from McNab's mansion on Burlington Heights to Nelson, by this route, would well repay any lover of agricultural beauty and fine scenery for their trouble. Two new villages have been laid out on the lake road to Toronto, beyond Wellington Square, between it and Oakville,—the one by Mr. Kerr's, called Port Nelson, yet in its infancy, but a few houses having been erected, and a small clearing in the woods made:—the other at the mouth of the Twelve Mile Creek, very prettily situated, containing many houses, a tavern, many more in course of erection, and surrounded by large and well cleared farms,

WELLINGTON SQUARE

Is built at the extremity of the beach stretching between Burlington Bay and the Lake: there is deep water to the shore; the Burlington Bay Canal passes through this beach, connecting Ontario with Hamilton and the West. There are several large stores and houses, and an excellent tavern in this village: a very neat Episcopal church has been erected, surmounted by a lofty white spire, seen at a considerable distance, and imparting that charming character to a village scene, so pleasing to the lovers of rural beauty. The road to Toronto passes through this village, Port Nelson, and by the Twelve Mile Creek to

OAKVILLE,

which owes its prosperity, nay its existence to the patriotic and indefatigable exertion of Colonel Chisholm, one of the present members of the House of Assembly, for the county of Halton. It is very pleasantly situated on a beautiful level, about thirty feet above the Lake, which it fronts,—it is directly at the mouth of the Sixteen Mile Creek, which forms a safe and commodious harbour, where several schooners and steamboats have been built. The village has increased so rapidly, that it now extends across the Creek,—it was formerly on the left bank,—a good draw-bridge is erected over it. The following account of this flourishing village was made in February last.

The past six months has witnessed the erection of a very handsome Methodist Church, to which the addition of a spire not only adds to the elegance of the building but makes it an ornament to the town. Indeed we have frequently anticipated the pleasure of viewing from the deck of the Oakville on her way to Toronto the vast improvement to the interesting appearance of the town which the church and its spire must create. Building has not however been confined to the church. We have noticed the erection of several new houses and additions made to the others. Among the latter we cannot but particularly remark the additions to appearance and comfort of the Oakville House. Of this house His Excellency our new Governor, we understand, was pleased during his short stay in town, to observe that it was the best tavern he had been in since he left Albany.

The establishment of a post-office has conferred upon the town, a means of holding communication with the world without which no place can prosper. Two considerable stores have been opened and report bids us look forward to the opening of others during the current year.

The Weighing Machine, erected in Mary street, although not a conspicuous object, has nevertheless been a great convenience to the town, and advantageous to the neighbourhood.

The note of preparation for building during the coming spring, we are happy to say is sounding. Messrs. Watson and Hopkirk have began the cellars for their intended brewery, and the Rev. Joseph Max

is preparing for the erection of his dwelling. These works are upon the west side of the Creek, and will doubtless prove the commencement of a rapid extension of our town in that quarter.

The Government Steam Dredging Machine was built in our shipyard, under the contract of D. S. Howard Esq., from the States.—This employed many hands during the winter, and by the prompt weekly payment of the men, made no slight addition to the circulating medium.

Although the intended dam across the creek is not yet in progress, creditable report induces us to believe, that ere long we shall have the satisfaction of announcing that, this vast improvement to our town is in progress. When this undertaking with the mills to be erected upon it, are completed, it will impart a fresh impulse to our advancement and of which the intended improvements of our excellent harbour will enable the town to reap the full benefits.

During the progress of these outward signs of advancement, we have observed that other and less conspicuous concerns have received the attention of our fellow townsmen. A very considerable subscription has been entered into towards the salary of a presbyterian clergyman to officiate in this town and neighbourhood,—not only will this be a spiritual benefit to the community, but occasion the erection of a presbyterian church, to add to the number of our public buildings.

The population of Oakville is upwards of 300.

DUNDAS.

The village of Dundas, now about to be incorporated, is situated in a most picturesque ravine, between the opposing mountains of Ancaster and West Flamboro', fronting a luxuriant valley, through which the Desjardins canal passes, connecting it with the waters of Burlington lake. This village, though situated more advantageously, both for external commerce and internal communication, than any other place at the head of lake Ontario, has not advanced with nearly the same rapidity, with other places, possessing not a tithe of the same natural advantage, which appertain to Dundas. Now, however, that the completion of the Canal is determined upon, the money obtained, and the expenditure confided to active individ-

uals residing in the village, and interested in its welfare, it is to be hoped that its commercial enterprise will meet with no further impediment. A delightful stream of water, running from the Flamboro' mountain, and supplying the very extensive works of the Hon. Jas. Crooks, called the Darnley Mills, consisting of grist-mills, paper mills, distillery, &c. and other mills on its route, passing through the beautiful grounds of Dr. Hamilton, where it rushes over a bold, rocky precipice nearly 100 feet in depth, into a rich woodland glen, then supplying more mills, and continuing its course through Dundas, where it ultimately empties itself into the basin at the head of the canal. The streams from the Ancaster mountain are also received into the same canal, after pursuing their tortuous windings through some exquisite meadows belonging to Binckley, a tanner. Dundas itself has surprisingly improved during these last three years—many large stone and brick buildings having been erected within that period. The Catholic Church with its white spire, surmounted by the holy symbol of the Christian faith, forms an interesting object, seen as it is from all the high grounds around the village. The Presbyterian, Episcopal, and Baptist congregations make use, alternately, of a small free Church in the village, but this scandalous opprobrium is likely soon to cease, as the members of the Scotch and English churches are about erecting separate places of worship for themselves. The grounds of George Rolph, Esq. in the very centre of Dundas, are extremely beautiful, finely timbered, presenting the appearance of a noble park: a handsome terrace of the richest verdure extends across them, overlooking the whole village, at the back of which at a little distance is a bold range of mountains, almost perpendicular, beautifully wooded, occasionally intersected by gullies, and forming a noble rampart and screen

from the north. The entrance to his demesne is particularly striking, from the lofty iron gates, handsomely finished, enclosed and surrounded by walls of fine free stone, resembling, and quite worthy the entrance to a nobleman's mansion. Indeed there is nothing I have seen or heard of, like it in America—but oh! what a disappointment,—splendid as is the entrance, it is like that mentioned in Goldsmith's *Citizen of the World*, “a splendid entrance into nothing.” I believe, however, that it is Mr. Rolph's intention to build a stone bridge, and ultimately a stone mansion in a corresponding style of magnificence—if so, it will be an honour and an ornament to the country. In the grounds of this gentleman is a saline spring, just in rear of his office, near the brow of the mountain. I am satisfied from its strength, that any quantity of salt could be manufactured on the flats below, by solar evaporation. The water is quite as powerful as any of the waters at the various salt works to be met with in the State of New York. There are abundance of stores, several taverns in this town, and much business is transacted. Indeed during the winter season whilst the sleighing lasts, it is a curious and gratifying scene, to witness the trains of sleighs conveying produce to this market, from the flourishing and fertile township of Waterloo. Dundas is in the extensive County of Halton. The road, called the Governor's Road, from Toronto to the London and Western District, passes through Dundas; the descent from the mountain at East Flamboro' to Dundas is gradual, and through a richly cultivated and picturesque country; the road then continues between the Ancaster and Flamboro' mountains to Paris, a village on the Grand river, over which a bridge has been erected, and from thence to London. The country on the Dundas Street, between the village and Toronto, is generally well settled.

At East Flamboro' there is a small settlement called Waterdown—some mills, houses, and taverns. A. Fergusson Esq. of Woodhill, has a large farm near it, beautifully situated, commanding some most extensive views, richly varied with wood, water, hill, and valley. Indeed it is difficult to do justice to the beautiful country seen from his residence, extending towards Niagara, and embracing a view of the lakes, and Ancaster mountain; its waters, woods, verdant hills, the numerous and most beautiful orchards of apples, pears, plums, and peaches—and of the glens which lead from the hills down to the creeks, rendering it the very perfection of rural scenery. At Nelson there is a village, and houses and taverns along the road. At Trafalgar another, and the streams passing through these townships, in their course to the lake, turn a great deal of machinery.

WEST FLAMBOROUGH

The West Flamborough Mountain, a little more than a mile from Dundas, has so many buildings now erected on it, commencing from the tavern at one end, near Dundas, and extending to the other extremity, where the roads diverge, branching off to Guelph, and Beverly, as to give it the character of a long straggling village. The situation is very prominent and commanding, overhanging a vast extent of country. The rich, smiling face of the valley lying between it and Ancaster Mountain, and stretching towards the Grand River, is beautifully intersected with farm-houses and cultivated fields, in the midst of woods. Towards the east, a long vista of woods is seen, bounded by the mountain, extending towards Niagara:—also the flourishing towns of Dundas and Hamilton in the vale, with the glittering cupola of the court-house of the latter, and the small lake, with the beach dividing it from the large expanse of waters of Lake Ontario. The white

mists in the extreme distance, arising from the Falls of Niagara, rolling and curling in the most fantastic forms, are frequently seen. The prospect this mountain commands, is most comprehensive, embracing a circuitous sweep of very great extent. The farms on it are large, and well cultivated, with good orchards. The Hon. Jas. Crooks has a number of mills and manufactories here:—grist-mill, paper-mill, oil-mill, saw-mills, distillery, and a general store. The paper of this book was made in the Hon. Mr. Crook's mills, called the Darnley Mills, and being printed in this Province, the book is altogether Canadian. His house is a large building, surrounded by a fine shrubbery, and excellent garden. Several gentlemen have purchased farms around Flamborough during the last two years, and erected good substantial houses on them. Many village lots have been disposed of in front of the road, on which houses have been and are in progress of erection. There are also several taverns, as it is the main road to Dundas, from Waterloo, Dumfries, Nichol, and Guelph. At the corner of the road leading to the mountain, and nearly at its summit, Dr. Hamilton has erected a large stone house, in a most lovely situation, delightfully embosomed in trees, and enclosed by an excellent park fence. It is within a hundred yards of a majestic waterfall, rushing down a huge precipice into a glen of exquisite beauty, and commands a noble view of the lakes, and the extensive valley between it. The hydraulic power on this mountain stream is great, and turns numerous mills. On or near the town line between West Flamborough and Beverly, an Indian grave ground has been discovered, and quantities of trinkets of various sorts have been dug out, together with skulls, bones, axes, tomahawks, &c. A curious tablet has also been found amongst the other curiosities.

ANCASTER

Stands on an elevated position, overlooking the lake, 7 miles distant from Hamilton, 3 from Dundas, and 18 from Brantford, the road from the former places, to the latter, running through it. The country for miles round it, is beautifully cleared, it having been settled for a length of time. When Governor Simcoe, in February 1793, took a tour from Niagara, then the seat of Government, to Detroit, he returned by Ancaster, not at that time so called, but to Wilson's Mills, the same now in possession of Job Lodor Esq. :—the log house still remains standing, where he stopped on that occasion, clearly demonstrating that at that period, some improvements had commenced, and that a portion of the land in the vicinity was under cultivation. The township was surveyed 41 years since, the original inhabitants were chiefly Lower Canadians, and there is in my garden a large poplar tree, that must be of nearly 50 years growth, planted by the first settlers. Until within these two years, it had rather retrograded than advanced, but the extensive property surrounding the village, having been brought into the market, numerous lots have been sold, and it is once again flourishing and active. It is finely watered by small, but never ceasing springs, of the purest water, and is deservedly celebrated for its great salubrity. There are large flour mills, a saw mill, a distillery, and a tannery in the village, which is situated in the 2d concession of the township of Ancaster. There are two churches, Episcopal and Presbyterian, several neat houses, and many fine, large, well cultivated farms, in the immediate vicinity. A brick school-house and library, is in progress of erection. A number of respectable families from Great Britain have settled in this vicinity during these last three years, forming an excellent society. There is also a foundry, where ploughs,

thrashing machines, &c., are made. The roads about it, are very good, and from the duration of sleighing last winter, between 13 and 14,000 saw-logs were drawn in to the various saw-mills, situated in this township. Being on the route from Niagara and Toronto, to the Western District, stages pass through it daily; and during the season, the steamers are running on the Lake; extra stages are established from Hamilton to Brantford, affording every facility in travelling. Families arriving from Great Britain, to whom immediate settlement is not of such consequence, as one selected, would find it to their advantage to take a cottage in this village for a twelve month, at a moderate rent, and survey the country leisurely and minutely, previously to determining on a farm or habitation, as they would greatly prefer the quiet and salubrity of a pretty village, to remaining in a crowded town. Ancaster from its situation, its churches, its orchards, mills, large farms, and comfortable farm-houses, resembles an English village more than most places in the Province; but here, as throughout the country, there is a want of finish, the palings and fences are imperfect, the gardens not well enclosed, nor the rustic character complete. It is however daily improving.

The general character of the land throughout the township is good, and except immediately adjacent to the village, the farms are not very dear.

GUELPH.

The village of Guelph stands in a very prominent situation, built on five hills, beautifully watered by the river Speed, a branch of the Grand River, on an elevation of 800 feet above Lake Ontario, extremely healthy, possessing saw-mills, grist-mills, tanneries, distilleries, and other manufactories; a large and increasing population; new and superior houses in progress of erection; an excellent

market house; three well conducted taverns; three large and handsome churches; and a school. However it may suit the purpose of grovelling malcontents, and brawling grievance mongers to abuse, vilify, and misrepresent the labours and exertions of the Canada Company, it was mainly owing to their zeal, enterprize, and assiduity that the Province became so much settled; they were the means of diffusing a more accurate account of Canada amongst the British people, and giving a tone to emigration, of which it for many years stood so much in need.

This vicinity is greatly celebrated for the quantity and quality of Barley grown,—and sleighs well laden with it, are brought during the winter months to the respective breweries for sale.

The road between here and Galt seems particularly adapted for barley,—the clover crops looked very luxuriant,—it is beautifully watered with never failing streams.

Some person inimical to Guelph had described it as a failure: how far it is to be considered so, let the following statement, from a resident, decide:—

“In the first place the emigrant is told that “Guelph is a failure.” How far this is consistent with truth will be seen by the improvements now making both in the town and neighbourhood. During the past year no less than 16 frame and 2 brick houses made their appearance in our streets, and there are at present two large taverns in progress, a chapel, and 7 or 8 frame houses building or contracted for in the town, and building of all sorts and descriptions daily rising out of the wood, if I may use the expression, in the country. Almost the whole of the land that is at all available is disposed of, and is under cultivation and settled on, with the exception I believe of from 2 to 3,000 acres out of 48,000! which compose the township, with a large and daily increasing proportion of Town Lots, also disposed of and built upon. We have breweries and distilleries who give us the highest market price for our grain in cash. Stores, 7 or 8 in number, hotels, taverns, watchmaker, saddler, chairmaker, and mechanics of every description: so much for “Guelph being a failure.”

The stump remains, carefully guarded, of the first tree which was cut down on St. George's day, April 23, 1827, now nine years since, and really when any person surveys the country—then a dense forest, most heavily timbered, now hundreds of acres well cleared and cultivated, many without a stump, all the appearances of well required industry around him, further improvements in contemplation, property greatly enhanced in value—he is struck with astonishment at the surprising results of properly directed exertion. The short road from Dundas to Guelph, by the mills of Mr. Crooks of West Flamborough is through a dense pine wood, extensive cedar swamps, with very few clearings until within seven or eight miles of Guelph: it is but 24 miles, admirable travelling when frozen up in winter, but almost impassable in the spring and autumn months, and but little improved in the midst of summer. The horrible causewayed roads, most clumsily put together, and occasionally broken, renders the more circuitous route by Galt far preferable. The extensive log house built by Mr. Galt is now occupied by Mr. Strange: it is a capacious building, tastefully finished in the Swiss style, far superior to the generality of log buildings. It is surrounded by a fine garden well planted and laid out, at the extremity of which the river Speed pursues its course. The Catholic church stands in a most commanding situation, at the summit of a hill, the view from it of the surrounding country of Eramosa, Puslinch, Garafraxa, &c. is extensive, beautiful and varied. Guelph is a very dry and healthy situation; there are two bridges over the river Speed, one at each extremity of the village. The Episcopal church possesses some claim to elegance: it is built in the Gothic style, and of stone, the interior is handsome. This village may justly claim the character of being more exclusively British, than almost any other

in the Province. The Gore District Agricultural Society has many warm supporters at Guelph. In the township of Puslinch there are several lakes—and towards the township of Nassagaweya, some extensive prairies. The township of Eramosa, at the back of Guelph, is rapidly settling—the land is fine and cheap, the roads are good, and there are numerous streams of water. About sixteen miles from Guelph is the new settlement of

NICHOL.

Mr. Fergusson visited Canada in 1831, and feeling satisfied with the prospects of independence which it afforded to industrious agricultural settlers and to moderate capitalists fond of rural pursuits, he returned to the Upper Province in 1833, bringing with him six sons, whom he intended to settle in the country. As the formation of a settlement, in which so many of his own family were to reside, was the leading object, Mr. F. naturally turned his attention in the first place to a healthy district, and finding the township of Nichol to be in a most salubrious climate, with a rich soil, and abundance of pure water, he purchased about 8000 acres upon the Grand River, intersected by a small branch of the same stream, having also a valuable water power, at the little Falls. A village named Fergus was laid out, upon a beautiful slope, adjoining the Falls, and operations commenced upon the 20th December, 1833. A young friend who accompanied Mr. F. from Scotland and who is now associated with him in the concern, took up his residence at Fergus, and a most respectable Scotch farmer, who had resolved to cast his lot, wherever Mr. F. might fix, made the first purchase and prepared to clear his land. A saw-mill was soon erected, a bridge thrown across the river, a tavern built, and preparations made to erect a grist-mill, a church and school house, all of which are now completed in the most satisfactory manner. Roads were also cut out and a bridge laid across the Irvine, the small branch of the Grand River, about three miles back from the village. Mr. F. has disposed of about 5,000 acres within two years, to 38 individuals, all of whom are in every way respectable, and indeed no temptation will induce Mr. F. to admit any person of doubtful character as a settler, either upon lands or village lots. The settlers are of two classes from the old country, namely, farmers and substantial mechanics, of superior education, industrious and willing to encounter some hardships and privations, for the attainment of that comfort and independ-

ence which the change of times at home, seemed to deny them. They are all engaged in clearing their lands, building, &c., and seem to be perfectly satisfied with their prospects. About 450 acres are at this date, (February, 1836,) cleared and in course of clearing for next season, and Mr. Buist, the first settler, has raised and sold 26½ bushels of wheat per acre, estimating his loss from the singularly unfavorable season at 1½ bushel per acre. Even as it is, Mr. B. has paid the price of his land, \$4 per acre, cleared and fenced it \$16 per acre, and has 32s 6d per acre besides, to meet the cost of seed, harrowing in, harvesting, and thrashing. Mr. B. sold his wheat at 5s. per bushel.

The village contains about twenty houses, and is increasing with considerable spirit. A good store has been opened, a brewery commenced, and in a few weeks a post-office will be established. The church, which is in connection with the established church of Scotland, has not yet been provided with a pastor, but from the arrangements now in progress, it is hoped that the deficiency will ere long be supplied. The church and schoolhouse have been built solely at Mr. Fergusson's expense and he intends that the choice of the clergyman and teacher shall rest with the heads of families in communion with the church. It is intended that a comfortable house and glebe shall be provided for the incumbent, with the produce of the pews, (seats for 300,) and such government allowances as may be procured, and in this way it is hoped that the evils of clerical influence upon the one hand, and of unworthy subserviency on the other, may be in some measure, if not altogether, avoided.

A library for the use of the settlers, has also been commenced and placed under the charge of the schoolmaster, who lately opened his school.

GALT

Is a very pretty village, situated on both sides of the Grand River—they are connected together by a bridge, and the slopes, to the summits of the banks, covered with good buildings, renders the site very picturesque. Mr. Shade has a fine stone house immediately on the banks of the river, and Mr. Dickson a good house on the opposite side. The ride from Brantford, through the village of Paris, to this place, is beautiful, and the road extremely good. There are several large mills and manufactories here—two churches, a school, and taverns. The country

around is covered with pine trees of small growth, and some fine cedars skirting the river. There are several small but beautiful lakes in this neighbourhood, in which there is a great abundance of fish. The cholera, in 1834, made dreadful havoc in this village—it has now recovered from its effects, and is in a very flourishing state. It is about 18 miles from Guelph and from Brantford. Between Galt and Brantford, numerous settlers from Great Britain have taken up their location, within these 2 years past, mainly owing to the indefatigable exertions of Sir John Colborne, in procuring good and valid titles for the Indian property. The road to Brantford is along the Grand river, presenting a succession of most agreeable and picturesque scenery—there is no fine timber, chiefly dwarf oak, with underwood, and occasional spots of pine. An abundance of wild roses grow on the banks of the river. The country through which the road runs is a succession of gentle swells.

PRESTON.

Three miles from Galt is the new, but very flourishing, village of Preston, standing in a delightful situation, and containing some large stone buildings, and very capacious stores. Two churches are about to be erected in it, and it seems as though it would become a place of business and importance.

BERLIN.

In the township of Waterloo is the village of Berlin also flourishing, in the heart of one of the best cleared and cultivated townships in the Province. A newspaper in the German language is printed in this place.

“This village, which has risen into existence within the last two or three years, already numbers many industrious mechanics—such as a black-smith, carpenters and cabinet-makers, wheel-wright and chair-maker, hatter, waggon-makers, potter, saddle and harness-maker, ma-

son, shoe-makers, tailors, coverlet and stocking weaver, grocery and dry goods store, two taverns, a book-bindery and also a printing office ; and the neighbourhood is densely populated, mostly by wealthy farmers. There are grist and saw-mills, &c. in the immediate vicinity.

On the road to Paris in the township of Dumfries, there is a new village called St. George, in which great activity is at present prevailing ; it has several stores and a post-office. The surrounding country is well cleared and fertile, particularly in the vicinity of the

JERSEY SETTLEMENT,

Well known and highly spoken of, for its locality, healthiness, good soil, as also good roads. If nothing here induce you to settle, although I much think you would find something, continue along the Governor's Road, five miles further, then at Froman's corner take the right hand road for St. George. Let this be your resting place awhile, for here you will meet with some desirable properties. The village at present is small, but thriving, and must thrive from its situation. It contains a grist mill with great capabilities, and from being worked by water originating from springs, its supply is both constant and regular, and as it never fails in summer, nor freezes in winter, farmers from a distance are obliged to have recourse to it, when the operation of the mill in their own vicinity, is checked by either drought or frost. These are great advantages recollect, situated as it is, in the heart of a wheat growing country. I understand it has lately been purchased by two enterprising young men, and as they are desirous of accommodating the farmer, as well as benefitting themselves, it is thought they will succeed.— Should they read this, they will see that I wish them, what I wish all good subjects who emigrate to this country, success in their new undertaking. There is also a saw-mill, distillery, two general stores, post-office, blacksmith shop, wheelwright, shoemaker, tailor, an hotel, a school, and though last not least, a church. There are residing in this village, two medical men whose professional duties I should imagine are not arduous, not from want of skill, but because the neighbourhood is too healthy. This is a fine section of the country ; the soil is generally allowed to be productive, and easy of tillage, certainly two very great accommodations. The roads are good, and as your wants [if not too extravagant] can be all supplied at the village, so also can you dispose of your produce. Your access to market then is easy. You will find that this portion of the country, is superior to others, inasmuch as

you are enabled to locate on cleared land, with a small capital. Its situation being high it is superior for its salubrity. It is superior in the growth of wheat and clover, and is not inferior in locality.

July 2d, 1836, I rode to, and from, Guelph, by the short road from Dundas, and was absolutely amazed at the improvement which had taken place in eighteen months; the extent of clearing, the number of new and comfortable log houses erected on the route, particularly through the township of Puslinch, and the general improvement in the country. There is an excellent inn kept by Mr. Black, which I can recommend with great confidence and satisfaction, for the attention paid to travellers, the excellence of its accomodation and the moderation of its charges. He has named it New Berwick.

BRANTFORD

Is a large and very flourishing village, situated on a fine plain, high and dry, and overlooking the Grand River, over which a bridge has been erected. It takes its name from the celebrated Indian Chief, of the Mohawk tribe, John Brant, Esq. Since the surrender of the lands surrounding this village, and those forming the townships of Gayugaa and Dunn, by the Indians, and the navigation of the Grand River been completed, Brantford has most rapidly increased, and now contains several churches, schools, manufactories, stores, mills, and many excellent private dwelling houses.

“We have been favored with the census of our town, now amounting to 1100 inhabitants, and which shows an increase in three years, of more than triple the amount, and in the last year of 225, the number being in 1833, 347—1835, 875—1836, 1100. The great satisfaction which this affords must be participated in by all interested in the neighbourhood. In a country like this, population is wealth, and if we proceed for the next three years, and it is to be hoped we shall, with the same rapidity as for the last, we shall bid fair to stand forth as one of the finest cities of the Province. Our position for health and fertility is

not to be surpassed, and our opening navigation will afford such facilities as well for the export of our produce as for the importation from other countries, that the agriculturist and the merchant may look forward to a prosperity that cannot fail to be attendant on industry and energy."

A great influx of British settlers have purchased the lands on both sides of the river, extending to Paris, and preparing to erect their houses on the most favored and picturesque sites. In connection with my account of this village, I intended to give the particulars of two visits I made during the winter to the Indian villages of the Mohawk and Tuscarora tribes, in company with two Scotch gentlemen, possessing considerable property near Ancaster. From its length I have transferred it to the Appendix, under the head of Indians. The sleighing was so excellent, that we performed the journey, eighteen miles, in two hours. The country along the Mohawk road has improved very greatly during these last three years: it runs through a pine swamp for many miles, the labour of clearing which must have been excessive, as the profusion of stumps demonstrate. The road in summer is frequently in a wretched state, but some spirited individuals have manifested a disposition to improve it, and it is likely to become a good turnpike road. Being the main western road, and the immediate route to the most fertile district in the Province, from the head of Lake Ontario, nothing can retard its prosperity and improvement, but apathy, or prevent its becoming one of the most interesting and important portions of the country. The land on both sides of the road, after passing through the ridges of pine, not very deep, is of the most excellent quality, and some of the native farmers raise prodigious crops of wheat, oats, buckwheat, and Indian corn. There are large, beautiful, and extensive meadows in the route, with fine streams of living water;

running through them, to their debouchure in the Grand River. The greater portion of the road passess through the township of Ancaster. About six miles from the village of Ancaster, and midway between Hamilton and Brantford, and Dundas and Brantford, is one of the best taverns on the route, kept by Mr. Henry Odell, who is also a very extensive farmer. Excellent accommodation, great attention, and moderate charges are sufficient recommendations; they are all to be met with at this inn.

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES.

There are many of these societies now established in the Province; besides the one for the General Home District, there is also one for Oro, Orilla, Simcoe, and Thorah,—one in the London District,—one also in the Gore District, first proposed by Frederick Suter, Esq., of Oakwood, at the annual dinner of the sons of St. Andrew, since matured and carried into operation, having the Hon. James Crooks of West Flamborough, President, and Dr. William Craigie of Ancaster, Secretary. It has had shows for cattle, at Hamilton, Nelson, Brantford, and Guelph. It has many hundred subscribers, honorably emulating and vieing with each other in the attainment of agricultural perfection, and meeting and mingling together as old and new settlers, and cherishing feelings of individual and mutual regard. Mr. Fergusson is deserving of great credit for the attention he has bestowed and the pains he has taken in the introduction of better breeds of cattle: the cows on his farm are the finest I have seen in the Province: a good deal of white in their colour, short horns, strait back, just like those in the Holderness Country of Yorkshire. The cows, generally roaming about the country as free commoners, are swag-backed, their tails thick and rough, pin-haunched, their heads coarse, their faces broad, ribs flat, and horns thick and

long. His Durham ox is a picture, a model of these beautiful cattle : short horns, strait back, a taper neck, very small in proportion where it joins on the small and handsome head, deep dewlap, small boned in the legs, hoop ribbed, square hiped, and tail slender. I believe Mr. Ferguson uses turnips as a winter food. Frederick Suter, Esq., whose farm is worthy the inspection of any lover of agriculture, and should have been seen, by all means, by Mr. Illinois Sheriff of Mungo's Park, has cultivated the turnip most successfully. On his farm, he has large and beautiful fields of turnips of both kinds, sowed in rows with intercultivation, and certainly presenting as luxuriant a growth as could be seen. He has also raised large quantities of barley, the grain bright and heavy. H. P. Simmons, Esq., of Ancaster brought from England last year some of the Dishley breed of sheep :— they are as beautiful as imagination could make them,— round and loaded with flesh, and will if generally encouraged, produce quantities of fine mutton, and bales of fine wool. He also brought out the thin rhined Norfolk hog, the most perfect picture to be seen : they become fat on any kind of food, and without any trouble.

The Gore District returns five members to the House of Assembly.

THE LONDON DISTRICT,

Lying to the west of the Gore District, stretches also north and south from the north shore of Lake Erie, to the southern extremity of Lake Huron. Independently of its large water fronteir on the two lakes, it is intersected by the rivers Thames, Ouse, Aux Sables, and Maitland. A paper printed in London speaks thus of this District:—

Possessing, as this District does, a vast tract of unoccupied territory, of transcendant excellency of soil—enjoying a climate admirably adap-

ted to aid the labour of the agriculturist—a territory whose free and exhilarating air alike forbids the approach of pestilence and famine, it only wants a population proportionate to its extent of soil, to render its situation enviable beyond that of any people on earth. Enjoying all the blessings of the British Constitution—subject to no grievous Tythe system—called upon for no taxes, beyond what is barely necessary for the administration of justice, and the promotion of internal improvement: it needs only the aid of that powerful engine, the Press, to spread throughout the world a knowledge of its situation, and invite from every nation, the industrious and enterprising, who may from necessity, or inclination be compelled or inclined to abandon the homes of their fathers. Feeling this to be its situation, and anxious to see the whole wilderness converted into smiling fields, and the abode of the wolf, and the haunt of the savages, become the asylums of the sons and daughters of liberty and civilization, we have determined, by the establishment of a Press in London, to contribute our mite toward the attainment of those ends. We are by birth, by education, from reason, and from reflection, attached firmly and unalterably to the British constitution, and enjoying it as we do here, stripped of its most objectionable branches, determined ever to support it—ever to live under it—and if it fall—which Heaven forbid—to fall manfully, fighting in its defence.

COUNTY OF MIDDLESEX.

Townships.	Cultivated acres.	Uncultivated acres.	Assessment.	Population.
Aldborough,	2,098	9,025	£6,282	592
Ekfrid,	1,205	13,165	5,303	481
Malahide,	8,071	34,275	27,120	2,150.
Delaware,	670	5,186	4,646	279
Dorchester,	685	8,416	4,500	448
Lobo,	2,221	17,160	8,651	675
Bayham,	5,490	31,067	26,322	2,121
Adelaide,	1,638	39,454	12,120	935
Caradoc,	2,944	13,394	8,092	568
Southwold,	11,208	38,288	32,462	1,631
London,	11,866	64,138	39,209	3,533
Town of London,	63	16	8,599	1,037
Yamouth,	10,825	37,960	38,296	3,468
Danwich,	2,861	24,869	13,163	616
Westminster,	6,777	32,180	23,229	1,877
Mosa,	1,408	15,770.	7,357	737

COUNTY OF OXFORD.

Dereham,	1,179	9,526	4,903	461
Oakland,	2,781	5,914	7,875	537
Nissouri,	2,626	19,342	9,659	841
Norwich,	7,200	32,600	26,448	2,221

Zorra,	4,272	36,200	18,595	2,018
Blandford,	301	4,267	3,400	381
Blenheim,	3,890	13,551	13,397	1,016
East Oxford,	2,093	9,222	7,819	739
West Oxford,	4,727	18,473	19,473	1,351
Burford,	7,480	21,452	20,640	1,413
COUNTY OF NORFOLK.				
Charlotteville,	8,470	20,860	25,700	1,564
Windham,	5,556	12,654	14,138	951
Middleton,	1,185	9,925	5,847	405
Houghton,	514	3,355	1,795	190
Walsingham,	3,095	8,698	12,000	886
Townsend,	10,465	26,617	30,310	1,919
Woodhouse,	7,194	15,137	23,752	1,414

Horses, 4,963—Oxen of four year old and upwards, 7,272—Milch Cows, 13,720—Horned Cattle, from 2 to 4 years old, 5,410.

LONDON,

This town is beautifully situated on the north bank of the Thames, and is the capital of the District. Governor Simcoe predicted as far back as 1793, that it would become, some day, a place of great magnitude and importance; the north and west branches of the Thames unite here; it stands on an elevated and commanding situation and has roads to Goderich—to St. Thomas, and to Sandwich. The following account is from the Freeman's Journal:—

The Township of London was settled in the year 1818, and as its first settlers were persons for whom the Editor's Father obtained from the British Government free grants of land, and a free passage to Montreal, we have had a more than ordinary opportunity of forming an accurate judgment of the propriety of the plan which we recommend—scarcely an individual who accompanied Mr. Talbot to this country was possessed of more than £100, and many on their arrival in this township had not more than £50; yet of all those persons there is scarcely one that is not now wholly independent—in the possession of fine farms, of an abundance of stock, and in the enjoyment of all the comforts and many of the luxuries of life. The Township of London in 1829, 7 years after its settlement, contained a population of 2415 souls. It contained at that time 5941 acres of cleared land, 135 horses, 552 oxen, 965 cows, 2 merchants shops, 3 saw-mills, 2 grist-mills, 12 framed houses under two stories, and 3 two story houses.

The population is now 5051, including the Town—the number of acres of cultivated land 12841—the number of horses 514, oxen 726, cows 1531, young horned cattle 565, mechanics shops 8, saw-mills 6, grist-mills 5, frame houses under two stories 146, two stories high 43.

The first house was built in the Town of London in the fall of 1827. It now contains a population of 1246 souls, about 200 dwelling houses finished and inhabited, and nearly 100 frames not yet enclosed, some of which have been put up this spring. The court-house which is 100 feet long, 50 feet wide, and 50 feet high, has the best external appearance of any similar building in the Province. It has four octagon towers, one at each extremity, built somewhat in the Gothic style, the principal windows are also Gothic. The court-room, for neatness and convenience, is excelled by very few rooms appropriated to the same purposes.

There are also in the Town, 5 churches, Episcopal, Presbyterian, Roman Catholic, Methodist, and Baptist. The Episcopal church, if we except the spire, which is disproportioned to the size of the tower, is one of the finest, and certainly one of the neatest churches in the Province.

We have a first rate Classical and Mathematical School, conducted by Mr. Wright, a gentleman of unimpeachable character and high literary attainments. We have also another boarding School for the education of females, conducted by Miss Proudfoot, a lady of high accomplishments, and most respectable connexions. In addition to these there are several well conducted male and female schools.

The streets, which intersect at each other at right angles, have been greatly improved within a year or two, and well constructed side-walks have been made in the principal ones, and we have reason to believe that before the elapse of the present summer we can fairly compete with any Town in the Province in respect to our roads and sideways.

There are now within the limits of the Town 7 merchant's shops, 3 milliners, 6 groceries, 3 drug stores, 2 provision stores, 7 licensed taverns, 2 watch-makers, 4 saddlers, 3 blacksmith shops, one of which has 9 hands, and five fires constantly going, 1 brewery, 2 distilleries, 1 metal foundry, 1 flouring mill, 2 saw-mills, 1 tannery, 2 bakery's, 3 cabinet-makers, 16 master carpenters, 1 gun-smith, 3 master painters, 4 waggon-makers, 8 tailors, 1 tin-smith, 1 hatter, 6 shoe shops, 6 master masons and plaisterers, and a fanning-mill maker; in addition to all these Messrs. Strangman & Hill are now erecting, in five minutes walk of the town, a grist-mill, intended for three run of stones, a fulling

machine, a carding machine, and turning lathes, which they expect to have in full operation before the elapse of three months.

Taking a view of the very great improvements made in this town, and its vicinity, during the short period of the settlement of the former, we think we may safely say that no town in British North America has advanced so rapidly or can boast of a greater number of respectable families.

The Thames is navigable for steam boats and schooners to Chatham 15 miles from its embouchure and for small boats nearly to its source. About eight miles from this place is the Big Bear Creek which runs nearly parallel with it. The lands on its banks are of excellent quality, the timber lofty and majestic and of the most valuable kind. It has several falls in Don Brook, and on the 4th concession of Zone, lot No. 48, there is a fine fall of 5 feet, from a lime-stone rock, the river being at least 6 rods in width.

ST. THOMAS.

This village has become a place of considerable importance within these last two years,—it is delightfully situated on the elevated banks of Kettle Creek, 200 feet in height, in the centre of a well settled country that can vie with any portion of the Province in beauty and fertility. It contains many excellent houses, 12 stores, the branches of three banks, (Upper Canada, Commercial, and Farmers,) the best cabinet ware-houses in the District, 3 churches, 2 mills, 2 breweries, 2 newspaper offices, 3 well conducted taverns and a foundry. It is situated on the Talbot-street road, surrounded by large, well cleared and productive farms, good roads excellent orchards and choice lands, with a population of 600 persons.

PORT STANLEY

Is situated at the termination of Kettle Creek at its junction with Lake Erie,—it is admirably selected for business and a great deal is carried on,—it has a good harbour,

well protected by large wooden piers jutting into the Lake. From London to St. Thomas, a distance of 17 miles, and from thence to Port Talbot 10 miles farther, the country is of the most pleasing character, fine undulations, plantations judiciously left, farms extensive and well cleared, and orchards of the best descriptions of fruit. Kettle Creek is a pretty stream, rendered more so from the elevation of its banks,—the water is deep but narrow. Many persons, for the London, Western, and Huron Districts, come by this route from Buffalo, the steam boats on Lake Erie, stopping at this port. Between it and St. Thomas, its waters supply several mills, manufactories, and other establishments,—the distance between the two places is 8 miles. At the outlet of Catfish Creek, a fine stream, there is also an harbour,—it is in the township of Malahide, and close to Yarmouth, two fine townships, both fronting Lake Erie, finely watered, well supplied with mills for lumbering, affording excellent advantages for navigation, timbered with the choicest pine and oak.

PORT BURWELL

Is a beautiful little village, 7 miles from Talbot Road, built at the outlet of Big Otter Creek, on the shore of Lake Erie. It has a fine harbour, several stores, a good tavern, many manufactories, and an elegant Episcopal Church recently built: there are large mills at Vienna, two miles above it, on the Creek, carrying on a very extensive business. It has a bye post from Bayham on Otter Creek, from which it is distant about 8 miles.

PORT TALBOT,

Well known as the residence of Colonel Talbot, who has a house on a fine elevation of 100 feet above Lake Erie. This gentleman has taken great pains to introduce some superior fruit, and has been successful,—his orchard is ex-

tensive and well stocked with healthy trees. His farm displays a great want of taste and neatness, but is extensively cleared,—the fences are slovenly, and the buildings mean and discreditable. The stock on his farm is of the best quality. The soil is loam and clay. He has been most indefatigable in his efforts to settle this part of the country and has succeeded in his praiseworthy endeavours. Along the whole line of the shore of Lake Erie, villages have been formed,—the lake-itself a scene of loveliness, the soil exuberantly fertile, the streams almost numberless falling into the lake, and the scite usually selected for the formation of a village, being that where the greatest hydraulic power is to be found. The road from Port Talbot round the Lake to Amherstburg is 106 miles through Aldboro', Orford, Howard, Erius, Romney, Mercer, Gosfield, and Colchester, well worthy of being travelled. There is an exquisite bay in the township of Harwich, not unlike Burlington Bay, called Rondean: a violent storm, this year, forced a passage through the land, from the deep water in the bay to the deep water in the lake. Were a canal or good road made from thence to the Howard Ridge settlement on the Talbot Road, and the outlet from the Bay to the Lake secured, it would become a place of great business and prove of incalculable advantage to the settlers in this rich section of the Province. This distance is but sixteen miles, and would cause a saving of 150 to market.

The Talbot-Street Road is one of the best in the Province,—the Colonel having made it a condition, with each settler on the route, that a chain in depth on each side of the road, should be completely cleared, that it might have the advantage of wind and sun. The road continues through Delaware, where there is a small village situated on the river Thames, over which there is a

bridge. The Thames itself is a delightful river, about forty yards wide, and like the renowned one of that name on whose majestic bosom the wealth of nations rides, it is "without overflowing full," being abundantly supplied by numerous springs issuing from its banks. It is navigable thirty miles from its mouth, for schooners and steam boats, and during the season, steamers touch at Chatham. Various projects are in contemplation to connect London with Brantford, and thereby uniting the Thames and Grand River, a plan so unquestionably beneficial, as to induce the lovers of improvement to exert themselves to carry it into effect. The alluvial flats along this river are of the richest quality,—prolific in the extreme; the soil in general is loam and clay—in some parts the choicest sandy loam. The timber is of the finest description of maple, beech and oak.

The village of New Sarum, six miles east of St. Thomas, fifteen from London, and ten from lake Erie shore, is situated in the County of Middlesex, on the Talbot road, through which daily stages pass; the Niagara and Detroit Rivers Rail Road is expected to pass very near it, the neighbourhood is thickly settled with respectable inhabitants, and the land is of the best quality and well watered. A large tract has been laid out in Building Lots, with a reserve for a church, church-yard, and Market square; and on the whole, it may be pronounced one of the most eligible, healthy and pleasant parts of Upper Canada. There are already a distillery, saw and grist-mills, a store, tavern, gun-smith, machine maker, blacksmith, and wheelwright shop. There are several dwelling houses now being erected, and the place has the advantage of a lumber and brick yard. A tanner would find it worth his notice, and a pottery might be established, there being good clay for the purpose on the land. There is a day school established in the village. Building lots are selling at a nominal price to immediate settlers.

VICTORIA

Is a small, neat village in the township of Charlotteville, consisting of several stores, inns, a post-office, churches, school-house, and a population of nearly 300 persons. In

Charlottetown abundance of iron ore is met with, and there are large iron works. It fronts upon Lake Erie and lies nearly equidistant between Long Point and Port Dover.

SIMCOE

Is a pretty thriving village in Woodhouse, with some excellent taverns, stores, houses, and a post office, and application has been made to make it the District Town of a new District. Port Dover in the same township, is likely to become a place of some importance, especially if the projected rail-road from Hamilton to it be proceeded with. It has a good pier and harbour, and some enterprize has already been exhibited. The township of Woodhouse is finely watered by a small river called Linn's River, or Paterson's Creek: during its progress to Lake Erie it turns several mills and factories. There are some extensive farms in this district, termed the Long Point settlement,—the orchards are excellent, the soil is dry and sandy, but very prolific notwithstanding; and it is in the immediate vicinity of inexhaustible quarries of gypsum. The roads are very good. Long Point Bay is formed of a long strip of sand, having a slight bend, and of forty miles extent, stretching into the lake. During a violent gale in the fall of 1834 a channel was forced through the bank near the shore, and which has not since been filled up, enabling vessels from the depth of water to pass through it,—a great saving in distance and a much safer navigation. The Big Creek empties into the Bay after winding through a tract of sandy country and pine woods. On the point, now an island, a few firs and cedars of insignificant growth are scattered.

From Brantford to Whitehead's tavern at Burford, on the great Western Road, the country is well settled and cleared; across the Burford Plains, the first

right hand road leads to Whitefield's tavern, Blenheim. From thence three miles to the west is

WOODSTOCK.

This village and the town plot in Bladford form together, a place of considerable importance. Admiral Vansittart, brother to Lord Bexley, has purchased an extensive property, which by levelling, fencing, and clearing, he is making very handsome. He has surrounded a great part by an excellent park fence, and his house and out-buildings cover an acre of ground. There are three churches and a school house here, and the country around rich and fertile, and settled by the most respectable class of British settlers. To the east of this village is an elegant mansion, of recent erection, by a wealthy settler.— Major Barwick has a fine property, with an excellent house, three miles from this village. Between these villages and Beechville the country is beautiful, intersected by fine streams, handsomely timbered, and the cleared parts well cultivated.

BEECHVILLE

Is a beautiful village, midway between Woodstock and Ingersoll, from which it is sixteen miles. It is on the south side of the River Thames, intersected by streams of beautiful limpid water, possessing a rich soil, timbered with trees of majestic growth, and settled all around it by most respectable English settlers. There is a good tavern, grist and saw mills, three stores and many mechanics. The buildings about the vicinity are excellent, and the land of a superior character and moderate price. It contains about one hundred inhabitants.

INGERSOLL

Is a neat, increasing and flourishing village, situated in West Oxford,— the population about 200. It has a school house, in which the service of the church of England is

performed every Sunday, five merchant stores, one tavern, a grist and two saw mills, one pearl-ash manufactory, one distillery, a great number of mechanics and tradesmen of various kinds. It has also the advantage of a post-office, as well as the register office for the county of Oxford. A church is about being erected, about a quarter of a mile from the village, belonging to the church of England. The roads are good, and the country long settled, well cleared and finely cultivated.

- EMBRO

Is a village in the fine township of Zorra; its population, at present, is under 100. There is a Kirk of Scotland, one school, two taverns, four stores, many mechanics, saw mill and grist mill, and some manufactories. The village lots are selling from twenty to forty dollars each, the lot containing one fourth of an acre. The township is beautifully timbered with maple, beech, elm, bass, cherry, black and white ash, a few oaks and pine. Wild land is selling for 15s. to 20s. per acre. Partially cultivated farms from 1l. 10s. to 3l. per acre. It was first settled in 1820, the inhabitants one half Scotch, the remaining half Canadians and Americans. The population of the township in 1835 was 2018: this year in January, 2354.—The townships of Yarmouth, Southwold, Norwich, and Townsend have increased very considerably, in proportion, during the last year. From Delaware to Adelaide, a distance of 18 miles, a post is now sent, for the accommodation of the numerous families located in that fine township, together with those of Moore, Plympton, Warwick and Sarnia.

THE HURON DISTRICT.

HAVING been kindly invited by a gentleman, who was proceeding to the Huron district on business, to take a seat with him, and explore a country which, twenty years before, was a huge forest; I availed myself of his kind invitation, and met him at Hamilton on the 28th of October. After dining at Hamilton, we commenced our journey in a light waggon, which we intended to have retained for our whole route. The afternoon was very stormy; the rain continued and excessive; the waggon, however, was so light and slender, that it broke on the Macadamized road, between Hamilton and Dundas. Fortunately for us, a coloured man overtook us, and carried us on to Dundas, where we succeeded in inducing him to carry us forward, at the rate of twelve shillings and sixpence currency per day, ten shillings sterling. It was quite dark when we left Dundas, and raining very heavily; the first part of the road extremely bad. At the brow of the mountain ascending to West Flamborough, a Macadamized road commences, and which is completed a distance of ten miles, where there is a tavern, at which we took up our quarters for the night, being thoroughly saturated with rain. We were comfortably lodged, and started off by daylight, the following morning. We proceeded to Galt to breakfast, a distance of ten miles, seven miles of the road execrable, the three miles near to Galt extremely good. The situation of Galt is peculiarly pleasing and picturesque, the buildings good, the mills very superior; it continues steadily and progressively to increase and improve. From Galt we continued

through a part of the township of Waterloo, the roads good, passing a succession of large and beautifully cultivated farms, with excellent homesteads, and abundance of capital stock. The Dutch farmers in this township take extreme care of their cattle, &c. in the winter; their barns are most extensive, built on stone foundations, the foundation appropriated for the protection of the cattle, &c. during the winter months. The country here is extremely pleasing, from the meanderings of the Grand River, the graceful undulations of the land, the extent of its cultivation, the neatness of the farms, and the appearance of agricultural prosperity which greets the eye in every direction. Passing through Waterloo, we come into the township of Wilmot, recently settled, but displaying the most gratifying indications of the success which has attended the industry and perseverance of its settlers. There are but few portions of the country exhibiting more marked indications of agricultural wealth than this. The settlement commenced about twelve years since, by the Government; those who went on the land were poor, but industrious, frugal, honest, patient, and persevering; many went into the neighbouring township of Waterloo to work for their bread, until they could raise a crop. They are, as a body, now not only independent, but actually rich. Their farms are large; the soil fertile; the land well cultivated; their houses comfortable; their barns spacious and well built; and their stock good and numerous; and they are themselves a most valuable and respectable body of settlers. We reached a new formed village on the Canada Company's land, called Jonesborough, in compliment to Mr. Jones,

one of the Commissioners of the Company, where we were most cordially welcomed by the landlord of the tavern, Mr. Hudson. He quickly procured us some delicious venison steaks, which we relished very much. This place is situated on a small tributary of the Grand River, called Smith's Creek, and is likely to become in time a flourishing village, surrounded as it is by a rich agricultural country. Mr. Hudson informed us, that, thirteen years before, he went from his present residence to Goderich, to mark out the destined road, a work of equal toil and difficulty. The night was rather frosty, and when we started off, by daylight, the next morning, we had a fall of snow for the first few miles of our journey, which continued through the township of Wilmot; notwithstanding this annoyance, we were delighted with Wilmot, its fine land, beautifully timbered with maple, beech, elm, and oak. There are many noble farms before the road branches off to Helmar's tavern, where the Huron district commences. The excellence of the land is at once seen by the magnitude and character of the timber. Along the whole route to Stratford-on-Avon, the country displayed proofs of its recent settlement, the original shanties had been in many instances deserted, and more comfortable houses had been erected in their stead. The bark roofs of the original dwellings, formed a singular but unfavorable contrast with the new shingles of the present. The road to Stratford runs through the townships of North and South Easthope; the former apparently the best and most thriving settlement. The road was extremely heavy, owing to the previous rains, so that we did not reach Stratford to break-

fast, until nearly noon ; about two miles from Stratford there are three most beautiful lakes, near the road ; one, the largest and best seen, is an object of singular beauty ; it is a lovely sheet of water, surrounded by lofty banks that are nearly perpendicular, clothed to their summits with fine trees, and a variety of shrubs, so beautifully assorted in distinct and separate rows, as to give the idea of hanging gardens. A quantity of wild fowl were on the calm surface of this lake. The village of Stratford is admirably situated, it is on the slopes of four small hills through which the Avon flows. There is a substantial bridge which crosses this pleasing stream, and a fine large mill is turned by the Avon, the advantages of which to the settlers may be known by the fact, that during last year 700 bushels of wheat alone were taken as toll. We learnt a gratifying fact at the pretty village of Stratford, with its river, churches, mill, &c. that since the alteration of the postage in the colonies, the correspondence of the people with their friends in the United Kingdom had increased more than fourfold. From Stratford we proceeded that night, as far as a very lovely river called the Little Thames ; the destined site for a village to be called Mitchell ; previously to reaching this place, we passed over a small plank road at Whirl Creek ; nothing can surpass this description of road, it is smooth, seems durable, and solid, and appears better adapted for Canada, than either a block road, or a Macadamized one. Before reaching the Thames we passed over a very long corduroy road, constructed through an extensive swamp. At the Thames is an excellent tavern, well conducted, kept by an Englishman from Devonshire, named

Hicks, where we slept, and were most comfortably entertained. There are the ruins of the first tavern to be seen, forming a striking contrast with the appearance of the present. We left at daylight, and proceeded as far as Van Egmont's to breakfast, through a very pretty country; at Van Egmont's the clearing is extensive; we were most kindly entertained at this house, and having dismissed our teamster, whose horses seemed very fatigued, Mr. Van Egmont took us on in his own waggon, the next stage, to a village, but recently formed, called Bridgewater, within nine miles of Goderich, where there is an excellent tavern kept by Mr. Hicks, the father of the landlord at whose house we had rested the preceding night. We dined at Hicks's, and went on leisurely to Goderich, through a pretty country, well settled, arriving there in the evening of October 31st, and taking up our quarters at Mr. Morton's comfortable hotel, on the margin of the majestic Lake Huron. The day had been exceedingly bright, warm, and beautiful, and along the whole route we had met with Irishmen and Scotchmen who were assembling together to keep up the old custom of celebrating Halloween. The town of Goderich is beautifully situated; it has a commanding position on the margin of one of the largest and noblest lakes in America, at its confluence with the river Maitland, whose banks are high, romantic, and beautifully wooded. It is well laid out, its streets are wide, its soil is dry, the atmosphere transparent, the climate remarkably healthy, the houses substantial, the inhabitants particularly vigorous, and there appears every indication of continued, increasing, and enduring prosperity. A

great impediment formerly existed to the formation of a good harbour at Goderich, by the sand bar crossing the river Maitland at its mouth, and having but four feet of water running over it. By the construction of a long, solid, and handsome pier, this obstacle is now overcome, and the water has now been deepened, at the entrance to the harbour, to eight feet, enabling vessels to come in with great facility. The river, which is broad, forms, at its junction with the lake, a spacious and noble basin, and having several islands just above its entrance, they increase the protection of the harbour, and add considerably to its beauty. Nothing could surpass the fineness of the weather whilst we were at Goderich, and we took advantage of it, by visiting every part of the immediate neighbourhood. The Canada Company have a fine house there, in which one of the commissioners resides. The produce of the garden is extraordinary, its position singularly well chosen, extending to the precipitous banks of the Maitland, which forms its boundary. There are three churches, a large and excellent brewery, a school-house, several handsome houses, a new jail and court-house, and a spacious lumber yard belonging to the company. We were greatly pleased in seeing a number of persons who had made a bee, for the purpose of carrying a large quantity of fire wood, which they had felled, and cut up, as a present to a widow. These acts of kindness are not uncommon. It was also a source of great gratification to find how well the schools were patronized at Goderich, forming a very creditable contrast to the great neglect of them in many other parts. The river Maitland divides the township of Goderich

from that of Colborne. Immediately opposite the town of Goderich, in the township of Colborne, is the delightful residence of the Baron de Tuyll, surrounded by woods, judiciously thinned, and which give a very pleasing character to the property. Adjoining his estate, is the richly cultivated and extensive farm of Dr. Dunlop, so long and well known in the literary world, the author of *The Backwoodsman*, and other productions of great merit. His farm extending along the table land on the summit of the banks of the Maitland, presents the appearance of a richly cultivated terrace, as it is seen from the town of Goderich. The river is crossed by a large, and not inelegant, bridge, immediately below his estate, which bridge forms the connecting link between Goderich and the townships of Colborne and the township of Ashfield on the north. Goderich has the further advantage of being in the neighbourhood of the Saugeen Islands, where there are inexhaustible fisheries, at present but little used, although by the indefatigable exertions, almost unaided, of one gentleman, Dr. Hamilton, many hundreds of barrels of excellent fish were taken and cured last year. The sunset over lake Huron, on the 2nd of November, was the most gorgeous and brilliant scene that could be imagined. No combination of colour, either in grandeur or variety could equal that which was exhibited for half a hour after the sun had sunk below the horizon; the lake was as beautiful, with the glowing and varied tints, as the sky. We left Goderich on the 3rd at three o'clock in the afternoon of a most delightful day, having engaged a carriage with four horses to take us to London, changing three times on the road, for sixteen dollars the route,

equal to 3*l.* 4*s.* sterling. We reached Hicks's tavern at Bridgewater in the evening; we remained there during the night, taking care to make a good breakfast in the morning, and providing ourselves with food for the remainder of the day, the taverns on the route to London being very indifferent. The country throughout the whole distance to London is fine, the timber good, the farms large, and the openings extensive. The character of the stock seemed superior, as horses, oxen, cows, sheep, pigs, &c.; all appeared in excellent condition. The day was bright and warm, and throughout the route, oats were being carried in excellent condition and of first rate quality, and ploughing was very general. We passed through a settlement of Englishmen, principally from Devonshire, in the townships of Usborne and Stephen; they had good farms and habitations, and had given very satisfactory proof of their full competence to subdue the wilderness, and convert it into productive land. We arrived at London, at seven o'clock in the evening; the route from thence, through Beechville and Woodstock, passes by some of the sweetest scenery, most highly cultivated farms, finest houses, and best settlements that are to be seen in Canada; and the route from Hamilton to Goderich; from Goderich to London; from London to Sandwich; from Sandwich to London; from London, through Ingersoll, Beechville, to Woodstock; from Woodstock to Paris, Brantford, and to Hamilton, should be taken by every visitor of Canada, who is desirous of beholding its beauties, or of examining its capabilities with a view to becoming a resident there.

*Abstract from the Statistical Returns of the County of Huron,
October 31, 1840,*

The Settlement of which was commenced by the Canada Company in 1828.

TOWNSHIP.	Population.	Families.	NO MEANS.		UNDER £10.		UNDER £50.			
			Present Value of Stock and Improvement.	Families.	Present Value of Stock and Improvement.	Families.	Present Value of Stock and Improvement.	Families.		
			£	s.	£	s.	£	s.		
Williams, E. C. R..	453	59	7325	10			24	3393	0	
McGillivray	142	21	2233	0	1	376	15	6	1054	10
North Easthope ..	544	27	2676	10	7	1515	15	37	5454	5
Downie	241	19	2761	5	6	632	10	8	1257	0
Ellice	208	9	2242	15	2	258	0	13	2090	5
South Easthope ..	389	26	3794	0	5	946	10	24	3996	15
Colborne	225	33	4462	0	1	74	0	2	242	0
Gore of Downie ..	153	15	870	5				9	480	0
Usborne	138	9	1971	10	2	353	10	12	2232	15
Logan	9				2	67	5			
Tuckersmith	342	30	5046	0	1	180	0	15	2159	0
Hay	60	6	649	5				3	517	5
Stanley	211	36	4438	15	3	277	0	16	1910	0
Biddulph	420	42	5255	5	13	2466	15	29	4020	0
Hibbert	39	3	260	10				4	388	10
Hullett	62	11	5512	0				1	80	10
Fullarton	46	4	343	15	1	135	0	1	198	0
Bosanquet	125	21	2391	0						
Goderich	1148	113	15,315	10	17	3141	0	46	9548	0
Stephen	91	7	1576	15				4	1504	5
Town of Goderich .	699		18,330	0						
Williams, W. C. R.	17									
Mackillop.....	143	23	3031	0						
	5905	514	90,486	10	61	10,424	0	254	40,526	0

514 families destitute of any means on going on land,
yet the present value of their stock and improve-
ment is £90,486 10 0
61 families with means under 10l. 10,424 0 0
254 families with means under 50l. 40,526 0 0

£141,436 10 0

Value of stock and improvements made and pos-
sessed by individuals commencing with means
varying from 50l. upwards 100,850 17 9

Total value of stock and improvements in the county
of Huron, as per Statement herewith £242,287 7 9

Total population..... 5905

Goderich, Upper Canada, 18th Dec. 1840. THOMAS MERCER JONES.

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Having treated of the Huron District, first brought into notice and cultivation, by the Canada Company, it seems but an act of justice to that body, to notice their extended operations in other portions of the province; and for this purpose I cannot but recommend the public attention to the three accompanying Tables, compiled with great care, from a large mass of interesting matters respecting their settlements, obtained from the best sources in the country.

the amount of . . .	£34517 12 6
.	323,746 1 0
	<hr/>
Amount of . . .	£116,228 9 6
£344 17 9	
12 17 0	
429 7 3	38,213 10 6
111 19 10	
568 2 8	169,304 1 9
.	<hr/>
	£323,746 1 0
	<hr/>

Can

*Abstract from the Statistical Returns of the County of Huron,
October 31, 1840,*

The Settlement of which was commenced by the Canada Company in 1828.

TOWNSHIP.	Population.	Families.	NO MEANS.	Families.	UNDER £10.	Families.	UNDER £50.			
			Present Value of Stock and Improvement.		Present Value of Stock and Improvement.		Present Value of Stock and Improvement.			
Williams, E. C. R..	453	59	£ 7325	10	£	24	£ 3393	0		
McGillivray	142	21	2233	0	1	376	15	6	1054	10
North Easthope ..	544	27	2676	10	7	1515	15	37	5454	5
Downie	241	19	2761	5	6	632	10	8	1257	0
Ellice	222	16	2222	1	1	111	1	1	111	1

514 families destitute of any means on going on land, yet the present value of their stock and improvement is	£90,486	10	0
61 families with means under 10 <i>l.</i>	10,424	0	0
254 families with means under 50 <i>l.</i>	40,526	0	0
	<u>£141,436</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>0</u>
Value of stock and improvements made and possessed by individuals commencing with means varying from 50 <i>l.</i> upwards	100,850	17	9
Total value of stock and improvements in the county of Huron, as per Statement herewith	£242,287	7	9

Total population..... 5905

Goderich, Upper Canada, 18th Dec. 1840. THOMAS MERCER JONES.

I.—ANALYSIS of the RETURNS sent to the COURT OF DIRECTORS of the CANADA COMPANY'S LAND in the THIRTY-EIGHT TOWNSHIPS herein mentioned on

NAME OF TOWNSHIP.	Persons who commenced without Capital.						Persons who commenced with a Capital.							
	No.	Total Amount of Property in 1840.			Average Amount of property possessed by each individual in 1840.			No.	Total Amount of Capital.			Average of Capital possessed by each individual.		
		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Otanabee	21	6105	0	0	290	14	3	6	60	0	0	10	0	0
Hamilton	4	1500	0	0	375	0	0							
Haldimand	1	300	0	0	300	0	0							
Huntley	18	4887	0	0	271	10	0							
Torbolton	7	1085	0	0	155	0	0	2	20	0	0	10	0	0
Nepean	6	2370	0	0	395	0	0	1	15	0	0	15	0	0
March	6	2100	0	0	350	0	0							
Oxford (Johnstown District)	2	270	0	0	135	0	0	2	25	0	0	12	10	0
Montague	12	2539	0	0	211	11	8	3	55	0	0	18	6	8
Chinguacousy	24	10946	2	0	456	1	9	19	230	12	6	12	2	9
Adjala	36	7774	8	0	215	19	1	6	45	0	0	7	10	0
Mono														
Gore of Toronto	4	1684	12	0	421	3	0	4	24	10	0	6	2	6
Clarke	11	4017	0	0	365	3	8							
Cavan	15	8940	0	0	596	0	0	5	65	0	0	13	0	0
Darlington	11	4947	0	0	449	14	6	6	85	0	0	14	3	4
Hope	2	400	0	0	200	0	0	7	110	0	0	15	14	3
Alfred	8	1470	0	0	183	15	0	2	21	0	0	10	10	0
Plantagenet														
East Hawkesbury	3	1290	0	0	430	0	0	6	100	0	0	16	13	4
Wilmot, A. and B.														
Yarmouth	18	8057	0	0	447	12	2	5	52	15	0	10	11	0
Southwold														
Westminster	1	350	0	0	350	0	0	2	40	0	0	20	0	0
Pickering														
Whitby	4	1595	0	0	398	15	0							
Seymour	1	150	0	0	150	0	0	2	35	0	0	17	10	0
Ekfrid	2	268	7	6	134	3	9	3	55	0	0	18	6	8
Smith	20	8207	0	0	410	7	0	1	10	0	0	10	0	0
Monaghan	8	5466	0	0	683	5	0	2	40	0	0	20	0	0
Douro	15	2298	0	0	153	4	0							
Dummer	7	1766	0	0	252	5	8							
Asphodel	7	5750	0	0	821	8	7	1	20	0	0	20	0	0
Trafalgar	11	6975	0	0	634	1	9	2	15	0	0	7	10	0
Camden East	35	8167	0	0	233	6	10	1	10	0	0	10	0	0
Richmond	10	2473	0	0	247	6	0							
Sheffield	3	1360	0	0	453	6	8	1	10	0	0	10	0	0
Kitley	4	721	0	0	180	5	0							
	337	116,228	9	6				89	1,143	17	6			

The accompanying Analysis of the Returns from Settlers on the Canada Company's Lands in London, is made without reference to the degree of prosperity attaching to each individual they are noticed, be they good, bad or indifferent. This explanation will account for the number of the respective Townships.

From this Analysis it results that 724 persons who, on arriving in Canada, together with 100 persons who were already in Canada, now (in 1840) possess property to the amount of

Of these—337 Settlers arrived in Canada with no Capital whatever. They now collectively possess property to the amount of
 Being an average for each person of
 89 Settlers arrived in Canada with Capital in sums of £20 and under to the amount of
 Being an average for each person of
 They now collectively possess property to the amount of
 Being an average for each person of
 298 Settlers arrived in Canada with Capital in sums of £20 and upwards to the amount of
 Being an average for each person of
 They now collectively possess property to the amount of
 Being an average for each person of

Directors of the CANADA COMPANY showing the AVERAGE state of the SETTLERS upon the PS herein mentioned on their arrival in UPPER CANADA, and their actual condition in 1840.

Persons who commenced with a Capital of £20 and under.				Persons who commenced with a Capital over £20.																				
Total Amount of Capital.		Average of Capital possessed by each individual.		Total Amount of Property in 1840.		Average amount of property possessed by each individual in 1840.		No.	Total Amount of Capital.		Average of Capital possessed by each individual.		Total Amount of Property in 1840.		Average amount of property possessed by each individual in 1840.									
£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.							
60	0	0	10	0	0	1440	0	0	240	0	0	13	1575	0	0	121	3	0	6275	0	0	482	13	10
												7	1130	0	0	161	8	6	4800	0	0	685	14	3
												7	455	0	0	65	0	0	2100	0	0	300	0	0
												3	1320	0	0	440	0	0	3030	0	0	1010	0	0
20	0	0	10	0	0	400	0	0	200	0	0	1	50	0	0	50	0	0	200	0	0	200	0	0
15	0	0	15	0	0	1100	0	0	1100	0	0	5	730	0	0	146	0	0	1492	0	0	298	8	0
25	0	0	12	10	0	340	0	0	170	0	0	3	120	0	0	40	0	0	785	0	0	261	13	4
55	0	0	18	6	8	579	0	0	193	0	0	5	1405	0	0	78	1	1	8378	17	0	465	9	10
230	12	6	12	2	9	8353	2	0	439	12	8	18	1405	0	0	78	1	1	8378	17	0	465	9	10
45	0	0	7	10	0	1738	6	0	289	14	4	7	385	0	0	55	0	0	2034	0	0	290	11	5
24	10	0	6	2	6	2546	0	0	636	10	0	4	240	0	0	60	0	0	2630	4	0	657	11	0
												11	1510	0	0	137	5	5	8150	0	0	740	18	2
65	0	0	13	0	0	1555	0	0	311	0	0	16	1610	0	0	100	12	6	15453	0	0	965	16	3
85	0	0	14	3	4	2300	0	0	383	6	8	10	1545	0	0	154	10	0	5120	0	0	512	0	0
110	0	0	15	14	3	4050	0	0	578	11	5	9	715	0	0	78	6	8	6630	0	0	736	13	4
21	0	0	10	10	0	328	0	0	164	0	0	13	1095	0	0	84	4	7	2727	10	0	209	16	1
100	0	0	16	13	4	2842	0	0	473	13	4	62	8248	5	0	133	0	8	44820	10	0	722	18	2
52	15	0	10	11	0	3462	0	0	692	8	0	22	3738	10	0	169	18	7	13299	0	0	604	10	0
40	0	0	20	0	0	530	0	0	265	0	0	10	820	0	0	82	0	0	4500	0	0	450	0	0
												19	1910	0	0	100	10	6	9925	0	0	522	7	4
35	0	0	17	10	0	250	0	0	125	0	0	9	630	0	0	70	0	0	3230	0	0	358	17	9
55	0	0	18	6	8	835	2	6	278	7	6	2	275	0	0	137	10	0	655	0	0	327	10	0
10	0	0	10	0	0	250	0	0	250	0	0	8	615	0	0	76	17	6	5705	0	0	713	2	6
40	0	0	20	0	0	3870	0	0	1935	0	0	5	442	0	0	89	8	0	2528	0	0	505	12	0
20	0	0	20	0	0	300	0	0	300	0	0	6	400	0	0	66	13	4	1133	0	0	188	16	8
15	0	0	7	10	0	800	0	0	400	0	0	1	350	0	0	350	0	0	1700	0	0	1700	0	0
10	0	0	10	0	0	155	0	0	155	0	0	5	680	0	0	136	0	0	4700	0	0	940	0	0
												10	775	0	0	77	10	0	4345	0	0	434	10	0
												5	205	0	0	41	0	0	1335	0	0	267	0	0
												2	90	0	0	45	0	0	435	0	0	217	10	0
												5	310	0	0	62	0	0	1188	0	0	237	12	0
1,143		17		6		38,213		10		6		298	33,373		15		0		169,304		1		0	

Canada Company's Lands in the Thirty-eight Townships therein mentioned, transmitted to the Court of Directors attaching to each individual; wherever the Returns clearly and positively show the Settlers' actual cases, will account for the number of Settlers treated of in this Analysis being limited as compared with the Returns for

arriving in Canada, together possessed Capital to the amount of . . .	£34517	12	6
property to the amount of	323,746	1	0
ever. They now collectively possess property to the amount of . . .	£116,228	9	6
person of	£344	17	9
of £20 and under to the amount of £1143 17s. 6d.	12	17	0
person of	38,213	10	6
amount of	429	7	3
person of	111	19	10
of £20 and upwards to the amount of £33,373 15s.	169,304	1	9
person of	568	2	8
person of			
Total amount of property	£323,746	1	0

15	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
24	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
40	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
4	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
11	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
17	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
7	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
2	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
2	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
3	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
12	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
1	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
1	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
1	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
7	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
30	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
2	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
12	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
1	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
1	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
11	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
1	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
10	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
2	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
2	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000

1871

The Board of the Railroad Commission

has the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 15th inst. in relation to the proposed extension of the Chicago and North Western Railroad Company's line from Chicago to St. Paul, Minn. and to advise you that the same has been referred to the proper authorities for their consideration.

Very respectfully,
 J. W. [Name]

17	0	01	2	0	3	00	0	0	213	17	0
0	0	102	10	0	3	04	10	0	340	12	0
10	0	21	11	8	2	13	0	0	285	0	0
10	0	21	2	0	2	11	0	0	732	2	0
0	0	00	0	0	0	0	0	0	202	0	0
0	0	127	0	0	0	0	0	0	202	10	0
0	0	127	0	0	0	0	0	0	210	0	0
0	0	102	12	0	0	0	0	0	310	12	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

1896

95,787 0 0

... ..

... ..

... ..

1897

From	Amount of	£28,402 17 7
	224,031 12 6
		£95,787 0 0
Of these—	Amount of	
1	£308 19 9	
	10 3 10	
	323 8 9	36,548 12 6
2	125 11 7	
	422 11 2	91,696 0 0
6	224,031 12 6
		£224,031 12 6

Canada Company's Office

II.—ANALYSIS of RETURNS, showing the AVERAGE state of the SETTLERS
 herein mentioned on their Arrival in UPPER CANADA, &c.

Name of Township	Persons who commenced without Capital.			Persons who commenced with a Capital of £20			
	No.	Total amount of property in 1840.	Average amount of property possessed by each individual in 1840.	No.	Total amount of Capital.	Average of Capital possessed by each individual.	Total amount of property in 1840.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Tyendinaga				2	25 0 0	12 10 0	540 0 0
London	12	3025 0 0	252 1 8	4	52 0 0	13 0 0	1125 0 0
Westminster	3	750 0 0	250 0 0	4	51 0 0	12 15 0	775 0 0
Wolford							
Etobicoke	4	2114 0 0	528 10 0	2	16 15 0	8 7 6	1083 0 0
Toronto	2	1417 0 0	708 10 0				
Caledon	26	7720 0 0	296 18 5	6	38 0 0	6 6 8	1933 0 0
Albion	15	5176 0 0	345 1 4	2	17 10 0	8 15 0	1006 0 0
Vaughan	10	4185 0 0	418 10 0	11	33 1 0	3 0 1	5504 0 0
King	14	6806 0 0	486 2 10	14	94 7 1	6 14 9	5025 0 0
Tecumseth	6	2071 0 0	345 3 4	14	105 4 0	7 10 3	3046 0 0
W. Gwillimbury . . .	9	2580 0 0	286 13 4	7	83 10 0	11 18 7	3332 0 0
Zorra	44	9478 0 0	215 8 2	2	14 0 0	7 0 0	582 0 0
Oxford East	13	6917 0 0	532 1 6				
Do. West	3	633 0 0	211 0 0				
Do. North	3	411 0 0	137 0 0	1	10 0 0		163 0 0
Malahide	2	600 0 0	300 0 0	2	40 0 0	20 0 0	200 0 0
Orford	5	1295 0 0	259 0 0	9	135 0 0	15 0 0	4264 0 0
Carradoc	8	1886 0 0	235 15 0	2	40 0 0	20 0 0	375 0 0
Delaware	1	250 0 0					
Lobo	5	2008 0 0	401 12 0	1	20 0 0		250 0 0
Aldborough				4	52 0 0	13 0 0	1350 0 0
Dawn	14	5510 0 0	393 11 5	1	12 0 0		140 0 0
Bayham				2	20 0 6	10 0 3	150 0 0
Whitchurch	6	2500 0 0	416 13 4	1	6 0 0		500 0 0
Chatham	12	3074 0 0	256 3 4				
Esquesing	27	9659 0 0	357 14 9	2	21 10 0	10 15 0	1260 0 0
Nelson	4	3495 0 0	873 15 0				
Harwich	9	2646 0 0	294 0 0	14	170 0 0	12 2 10	2370 12 0
Cramahe	11	2230 0 0	202 14 6				
Murray	11	2735 0 0	248 12 9				
Percy				3	50 0 0	16 13 4	425 0 0
Sidney	4	700 0 0	175 0 0				
Thurlow	2	300 0 0	150 0 0	1	20 0 0		550 0 0
Hungerford	1	100 0 0		2	25 0 0	12 10 0	600 0 0
Huntingdon	4	1300 0 0	325 0 0				
Rawdon	4	720 0 0	180 0 0				
Madoc	4	440 0 0	110 0 0				
Emily	9	770 0 0	85 11 1				
Ennismore	3	286 0 0	95 6 8				
Total	310	95,787 0 0		113	1,151 17 7		36,548 12 0

From this Analysis it results that 640 persons who on arriving in Canada together
 Now (in 1840) possess property to the amount of

Of these—210 Settlers arrived in Canada with *no* Capital whatever. They now collectively
 Being an average for each person of
 113 Settlers arrived in Canada with Capital in sums of £20 and under, to the
 Being an average for each person of
 They now collectively possess property to the amount of
 Being an average for each person of
 217 Settlers arrived in Canada with Capital in sums *above* £20 to the amount
 Being an average for each person of
 They now collectively possess property to the amount of
 Being an average for each person of

640 Persons.

Total value

State of the SETTLERS upon the COMPANY'S LAND in the FORTY TOWNSHIPS
UPPER CANADA, and their actual condition in 1840.

Persons who commenced with a Capital of £20 and under.			Persons who commenced with a Capital over £20.															
Average of Capital possessed by each individual.		Total amount of property in 1840.	Average amount of property possessed by each individual in 1840.			No.	Total amount of Capital.			Average of Capital possessed by each individual.			Total amount of property in 1840.			Average amount of property possessed by each individual in 1840.		
s.	d.	£ s. d.	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
2	10	0	540	0	0	13	1415	0	0	108	17	0	4158	0	0	319	17	0
3	0	0	1125	0	0	16	2450	0	0	153	2	6	5600	0	0	350	0	0
2	15	0	775	0	0	21	3832	0	0	182	9	6	6425	0	0	305	19	0
3	7	6	1083	0	0	2	200	0	0	100	0	0	610	0	0	305	0	0
6	6	8	1933	0	0	4	177	10	0	44	7	6	941	0	0	235	5	0
3	15	0	1006	0	0	6	357	10	0	59	11	8	2172	0	0	362	0	0
3	0	1	5504	0	0	11	1175	0	0	106	16	4	4914	10	0	446	15	5
6	14	9	5025	0	0	10	642	10	0	64	5	0	3136	0	0	313	12	0
7	10	3	3046	0	0	1	78	0	0				725	0	0			
1	18	7	3332	0	0	5	727	10	0	145	10	0	2011	15	0	402	7	0
7	0	0	582	0	0	7	1011	0	0	144	8	7	2782	0	0	397	8	7
						5	601	0	0	120	4	0	2037	0	0	407	8	0
						1	50	0	0				300	0	0			
			163	0	0	1	150	0	0				260	0	0			
0	0	0	200	0	0	20	3505	0	0	175	5	0	11050	0	0	552	10	0
5	0	0	4264	0	0	5	265	0	0	53	0	0	2030	0	0	406	0	0
0	0	0	375	0	0	1	100	0	0				300	0	0			
						1	300	0	0				743	10	0			
			250	0	0	9	1450	0	0	161	2	2	3279	0	0	364	6	8
3	0	0	1350	0	0	4	150	0	0	37	10	0	1750	0	0	437	10	0
			140	0	0	3	800	0	0	266	13	4	10050	0	0	3350	0	0
0	0	3	150	0	0	24	2405	0	0	100	4	2	8430	0	0	351	5	0
			500	0	0	1	250	0	0				375	0	0			
						3	125	0	0	41	13	4	1175	0	0	391	13	4
0	15	0	1260	0	0	7	780	0	0	111	8	7	4540	0	0	648	11	5
						3	425	0	0	141	13	4	1360	0	0	453	6	8
2	2	10	2370	12	6	20	2453	0	0	122	13	0	5301	5	0	265	12	6
						1	100	0	0				650	0	0			
						3	480	0	0	160	0	0	1715	0	0	571	13	4
6	13	4	425	0	0	1	50	0	0				185	0	0			
			550	0	0	1	25	0	0				450	0	0			
2	10	0	600	0	0	300	0	0										
						2	250	0	0	125	0	0	875	0	0	437	10	0
						3	360	0	0	120	0	0	940	0	0	313	6	8
						2	114	0	0	57	0	0	425	0	0	212	10	0
			36,548	12	6	217	27,251	0	0				91,696	0	0			

Living in Canada together possessed Capital to the amount of	£28,402	17	7
Property to the amount of	224,031	12	6
	<hr/>		
Therefore, They now collectively possess property to the Amount of	£95,787	0	0
Each person of £308	19	9	
Over £20 and under, to the amount of £1151	17s.	7d.	
Each person of	10	3	10
Amount of	36,548	12	6
Each person of	323	8	9
Over £20 to the amount of £27,251	0s.	0d.	
Each person of	125	11	7
Amount of	91,696	0	0
Each person of	422	11	2
Total value of property	£224,031	12	6

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STATEMENTS possessed by the Inhabitants of the TOWNSHIPS
 tion.

TOWNSHIP	Value		Present Value of Improvements.			Means on arriving in the Country.			Means on going on the Land.		
	£	s. d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Goderich	5	0	43,225	0	0	22,828	9	0	23,644	10	7
Stephen	5	0	2588	0	0	644	0	0	637	15	0
Williams, E. C . .	5	0	10,231	0	0	4005	10	0	4005	10	0
Usborne	10	0	3731	0	0	756	10	0	566	7	3
Biddulph	15	0	9816	0	0	2256	0	0	1809	10	3
North Easthop . .	0	0	13,053	7	9	4147	12	6	5487	10	0
Tuckersmith . . .	0	0	16,131	0	0	2710	0	0	4044	15	0
Ellice	5	0	5392	0	0	1542	10	0	1754	10	0
Fullarton	15	0	824	10	0	429	10	0	419	10	0
Logan	5	0	306	0	0				256	5	0
Hay	10	0	1890	0	0	815	0	0	1395	5	0
Stanley	15	0	8360	0	0	72	12	6	454	0	0
South Easthop . .	0	0	10,594	10	0	1850	2	6	2831	0	0
Colborne	0	0	12,701	0	0	10,545	0	0	11,645	0	0
McGillivray . . .	0	0	4107	0	0	2016	15	0	2037	5	0
Bosanquet	10	0	1682	0	0	216	10	0	216	10	0
Williams, W. . . .	0	0	399	0	0	524	0	0	524	0	0
Hullett	10	0	4817	0	0	20	0	0	1135	0	0
Mackillop	10	0	4093	0	0	2284	15	0	2306	0	0
Downie	15	0	4908	5	0	1855	5	4	2174	10	0
Gore of Downie . .	5	0	1263	0	0	540	0	0	1015	0	0
Hibbert	10	0	713	10	0	20	0	0	390	0	0
Town of Gode			25,380	15	0						
In all	10	0	186,206	17	9	60,110	1	10	68,749	13	1

THOMAS MERCER JONES.

Goderich, Up

STATEMENT in the aggregate of POPULATION, LANDS CLEARED, BUILDINGS
comprising the County of HURON, taken from

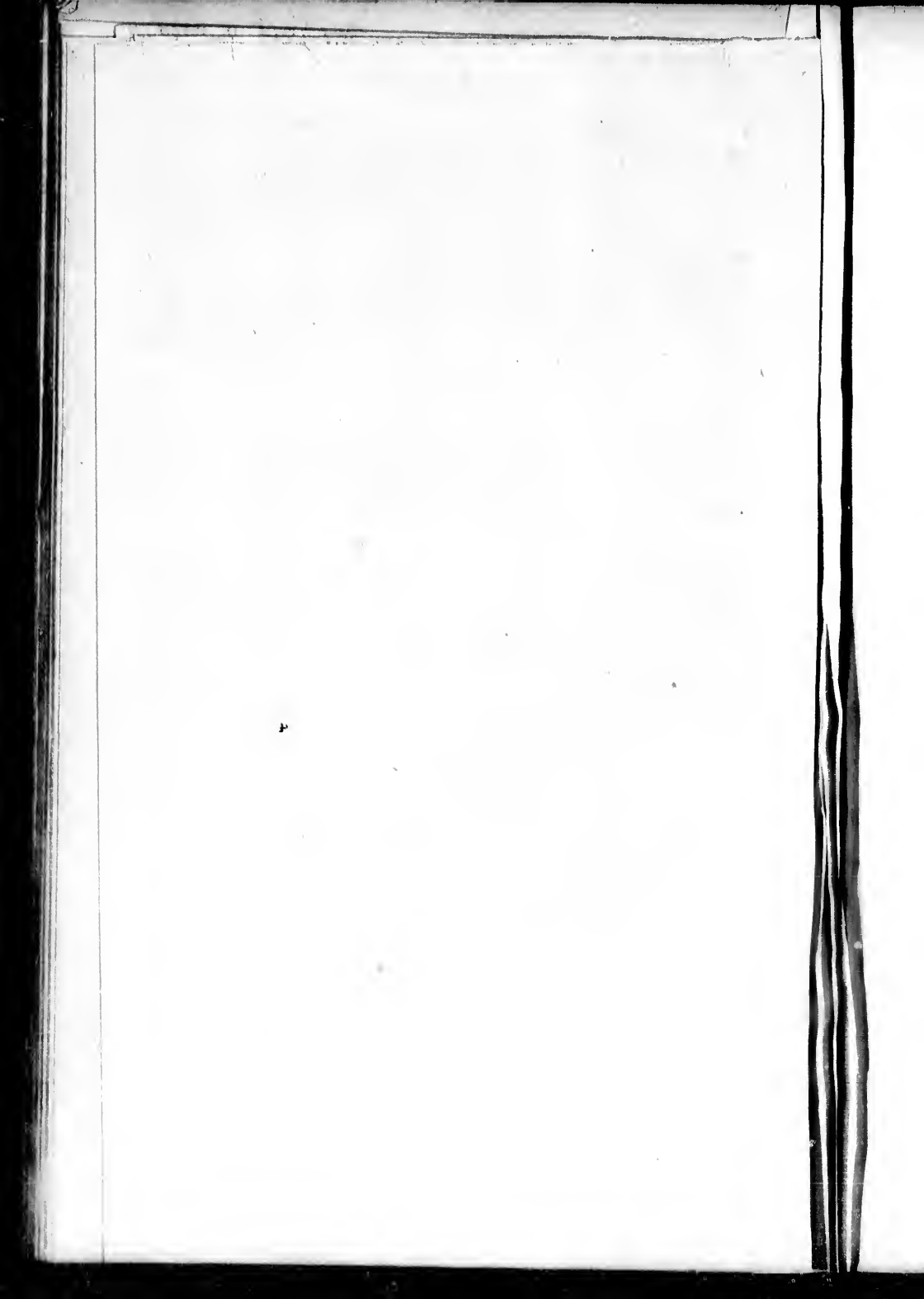
TOWNSHIPS	Population.	Grist Mills.	Saw Mills.	Tanneries.	Breweries.	Distilleries.	STOCK.						Acres Cleared.	A Ch.
							Yoke of Oxen.	Cows.	Horses.	Young Cattle.	Sheep.	Pigs.		
Goderich	1148	1	3			1	1411 $\frac{1}{2}$	487	127	1009	597	2316	5103	3
Stephen	91						19	39	11	146	35	176	350	
Williams, E. C. R. .	453	1	2			2	92 $\frac{1}{2}$	284	60	366	849	150	2141	2
Usborne	138	1	1				24	72	9	145	136	248	520	
Biddulph	420						68	194	41	328	358	677	1480	
North Easthope ..	544	1	1				95	304	42	624	529	1022	2770	1
Tuckersmith.....	342	2	1				61	191	31	386	365	618	1467	2
Ellice	208		1				34	92	14	176	115	386	1160	
Fullarton	46						8	23	2	31	19	100	212	
Logan	9							1		3		1	17	
Hay	60						15	37	21	92	108	82	242	
Stanley	211	1	1				37	118	12	214	117	300	663	
South Easthope ..	389		1			1	62	191	26	423	346	853	2111	
Colborne	225		4				40	131	15	222	197	547	1280	
McGillivray	142						30	83	13	176	113	239	586	1
Bosanquet	125	1	1				23	39	1	86	35	19	275	
Williams, W. C. R.	17		1				3	7		12			59	
Hullett	62						7	28	53	9	79	174	401	
Mackillop	143		1			1	24	77	146	8	63	204	460	
Downie	241						38	121	20	228	133	566	1164	
Gore of Downie ..	153						18	59	5	83	57	215	328	
Hibbert	39						8	28	41	5		66	120	
Town of Goderich.	699			2	1	2								
In all	5905	8	18	2	1	7	848	2606	690	4772	4251	8959	22,909	17

Goderich, Upper Canada, 18th December, 1840.

RED, BUILDINGS ERECTED, and of the STOCK possessed by the Inhabitants of the TOWNSHIPS
 HURON, taken from Returns made after actual Inspection.

No.	Sheep.	Pigs.	IMPROVEMENTS.								Present Value of Stock.			Present Value of Improvements.			Means on arriving in the Country.			Means on going on the Land.		
			Acres Cleared.	Acres Chopped.	DWELLING HOUSES.		FRAME BUILDINGS.															
					Frame.	Log.	Frame.	Log.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.		
9	597	2316	5103	329	12	235	12	231	11,803	5	0	43,225	0	0	22,828	9	0	23,644	10	7		
6	35	176	350	94	2	13	2	19	1253	5	0	2588	0	0	644	0	0	637	15	0		
6	849	150	2141	286	2	108	1	231	4530	5	0	10,231	0	0	4005	10	0	4005	10	0		
5	136	248	520	43		26	2	40	1650	10	0	3731	0	0	756	10	0	566	7	3		
8	358	677	1480	70		90		62	4545	15	0	9816	0	0	2256	0	0	1809	10	3		
4	529	1022	2770	175	2	107	11	102	5965	0	0	13,053	7	9	4147	12	6	5487	10	0		
6	365	618	1467	257	2	70	4	76	4323	0	0	16,131	0	0	2710	0	0	4044	15	0		
6	115	386	1160	36	3	34	6	37	1907	5	0	5392	0	0	1542	10	0	1754	10	0		
1	19	100	212		1	10		8	412	15	0	824	10	0	429	10	0	419	10	0		
3		1	17		1	1	1		11	5	0	306	0	0				256	5	0		
2	108	82	242	85	1	14	1	14	1152	10	0	1890	0	0	815	0	0	1395	5	0		
4	117	300	663	43	2	55		43	2303	15	0	8360	0	0	72	12	6	454	0	0		
3	346	853	2111	49	3	71	3	60	3976	0	0	10,594	10	0	1850	2	6	2831	0	0		
2	197	547	1280	37	4	42	7	41	2838	0	0	12,701	0	0	10,545	0	0	11,645	0	0		
6	113	239	586	101		32		33	1914	0	0	410	0	0	2016	15	0	2037	5	0		
6	35	19	275	11		16		3	925	10	0	1682	0	0	216	10	0	216	10	0		
2			59	7		3		3	125	0	0	399	0	0	524	0	0	524	0	0		
2	79	174	401	76	2	15	3	11	775	10	0	4817	0	0	20	0	0	1135	0	0		
8	63	204	460	49		29	2	22	1671	10	0	4093	0	0	2284	15	0	2306	0	0		
8	133	566	1164	17	3	43	6	31	2432	15	0	4908	5	0	1855	5	4	2174	10	0		
8	57	215	328	4	1	31		10	1043	5	0	1263	0	0	540	0	0	1015	0	0		
		66	120			10		6	520	10	0	713	10	0	20	0	0	390	0	0		
					143	73						25,380	15	0								
4251	8959		22,909	1769	184	1128	61	1083	56,080	10	0	186,206	17	9	60,110	1	10	68,749	13	1		

THOMAS MERCER JONES.



WESTERN DISTRICT.

COUNTY OF ESSEX.

Townships.	Cultivated acres.	Uncultivated acres.	Assessment.	Population.
Sandwich,	9,476	33,001	£39,428	2,618
Malden,	2,107	13,694	16,070	1,459
Colchester,	2,980	14,554	11,586	868
Gosfield,	2,936	19,002	13,868	943
Mersea,	1,234	8,874	5,263	943
Maidstone & Rochester,	579	10,792	4,249	525

COUNTY OF KENT.

Romney,	479	4,925	2,211	158
Raileigh,	3,087	22,220	13,581	1,077
Harwich,	1,279	12,762	8,378	656
Howard,	4,428	25,982	15,899	1,134
Orford,	2,111	12,105	6,489	415
Camden,	610	3,895	2,369	216
Dawn,	1,138	9,747	4,844	409
Zone,	1,166	19,342	5,921	674
Chatham,	1,546	6,319	4,891	363
Dover,	1,749	7,670	7,000	790
Plympton,	199	11,920	2,968	261
Sombra and Walpole Island, }	794	8,842	5,335	524
Moore,	153	1,447	2,442	471
Tilbury,	942	10,758	4,967	496

Horses, 2,459—Oxen, four year old and upwards, 2,133—Milch Cows, 4,667—Horned Cattle, from two to four years old, 1,725.

The following communication I received from a highly valued and most intelligent friend.

“As to soil and climate, the Western District is certainly superior to any other part of Upper Canada. Along the Detroit river, the value of land has increased within the last three years 300 per cent—the value of land is still on the increase, and the rage for acquiring property is really inconceivable. Some farmers who would have sold their farms two years ago for 1200 dollars, have refused this year 20,000 for the very same property. The intended rail road from Bertie to Sandwich is the cause of this sudden increase. The moment that work is completed, I have no doubt but this will be one of the most prosperous parts of Upper Canada. From my knowledge of the other parts of this Province, I do not perceive any material difference here in point of

healthfulness. Europeans on their arrival here, and settling in the woods, are subject to agues, and remittent fevers, but I have seen the same thing prevail among them in every other part of the country.— Those who have the means of purchasing improved farms are not subject to these diseases. The nature of the soil is generally clay, covered with six or seven inches of alluvious substance. In some places the land is rather too level, but still can be easily drained. In general the timber is so heavy, that without capital, it is very difficult to clear the land, and therefore, poor settlers must expect to undergo a great deal of hardship before they can render themselves comfortable. They have nevertheless advantages that they cannot possess in any other part of the country. The winters are so extremely mild that they can raise cattle without the least trouble, and there are thousands of horses and horned cattle ranging through the forest, without ever being housed. Detroit is an excellent market for all the surplus produce of the country—the present prices are as follows: Wheat 1 dollar, Oats 2s. 3d. barley 2s. 9d. Indian Corn and Rye 4s. currency per bushel, Winchester measure. Poor people can easily get employment at the following rates: servant man 2s. 6d. per day and fed; servant maid 4 dollars per month. A good mechanic from 1½ to 2 dollars per day. The town of Sandwich is not fast increasing: the present number of houses does not exceed 90, and the population of the town does not amount to more than 400. At present the new village of Richmond opposite to Detroit, has taken the start of Sandwich, and should the rail road terminate there, as it is most likely it will, Sandwich will never become anything of a town. There is a steam saw and grist-mill at Amhersburg. One steam grist and carding mill nearly finished at Sandwich, and one grist and saw steam mill on River aux Pucés, ten miles above Sandwich. There is no pine in this part of the country; all the boards and planks are got either from the London District or from the River Sinclair—however, building materials are not scarce, for no part of the Province is better supplied with oak, cherry and walnut trees. Fish of various descriptions are in abundance, and the fisheries of white-fish alone form a considerable branch of commerce. I am sure on an average, there is not less than 10,000 barrels of white-fish exported every year from this part of the country. Fruit, of the best quality, is in such abundance that it is almost valueless. This will give a sufficient idea of the advantages and disadvantages of this part of the Province. It will never become a terrestrial paradise—but it requires nothing but capital and industry to make it the garden of Upper Canada—At pre-

ment society is on a low scale, and we want a better class of agriculturists than our slovenly French Canadians."

AMHERSTBURGH

Is on the Detroit River, three miles from its mouth. It is delightfully situated, and been long settled. It is surrounded by some of the finest land in Canada, and is admirably adapted for commerce. It has a small island immediately opposite, between which and the shore there is excellent anchorage; it is sixteen miles from Sandwich, which is at the other extremity of the Detroit River, adjoining Lake St. Clair. The scenery along the banks of this lovely river is beautiful in the extreme, and from the fertility of the soil, and the exuberant vegetation, exhibits a richness and verdure, not to be surpassed. The inhabitants are principally of French descent, and speak the language. Owing to the great mildness of the climate, standard apricot trees, peaches, pears, apples, and plums thrive well. There are some very good gardens, and some tolerable houses. There is a road from Mersea on Lake Erie, by Amherstburgh, to Sandwich—it is 45 miles; through the townships of Colchester and Maldon, the road is but little elevated above the level of the lake. From Maldon to Amherstburgh, the soil is of the finest quality, and excellent crops of Tobacco are raised. The population of Amherstburgh is about 700,—there is a large Catholic Church, also an Episcopalian, and Presbyterian; and several schools. There is an extensive common near Amherstburgh, the pasturage of which is very luxuriant. The Detroit River is about three quarters of a mile in breadth, and is nearly thirty miles in length, extending from Lake St. Clair to Lake Erie. The waters of those majestic inland seas, Lakes Superior, Michigan, and Huron pass through it, on their route to the St. Lawrence. About a mile and a half from Amherstburgh commences the Huron Reserve, extending along the banks of the Detroit River seven miles, and being seven miles in depth. Many attempts have been made to induce the Indians to dispose of this valuable territory, unsurpassed by richness of soil, beauty of scenery, fertility, and mildness of climate in Upper Canada:

Between this place and Sandwich the banks of the River are low, and the country swampy.

SANDWICH

Is situated on a fine rising ground, nearly opposite Detroit, the ferry to which is about a mile and a half above it, towards Lake St. Clair. It is the county town and consists of a long irregular street, along the river. It contains a population of 500, and is attracting that attention which its situation so well merits. The inhabitants are principally French; there is a large Catholic Church here:—at the ferry, a considerable improvement has taken place, and many houses have been built. The land is well cleared, and free from stumps; there are likewise some pretty gardens, and excellent orchards. The view of Detroit from Sandwich, on a summer's evening, as the sun is sinking beneath the western sky, illuminating with her last lengthened beam the lofty spires and large buildings of Detroit, is very fine. The Detroit river continues widening above Sandwich, until it reaches Lake St. Clair, about seven miles distant. This lake is nearly round, about thirty miles across, and ninety in circumference. The river Thames which rises in the Chippeway country, empties into Lake St. Clair, a few miles above Detroit. The soil from Sandwich, towards the mouth of the Thames, is generally good, particularly the uplands, but immediately at the Thames there are very extensive marshes and prairies, used for grazing numbers of horses and cattle. The Thames is navigable to Chatham, about twenty miles from Lake St. Clair. The lands, on both sides of the Thames to Chatham, are evidently prairie, and capable, if drained, of raising the finest crops, and it seems very likely that the settlers will endeavour to do so, by means of Lake Erie. The road from Sandwich to Chatham passes along the shores of Lake St. Clair and the banks of the Thames. The Lake is a noble piece of water, clear, bright and as smooth as glass. On the American side the scene is diversified,—here a clump of dark forest trees, there a patch of cleared land, not yet cropped; beyond, a farm house, a barn, some stacks of yellow grain, an orchard just behind the house, and farther up, far in the distance, fields of corn. The

Big Bear Creek also empties itself into Lake St. Clair, after passing through the beautiful townships of Dawn, Zone, Brooke, and Sombra, all in progress of settling, and being as rich land as any in the Province. This lake is connected with Lake Huron by the River St. Clair, which runs south from Lake Huron to Lake St. Clair; it is forty miles long, and nearly a mile wide. Along the Detroit River and Lake St. Clair are numerous windmills, which with the gardens, orchards, and the absence of the stumps in the cleared parts, give it the resemblance of an English scene. The great bulk of the population are Catholics, and the mission of my esteemed friend, the Rev. Angus McDonell, extends 30 miles along the Detroit River and Lake St. Clair. The congregation is composed of French extraction and of Irish emigrants.—The number of communicants is about 3,000. The present church is altogether insufficient for their accommodation,—it is an old frame building 44 by 90 feet. A new church, however, is in contemplation of brick, of the Gothic order, to be 60 by 120 feet. The Canadians who compose the great majority of the population of Sandwich are extremely ignorant, and have no ambition for educating their children: with the exception of four or five there is not one among them who can either read or write. The common schools are few and thinly attended. The district school is a useless waste of public money, a mere sinecure, and is not in any respect upon a better footing than the worst common school in the Province.—Amherstburgh, with a fine harbour, a delightful situation, is not progressing as it ought:—indeed I am afraid that as soon as the troops are removed from it, it will decrease rapidly, unless the Indian Reserve be settled. Had not the collected folly and wickedness of last year attempted to meddle with that Reserve, it would have been settled ere now: but Amherstburgh was doomed, as well as the rest of the Province, to feel the baneful and withering influence of the venal, abandoned, and jobbing majority. Fifteen thousand acres of the Reserve have been bought by the Commissioners. Sir John Colborne got the Reserve surveyed; but the present worthy successor to that good man was so vilely and wickedly harrassed by those

pseudo patriots that he could not interfere, until happily, by his appeal to the people, he got the Augean stables cleansed from all the filth with which they had for two sessions been polluted.

†We perceive that the fever for purchasing land in this township is steadily increasing. Most any of the farms on the road leading from Sandwich to the Ferry could two years ago have been bought for £375, or £500, and now none can be bought for less than £2,000. The purchasers are principally Americans, who know a thing or two, and are taking advantage of the present favorable moment to purchase land: being aware that in a very short time the operations of the Detroit river Rail Road company will cause it to double its value. We would candidly advise those who have land to sell not to be in too great a hurry: for it is not to be supposed that farms situated on the shore of one of the most beautiful rivers of North America, or more properly a strait between two of the greatest lakes—a link in the chain of water communication from New York to Michillimacinae—will not increase, in a very short time, in tenfold their present value, when to their other advantages is added that of their being in the vicinity of the termination of an intended rail road which will be more than 230 miles in length. Let us for a moment consider the folly of being so precipitate in disposing of valuable lands. A rail road of more than 230 miles in length is about to be formed through the most fertile part of the Province—its termination will be in the township of Sandwich, most probably directly opposite to the commencement of the Detroit and St. Joseph's Rail Road—making in all the longest continuation of Rail Road in the world. There is not a doubt, with reflecting persons, that the rail road will be constructed immediately. as there are a number of wealthy Americans who will purchase all the stock, or as much of it as they can get; and this much may be said for brother Jonathan, that few of the enterprises he undertakes are not gone through with. Michigan is filling up as rapidly as possible her vast extent of territory—and the commerce between her and New York, and other commercial cities, is getting to be almost incalculable. It is well known that this great commerce is with difficulty restricted to the summer season alone, and that during the winter there is a great demand for the merchandize which during that season cannot be procured because of navigation being closed.—During the winter, then, the intercourse between Michigan and the commercial cities of the East, through our Province, would be immense.—not from the transportation of Merchandize alone, but by the number of emigrants to Michigan and the far north-west, who would prefer travelling the shortest route on a rail road. The township of Sandwich will naturally be the starting place and termination of all this passing wealth and emigration through our country; and there are few who will not admit that this township especially bids fair to become a place of very great importance.

The Western District returns four members to Parliament.

APPENDIX.

[No. 1. see p. 110.]

WORTHING, DEC. 18, 1835.

My Dear Brother—I received your kind letter the 9th of this month, for which I am much indebted to you; you seem surprised that I had not answered your letter that you say you have sent me, but the present letter is the only one I have received. I am happy to hear that *you are so very comfortable*. I hope by the blessing of Heaven you may always remain so. I have heard from all three of our brothers and Rebecca since Michaelmas. Rebecca has just lost a child; they have suffered very much with the scarlet fever. *I wish to Providence they were as well and comfortably off as you and your brother are*, though I think *they have abundance of work*, but the farmers are dreadfully bad off indeed—my master says that nine farmers out of ten must break; Wheat is selling now at from £7 to £9 the load. The poor are now managed by persons appointed by the government; large work-houses are built all over England, and ten to thirty Parishes are united, and every able bodied man out of employment, and that applies for relief, is obliged to go immediately to the work-house, and *work hard, live hard, or shift for himself*. *The men and their wives are kept apart, and the poor children are also taken from their parents and kept altogether separate from them*, though they say the children are taken care of and learnt to read and write. I often think of you all when I go to church, and wonder if you are so favored as to be near a place of worship, if not I sincerely hope you have Bibles and Prayer Books, and then though you may be in the midst of the wild forest your prayers will be heard if offered in Christian truth. I shall expect a letter from Arthur or yourself once at least every year, giving me the particulars of the country where you are so happy, and every thing worth knowing. I shall send your letter all round to our brothers and sisters, for I am certain that they must be pleased to hear that you are so comfortable and doing so well—they all of them beg to be kindly remembered to you all. I hope you will send this letter to Arthur, if there is a post to where he is, and give my kind love to him and wife and family, and accept the same from your affectionate Sister,

JANE OLIVER.

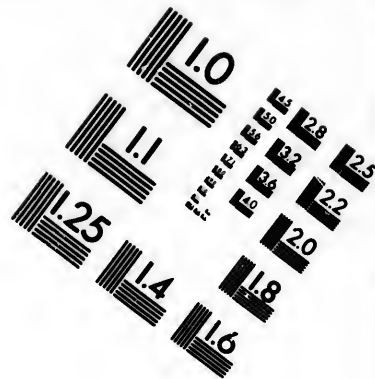
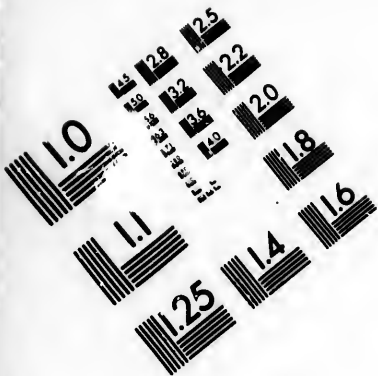
P. S. I send direction of George, who I am sure will be delighted to receive a letter from you from the wilds of Canada. I wish a merry Christmas and happy New Year and many of them to you all.

HOMEDISTRICT—[See p. 172.]

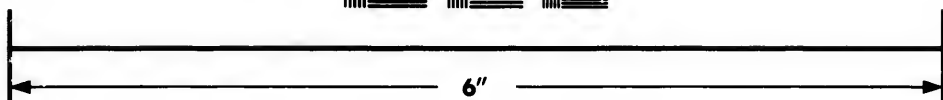
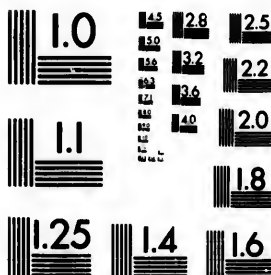
Horses, 6,049—Four year old Oxen, 7,332—Milch Cows, 15,141—Horned Cattle from two to four years old, 6,259.

The circulation of the Province has hitherto been managed by chartered banks; during the last session of Parliament a Currency bill was passed fixing the value of British and other Coins as a circulating Provincial currency, likely to cause a greater circulation of coin. The





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Upper Canada and Commercial Banks have mightily assisted the Province, although not at all sufficient for its wants. Besides these Banks, the account of whose affairs are subjoined, the Gore Bank has lately come into operation; an Agricultural Bank has been for some time established; and a bank styled the "Bank of the People," has also been in operation. The stock is a most profitable investment of capital, as the following statement will show.

"At a recent auction sale, the following rates were obtained for bank stock—10 shares Montreal bank, £29; 10 do. £29 10; 10 do £30 10; and 25 do at £30 premium. 15 shares City Bank, at £7; 40 do at £7 10; and 23 do at £8 premium."

"The People's Bank of Toronto, have lately declared a dividend of six per cent. for the last six months, and have called for a further instalment of ten per cent. upon the capital stock subscribed."

GENERAL STATEMENT of the Affairs of the Bank of Upper Canada on Wednesday the 3rd day of February, 1836—furnished by order of the Honorable the Commons House of Assembly.

Capital Stock paid in	£200,000	0	0
Amount of Notes in circulation not bearing interest of the value of five dollars and upwards,	£170,481	5	0
Do. under five dollars,	£49,542	10	0
Total amount in circulation,	220,023	15	0
Bills and notes in circulation, bearing interest, none.			
Balances due to other Banks,	29,768	18	8
Cash deposited, including all sums whatsoever due from the Bank, not bearing interest (its bills in circulation and balances due to other banks excepted,)	157,755	13	7
Cash deposited bearing interest,	8,736	19	8
	£616,285	6	11

RESOURCES OF THE BANK.

Gold, silver and other coined metals in the vaults of the Bank, viz:—In vault at Toronto,	£98,730	13	5
Amount at the Agencies,	4,129	2	1
Total Specie,	£102,859	15	6
Real estate and bank furniture,	8,858	10	10
Bills of other Banks,	16,092	0	0
Balances due from other Banks,	7,408	13	8
Balances due by the Agencies at this date, being money in transitu,	1,745	4	4
Amount of all debts due, including notes, bills of exchange, and all stock and funded debts of every description, excepting the balances due from other banks,	479,321	2	7
	£616,285	6	11

"We the undersigned make oath and swear, that the foregoing statements are correct, to the best of our knowledge and belief.

WM. PROUDFOOT, President,
THOS. G. RIDOUT, Cashier.

Sworn before me at Toronto, this 6th of February, 1836.

JAMES FITZGIBBON, J. P.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Rate and amount of the last dividend, being for the six months ending the 31st December, 1835 :

Rate of dividend four per cent on £200,000 to amount of capital stock paid in,	£8000	0	0
Amount of reserved profits after declaring the last dividend	59,59	0	8
Do of debts due to the Bank and not paid being over due	41,169	10	2
Bank of Upper Canada, Toronto, Feb. 3, 1836.			

ABSTRACT from the Books of the Commercial Bank of the Midland District, exhibiting a general statement of the affairs of the Institution, on the 1st day of February, 1836, according to Act of Parliament, 2d Wm. c. 4.

Capital Stock paid in,	£100,000	0	0
Bank notes in circulation not bearing interest, viz:			
of \$5 and upwards,	£100,887		
Under \$5,	44,375		
	<u>145,262</u>	0	0
Bills and notes bearing interest, none.			
Balances due to other banks and foreign agents on Exchange transactions,	380,806	1	0
Cash deposits bearing interest,	12,649	0	0
Cash deposits including all sums whatsoever due from the bank not bearing interest,	39,600	12	5
	<u>£336,317</u>	13	5

Rate of $\frac{1}{2}$ yearly dividend to the 1st Dec. last being 4 per cent on the capital stock,	4,000	0	0
Rate bonus paid 15th Dec. last 6 per cent,	6,000	0	0
Amount of reserved profits at the time of declaring the last dividend and bonus,	174	15	6
Amount of debts due to the bank and not paid being over due,	£10,724	13	11
of which £108 18 1 may be considered doubtful.			

RESOURCES OF THE BANK.

Gold, silver and copper, in the bank and its offices,	£34,874	10	0
Real estate, office furniture, &c.,	3,703	10	10
Bills of other banks,	7,424	10	10
Balances due from other banks and foreign agencies,	5,704	6	1
Amount of all debts due, including notes, bills of exchange, and all stock and funded debts of every description, excepting the balances due from other banks,	284,610	16	6

Total amount of the resources of the Bank, £336,317 13 5

Account of the affairs of the Commercial Bank of the Midland District, according to the best of our knowledge and belief.

J. S. CARTWRIGHT, President.

F. A. HARPER, Cashier.

Sworn before me at Kingston, this 2d of February, 1836.

W. H. GRAY, J. P.

The establishment of nine new Banks is contemplated, and an increase of the capital of two old ones. The notices are :

To increase the capital of the Bank of Upper Canada,	£500,000
Do do Commercial Bank,	500,000
For a Bank in Prince Edward District,	100,000
Do Dundas,	100,000
Do Niagara,	200,000
Do Western District,	200,000
Do Brockville,	230,000
Do St. Catherines,	not stated.
Do Cobourg,	not stated:
Do Prescott,	100,000
Do Chatham,	50,000

If these proposals are complied with there will be a total increase in the banking capital of Upper Canada of £1,850,000. On this the Herald remarks; "The fact that so large an increase of our banking capital is proposed, shows not only that a large increase is actually necessary, but also that a vast amount of capital can be furnished to supply that increase; for we cannot suppose that the persons who propose so vast an addition to our banks, have not considered and found the means which are necessary to carry their designs into effect."

Thomas Dalton, Esq. the Editor of the Patriot, has been indefatigable in his exertions to procure an extension of banking privileges to the Province, and if his admirable reasonings on the subject are an earnest of his forth coming work, it will be one of the most interesting and important ever issued from the Press.

The Bank of British North America is likely also to come into operation and serve the Province materially. The Welland Canal Company, in order to carry on their affairs, have issued notes, payable at a twelve month's date—from all which it may be seen that a great increase of the circulating medium is absolutely indispensable to carry out the resources of the Province. The Legislative Council passed the following Resolutions on Banking :

Resolved, That there is scarcely any duty more imperative upon the Legislature than to guard with care the commercial credit of this Province with other Colonies and Countries, and to uphold the confidence and security of its inhabitants in their mutual dealings.

Resolved; That with a view to these objects the regulation of the metallic currency, and the exercise of such a control in regard to the creation and operation of Banks, as may seem most proper for securing the public against loss from a valueless or depreciated paper currency; and also against the evils which may arise from a sudden increase or diminution of the circulating medium of commercial transactions are matters which call for the vigilant and scrupulous attention of the Legislature.

Resolved, That the admitted necessity of having a much larger capital actively employed in this Province than could be represented by any attainable quantity of specie, has naturally and unavoidably led to the creation of a paper currency to meet the wants of a rapidly increasing population and the demands of a growing spirit of enterprise.

Resolved, That while it was a perfectly new question under what regulations the emission of a paper currency would be most safely authorised it presented the following considerations: 1. That it might be provided for solely by the establishment of a Provincial Bank, having a large capital which might from time to time be increased, with branches of discount and deposits in all the Districts of the Province, giving to each District the opportunity of subscribing within itself for a due proportion of the capital stock, in the original creation of the institution and upon every occasion of the capital being increased, and subjecting the affairs of the Corporation to such regulations and control as would best secure their safe and satisfactory management. Or 2dly, by chartering one other Bank in addition to such Provincial bank in order to ensure to the public any benefit that might arise from competition and to do away with any objection or appearance of objection on the ground of monopoly. Or 3rdly, by chartering a number of banks, but a number that should be limited with caution by the Legislature, and only suffered to be increased gradually and in proportion to the increase in the population and trade of the country. Or 4thly, by chartering with little hesitation as many Banking Companies as might apply to be incorporated, relying upon the sufficiency of the restrictions to be contained in their charters and upon their prudent management of their affairs for protecting the public against evil consequences from their operations. Or 5thly, by permitting still greater or rather an unlimited latitude and leaving it to the discretion of individuals or voluntary associations freely to conduct all the business of Banking without Legislative authority or restriction, issuing bills which are to pass with those who are willing to take them as the representative of cash, in such quantities as they may choose and with no other security to their redemption than the liability which the law attaches to these in common with all other undertakings.

Resolved, That the Legislature commenced by adopting the system first specified in the foregoing Resolutions; that after some years it advanced, not without scruple and reluctance, to the second; and this first step of departure having been taken, the rapidity with which the Legislative Council finds itself pressed to advance even to the last has led them to entertain serious apprehension of injury to the public from the readiness with which the various projects for Banking with and without charters seem at the present moment to be encouraged.

Resolved, That the Legislative Council cannot forget the very great injury which a portion of this Province formerly sustained from the failure of an unauthorised and unregulated Bank; and without assuming the probability of any intentional wrong on the part of those who may be allowed to exercise the very important privilege of issuing their notes as a circulating medium: still looking at the actual state of the Province and the present condition of its population, they cannot but dread the very probable occurrence of ruinous losses to individuals and a calamitous shock to trade and public credit from allowing such a privilege to be exercised in any other manner than under the strict and scrupulous control of the legislature.

There are 947 Inn-keepers, who pay each from 3*l.* to 10*l.* the duty amounting to £4,798. 407 Shop-keepers licensed to sell spirituous liquors, contributing £2,035. The number of distilleries, in gallon measure, is 6834, paying £854 5 0. 6 Steamboats paying 30*l.* and 2 sets of Billiard tables paying 80*l.* The hawkers and pedlars on foot who pay 5*l.* annually 36, 190*l.* Those who travel with one horse and who pay 10*l.* annually 28, 280*l.* And those who travel with two horses and who pay 15*l.* annually 2, 30*l.* Total 490*l.* The number of auctioneers licensed who pay 5*l.* annually 27, 135*l.* and the amount of auction duty £615 17 0. The years import duty from the United States £13,898; the gross Revenue of the Province during the year was £79,450: and that it will continue to increase, so as to enable the Province to liquidate their debt, with great ease, is evident. The principal difficulty experienced was in inducing capitalists to embark their means in a Province, where so much insensate political agitation existed. That task was left to the Hon. J. H. Dunn, who accomplished it in a manner worthy of his character; and who by his zeal effectually removed that uneasiness which was felt in a powerful degree relative to the resources and stability of the Province. I certainly differed in the view which Mr. Dunn took of the nature of the offices and duties of Executive Councillor; it appeared to me that the whole difficulty arose from a desire that the duties should be enlarged, and the nature of the office changed, but certainly the gentlemen who thought so should have refused to have accepted of the office, unless its duties were congenial with their wishes, rather than make their objection after finding they were not as comprehensive as they could wish. Notwithstanding this, no person who is acquainted with Messrs. Dunn, Robinson and Wells, can for one moment suppose, that they are one whit less attached to the British supremacy, than the most ardent supporter of the view which the Governor took of the question, nor that they would hesitate an instant, in shedding their blood in defence of that government of which they have always proved most devoted and loyal subjects.

The following extracts from the interesting correspondence which took place, relative to the Loan, will clearly demonstrate the zeal and activity manifested by Mr. Dunn, in his intercourse with the monied interests of Great Britain!

"I made myself personally acquainted in every quarter where I might likely meet with success, and afforded every information I possessed in respect to and for the benefit of Upper Canada; but I found considerable reluctance amongst the monied houses to have any thing to do with the loan, from the very great excitement which had been produced from the rumors and reports in circulation relating to the state of the Canadas; and it is a well known fact, that those rumors affected all Canadiana stocks; that of the Canada Company, which had maintained a premium of 55 per cent. fell, in consequence of these rumors, to 33 per cent—and the Upper Canada Debentures, from a premium, had fallen to about par. I thought it best, therefore, to negotiate the whole loan in the manner which I deemed the most advantageous, and I hope it will appear as favourable, under all considerations, as could be obtained. I employed myself most assiduously for the interests of Upper Canada, and without having gone to England, I think I should not

have been enabled to carry the intentions of the Legislature into effect."

"Our present debt is 180,000*l.* currency, and 200,000*l.* sterling in London. The whole of these sums have been expended in public improvements, canals, harbours, roads, &c. most of which are productive and will ultimately redeem their cost. The present loan is to improve the St. Lawrence, and to construct a canal so as to admit vessels from the Ocean to lakes Ontario, Erie, &c. It is the general opinion that the revenue from the canal when finished will soon pay the interest and principal. The revenue on which the loan is secured, as well as the other two, is quite ample to meet the interest and all other demands on it. The Province is increasing in population and wealth, and the revenue, though not so favourable as in 1833, yet there is no apprehension that the cause which produced the falling off, will have any permanent effect. This revenue is entirely derived from duties levied at the Port of Quebec, being about 2½ per cent. sterling, ad valorem, upon all wares and merchandize, and about 6*d.* sterling per gallon upon wines, spirits and other liquors, and a small amount in Upper Canada from commerce with the United States of America, and on licences for the sale of wines, spirits, &c. No duties whatever on exports. There is no direct tax upon the inhabitants of this Province, saving for local and special purposes. The law fixes the value of one pound on cultivated, and on uncultivated lands, four shillings per acre, and all other property is rated equally low, and assessed at one penny in the pound, no part of which is paid into the public treasury."

Extract of a letter from Messrs. Thomas Wilson & Co. to Mr. Dunn.

"We beg to state, that we consider your arrival in this country a most fortunate event, in respect to the negotiation for a loan, with which you have been charged by the Government of Upper Canada, there having been so much exaggeration and misrepresentation on the subject of the Canadas. It would be impossible, perhaps, to remove from the public mind the prejudice and alarm which prevail, not only respecting the Lower, but the Upper Province. We trust, however, that the statements you have made will enable us to dispel the uneasiness of the capitalists with whom we are associated, and restore in some degree to the Debentures of Upper Canada, the currency and value we had succeeded in giving them last year. A loyal, intelligent, and industrious population, such as you describe the Upper Canadians; in a country possessing great natural resources, with the fostering care of the Government, cannot fail to give to that Government, at no very distant period, a high degree of public credit. Under these impressions and actuated by a sincere desire to promote your views, we have been induced to offer, for the 400,000 on Canada Debentures, 100½. But we must own to you, that we should have been much better pleased if the negotiation of them could have been deferred till the result of the Canada Commission had been ascertained, and some idea could be formed what turn affairs will take in the Lower Province."

Extract from a letter from Messrs. Baring, Brothers & Co. to Mr. Dunn,

"It only remains for us now to express our satisfaction at thus entering into connection with the Province of Upper Canada, and to bear

our feeble testimony to the honourable zeal with which you have conducted the operation confided to you, whilst we add, that we shall always be happy to devote our services to the interest of the Province."

ROADS.

The Roads in the Province are both made and repaired by Statute labour, and occasional Parliamentary grants; every adult is compelled to do his proportion of this work, but the number of days which each individual who possesses houses or land is to work, is regulated by the assessment. The roads, however, can never be good, until commutation takes place, so as to enable the different townships to convert the personal services required from the people into small sums of money, payable annually. By this mode roads could be both made and mended. During this present year, at the latter end of the month of May, one of the path-masters in the Jersey Settlement, called out all his men to perform their full quantum of statute labour; the road was well finished. In the first week of June a violent and unprecedented storm took place, rendering the road worse than before its repair; the statute labour having been expended, the road has become worse and worse, and cannot be improved until the period for imposing statute labour occurs again. This is by no means solitary; it is to be hoped that as the present House of Assembly will not consume its time, and the people's money, in vain discussions about elective Legislative and Executive councils, vote by ballot, and a farrago of revolutionary twaddle; that they will occupy themselves more beneficially in establishing such internal regulations and improvements as will render them most serviceable to the Province.

MILITIA.

According to the present law, every man above eighteen and under forty, must train for the militia; they are called out three times every year, the annual muster day being the 4th of June. It is scarcely possible to conceive any thing more ludicrous than this annual exhibition. No one can deny the utility of a properly organized military force, and it is much to be lamented that a selection could not be made from each township in every district, to form a regular, decent, effective militia, exempting them from statute labour, serving on juries, providing them with arms and accoutrements, and rendering them a respectable and available body for any purpose they might be required. At present it is a hardship on the great body of labourers, and is but an incentive to drunkenness and disorder. This is another subject well worthy of parliamentary consideration.

SCHOOLS.

One of the most interesting, as it avowedly is, one of the most important subjects, that can occupy the attention of the Province, is the establishment of schools, that will place the opportunities for education within the reach of every father of a family. Observation is the very element of experience, and a proper knowledge of things is the consequence of a persevering and unprejudiced observation. To what, but to those admirable nurseries of virtue, with which Scotland abounds, can be attributed, the morality, frugality, industry, and prosperity so generally to be met with in that country:—to what, but to that circumstance do we look upon the arrival of a body of Scotch

emigrants, as an invaluable treasure? Their parochial schools, with school libraries, has made them the honest, frugal, worthy, industrious people they are. From the Educational Statistics of the Highlands and Islands, compiled in 1833 from parochial returns, I find the following analytical results:—

In the Synoda of Argyle; two Presbyteries in Aberdeen, (Alford and Kincardine O'heil;) the Synods of Moray, Ross, Sutherland, and Caithness; Glenelg, Orkney, and Zetland, comprehending 220 parishes, and a population of 504,955. The number of schools not including Sabbath and week-day evening schools, and of scholars are, of Parochial Schools 273, scholars, 14,202;—Schools supported by societies, 315, scholars, 18,085;—Schools endowed, or partially so, or supported by subscription, 137, scholars, 6,314;—Schools on teachers' own adventure, without salary, 372, scholars, 13,728;— Number schools, 1,097;—Number of scholars, 52,329—besides 418 Sabbath schools, 20 week-day evening schools, and about 80 Schools of Industry of the Society for Propagating Christian Knowledge. During the administration of that enlightened, consistent, and venerable statesman, Earl Grey, a system of education was established in Ireland, in accordance with a plan, sanctioned and approved of by the dignitaries of the Catholic and Protestant Churches, enlarged, comprehensive, and effectual in its operation, and admirably adapted for this Province, to meet the wants of its large and unprovided Catholic Population. It is really melancholy to traverse the Province, and go into many of the common schools; you find a herd of children, instructed by some anti-British adventurer, instilling into the young and tender mind sentiments hostile to the parent state; false accounts of the late war in which Great Britain was engaged with the United States; geography setting forth New-York, Philadelphia, Boston, &c., as the largest and finest cities in the world; historical reading books, describing the American population as the most free and enlightened under Heaven; insisting on the superiority of their laws and institutions, to those of all the world, in defiance of the Agrarian outrages and mob supremacy daily witnessed and lamented; and American spelling-books, dictionaries, and grammar, teaching them an anti-British dialect, and idiom; although living in a Province, and being subjects, of the British Crown.

GEOLOGY.

Besides the iron which has already been discovered in the Province, valuable specimens of lead ore have been found in the County of Dundas—in the townships of Clinton and Madoc—veins of coal have been found in Caledon and other parts—gypsum is met with in inexhaustible quantities—salt springs strongly saturated are numerous—and some sulphurous springs have also been found, one of great strength in the township of Ancaster. In the township of Woodhouse, near Port Dover, there is a creek, called Sinking Creek, which has a subterraneous course of a mile or two, and after oozing again from the bowels of the earth, its character becomes entirely altered, being strongly impregnated with sulphur.

“Several Mines we are credibly informed, have been discovered in different parts of the Eastern District, and so great is the interest excited among our inhabitants that persons are to be seen in every di-

tection ranging through the forests and fields in search of hidden treasures. In the township of Beverly, it is said a copper mine of great extent has been found, the ore has been analyzed and contains a certain portion of gold, a company has been formed to work the mine, and an application made to Government to allow them to do so, which it seems has been granted under certain restrictions. A lead mine has also been discovered in the township of Mountain, which contains ore of so rich a quality, that the people residing in its vicinity have moulded bullets from it in its natural state. Another mine has been found which is said to contain a mixture of copper and lead. We have no hesitation in saying that our country abounds in mines and minerals, and that all that is required, is enterprise to discover, and industry and perseverance to convert them to the useful purposes of life."

REPORT OF THE SELECT COMMITTEE,

OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL ON THE SALE OF CROWN LANDS.

The Committee have thought it expedient to call before them certain persons resident in different parts of the Province, in order to gain as extensive information as is practicable, and at the same to put the Legislative Council in possession of such facts and opinions as might tend to throw light on the important subject of enquiry. The result of the investigation has had the effect, in no small degree, to strengthen the opinion formerly entertained by the committee that the present system pursued by his Majesty's government, in the disposal of public lands, and settlement of the Province, is not one well calculated to attract either the wealthier class of emigrants who visit the Colony in search of a permanent abode for themselves and friends, or of those settlers possessed of more limited means who annually press forward to the western States, contrasted as it naturally is, with the more favorable terms afforded for location by the Government of that country. There, although public sales have hitherto taken place before applicants were permitted to make their locations by private bargain, yet such is the celerity and simplicity of all the arrangements for the settlement of these extensive territories, that an emigrant may proceed to one of their land offices, make a purchase, and receive his patent from the Government in one half of the time consumed by his friend who lingers in Upper Canada, waiting the uncertain issue of a public sale, or private application for purchase from the Government, of some lot or tract of land, which he might desire for his future residence. It is true that the accommodation which a credit of five or ten years affords to persons of straightened circumstances, may be regarded as a beneficial indulgence on the part of the Government. But when the high upset price, with accumulating interest, is taken into consideration, together with the fact, that but a small number of the purchasers are found able to pay the instalments as they become due, it may be asked if the ultimate prosperity of the people themselves would not more certainly be secured, if credit sales were altogether abolished, and such an abatement of the valuation made as would induce multitudes of emigrants, and other settlers possessed of immediate means, to take up allotments who now flock to settlements much more remote from market, and where neither the soil nor climate is preferable to millions of acres at the disposal of Government in this Province? High upset prices ex-

established for sales of land at a long credit, are, besides, discouraging to such settlers as have the means of payment at once—and the Select Committee conceive that in all cases where the purchaser is enabled to make immediate payment, a discount of at least ten per cent. from the price of the lands should be given.

With respect to that Resolution which recommends the establishment of an agent for the sale of lands in each District, or other principal town, the committee cannot but entertain the most favorable opinion, convinced as they are that so long as all applications must be made to the Commissioner of Crown Lands, at the seat of Government, just so long will uncertainty, delay, and disappointment continue; for how can that officer, let his anxiety to do justice be ever so great, decide satisfactorily upon conflicting claims for land, removed so distant as the contending parties often are, from all opportunity of personal investigation by him? consequently much dissatisfaction has arisen in various Districts of the country, to obviate which, in future, the committee recommend the change sought for in that respect. One obvious advantage to the public at large, would immediately follow such a regulation, which is, that in all the Districts lying eastward of Toronto, lands now offered for sale by private individuals, as well as the waste land of the Crown, would attract the notice of emigrants resorting to the offices of the several land agents, and thus induce the settlement of numerous wealthy families, who otherwise, under the present system, would never think of looking at any part of the country, until they had reached the seat of government, and after all, leave the Province wearied with delay and disappointment. There appears great apprehension on the part of some of the witnesses examined by the committee, that if the price of land were reduced, much of it might be purchased by speculators, to the manifest injury of emigrants; and other persons of limited means; but this danger can easily be avoided, by making actual residence on the lot, a condition of sale, and by limiting the quantity sold to each individual. It has frequently happened in various townships that lots are found to contain a much less quantity of land, than that at which they were disposed of by the Commissioner, and it would seem that no discretion is left with him in such case, the committee conceive that in all instances of this nature, no greater number of acres should be paid for by the purchaser, than the lot is found to contain, by a competent surveyor, whose certificate might safely be received as proof.

To prevent the possibility of corrupt practices on the part of the District Agents, or what is termed by some of the witnesses favoritism, the committee would recommend the appointment by his Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, of a Board of three or more respectable inhabitants in each District, whose duty it should be to decide on all disputed cases which might arise between the Agent and any applicant or applicants, for the purchase of lands; this arrangement the committee think, need not to be attended with expense, as it is presumed that few persons would refuse to sacrifice a small portion of time, to promote the settlement of the country. By such a salutary system, no complaints would be heard from contending applicants, as is at present the case, peace and confidence would be restored, and every settler

desirous of purchasing land of the Government, might depend on an immediate location, free from the heavy charges which he is now liable to bear either by the employment of an agent at the seat of Government, or by undertaking a journey thither himself, and very frequently in both ways. Your committee are of opinion that the business of the public offices should be so conducted, that every individual having to correspond with the head of a department, might be able to obtain information, without being obliged to retain the assistance of an agent. This leads to great inconvenience, expense, and delay; before closing this report, the committee cannot withhold their opinion, that a portion of the monies derived from the sale of Crown lands should be expended in opening, at least, one principal road through every township of the Province. All which is respectfully submitted.

W. MORRIS, Chairman.

Committee Room, 16th March, 1836.

CRICKET.

The national character is as much influenced by its games, as by its songs; it is therefore with the greatest pleasure I have witnessed, during these two last years, the establishment of many manly British games, in several parts of the Province: Curling as a winter sport, and Hurling and Cricketing in Summer. They are eminently calculated to cement that affection for the parent state which every British subject should ardently cherish: they bring forcibly to the recollection the homes of our youth; the sterling character of our peasantry; the warm bower-like village, with its venerable Gothic church; the yew trees shade, where heaves the turf in many a mouldering heap," over the graves where our forefathers are commingled in the hallowed dust; the pretty cottage standing beside the village green with the moss rose bush and the sweet briar before it, and the fragrant tendrils of the honey-suckle climbing over it; and thus by recalling to our remembrance these attractions and endearing associations, creating a powerful bond of fellowship and national feeling in the Province, which nothing can weaken or destroy. There are Cricket Clubs at Toronto, Niagara, Hamilton, Ancaster, Guelph, Brantford, Woodstock, &c. where this fine old British sport is practised with great spirit.

MEAN TEMPERATURE AT ANCASTER, 1836.

Thermometers in a northern aspect and shaded from the effects of direct radiation or insolation.

Jany.	mean, 26.08 °	max. 39 °	min. 0 °
Feb.	19.14 °	50 °	9 °
March,	27.21 °	53 °	0 °
April,	42.434 °	76 °	23 °
May,	55.9 °	81 °	36 °
June,	59.635 °	83 °	43 °
July,	67.24 °	85 °	52 °

Aurora Borealis very brilliant and frequent; thunder and lightning rare. The tertian intervals of which Martin speaks, is applicable both to intense cold and scorching heat, but they are not, as he states, uniform. During the last winter an intense frost continued without the least abatement for ten days; and in the summer of 1834, the most sultry heat almost ever felt, extended, twice, over a period of 7 days.

MEMBERS OF THE HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

<i>Glengary</i> , McDonell, Chisholm.	4 <i>Ridings of York</i> , Morrison, McIntosh, Gibson, Thompson.
<i>Stormont</i> , McLean, McDowell.	<i>Toronto</i> , Draper.
<i>Cornwall</i> , Jarvis.	<i>Simcoe</i> , Robinson, Wickins.
<i>Prescott</i> , Hotham, Kearnes.	<i>Niagara</i> , Richardson.
<i>Russell</i> , McKay.	4 <i>Ridings of Lincoln</i> , Woodruff, Rykert, McMicking, Thorburn.
<i>Carleton</i> , Lewis, Malloch.	<i>Hamilton</i> , Ferrie.
<i>Lanark</i> , Powell, Cameron.	<i>Wentworth</i> , McNab, Aikman.
<i>Dundas</i> , Cook, Shaver.	<i>Halton</i> , Chisholm, Shade.
<i>Grenville</i> , Norton, Wells.	<i>Norfolk</i> , Rolph, Duncombe.
<i>Leeds</i> , Gowan, Jones.	<i>Haldimand</i> , Merritt.
<i>Brockville</i> , Sherwood.	<i>Oxford</i> , Duncombe, Alway.
<i>Kingston</i> , Hagerman.	<i>Middlesex</i> , Parke, Moore.
<i>Frontenac</i> , Matthewson, Marks.	<i>London</i> , Burwell.
<i>Prince Edward</i> , Bockus, Armstrong.	<i>Kent</i> , McCrae, Cornwall.
<i>Lenox & Addington</i> , Cartwright, Detlor.	<i>Essex</i> , Prince, Caldwell.
<i>Hastings</i> , Manahan, Murney.	<i>Huron</i> , Dunlop.
<i>Northumberland</i> , Ruttan, McDonell.	
<i>Durham</i> , Elliott, Boulton.	

<i>Analysis</i> .—22 counties return 2 members each,	-	-	44.
3 do.	1	do.	3.
8 <i>Ridings</i> ,	1	do.	8.
1 city,	1	do.	1.
6 <i>Towns</i> ,	1	do.	6.
For British Supremacy and Monarchical Institutions,			44.
For Republicanism and Elective Institutions,			18.
Conservative majority,			—26.

List of the Clergy of the Established Church of Scotland.

TORONTO.

Amherstburgh, George Cheyne,
Aldborough, Alex. Ross,
Zorra, Donald McKenzie,
Galt, John Bayne,
Guelph, James Smith,
Fergus, and Nichol, vacant.
St. Thomas, vacant.
Ancaster, M. Y. Stark,
Hamilton, A. C. Gale,
Niagara, Robert McGill,
Thorold, Angus McIntosh,
Esqueving, Peter Fergusson,
Oakville, — Murray,
Streetville, Wm. Rintoul,
Toronto Township, Andrew Bell,
Caledon, — McMillan,
Toronto city, W. T. Leach,
Vaughan, P. McNaughton,
Newmarket, Henry Gordon,
Scarborough, James George,
W. Gwillimbury, Wm. McKilican,

KINGSTON.

Cobourg, James Alexander,
Peterborough, John M. Roger,
Otanabee, A. Colquhoun,
Belleville, James Kitchen,
Kingston, John Machar.

BATHURST.

Brockville, — Campbell,
Perth, Thos. C. Wilson,
Bytown, John Cruikshank,
Ramsay, — Fairbairn,
Smiths Falls, George Romanes,
Beckwith, — Smith,
Perth, Wm. Bell,

GLENGARRY.

Cornwall, Hugh Urquhart,
Martintown, — Connell,
Williamstown, John McKenzie,
Lancaster, A. McNaughton,
Lochiel, J. McIsaac

List of the Clergy of the Episcopal Church of Upper Canada.

The Honorable and Right Reverend Charles James Stewart, D. D.
Lord Bishop of Quebec.

The Venerable George O'Kill Stewart, L. L. D., Archdeacon of
Kingston.

The Honorable and Venerable John Strachan, D. D., L. L. D.,
Archdeacon of York.

Domestic Chaplain, Reverend Samuel J. Lockhart.

ENDOWMENT		ENDOWMENT.	
No. Acres.		No. Acres.	
Geo. Archibald, Cornwall,	410	Joseph Thompson, Cavan,	400
John Anderson, Fort Erie,	400	Samuel Armour, Peterborough,	400
A. N. Bethune, Cobourg,	400	D. E. Blake, Adelaide,	400
Robert Blakey, Prescott,	450	B. Cronyn, London,	1892
E. J. Boswell, Dalhousie,	400	E. Delroche, Brockville	
Mark Burnham, St. Thomas,	400	E. H. D'Olier, Peterborough,	400
—— Cochrane, Belleville,	418	W. Johnston, Sandwich,	400
Thomas Creen, Niagara,	400	P. Mayerhoffer, Markham,	200
James Clarke, St. Catharines,	400	G. Mortimer, Vaughan,	105
James Coglan, Port Hope,	436	P. Mack, Amherstburgh,	
Job Deacon, Adolphustown,	164	J. Padfield, March,	400
Francis Evans, Woodhouse,	1202	A. Palmer, Guelph,	413
Saltern Givins, Mohawk,	400	W. Bettridge, Woodstock,	400
John Grier, Carrying Place,	400	R. Hood, Carradoc,	435
G. R. T. Grout, Grimsby,	400	Thomas Phillips, Etobicoke,	205
W. H. Gunning, Elizabethtown	400	R. D. Cartwright, Kingston,	
Michael Harris, Perth,	400	J. Radcliffe, Warwick,	400
William Leeming, Chippawa,	400	J. Short, Richmond,	400
J. G. B. Lindsay, Williamsburg	400	Henry J. Grasset, Toronto	
John Miller, Ancaster,	400	—— Usher, Barton,	
James Magrath, Toronto,	400	J. G. Geddes, Hamilton,	400
Thomas Fuller, Chatham,	400	R. Lugger, Mohawk Village,	
William Macauley, Hallowell,	400	—— Nelles, I. M. G. River,	
Henry Patton, Oxford,	450	W. McMurray, I. M. St. Marie,	
Romaine Rolph, Osnabruck,	400	Adam Elliott, Travelling M.	
—— Rodgers, Richmond,	400	—— O'Neill, T. Missionary	
John Strachan, C. Toronto,	800	—— Harper, T. Missionary,	
James Atkinson, Bath,	400	and a T. Missy. in L. District.	
G. O'Kill-Stuart, Kingston,	700		

There are also other endowments for Churches not yet erected : 400 acres in Thorold, 300 in Louth, 250 in Fredericksburgh, 400 in Ernest Town, 400 in Williamsburgh, 400 in Goulbourn and Fitzroy, 415 in Clarke, 400 in Darlington, and 420 in Innisfil.

Although a seventh part of the Province was actually reserved for the endowment of a protestant Church, by an act of the Imperial Parliament ; and although the Government recognize the exaction of tithe in the Lower Province by the Catholic priesthood from their respective congregations, yet a great deal of discreditable clamour was got up by villainous demagogues in this Province, in consequence of the above small reservation ; as if, forsooth, the endowment of a church was the establishment of a tithe ! The only subject for regret was that

the Presbyterian church, Scotland being an integral part of the British dominions, was not similarly endowed; those who are as conversant with the political character of Daniel O'Connell, as myself, know that it has been one of his most darling objects and favorite schemes, the establishment of glebes for the Catholic priesthood in Ireland.

I am, as I have always been, strongly opposed to that connection between the Church and State which teaches the former to rely more on the latter for support, than to its own usefulness and the affection of the people; nevertheless, a decent maintenance of the Clergy, from a source which imposes no tax upon the people, is well calculated to curb the ambition of Ecclesiastics in their pursuits of dignities, and would strip religion itself of those meretricious appendages that have been its passport to the favor of the world.

The *Catholic Church* in this Province is presided over by the Hon. and Rt. Rev. Alexander Macdonell, D. D. Lord Bishop of Kingston.

Rt. Rev. Remigius Gaulin, D. D. Bishop of Tabraca.

The very Rev. W. P. Macdonald, Vicar General, Bytown.

The very Rev. Angus Macdonell, Vicar General, Sandwich—and 20 Priests, In addition to the following statement, there are at present 35 churches, and in course of erection: Churches at Hamilton, Paris, Waterloo Township, in the Newcastle District, and in the Home District. Bishop Macdonell has long desired to erect a College for the education of youth for the Priesthood, on a beautiful and commanding piece of ground, skirted by a fine grove of lofty and majestic pines, overlooking the town and suburbs of Kingston, together with the St. Lawrence and Lake Ontario, and their lovely islands.

CLERGY.

Very Rev. Dr. Macdonald,	Rev. Jno. Cassidy,	Rev. J. McDonald,
Rev. J. McDonough,	Bishop McDonell,	Rev. W. P. McDonell,
Rev. James Champion,	Rev. — Polin;	Very Rev. A. McDonell,
Rev. Jno. Butler,	Rev. — Gordon,	Rev. Daniel Downie,
Rev. G. DeLaHaye,	Rev. M. Brennan,	Rev. J. Keegan,
Rt. Rev. Dr. Gaulin,	Rev. M. Lalor,	Rev. J. Lostris,
Rev. P. McDonough,	Rev. Jas. Bennett,	Rev. — Morin,

A Census of the Catholic Population of Upper Canada; 1834.

Eastern District—Mission of St. Raphaels.

	Population.
The townships of Charlottenburg, Lenoxster, Kenyon, and the Indian Reserve, two churches,	4,765
<i>Mission of St. Andrews.</i>	
The townships of Cornwall, Roxboro', Williamsburg, Finch, Osnabruk, and Matilda, two churches,	3,587
<i>Ottawa District—Mission of Longeuil.</i>	
The Seignory of Longeuil, Pet it Nation, part of Hawksbury, Caldonia and Plantagenet, two churches,	2,554
<i>Johnstown District—Mission of Prescott and Brockville.</i>	
Prescott, Brockville, the townships of Augusta, Elizabethtown, Bastard and Kitley, two churches,	1,529
<i>Bathurst District—Mission of Bytown.</i>	
Gloucester; Nepesa, Goulburn, Beckwith, Ramsay, Huntley, and March, two churches,	3,221

<i>Mission of Perth.</i>	
Elmsley, Bathurst, Drummond, Dalhousie, Darling, Lanark, Pakenham, Fitzroy and Macnab, one church,	3,643
<i>Midland District—Mission of Kingston.</i>	
The townships of Kingston, Pittsburg, Leeds, Loughborough, Portland, Isle of Tanti and Long Island, three churches,	4,163
<i>Hallowell District—Mission of Belleville.</i>	
The townships of Tyendinaga, Thurlow, Sidocoy, Murray, Marmora and Madoc, four churches,	1135
<i>Newcastle District—Mission of Peterboro'.</i>	
Hamilton, Hope, Monaghan, Cavan, Drummer, Asphodel, Otonabee, Douro, Smith, Inisfil, Emily, Ops and Thorah, two churches,	3,584
<i>Home District—Mission of Toronto.</i>	
The city of Toronto, townships of York, Scarboro', Pickering, Darlington, Markham, Whitchurch, E. and W. C. Williamsbury, 2 churches	3,240
<i>Mission of Adjalo.</i>	
Vaughan, Albion, Adjalo, Tecumseth, Mono, Caledon, Chinguacousy, and Gore of Toronto, two churches,	2,356
<i>Mission of the Townships of Toronto and Trafalgar.</i>	
Toronto, Trafalgar, Nolson, Nassegoweya, Esquesing,	785
<i>Mission of Penetanguishine.</i>	
Oro, Orilla, Tiny, Tay, Medonte, Flos, Vespra, Sunnidale and Coldwater,	856
<i>Gore District—Mission of Guelph and Dundas.</i>	
Wentworth, Flamboro', Dumfries, Beverly and Waterloo, two churches,	1,537
<i>Niagara District—Mission of Niagara.</i>	
Niagara, Haldimand, Lincoln, and Norfolk, two churches,	2,040
<i>London District—Mission of London and St. Thomas.</i>	
Yarmouth, Southwold, Westminster, London, Lobo, Carraooc, Adelaide, Goderich and St. Thomas, two churches,	3,536
<i>Western District—Mission of the River Thames.</i>	
Camden, Chatham, Dover, Sombra, River St. Clair, Tilbury E. and W. (2c)	2,600
<i>Mission of Sandwich.</i>	
Rochester, Maidstone, and Sandwich,	4,724
<i>Mission of Amherstburgh.</i>	
The Huron reserve, townships of Maldon, Colchester, Gosfield, Mersea and Remney,	2,580

The London and Gore Rail Road.

There are few projects afloat throughout the Province, so likely to prove advantageous to the country, and profitable to those who carry it into effect, as the Rail Road from Hamilton, at the head of lake Ontario, to London. It would ensure the trade of the Western and London Districts being carried to lake Ontario, instead of being diverted by the Erie canal from it altogether: it would pass through the rich and flourishing towns and townships of Ancaster, Brantford, Beechville, Ingersoll, Oxford, to London, 80 miles from Hamilton; thence to Chatham on the lovely Thames, 70 miles farther; and finally terminate at Sandwich, 58 miles farther on the west; passing through the most prolific portion of the Province, inducing travellers to the far west, to take up their location on the route, from the unequalled advantages it unfolds to their view. Any individual looking at the map will find that Kingston, at the extremity of lake Ontario, is nearly on a parallel with Sandwich, on lake St. Clair, taking Hamilton in the intermediate distance; and since Utica has been connected with Albany by rail road, the saving of time from New York to the west, to the traveller, by this

route, would be at least three days. The Province of Upper Canada ought to be greatly interested in its completion.

Timber Trade, taken from the Report of the Committee.

In 1835, the amount in tons of exports from Quebec, was 540,254, value sterling £1,037,287.

In the year 1829, there were cleared from the Province 1005 vessels, measuring 253,992 tons, manned by 11,449 seamen, of which

Cleared for the United Kingdom,

745 vessels, 220,066 tons, laden with timber, 54 do 13,302 tons, goods.

Cleared for other parts,—206 vessels, 20,624 tons, laden with timber, fish, flour, provisions, &c.

In 1825, there were cleared 1266 vessels, measuring 341,216 tons, manned by 14,806 seamen, of which *cleared for the United Kingdom,* 967 vessels, 305, 571 tons, laden with timber; 56 do 15,015 do goods.

Cleared for other parts, 243 vessels, 20,630 tons, with timber, fish, &c.

In order to estimate the loss that would result from the blow aimed at the trade, your committee have endeavored to ascertain the value of the property embarked in it. The information received varies a good deal but the amount of capital permanently invested is probably not overrated at £150,000. One of the gentlemen applied to has transmitted a list of the various saw mills in Upper and Lower Canada, whose produce is exported from the St. Lawrence; and of the lumber establishments and ship-yards in Quebec, apparently compiled with care and accuracy, which he values as follows :

Saw mills estimated to cut annually 3,000,000 pieces of deals £316,700

Lumber and ship building establishments, 120,000

the value of river craft estimated at 12 to £20,000, assume it to be 15,000

And the total value of property permanently engaged in the business may be stated at £151,700 currency; the capital engaged in this branch of trade differs from that in many others; it cannot be withdrawn or diverted into other channels without a heavy sacrifice, and in the event of the proposed alteration in the duties taking place, your committee entertain no doubt that a great part of the property must become of little value, and the amount invested in saw mills, booms, &c. would be nearly a total loss.

The number of persons in these Provinces who derive their subsistence, directly or indirectly, by manufacturing, transporting and shipping lumber, is estimated at twenty-four thousand, amongst whom a large amount is yearly distributed in wages and provisions, and all the accounts transmitted to your committee, concur in stating that the curtailment of the trade would be most severely felt by these people, there being no occupation in the country to which they could immediately betake themselves. Your committee are warranted in estimating the amount of ship's disbursements for pilots, labourers, ship carpenters and other tradesmen, at the ports of Quebec and Montreal, at £150,000 per annum, and the loss thereof or the proportion consequent on the great decrease in the number of shipping arriving at these ports, would be severely felt by the resident population. Your committee are of opinion that the timber trade is further of essential service to these Provinces, by affording the means of cheap conveyance from the Uni-

ted Kingdom, and thereby promoting emigration, and to the emigrants themselves equally serviceable, in addition to cheap conveyance, by providing employment for them at good wages immediately on their arrival, whereby many obtain funds for the purchase of lands which their previous occupation has fitted them to clear. Nor would the injury to the Province, arising from the diminution of this branch of business, be confined to the effectual stop which it would put to emigration from the United Kingdom to this Province, it would extend to all classes of the community. The information furnished to your committee clearly proves, that in many parts of the Province, and more particularly in the Districts of Quebec and Three Rivers, the small farmers largely depend for their subsistence during winter, as well as for the purchase of seed corn, on the produce of their logs, and that when failures of crops have occurred, the distress without this resource must have been very great. Your committee further submit that the trade is of great service to the Province, by the inducement which it holds out to the formation of settlements in the distant parts of the country by opening roads, diminishing the expense of clearing forest lands, and affording to the farmers a market for their surplus produce at their own door.

Some idea may be formed of the House of Assembly which Sir F. Head dissolved, from the fact of 7 of their number having given the following vote on the Timber Trade :

Resolved, That it is incumbent on this House as the representatives of the people of Upper Canada, to urge upon his Majesty's ministers, the great importance of continuing the protective duties on the timber trade of these Provinces—and to point out the ruinous consequences that must result to this most important branch of our commerce, should these duties be reduced in favor of foreign importations into the United Kingdom.

Yeas, 32. Nays, Messrs. Duncombe, Durand, Hopkins, Mackenzie, McMicking, Morrison, Thorburn, 7.

The question of amendment was carried in the affirmative by a majority of 25.

INDIANS.

I had long felt an earnest desire to witness the Indians at their devotions, and taking advantage of the beautiful state of the weather, and the excellent sleighing, I made one of a party, in company with the Messrs. Suters, on Sunday, Feb. 14, to the Mohawk Church, near Brantford. The Mohawk Indians are a portion of those tribes of Indians, who came over to the Province from the United States, when the latter separated from the Mother Country, they possess, therefore, double claim on the attention and respect of the Government. The Church in which they worship in the Mohawk village, is a frame building surmounted by a spire, it is situated on the very verge of the Grand River, and from its being painted white, may be seen from the high grounds above the river, for a considerable distance, and forms, together with the windings of the river, and its well wooded banks, a very picturesque scene. The Indians paid the greatest attention to the service, the sermon was interpreted to them, sentence by sentence, by an interpreter, an Indian, who was stationed by the Clergyman, and also

acted as clerk. The squaws sung the hymns very sweetly and harmoniously, and the whole service was well calculated to produce a powerful emotion. The British government have done, and are still doing, all they can to instruct, elevate, civilize them. On observing the King's Arms at one end of the Church, I could not suppress a wish, which rose spontaneously in my heart, that there they might long remain a shield and protection to the unfortunate Indians, who, in their ardent love and attachment to Great Britain might cause the blush of shame to mantle in many cheeks, and who duly and properly estimate and appreciate the fostering, sustaining, parental, protecting Government to whom they are so intimately allied. At the close of the service an infant was brought to the altar to be baptized, it was swathed up in a basket cradle formed like a canoe, with a hoop at the top by which the child is rocked in an upright position. It was gaily bedizened with trinkets, and clad in scarlet and blue. The parents were decently attired, and seemly properly impressed with this first and most indispensable of Christian rites. After service we glided along merrily in our sleigh, and dined at the tavern of Mr. Lovejoy. I was so much gratified with this visit, that I made one of another party, on Sunday, Feb. 23th, to the Tuscarora village. We left the village of Ancaster at eight o'clock, the thermometer being then, only 4 degrees above zero, although the morning was bitterly cold, the sun shone bright, the atmosphere without a cloud, and the sky of the most lovely blue. The sleighing was superior to any thing I had ever witnessed before during three winters. The road to this village is ten miles from Ancaster, on the same route as that to Brantford, but on coming to Fairchild's creek, the road turns off to the left, before passing over the new bridge erected over that creek on the Mohawk road. The road then winds for some distance along the banks of that creek passing some of the finest flats I have seen in the Province, the timber covering them being of the best quality and largest growth—maple, beech, elm, oak, hickory, and cherry, interspersed occasionally with pine. After pursuing this course through the wood a few miles, we came suddenly on the banks of the Grand River, which are here not very high, but perpendicular, the windings of the river can be seen both above and below for some distance. A mile and a half further is the Tuscarora village, consisting of several log houses, a large schoolhouse, also used as a Church. The country here is very extensively and excellently cleared on both sides of the river for a considerable distance: the alluvial flats on the banks of the river are cultivated with Indian corn and the uplands with wheat, rye, and other grain. The settlement here seems very flourishing and creditable to them.

I regret much that from my first arrangement, as well as from the hurry and inconvenience of publishing a work in a newspaper office, in the short space of six weeks; I am precluded from giving a mass of matter which I have collected relative to the Post-Office—Press—Criminal Statistics—Kingston & Toronto Hospital Reports—Extent of Travelled Roads—Advice to Poor Emigrants—Indians, &c. &c. Should this account, however, meet the approbation of the public, I will either give these particulars in a supplement, or in a new edition, leaving out the few chapters on the West Indies.

SUPPLEMENTARY ACCOUNT.

INDIANS.

I have stated in my account of the Tuscarora settlement, that the country was extensively and excellently cleared on both sides of the River, the printer forgot to insert, entirely by the Indians. They hold their service in the School-house at present, but a spacious Church is in progress of erection. The Christians of the Mohawk and Tuscarora tribes, located on this river, belong to the Episcopal Church of England. The pastor, of the latter tribe, the Rev. Mr. Nelles, is the son of a very old settler in the Province, and is a young man of exemplary deportment, and unassuming manners. He informed me that there were about 2,300 Indians belonging to the Six Nations, and that the greater portion of them were still Pagan, preserving their several rites, observing their quarterly festivals, and sacrificing annually a white dog. It would seem, from the periods, selected for their festivals, that they worship the sun, as the source of fertility and light. Mr. Nelles read the prayers with much fluency, in the Mohawk language. He introduced me, after service, to the Chief of the Seneca tribe, who is called the Fire-keeper, whose province it is to light their council fires, and without whose authority a council cannot be convened; he was a most venerable looking, white haired old man, of tall stature, distinguished by a black hat, broad ribbon, and blue coat; cloth leggins cased his lower limbs, and on his feet were the light moccasins of deerskin, ornamented with porcupine quills. He had not himself embraced Christianity, but advised all those, over whom he had any influence, to attend and listen to the instructions of the Christian teacher. His reluctance to embrace its doctrines, arose from his disinclination to follow its precepts, by abandoning the doctrine of polygamy, which he practised. Mr. Nelles is principally supported in his interesting labors by a society established as far back as the reign of Charles II. for the express purpose of civilizing and propagating the gospel among the Indians. The Indians had also given him fifty acres of fine land, for a glebe, on which he has erected a very comfortable habitation, situated on the banks of the river, and in the midst of them, in order the better to prosecute his praiseworthy undertaking. The Mohawk Indians have preserved the communion plate given to them by Queen Anne, part of which is kept at the Mohawk village, and the remaining portion at the Mohawk settlement, in the Bay of Quinte. Mr. Nelles regretted that his interpreter, whom he described as an intelligent man, was absent, having accompanied a deputation of the Indians to Toronto, to present a loyal and congratulatory address to Sir F. R. Head, the new Governor. A catechist, of whom Mr. Nelles also spoke very favorably, addressed them in their own language with considerable fluency, his expressive gesticulations seemed an earnest of his fervor and zeal. Some of the Indian youths are receiving a course of instruction, in the Mohawk village, from proper teachers, in the English language;

SUPPLEMENTARY ACCOUNT.

still maintaining sufficient intercourse with the Chiefs and amongst themselves, as to retain a perfect knowledge of the Indian language, whilst the great object is strictly attended to, their complete attainment of the English. Amongst the numberless acts of benevolence with which the Hon. Mr. Dunn's career has abounded, he has undertaken to be the guardian of six youths, carefully selected from amongst the Indians, who are to be educated at that invaluable institution, the Upper Canada College, for the sacred character of Indian Missionaries.— They will be under his immediate, personal surveillance. Greatly to his honor, he has always taken the most warm and lively interest in the welfare of the aborigines of the country. The squaws were more elegantly decorated with trinkets and finery than those we had seen at the Mohawk Church. They sang very harmoniously, and it was really a most affecting scene to witness the intense devotion of these red men and women, raising their voices in loud canticles to their great Creator, in the following appropriate and pathetic hymn.

Blest is the tie that binds
Our hearts in Christian love :
The fellowship of kindred minds
Is like to that above.

Before our Father's throne
We pour united prayers,
Our hopes, our fears, our aims are one,
Our comforts and our cares.

We share our mutual woes,
Our mutual burdens bear,
And often for each other flows
The sympathizing tear.

Mr. Nelles informed me that the Church was thinly attended that day. Usually a large number of Pagan Indians frequent the service, and even join in it; but the day being so beautiful, and the river firmly frozen, and perfectly smooth, with a coat of snow on it, many of the Indians were enjoying their different games on the ice, some racing, some throwing sticks at a mark, at a long distance, and other amusements peculiar to the winter solstice, which is, indeed, a period of great merriment with them. The Mohawk language is understood by the whole Six Nations; the vernacular language of the tribes, peculiar to themselves. On this account, Mr. Nelles was using his utmost endeavors to acquire a perfect knowledge of the Mohawk language, and accommodating himself to the habits, customs, manners, and prejudices of the people, amongst whom he is so worthily engaged. It is gratifying to reflect that the British Government are, at length, quite sensible that the proper method of reclaiming the Indians from their savage state, is that recommended by St. Paul, "being all things to all men, to win some to Christ," and uniformly adopted by the persecuted and calumniated sons of St. Ignatius, whose unwearied labors amongst the savage tribes, were always abundantly crowned with success: their astonishing exertions in South America in converting the Indians into quiet, industrious, temperate people, cultivating the soil, teaching

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them a knowledge of many mechanical arts, together with a due sense of religion, "whose ways are ways of pleasantness, and all her paths are peace," causing it to shed its benign influence over their peaceful lives, are enduring monuments of their piety and patience. This happy state of things was brought about by their assiduity and zeal, and the narration, interesting and beautiful as it is, is rendered doubly so, in its relation, by that extraordinary and eminent genius Chateaubriand, and the elegant and pious Muratori. The entertaining narrative impressed my mind too powerfully to allow me to pass it unnoticed, and induces me to observe that great praise is due to those pastors, like Mr. Nelles, who, by unwearied assiduity, and their own exemplary lives and conversation are so well calculated to convert a savage race of beings from heathenism to Christianity, and by uniformity of conduct, continue to preserve both their religion and themselves in the esteem of their converts. The Catholic Priesthood in the Lower Province, and on the Red River settlement, have been extremely zealous and successful in their exertions amongst the Indians, an example worthy of imitation, and amounting to an incontrovertible proof that nature, in her most degenerate state, may be reclaimed by those who are sincere in their endeavors, gentle in their manners, and consistent in the general tenor of their behaviour. And it is to be expected, and certainly most ardently to be wished, that their natural fondness for war and slaughter, may in time be more effectually subdued, their natural impetuosity softened and restrained, and their minds weaned from their unhappy attachment to the use of strong liquors—a curse entailed on them by their white brethren—their indulgence in which is frequently attended with the most melancholy and fatal consequences. It is certainly singular that thousands of pounds should be annually squandered away, in a variety of professed philanthropic schemes, and yet in our own immediate vicinity, Pagair Indians are offering up bloody sacrifices, on whom, by kind instruction, and proper means, the best impressions might be made. *Ea sub oculis posita negligimus: proximorum incuriosi, longinqua seclamur.* Interested, powerfully, by my visits, I made another in the month of September, and continued strolling about the banks of the river, until the close of day, the scenery was exquisite; as I was about leaving, the sky was already waxing grey, and a small twinkling spot of gold here and there proclaimed approaching darkness, that subdued landscape which the British poet so feelingly describes:

"Now fades the glimmering landscape on the sight,
And all the air a solemn stillness holds."

The purple and grey mingled into one dim tint, and star after star came out brighter and brighter, until it became completely night. I agreed with some men to row me in a canoe, to Bryant's tavern, and was much charmed with the excursion. The moon was just at her highest noon, and the sky was beautifully bright, except that ever and anon, a mass of fine fleecy clouds—which my friend Robert Bloomfield described as "the beauteous semblance of a flock at rest"—flitted over the lovely orb, like a veil, screening her in soft and modest splendour from terrestrial gaze. The beauteous river, gleaming like melted silver

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from its delightful effulgence, shown high and broken banks, covered with dark majestic pines, whose swarthy limbs cast a deep shadow athwart the stream, the only interruption to that sheeny brightness reflected from the moon. The cleared portions of the country exhibited in their rich undulations, over which the eye was carried a great distance, a fine contrast, as the moonbeams fell covering these acclivities with soft and silvery light, whilst the opposing slopes were cast into dark broad shadow. The whispering of the light breeze among the tree tops, in the groupes of islands, scattered throughout the river, and the paddle of the oars of the canoe, the athletic figure of the Indian seen occasionally at the head of his prow, by the lurid glare of the torch, with the spear in his hand, ready to strike the fish, were the only interruptions to the solemn effect of silence, and solitude, and night, and imparted an additional charm to the scene. I could not restrain the thoughts which the scene was so calculated to create. Not many generations ago, on the banks of this river which now visits in its glad and onward course the abodes of happy men—gardens and fields and cultured plains—still bearing as it passes, renewed fertility and fresh delights, circled with all the elements and improvements of a rising province, with much of that which exalts and embellishes civilized life, the rank thistle nodded in the wind, and the wild dog dug his hole unscared. Here the wigwam blaze beamed on the tender and helpless, the council fire glared on the wise and daring. Now the Indians dipped their noble limbs in the peaceful basins of this lovely river, and now they paddled their light canoe along its shores. Here they warred; the echoing whoop, the bloody grapple, the defying death song all were here; and when the eager strife was over, here curled the smoke of peace. Here, too, they also worshipped, and from many a dark bosom went up a pure prayer to the Great Spirit. The poor child of nature knew not the God of revelation, but the God of the universe he acknowledged in every thing around him. He beheld him in the star that sunk in beauty behind his lonely dwelling, in the sacred orb that flamed on him from his mid-day throne; in the flower that snapped in the morning breeze, in the lofty pine that defied a thousand whirlwinds; in the timid warbler that never left its native grove, in the fearless eagle whose untired pinion was wet in clouds; in the worm that crawled at his foot, and in his own matchless form, glowing with a spark of that light to whose mysterious source he bent, in humble though blind adoration. But all this has passed away. Across the ocean came a pilgrim bark, bearing the seeds of life and death. The former were sown for us, the latter sprang up in the path of the simple native. Two hundred years have changed the character of a great continent, and blotted for ever from its face, a whole peculiar people. Art has usurped the bowers of nature, and the anointed children of education have been too powerful for the tribes of the ignorant. Here and there, a stricken few remain, but how unlike their bold, untamed, untameable progenitors! The Indian of falcon glance and lion bearing, the theme of the touching ballad, the hero of the pathetic tale is gone! and his degraded offspring crawl upon the soil where he walked in majesty, to remind us how miserable is man when the foot of the conqueror is on his neck. As a race they have withered from the land.

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Their arrows are broken, their springs are dried up, their cabins are in the dust. Their council fire has long since gone out on the shore, and their war cry is fast dying to the untrodden west. Slowly and sadly they climb the distant mountains, and read their doom in autumn's setting sun, receding far behind the western cloud, which blots it from our sight. They are shrinking before the mighty tide which is pressing them away; they must soon hear the roar of the last wave, which will settle over them for ever. Ages hence, the inquisitive white man, as he stands by some growing city, will ponder on the structure of their disturbed remains, and wonder to what manner of person they belonged. They will live only in the songs and chronicles of their exterminators. Let these be faithful to their rude virtues as men, and pay due tribute to their unhappy fate as people. Mr. Hodgson's reflections are as pathetic and beautiful, as true. After paying a visit to the various tribes, he says—"I now bade a last adieu to Indian territory; and as I pursued my solitary ride through the woods, I insensibly fell into a train of melancholy reflections on the eventful history of this injured race. Sovereigns from time immemorial, of the interminable forests which overshadow this vast continent, they have gradually been driven, by the white usurpers of their soil, within the limits of their present precarious possessions. One after another of their favorite rivers has been reluctantly abandoned, until the range of the hunter is bounded by lines prescribed by his invader, and the independence of the warrior is no more. Even their present territory is partitioned out in reversion; and intersected with the prospective boundaries of surrounding parts, which appear in the maps as if Indian title were actually extinguished, and these ancient warriors were already driven from the land of their fathers. Of the innumerable tribes, which a few centuries since, roamed fearless and independent, in their native forests, how many have been swept into oblivion, and are with the generations before the flood. Of others, not a trace remains but in tradition, or the person of some solitary wanderer, the last of his tribe, who hovers like a ghost among the sepulchre of his fathers—a spark still faintly glimmering in the ashes of an extinguished race. . . . It is not when we press into the wars of Christians, the tomahawk or scalping knife of the Indians—it is not when, deluging his country with spirituous liquors in the prosecution of an unequal traffic, we send forth as a moral pestilence, before which the frail virtues of the savage fall, like the dry leaves of his forests in the blasts of autumn—it is not when thus engaged, that we either conciliate his affections or elevate his moral tone. The men who fertilize the moral wilderness and evangelize the heathen world, are animated by a higher spirit than the desire of conquest or the lure of gain." And surely we are bound, having participated in the wrongs inflicted on this injured race, to offer the noblest compensation in our power, by diffusing the blessing of moral and religious instruction, through the instrumentality of moral and religious instructors, throughout the aborigines of the western world. For the first time in the annals of Upper Canada, or, indeed, I may add, British intercourse with the Indians, the House of Assembly, which was elected in this Province in 1834, and happily for the Province, dismissed by the determined indignation of an aroused and in-

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culted people, whose interests they had most wantonly and wickedly abandoned; endeavored, amongst the many quarrels they provoked, to enlist the Indians in difficulties with the British government. It is generally believed that the unprincipled agitator, Mackenzie, was the principal mover in the affair; how different from the humane and Christian efforts of the Hon. Mr. Dunn in behalf of the Indians.— Could not this restless demagogue be contented with disturbing, distracting, cursing the farmers by his unceasing, pernicious and pestiferous interference, but that he must also endeavor to divert the Indians from their progressive improvement, to commence his trade and speculation of agitation amongst them? Did he wish, in the revelings of his depraved imagination, to see the scenes of Georgia and Florida enacted in Upper Canada? Whether it was so or not, despite of the fiendish and diabolical machinations of speculating incendiaries, the Indians still love and cherish the British government, and will not quickly be alienated in their attachment. The following documents will show the exact state of the case, and I leave the reader to make his own deductions. Mackenzie presented the following petition of Thomas Splitlog and seven others, the head Chiefs and warriors of the Huron or Wyndott nations of Indians, shewing: That from time immemorial that nation has possessed without interruption a tract of land, seven miles square, lying between Sandwich and Amherstburgh, and also an island called "Fighting Island," nearly opposite. That they have been unjustly deprived of the same by the Provincial government, which, at the instigation of George Ironside, superintendent and others, conceded to the half-breed Indians who had no claim thereon, these lands belonging to the proper Wyndots, and which were reserved to be enjoyed by them after the manners and customs of their forefathers—that they have frequently applied to the Provincial government and were informed that these things were done with its consent, and their remonstrances were rejected—that one Thomas Paxton has taken possession of "Fighting Island," from whose encroachments they have not been protected by the King, whom they were always accustomed to consider their father and protector—that these lands were ceded to them by the Chippewas and others (the lake confederacy of Indians) and reserved at the sale of lands in the Western district, for their use, with a special request that they might not be disturbed in the possession of them—that in the year 1811, being aggrieved by the encroachments of the whites, they petitioned Lieut. Governor Gore, requesting his Majesty would give them a deed in fee of their lands, who replied that this was impossible, as the Wyndots themselves had the better title, assuring them at the same time, that the King would always protect them in the possession of their lands—that they had peaceable possession ever since, till disturbed by Ironside and others of Amherstburgh—and that the government has broken through the usages and customs established by treating with the half-breeds, who only live on sufferance among them—that they are sorely grieved that the protecting hand of their great father the King has been withdrawn from them, which must have arisen, they think, from the misrepresentations of some wicked persons, seeking only to destroy them—that memorialists are a remnant of one of the great tribes of the

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western world, who from fighting from time immemorial against the enemies of their great father, are now reduced to a very small number; that they have long since been converted to the christian religion, and wish to reside near their friends the white people; that they have daily examples in the United States of their brethren being driven into the wilderness and hunted like the deer of the forest—but that until now they always had sufficient confidence in their great father to believe that he would not treat them as the red people were treated by the government of the United States; that they have no desire to desert the christian religion, and return to the customs and habits of the heathens; but that all their wish is, that their great father will leave them in the undisturbed possession of the little handful of land that belongs to them. Memorialists pray the House to represent, by address, their situation, to the King their great father, and to request him to interfere in the proceedings of his provincial government against them, and that he will prevent the said government from wresting their little piece of land away from them. Memorialists further state that there is a small portion of their tribe residing in the U. States on lands possessed by them before Jay's treaty—that they remained neutral during the war for the sole object of saving their lands, but that from the present disposition of the government and the people, they are anxious to remove once more into the country of their great father, whom they always loved, and that their brothers (the memorialists) are desirous of receiving them and giving them cornfields along side of them, on their little piece of ground: memorialists refer to accompanying documents in support of what they say, &c. &c.

THE ADDRESS OF THE HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

To His Excellency Sir Francis Bond Head, K. C. H. &c. &c.

May it please your Excellency:—We, his Majesty's dutiful and loyal subjects, the Commons of Upper Canada in Provincial Parliament assembled, humbly represent to your Excellency, that Thomas Spiliog, and others, chiefs and warriors of the Haron or Wyandott nation—have by memorial to this House, complained of George Ironside, the Indian superintendent and others, for that they had instigated the government to divide among and concede to the half-breed Indians not entitled thereto, a tract of land between Sandwich and Amherstburgh, containing about seven miles square, although the said Wyandott nation had held and peaceably enjoyed the same from time immemorial, and resided on the same, living after the customs and manners of their fathers. That Fighting Island belongs to them, but has been kept possession of by one Thomas Paxton, who had, they say, paid them no rent since a licence of occupation was granted him by the government. That they had made several applications to the government for its aid and protection, which had been denied them.—That at the sale made to the government of the lands in the Western district, the tract now attempted to be taken from the said Wyandott Indians, was specially reserved for them, with a particular request of the Indians of the lake confederacy, that the King and his officers would not disturb them in their possession of the same. They also pray this House to enquire into the merits of their case, and if found deserving, to ask the royal interference on their behalf, so that His govern-

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ment here might be prevented "from wresting their little piece of land away from them." We humbly request that your Excellency would give direction that there be laid before this House, all such documentary and other evidence in the possession of the government or its officers relative to the said Huron reserve or of the proceedings of the government had thereon, as would enable this House to ascertain whether its further interference on the Wyandott Indians is required.

M. S. BIDWELL, Speaker.

Commons House of Assembly, Feb. 15, 1836.

HIS EXCELLENCY'S REPLY.

Gentlemen—It is with great reluctance I feel it necessary to state, that without authority from the Secretary of State, I am unwilling to submit to the House of Assembly "the documents and other evidence in the possession of the government or its officers, relative to the Huron reserve, or to the proceedings of the government had thereon, as would enable the House to ascertain whether its interference on behalf of the Wyandott Indians is required." My objections on this subject, are those of policy, rather than of law—and without denying the constitutional right of either of the two Houses of the Legislature to enquire into any subject in which they may consider the public interests to be involved, I am of opinion that the disclosure of documents and evidence of the character alluded to, would be attended with evil consequences to those whom it is intended to benefit, by rendering the Indians doubtful of the all-sufficient and paternal protection of his Majesty, on which they have hitherto solely relied. Without reverting to the anomalous history of the aborigines of this land, I will merely observe, that in Upper Canada, the Indians have hitherto been under the exclusive care of his Majesty, the territories they inhabit being tracts or crown lands devoted to their sole use as "*His Allies*." Over these lands his Majesty has never exercised his paramount right, except at their request, and for their manifest advantage. Within their own communities, they have hitherto governed themselves by their own unwritten laws and customs—their lands and property have never been subject to tax or assessment, or themselves liable to personal service. As they are not subject to such liabilities, neither do they yet possess the political privileges of his Majesty's subjects generally. The superintendents, missionaries, schoolmasters, and others who reside among them for their protection and civilization, are appointed and paid by the King—to his representative all appeals have until now been made, and with him has all responsibility rested. In every respect they appear to be most constitutionally within the jurisdiction and prerogative of the Crown, and as I declare myself not only ready but desirous to attend any complaint they may offer me; I consider it would be highly impolitic (especially for the object of redressing a trifling grievance) to sanction the adoption of a new course for their internal government. To this general view of the subject, I have only to add, that as regards the particular memorial submitted to the House of Assembly by Thos. Splitlog and seven others, of the Huron or Wyandott nation, a counter petition signed by eleven individuals of similar tribe and rank has been presented to the House, stating:

"We have the fullest confidence in the justice and fatherly protec-

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tion of our beloved Sovereign and his Representative the Lieutenant Governor."

The intense affection which the Indians bear the British government, was well tested in the last war, and is in exact accordance with the interesting account given of the Morocco Indians by Capt. Alexander, which he obtained from a Catholic clergyman, about to receive as a reward, for his labour of love, the Episcopal ring and crosier. "In 1830, there were from one hundred and fifty to two hundred families of these Indians scattered on the Pomeroon, and on the creeks which fall into it, and into the sea on the Morocco coast of Essequibo; and though their existence there had been carefully concealed from the British Governor by a Dutch Postholder, receiving British pay yet it appears that they had emigrated from the Oronoco several years back, under very peculiar circumstances. Being essentially royalists, they took an early and decided part in the revolutionary war which distracted their country. Every inducement which the love of liberty, licentiousness, or the love of money could suggest or inspire, was held out by the patriots as the price of their apostacy; but true to the interests of their sovereign, they struggled, till the last strong hold was abandoned by the European royalists, to uphold the declining fortunes of their master. This devotedness brought down upon them a dreadful retaliation; their priests were massacred, their villages plundered and razed to the ground, and these forlorn beings, whose greatest crime was an attachment to the institutions which rescued them from barbarism, were driven from their comfortable homes, and the land they fertilized with the sweat of their brows, to seek a shelter amongst the forests of Guiana. One wide desolation has since overspread these missions, and the Indians, assembled together with so much trouble, are again wandering in the woods. It was but natural to suppose that, freed from every restraint, civil and ecclesiastical, they were much deteriorated in their moral and intellectual condition since their departure from the Oronoco. The temptations to idleness and profligacy which such a state of life holds out, and the corrupting influence of the erratic tribes with whom they were compelled to assort, are not easily withstood. They yielded to them in a certain degree, but though degenerated, it was easy to discover a degree of intelligence, and a refinement of feeling, which marked at once the early impress of civilization and religion. Happy at being tolerated, within the pale of a more enlightened and settled government, they were eager to evince their gratitude for the protection it afforded them; they were likewise most anxious, but unable of themselves, to transmit to their children those blessings which elevated them in the scale of beings under the excellent and liberal administration of Sir Benjamin D'Urban. These advantages, it is to be hoped, will be secured to them, and the Colony will be amply repaid for the patronage extended to them, in the attachment and fidelity of a grateful people." It is to be hoped for the sake of the loyal, well disposed, peaceable Indians of Upper Canada, that they may long remain free from Mr. Mackenzie's interference in their regard, for if that unfortunate day should ever arrive, it would be to them as to all others, with whose concerns he has intermeddled, a day of wailing and lamentation, and misery, strife, agitation, and desolation

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would inevitably supersede their present quiet, tranquil and improving condition.

In the short account I gave of the township of Mulmur, page 189, I forgot to mention the superstitious veneration in which the exhausted volcano is held by the Indians, who used formerly to resort, in great numbers, to the spot, to celebrate their sacrifice. As Mono is now rapidly settling, it will not be a task of such great difficulty to get at the curiosity in Mulmur; it would amply repay the geologist and mineralogist, as well as the general lover of nature for their trouble.

THE PRESS OF UPPER CANADA.

There being no stamp duty in the Province, there are a great number of Newspapers; the proprietors, however, are subject to a trifling postage, which certainly ought to be borne by the receiver.

Eastern District.—Cornwall Observer, Cornwall Argus.

Ottawa District.—Bytown Gazette.

Johnstown District.—Prescott Herald, Brockville Recorder, The Warder, the Constitution, Brockville.

Bathurst District.—Bathurst Gazette.

Midland District.—Belleville Intelligencer, Kingston Chronicle, U.C. Herald, British Whig, The Spectator.

Prince Edward District.—The Traveller.

Newcastle District.—Cobourg Star, Cobourg Reformer, Port Hope Gazette.

Home District.—Patriot, Courier, Albion, Christian Guardian, Constitution, Correspondent and Advocate, Gazette.

Niagara District.—St. Catherine's Journal, Chippewa Herald, Niagara Reporter, Niagara Gleaner.

Gore District.—Hamilton Gazette, Hamilton Express, Hamilton Free Press, Dundas Post, Brantford Sentinel, Canada Museum.

London District.—Freeman's Journal, London Gazette, St. Thomas Liberal.

Western District.—Canadian Emigrant.

LONDON AND GORE RAIL ROAD.

This magnificent undertaking, I trust, and believe, is likely to be accomplished, and thus secure to Montreal and Quebec, the great advantages of the trade of the North West—Illinois—Michigan—the beautiful region of Upper Canada to the West of Lake Ontario—the navigation of the latter noble inland sea—and the value of the canal constructed round the St. Lawrence, which has already cost this Province £370,000, and which might as well be shut up, if the merchandise of the West were to be sent to New York by the Erie Canal. The route has been surveyed and found to be practicable and easy.

LOAN AND TRUST BILL.

I am happy to have an opportunity afforded me, by the perusal of the draft of a bill, bearing the above title, and emanating from the Hon. Mr. Markland, to rectify an omission which was unintentional, when speaking of the unswerving loyalty and attachment to British institutions which has always marked the character of the Hon. Messrs. Dunn, Robinson, and Wells. No better proof could be required of the

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solicitude of Mr. Markland to serve and benefit the Province, than the bill which I have mentioned, and which by its effectual assistance to large landholders, would prove of incalculable advantage to the country.

ADVICE TO POOR EMIGRANTS.

Passage. Do not come out with the early spring ships, the weather is generally rough and cold, and the passage sometimes dangerous; even in the beginning of July icebergs are met with on the banks of Newfoundland, and the weather more or less foggy. June is a good month to sail for Quebec.

Package. Pack up your necessaries in as little space as possible, in strong boxes of portable size, from 30 to 26 inches long, 18 wide, and 12 or 14 deep. Clean off the saw marks inside: leave the outside rough; put hinges and locks upon them, and leave as little overwood on the lid as possible, so as to prevent sailors from lifting by the lids, Cross bars on the lid outside; the same on the bottom, which will strengthen it, and keep it free from damp, should there be water splashing about.

Provision. As you will be in the steerage, lay in provisions for nine weeks. 3 firloths of oatmeal, 8 lbs. of butter, $\frac{3}{4}$ lb. of tea, 10 lbs. of sugar, a little salt, plenty of potatoes, some bottled porter, if it can be procured, 5 or 6 dozen eggs carefully packed in the meal, a pork ham or two to fry a few slices along with eggs. Remember your table furniture is to be such as will not break with a fall—a small white iron tea pot and white iron basin, large enough to hold a sufficient quantity of broth or pottage, it will also serve for tea-cup, the other for sugar basin: a spoon, a knife and fork, a salt cellar, a white iron pail, with a lid, to hold a gallon, this is to hold water which will be measured out to you, half a gallon a day. A pot to make the pottage, which will also do for tea-kettle.—Provide yourself with a small box of laxative pills, epsom salts, or castor oil, to take when needful, as the stomach will retain them. You will keep your eatables and their utensils in a box by themselves.

Furniture and Clothing. You must have bedding on board. You need not expend much money in clothes, remember you have to stand heat and cold: a few suits of cotton ones for summer, and a few strong lasting ones for winter. Plaiding drawers and a fair supply of warm stockings: 3 or 4 pair of strong shoes, one good hat, summer hats being cheap in the Province, a fur cap for winter. Your goods will be landed at Montreal, you will then apply to the agents of forwarders of goods and passengers, McPherson, Henderson & Co, are an excellent company: your baggage is then carted to their warehouse, where you will probably remain two days: you are allowed fire for cooking, and also room to lodge during the night. You are then sent to Prescott, a distance of 145 miles, costing you about 2s. sterling for 100 lbs. of luggage, and about 5s. for passage. The distance from Prescott to Toronto is 262 miles, making in all 407. From Toronto there are steam boats to Hamilton and Niagara, for the west. From Hamilton the country leads to Dundas, Ancaster, Galt, Guelph, Brantford, Woodstock, London, &c. From Niagara to the Falls, Chippawa, thence to any part of the country bordering on lake Erie or on the Tailort Street.

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LAKES ONTARIO AND HURON—HAMILTON, LONDON AND THE WEST.

My attention of late has been very forcibly directed to the above exciting topic, for to me, it really seems that the navigation of Lake Ontario and the commerce of Montreal, stand in great jeopardy of being sacrificed to the speculators of Buffalo and along the Erie Canal. If the rail road runs from Detroit to Bertie, it is but a continuation of the Erie canal, and the Michigan trade and travel will assuredly be carried to it, whereas, if the trade of Michigan is carried by its natural route through the very centre of the most fertile portion of the Province, it will be brought into our own majestic Lake Ontario to be carried down the St. Lawrence to the Atlantic. I have conversed with many individuals as to the route, and find all are for taking it to London—and from thence some to Sandwich—and some to the new Town Plot on the river St. Clair. Through the kindness of Major Bowen, I have been favored with some memoranda which would point out the latter route as the most desirable. *First*: The government is now laying out a Town Plot in the township of Moore, on the river St. Clair, the size 400 acres, it is situated on the bend of a river, the Isle au Cerf, or Stag Island, protecting it from the west—and the points of the Half Moon from the north and south winds. Batteries might be erected at either end of the island, securing it against attack—the stream is full, the water transparent, and ships of 300 tons can navigate past it; it is 3 miles higher up than Palmer a County seat in Michigan, and 4 miles below Black River; 55 miles west of London, and 140 west of Hamilton at the Head of lake Ontario. The townships of Enniskillen and Brooke lie to the East—Sombra to the South—Sarnia, Plympton, and Warwick to the north and north east, as reference to the map will show. It is half way between Goderich and Detroit. The American steamers pass daily, and touch when required. The Goderich steamer does so likewise. Having noticed its geographical situation, let us proceed to consider its advantages. *First*, by continuing the projected rail road from London to Corunna, through the townships of Adelaide, Brooke, and Enniskillen, it proceeds nearly a direct west course, and turns the heads of the Bear creek and another small river, and avoids the low lands in the aforementioned townships. *Second*, the passage by rail road being at the rate of 15 miles an hour, from lake Ontario to river St. Clair would be 10 hours—in all 18—which now takes, with every advantage, by way of Buffalo or Chatham, 3 and a half days. The river is three fourths of a mile broad. *Third*, they are now constructing a rail road from Palmer west to Romeo, another is also contemplated from Black River to St. Joseph on Grand River, completely across Michigan. Corunna will be then central and answer for both. *Fourth*, the dangerous navigations of lakes Erie and St. Clair, would be both avoided—the debouchure of the river St. Clair into lake St. Clair, being particularly dangerous. From Palmer or Corunna, vessels of 300 tons may proceed to Chicago by lakes Huron and Michigan, avoiding the aforesaid dangers, taking their produce or supplies direct to or from lake Ontario. *Fifth*, Corunna must be the port of Plympton, they can have none on lake Huron. *Sixth*, Vessels suffering from bad weather can lay up and repair; Corunna will afford a safe harbour. *Seventh*, On the opposite side there are abundance of pine, and steam saw mills. *Eighth*, On the river, floating saw and grist mills may be con-

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structed, as on the Danube and the Rhine. The stream runs at the rate of four and a half miles an hour. *Ninth*, the water on the Canadian side is excellent. *Tenth*, the land on the river St. Clair has risen 400 per cent. in value in 3 years. *Eleventh*, abundance of fine oak timber for ship building in the township of Moore. *Twelfth*, 3 years ago there were only a few squatters on the river side in Moore, there are now 570 settlers. *Thirteenth*, When a rail road connects lake Ontario and river St. Clair, a person may breakfast in New York on Monday and sup in Michigan on Wednesday. Whether the rail road is to terminate at Sandwich or Moore—through London, and from Hamilton, it must come.

The following is the account of the Trials, Convictions, and Acquittals in the Province of Upper Canada, for Five years, viz. from 1830 to 1835, inclusive :

For murder 47: found guilty 17, acquitted 25; convicted of manslaughter 5; for Sodomy 2, 1 convicted, 1 acquitted; Rape 10, 3 convicted, 7 acquitted; Bigamy, 1 convicted; for assault 50, 37 convicted, 13 acquitted; Manslaughter 20, 6 convicted, 14 acquitted; Malicious shooting 8, 2 convicted, 6 acquitted; Riot 9, 5 convicted, 4 acquitted; Conspiracy 2, 1 convicted, 1 acquitted; for Felony 53, 30 convicted, 23 acquitted; Arson 13, 4 convicted, 9 acquitted; Forgery 25, 8 convicted, 17 acquitted; for Libel 2, 1 convicted, 1 acquitted; Perjury 17, convicted 6, 11 acquitted; for Larceny 266, convicted 180, acquitted 86; Burglary 6, 4 convicted, 2 acquitted; Theft 5, 2 convicted, 3 acquitted; for Horse-stealing 28, 23 convicted, 5 acquitted; Sheep-stealing 8, 3 convicted, 5 acquitted; Robbery 2 convicted; for Misdemeanor 59, 33 convicted, 26 acquitted; Nuisance 11, 6 convicted, 5 acquitted, Extortion 1 acquitted; for enticing soldiers to desert 5, 3 convicted, 2 acquitted.

POST OFFICE, UPPER CANADA.

From all the information which I have been enabled to collect relative to this department, I find that there were distributed through the post office department, in 1836, the following newspapers; Provincial papers 178,065, U. States papers and others, not provincial, 149,502. The amount paid for the transmission of the above newspapers was £1277 4s currency. The above statement, however, does not include those Provincial and American papers which are sent free, nor papers to and from Great Britain and Ireland, by the packets, which are also sent free. There are no accounts kept, any where, of the number of either, but from a calculation made, the lowest estimate of the number of papers transmitted free by the post in Upper Canada, exceed one hundred thousand per annum. The gross amount of postage paid by the printers or proprietors of newspapers in Upper Canada, for the transmission of their papers through the post, in 1835, was £639 8 10. The gross amount of letter postage collected the same year was £20,890 currency. This includes the British postage on letters by the government packets, which is merged in the general postage collected in the Province and of which no separate account has ever been kept. The number of letters is not known by the post office accounts, but supposing that the average postage amounts to 7d. c'y. each, and

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which I am informed is as near the mark as possible, then, by such an average the number sent in the year 1835, would be 716,228. Through the indefatigable exertions of Mr. Stayner to render the most ample accommodation to British settlers in Upper Canada, a great augmentation has been made in the number of post offices. In the year ending 1835 there were 154. At this time, September 1836, in this province there are 195, being an increase of 41 in nine months. Would the rabid demagogue Mackenzie, who took such pains to obtain the situation of Deputy Post Master General to this Province, have discharged his duties like Mr. Stayner? Does one of his own friends even believe that he would? There are none that so believeth, no, not one.

TORONTO HOSPITAL.

The number of admissions for the year 1835, according to the last annual return, commencing 2d of February 1835, and ending 1st of February 1836, appears to be 530, with 45 remaining from preceding year.

Discharged cured	-	-	423
Discharged relieved,	-	-	43
Discharged for irregularity,	-	-	4
Discharged incurable,	-	-	6
Deaths	-	-	39
(Out of which 7 died within the first 48 hours, of typhus fever,)			
Remaining on the books,	-	-	60

During that year no less than 1800 out patients received medical aid at the daily dispensary of the Institution, from 9 o'clock till 12.

TRUSTEES.

The Hon. the Chief Justice,
The Hon. and Ven. the Archdeacon of York,
The Hon. John H. Dunn,
The Hon. G. H. Markland,
The Hon. W. Allen,
Christopher Widmer, Esq.

PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS.

C. Widmer, Esq.
John King, M. D.
John Rolph, Esq.
Robert Hornby, M. D.
Apothecary, F. Wilkinson—Steward, Geo. Sinclair.

LAKE ONTARIO—WINDSOR BAY.

The Province must direct its attention to the navigation of this noble lake, and it is well worthy of mature consideration whether it would not be advisable to open up that fine extent of fertile country stretching between the beautiful navigable waters of Sturgeon Lake and Windsor Bay, Whitby. The waters of the Scugog Lake and River, pass in their course from Sturgeon lake, bounding on the south west angle of Fenelon, through the whole of Ops, bordering on Manvers, inter-

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jecting Cartwright, and part of Reach, extending its tributary ramifications into Brock, Mariposa, and Whitby. The harbour of Windsor could be connected with this navigation, by a rail road, at the distance of 18 miles; and to render the above extent of navigation immediately available, there requires but one dam and lock below the present site of Purdy's mill. The benefit such a measure would confer on this section of the country would be immense, and as fine and fertile a country as can be met with, is that, bordering on the tributaries of the Scugog river and lake, the Non-can and cross creeks. In page 167, speaking of the extent of water communication we should have said eighty instead of eight.

LOWER CANADA.

The matchless letters of Camillus, and the great exertions of the British population in Lower Canada, must have attracted, in no powerful a degree, the attention of the people to the state, condition, and resources of that Province. The Eastern townships, numbering 80, and forming altogether five millions of acres of land, are equal in soil, fertility, salubrity, climate, timber, water, and accessible communication to any portion of Canada, and I trust from the character of its settlers, will tend more effectually to consolidate that bond of affection and mutual interest which ought to be felt, by every lover of Great Britain in both the Canadas. The following very graphic and interesting account of the formation of a new town in one of these townships, I have extracted from that respectable paper the Sherbrooke Farmer's Advocate.

VICTORIA.

This name has been given to a spot selected by the British American Land Company for the site of a town, situate within the township of Lingwick, near the town line of Bury, bordering the falls of Salmon river, and distant about 36 miles from Sherbrooke. The road to the settlement has been cut out the whole distance, so as to be passable for men on horseback. Some parts have been completed, but the whole line cannot be finished before next season. When completed it will undoubtedly be the finest road in the township, probably in Canada. The country through which it passes is principally covered with fine hard timber, with a wonderfully small proportion of inferior swampy land. Clearings of one or two acres occasionally meet the view, at short intervening distances, along the whole route, and sturdy English settlers are to be seen, with their wives and children all busily engaged in the several occupations of burning, logging, &c. Such as have arrived early in the season have tolerable crops of potatoes, turnips, and some garden vegetables. Passing by one of those clearings, we suddenly and unexpectedly came upon two very fine well formed young women, cutting down some gigantic trees in a grove of maple, wielding their axes with a grace and agility which might have done credit to any axe-man in the country. We were unperceived by them, and had ample time to contemplate the graceful

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movements of the two wood nymphs—having at length accosted them, they dropped their axes in delightful confusion at being caught engaged in so maidenly an occupation, showed two beautiful faces covered with blushes and smiles, which commanded so much admiration, that were it not for the circumstance of our being already bound in matrimony fast as a church, it might have ended there is no knowing where. They were undoubtedly two very pretty girls, and it is understood, that the sudden discovery of two such unsophisticated specimens of native beauty in the forest acting in unconsciousness of being seen and admired, is infinitely more interesting than discovering the same in satin petticoats, all bedecked and bedizened for public exhibition. The men at work on the roads are divided into gangs of twenty or forty each. We had the pleasure of spending a night in one of the camps. The buildings consisted of two shanties covered with bark sloping to the ground, open above along the centre to let the smoke escape. Immediately below this opening an enormous fire made of logs piled upon one another, kept blazing all night, and nearly roasted us alive—fortunately had the left flank of a line of thirty-six bedfellows; kept awake half the night by discordant noises proceeding from a variety of those most unmusical instruments, noses; in the morning breakfasted on bread, beef-steaks, and tea without milk or sugar, boiled to the bitterness of bark in a six gallon pot, and served out in saucepans—discovered the cook to be a man of intelligence by the quality of his beef-steaks—on enquiry found that he had doubled Cape Horn, weathered the Cape of Good Hope, made sugar with the niggers, escorted three hundred rogues to Botany Bay, was nearly eaten at the Nicobars, and trimmed the nabob of Arcot's whiskers.

HAMILTON.

It is with extreme reluctance I send this book to the public without its frontispiece—the view of A. N. McNab's elegant mansion, seen from Burlington Bay. When I obtain it from New York, I will be careful to send one for every copy, but to delay the issue of the work, any longer, would prevent its circulation in Great Britain, until the middle of next year, as I should be precluded from availing myself of the navigation of the St. Lawrence until next May, and the high duty, payable on books transmitted to Great Britain, through New York, renders the conveyance by that route, a serious obstacle.

Error—Page 212, West Flamboro', cultivated acres 12,572, uncultivated acres 51,061.

ERRATA.

Page 10—8th line from bottom, for *these* read *the*.

Page 11—15th line from bottom, for *benificent* read *beneficent*.

Page 14—1st line, for *indispensable* read *indefensible*.

Page 30—10th line from top, for *rarefication* read *rarefaction*.

Page 109—5th line from top, for *similar* read *larger*.

Page 125—Max. and Min. observations of temperature at Ancaster.
for 7 A. M. and 3 P. M. read 9 A. M. and 9 P. M.

Page 152—Bathurst District, reverse the *cultivated* and *uncultivated*
acres.

Page 186—12th line from top, for *dis-* read *disgust*.

Page 235—1st line, for *Ox* read *Bull*,

