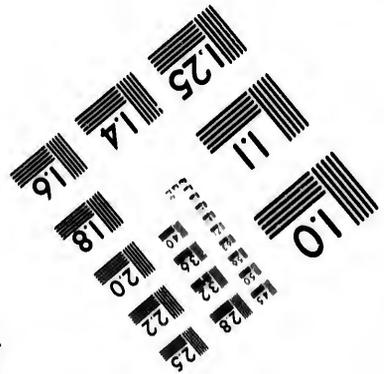
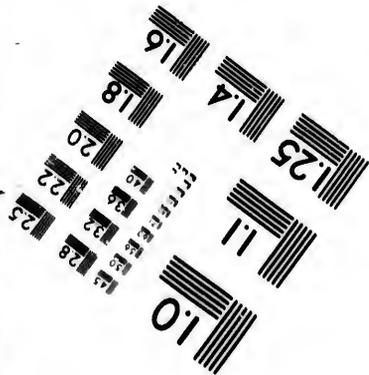
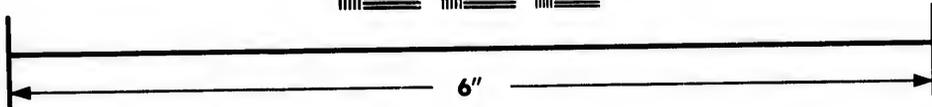
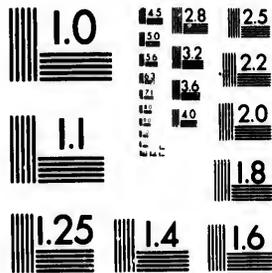


**IMAGE EVALUATION
TEST TARGET (MT-3)**



**Photographic
Sciences
Corporation**

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

2.8
2.5
2.2
2.0

**CIHM/ICMH
Microfiche
Series.**

**CIHM/ICMH
Collection de
microfiches.**



Canadian Institute for Historical Microreproductions / Institut canadien de microreproductions historiques

1.0

© 1984

The copy filmed here has been reproduced thanks to the generosity of:

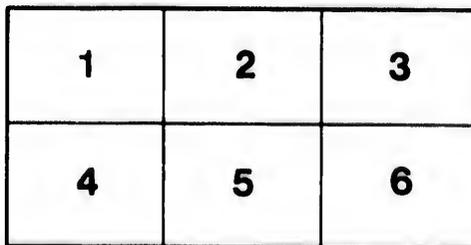
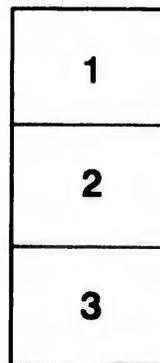
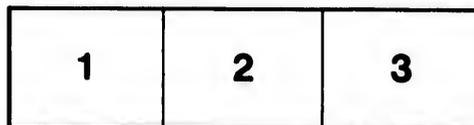
University of British Columbia Library

The images appearing here are the best quality possible considering the condition and legibility of the original copy and in keeping with the filming contract specifications.

Original copies in printed paper covers are filmed beginning with the front cover and ending on the last page with a printed or illustrated impression, or the back cover when appropriate. All other original copies are filmed beginning on the first page with a printed or illustrated impression, and ending on the last page with a printed or illustrated impression.

The last recorded frame on each microfiche shall contain the symbol \rightarrow (meaning "CONTINUED"), or the symbol ∇ (meaning "END"), whichever applies.

Maps, plates, charts, etc., may be filmed at different reduction ratios. Those too large to be entirely included in one exposure are filmed beginning in the upper left hand corner, left to right and top to bottom, as many frames as required. The following diagrams illustrate the method:



L'exemplaire filmé fut reproduit grâce à la générosité de:

University of British Columbia Library

Les images suivantes ont été reproduites avec le plus grand soin, compte tenu de la condition et de la netteté de l'exemplaire filmé, et en conformité avec les conditions du contrat de filmage.

Les exemplaires originaux dont la couverture en papier est imprimée sont filmés en commençant par le premier plat et en terminant soit par la dernière page qui comporte une empreinte d'impression ou d'illustration, soit par le second plat, selon le cas. Tous les autres exemplaires originaux sont filmés en commençant par la première page qui comporte une empreinte d'impression ou d'illustration et en terminant par la dernière page qui comporte une telle empreinte.

Un des symboles suivants apparaîtra sur la dernière image de chaque microfiche, selon le cas: le symbole \rightarrow signifie "A SUIVRE", le symbole ∇ signifie "FIN".

Les cartes, planches, tableaux, etc., peuvent être filmés à des taux de réduction différents. Lorsque le document est trop grand pour être reproduit en un seul cliché, il est filmé à partir de l'angle supérieur gauche, de gauche à droite, et de haut en bas, en prenant le nombre d'images nécessaire. Les diagrammes suivants illustrent la méthode.



CONDITION OF UPPER CANADA.

It appeared, for a great length of time, matter of extreme astonishment, that the French nation should have perched themselves among the northern snows of the American continent, and defended so long and obstinately their dominion in those regions. But although the French nation possessed a far better geographical knowledge of the territory in question, yet it was not so much the possession of Canada, as the control of the St. Lawrence, that induced them to make so formidable a struggle to retain their dominion in the western hemisphere. The French government freely spent its treasure in maintaining the colonies, while the English settlers toiled laboriously upon the barren sea-board, looking upon the interior, the "glorious west," as only a refuge for agues, rattlesnakes, and Indians: the French explored the richness of the land, discovered that the St. Lawrence proceeded from a luxuriant country to the south-west, superior in climate and soil to the English sea-coast, and imagining, from its magnitude,

that it must extend to near the Pacific, they sent an expedition of discovery to follow the route by Lake Superior. The French government studied the geography of the country; they saw the inexhaustible fisheries of Newfoundland, and the mighty Gulf of St. Lawrence below; they saw the timber and the furs of the north-western interior above; and that garden of the world, the south-west, compared to which all the country north-west of the Alleghanies is barren, unprofitable land—they saw that they could mock the power of England—that they could overawe her colonies, while they commanded *one* channel and *one* outlet. In fine, they knew well the vast importance to a great naval power of holding Canada, and controlling the St. Lawrence; they saw that nature had traced on a gigantic scale the rugged outlines of a vast and powerful empire; they looked on the majestic river, flowing from large internal seas, receiving into their respective bosoms numerous other noble rivers, issuing from the interior of a rich country, exquisite in beauty, and almost unparalleled in extent and available powers; they traced the meanderings of this huge stream, and found it sweeping its course through 2000 miles, intersecting a country whose salubrious climate, prolific soil, vast mineral riches, and great agricultural capabilities, were inviting the skill, enterprise, industry, and capital of the agriculturist, mariner, miner, merchant, and labourer, and where industry could not fail to meet with sure and great reward.

But although these advantages were so evident and obvious to the French, it was long even after the conquest of Canada before the people of Great Britain were fully conscious of the jewel they possessed. Of Lower Canada they knew nothing beyond the banks of the St. Lawrence: of Upper Canada they were totally ignorant; the whole country was associated in their minds with ice and snow, timber and furs, and as the battle-ground of hostile tribes of savage Indians. Not so, however, the inhabitants of the United States,—they knew that, in the same latitude, they possessed lands of unbounded fertility and great value, and they accordingly seized with avidity the offer made them by the governor of Canada, to occupy and settle its fertile domain.

The first correct information of the beautiful country lying between the majestic Ottawa and the three inland seas, Lakes Ontario, Erie, and Huron, was conveyed to the British people by those clear, quick-sighted, and gallant British officers who were in Canada, and who served during the American war; they saw along the Niagara frontier fine farms, good orchards, excellent soil, healthy and agreeable climate, and lovely scenery, and they gave an impetus to emigration, by diffusing this information in their respective circles. But the most successful

efforts for the settlement of the country may be justly ascribed to the enterprise and exertions of the Canada Company, which, notwithstanding both the ignorance and prejudice that existed in the United Kingdom, purchased large tracts of excellent land in Upper Canada, and was incorporated by royal charter and act of parliament in 1826.*

The Canadas, united, form a territory of 360,000 square miles. In Lower Canada there is under cultivation about 2,500,000 acres of land; occupied but not cultivated, about 5,300,000; not granted, and waste, 13,100,000; of lands surveyed in Upper Canada there are now 318 townships, or 20,988,000 acres, of which nearly 2,000,000 are in cultivation, and three-fourths located. The soil, although of almost every variety, is mostly fit for agricultural purposes, being rich and deep with the spoils of the forest, accumulating for centuries. In its physical aspect it is agreeably diversified, for whilst in the lower province, skirting the St. Lawrence, nature is witnessed on a scale of grandeur and sublimity, the upper province is generally level, presenting only rolling, undulating lands, gentle slopes, rich valleys, and fertile plains.

The climate of Canada, especially Upper Canada, may be said, briefly, to be colder in winter, warmer in summer, and always possessing a brighter, clearer, and drier atmosphere than Great Britain, and having far more settled weather; nevertheless, it is neither so much warmer in summer, nor so much colder in winter, as to prove disagreeable; it is neither scorched by the sultry summers of the south, nor blasted by the biting winters of the north. The winter is enlivened by the exhilarating elasticity of its bright atmosphere, and the cheerful accompanying of the merry sleigh; and the summer solstice is generally attempored by agreeable breezes from the lakes and rivers. There is

* By the expenditure, zeal, judgment, and perseverance of this company, and by disseminating a correct description of the country, they introduced a good sound British emigration, that has alike added to its wealth, settlement, development of its resources, and stability. During the period of years this useful company has been directing its labours to the settlement of the province, they have sold more of the public lands by 114,000 acres than the commissioners of the crown and clergy lands conjointly; they have been the means, by their settlement, of forming a new district, of which the town of Guelph, where they cut down the first tree on St. George's day, 1827, is now the district town, and where property is so enhanced in value, as to have produced in town-lots more than £100 per acre; they have also formed an excellent harbour, at the mouth of the beautiful River Maidland, on Lake Huron, of immense promise to the future trade, travel, navigation, and commerce, which will necessarily come that route to Lake Ontario, a shorter distance by five or six hundred miles!

at least a difference of a month or six weeks' duration of winter between Quebec and the western extremity of Lake Ontario, the climate of which latter district is so balmy and genial, that cotton and indigo have been planted on a small scale with success, tobacco successfully cultivated, and the mulberry, for the purpose of making silk, thrives well. The climate of Upper Canada ought (it would be supposed) to be milder than it is, occupying as it does the same parallel of latitude as the south of France; but it is conjectured that the following causes retard its change. The prevailing wind blowing over the large and extensive accumulations of ice near the pole, and traversing regions never thawed; the multitude of lakes and rivers with which the whole continent of North America abounds, from the polar regions southward, which during winter have a thick coat of ice, and act as auxiliaries to the polar ice; from the absence of ridges of mountains running east and west, and acting as a barrier,—in the eastern part of Asia a vast tract of country, extending from the north in an unbroken and elevated surface, is subject to the same evils from frosty northern winds; the still vast and thick forests, and immense morasses which abound in them, further augment the tendency to cold; and, lastly, the absence of artificial heat arising from a dense population, their forges, fires, factories, dwelling-houses, all of which affect the circumambient air to a considerable extent. Although it is very problematical whether a change of the climate to a great extent would either be serviceable or desirable, yet it appears that Canada has already relaxed some of its former rigours, and is in a state of continued mitigation. Since a portion of its forests have been cleared, its swamps drained, its villages and towns and settlements been established, the Indians inform us that the frosts have been less severe and frequent—that the snows fall in smaller quantity, and dissolve sooner—and that the inland navigation is far less obstructed with ice than formerly. Fourteen centuries ago the greater part of Germany was covered with a dense forest, the abode of the rein-deer and elk, now only to be seen in Lapland and Siberia; and the Rhine and the Danube were frozen sufficiently solid to bear the passage of large armies, with their heavy cavalry; all this has yielded to the destruction of the forest, the draining of the morasses, and the cultivation of the soil.

With regard to the effect of climate on agriculture, it may be said, that ploughing for spring crops generally commences the first week in April, and terminates in June, although instances are not infrequent of ploughing and sowing at the latter end of March; and such was the mildness of the season in December, 1836, that a great deal of lar. l

was ploughed in that month. Agricultural operations may be considered suspended from St. Andrew's Day (Nov. 30th) to St. Patrick's Day, (March 17th) the fall-wheat is generally sown by the 10th of October, although there is a case on record in the township of Ancaster, on a farm belonging to F. Suter, Esq., of wheat sown on the 5th of November, and producing a beautiful sample of seed-wheat in the following year. Indian corn, of which great crops are raised, is sown at the budding of the oak-leaf, the first week in June. The very choicest varieties and best descriptions of fruit have been imported from England, and have succeeded to admiration.

Those who remember the summer and autumn we have just passed through, almost without sunshine, clear sky, dry atmosphere, or genial warmth, will be curious to contrast the late unpropitious season with that of Upper Canada. Dr. Craigie, of Ancaster, a very scientific gentleman, formerly of Scotland, and now residing in that part of Upper Canada, west of Lake Ontario, keeps a regular meteorological register, and, from the accuracy of his instruments, and their being unexposed to the effects of direct radiation, the comparison may be strictly depended upon, and must prove highly interesting. The period of observation was 9 A.M. and 9 P.M. For AUGUST, the mean range of the thermometer was: Morning 65.9., Evening 65.8.; barometer, M. 29. 112., E. 29. 167. — SEPTEMBER, thermometer, M. 57. 266., E. 56. 833.; barometer, M. 29. 013., E. 29, 017. — OCTOBER, thermometer, M. 53. 55., E. 54. 16.; barometer, M. 29. 185., E. 29. 205.

The great waters of this mighty continent next command our attention. Of the gigantic St. Lawrence, and its majestic estuary, we have already spoken; but that, grand, commanding, and important as it is, is not the only one that demands our notice, and excites our admiration. The Ottawa, or Grand River, which mingles its waters with the St. Lawrence, near Montreal, traverses an immense extent of fertile territory; vast quantities of lumber are annually floated on its surface for exportation, its settlement is rapidly progressing, and a survey has been made to ascertain the practicability of connecting it by navigation with Lake Huron. The township of Torbolton, by the Chaudiere Lake, has been settled by naval gentlemen and others, and, in addition to the unrivalled combination of scenery of hill and vale, lake and river, beautiful cascades and gentle streams, the extent of cleared and cultivated land, reclaimed from the surrounding forest, and the neat habitations placed in the centre of their improvements, clearly denote that they have surmounted all the difficulties which beset the man who, as a settler, encounters the forest of Canada, and that they have arrived

at that stage where they may realize all those pleasures, and that genuine independence, which flow from living on their own properties, for which they pay no rent, no taxes, and at the same time have those properties secured to them and theirs by the best of earthly guarantees, the faith of the British constitution.

From the vast extent of the lumber-trade, carried on on this noble river, Fitzroy Harbour, on the Chaudiere Lake has rapidly improved, containing many mills, stores, taverns, and houses, with all the appearance of still increasing business and prosperity. On journeying upwards from the chats, through that portion of the river called the Lake of the Chats, the progress of settlement is equally striking and cheering; new settlements forming, old ones extending and improving. The lake itself, a lovely sheet of water, clear, gracefully retiring in little bays, sprinkled with woody islets, and crowned with beautiful banks, furnish some delightful situations for settlement, and many wealthy and enterprising gentlemen have taken up their abodes in this picturesque situation. Above the lake, especially on the margin of the different tributary streams which fall in on the south or Upper Canada side of the Ottawa, many settlers have occupied the unsurveyed lands, and formed thriving and prosperous settlements. On the Bouchere and Madawaska rivers, and on the lakes and rivers lying between the Bouchere and Zelumet, many families have located and formed settlements; and upwards of one hundred miles from its mouth, on the Gattineau River, which falls in on the Lower Canada side of the Ottawa, there are many farmers, having lands in the highest state of cultivation. The connection of the Ottawa and St. Lawrence, by means of the Rideau canal, has not only thrown open a vast extent of interior country, containing every element of national wealth, but has also afforded a safe, easy, expeditious communication between Kingston and Montreal, of vast moment in the transit of goods and passengers from Great Britain.

The Bay of Quinte is another object equally beautiful, interesting, and important. It runs parallel with Lake Ontario eighty miles, and is separated from it by the Prince Edward District. It is bounded on each side by a rich, fertile, well-settled country, proverbial for the great exuberance of its crops of wheat and other grain. There are numerous towns, of great importance in population and trade, viz. Bath, Fredericksburg, Adolphustown, Napanee Village, Shannon Villa, the Mouth of the Trent, Belleville, the Carrying Place, Sophiasburg, Hallowell, with many intermediate settlements worthy of notice. Many important rivers and streams fall into this interesting bay, possessing countless hydraulic powers, with a country on either side abounding with mineral

productions, lying dormant only for want of capital to improve them, and which alone is required for a full development of the numerous resources of this splendid district. The great rivers which intersect this portion of the country are the Napanee, the Salmon, the Moira, the Crow Rivers, and the Trent. On looking at the map of Upper Canada, it will be perceived what a chain of waters run in a continuous link between Lake Huron down to the Bay of Quinte, by way of Lake Simcoe and the long, meandering, and beautiful river Trent. It was an object of the deepest solicitude with General Lord Seaton (when Sir John Colborne, and Lieutenant-Governor of Upper Canada) to ascertain the expense of effecting this internal navigation, so important in every point of view to the present and future national and social interests of Canada. The grand essential to the onward progress of Upper Canada, and the full development of her abundant resources, consists in having the "face" of the country as well as the "borders" well stocked with the busy multitude; and then it may be presaged that the strength of the land, now crowned with noble forests, and rich in every variety of soil for the purposes of agriculture, will replenish the markets of the old and new world. As the frontier becomes drained, resort must be had to the interior; and as the lands which lie on the immediate shores of lakes Ontario and Erie, and the banks of the mighty St. Lawrence, are unable to supply the increasing demands of foreign markets, the back settlements will be looked to with greater interest. There is to be found inexhaustible wealth; the country covered with one vast almost interminable forest, yielding the best timber in the Western World; the soil adapted to the cultivation of grain; and the settlers, who are thinly scattered about the country, are an industrious, hardy race of people; so that it is of immense moment that the channels, which nature has so liberally furnished to facilitate their exertions, and transport the teeming fruits of a virgin soil, should first be rendered available, as well to assist their infant beginnings as to reinforce their numbers. The front of this splendid district presents the natural outlet for the rich abundance of the back country; and it will serve as a port of exit to the heart of the province, by means of the natural channel of the Trent, and the formation of other artificial ones where required. The wealth of Great Britain is seen accumulating in her interior agricultural and manufacturing districts, until it is poured into the great metropolis and the sea-port towns. The case will be much the same with Canada, as soon as its amazing resources are developed by British emigration, capital, and labour. The Home District, so justly renowned for its agricultural riches, is not celebrated

for any river of magnitude, but it abounds with small streams, employed for sawing lumber and manufacturing flour; as the Rouge, the Credit, the Humber, the Etobicoke, the Nottawasaga, &c. &c. In the Gore and Niagara districts, the Grand river runs through a rich and beautiful country, taking its rise at the back of the Canada Company's land, beyond the township of Woolwich, and falling into Lake Erie above the outlet of the Welland canal. It sends off several branches; on one of which, the Speed, the flourishing island of Guelph is situated. The large and rapidly-increasing town of Brantford, named after the chief of the Six-nation Indians, Joseph Brant, is built on this river, now made navigable from Lake Erie to within a short distance of Brantford, passing through the centre of the conceded and flourishing settlements purchased from the Indians, and settled principally by persons from Ireland and Scotland. The township of Cayuga, first brought into market in 1832, assumes now the appearance of a well-settled district, the clearings are extensive, the habitations of the settlers good, the site of a large town has been fixed, numerous village lots sold, a solid and excellent bridge thrown over the river, a church and school-house been erected, and there is every prospect of continued advancement in prosperity. The river Thames, abounding in beautiful scenery, traverses the London and Western districts, passing through a rich and fertile country, and falling into Lake St. Clair, forty miles below Chatham, to which it is navigable, and where steam-boats touch. On this fine stream the town of London is built, and the splendid settlement of Woodstock is immediately contiguous to it. Many fine creeks empty themselves into Lake Erie, on the Canadian side, on which numerous mills have been erected for the accommodation of the many settlers in that flourishing district. The great and little Bear Creek, and the rivers Bayfield, Aux Sables, and Maitland are in this section of country.

From want of a geological survey of the province, the extent of its hidden wealth is not ascertained; but from the researches and statements of Major Bonnycastle and others, and from numerous specimens of the rocks lying between lakes Ontario and Huron, it would appear that the whole section of Canada (including the space bounded by the south bank of the Severn river, Lake Simcoe, Yonge Street, Lake Ontario, the Niagara river, lakes Erie and Huron) appears to come under that geological division in which minerals of utility may be expected. Among these, coal, iron, lead, zinc, copper, antimony, mineral oil, sulphur, pipe-clay, potter's-clay, porcelain-clay, limestone, gypsum, and sand-stone will be the most prominent. The whole country is one continued display of that section of rocks which pass so

rapidly from the older secondary to the newer primitive or transition family, and, from the fossils usually found, may, without any great violation of geognostical principles, be termed of the transition age, embracing the carboniferous formation of the American writers, including argillite, in which will be found clay-slate, wacke-slate, roofing slate, and glazed-slate, and in which will be discovered anthracite or mineral coal, and marine animal relics, and traces of reeds and ferns in abundance, well and distinctly preserved. Next in the quartzoze rocks of this family, this region contains grey wacke-slate, a fine cleavable rock, and "mill-stone" grit and grey rubble. These are good quarry stones, and one of their distinguishing marks is sometimes a red colour. With this family is the calcareous or lime-stone division; also the calcareous sand-stone, an excellent coarse building-material, and when passing into coarse horn-stone, as at Fort Erie, a most excellent and durable material for piers, wharves, canals, or any building much exposed to water or weather. The rock abounds in organic remains, furnishing the most beautiful specimens of the madrapores, corallines, &c. of a former state of the world, and is quarried from the Thames, near Brantford, to Fort Erie, and perhaps in all the unexplored country north-east of the Thames. Superb specimens of madrapora truncata have been found near Brantford, and those curious fossil remains, which look so exactly like honeycombs, found on the shores of Lake Erie, but which are really the work of marine animals of an unknown age, are from this rock. The newer grey wacke and the old red sand-stone are so closely allied to these families of rocks, as not to be traceable in this part of Upper Canada as separate and distinct formations. But then they indicate another order of things; for wherever they are found, they embrace the saliferous or salt formation, and the carboniferous or really vegetable coal formation—two of the most useful minerals to man. From appearances, it seems very clear that the whole of Upper Canada, west of Toronto and Lake Simcoe, and bounded by Huron and Erie, is the country of salt and coal. The bituminous slate, accompanying the coal and indicating its neighbourhood, may be known by its dark colour, almost black, by its easily dividing into thin tables, by its emitting the peculiar odour of bitumen when rubbed with a piece of sharp iron, and when placed on a hot stove or the fire, by its leaving a brown powder and trace where it is scratched, and by its burning more or less easily, as also by its being full of impressions of leaves of succulent plants, which are like a shield in shape, and have wavy lines, divided into three distinct parts within the borders of the shield. These fossils have been called trilobites by some writers; but

they do not resemble those marine insect-remains found at Cobourg, in the dark limestone, any further than in outline, and are really the fossils of the coal shale. The greatest deposit of this shale is in the township of Collingwood, in Nottawassaga Bay, where it covers the country, and extends to the Manitoulin islands, at the New Indian settlement there, called Manitoa-a-Wanning, being very abundant. It is also found in digging wells at Whitby and Hamilton, and some specimens may be picked up at Toronto on the beach, after a storm, wherein the fossil impressions of leaves are brightly gilt with iron pyrites.

On the shores of Haron, near Penetanguishine, and extending far along the north shore of the Lake, the primary, or older transition rocks, appear; but from the report of the exploring party that went out with that able geologist, Captain Baddeley, it would seem that any thing in the rocks of this now metalliferous granitic family will not be available. There is no doubt but there is great abundance of the two kinds of coal, mineral or anthracite, fit for the founder, the smith, the steam-boat, and close stoves; and the vegetable coal for general fuel. Lead, salt, and iron have been discovered; and it is supposed that zinc is to be found in abundance. In the sand rock of the Niagara ridge, in the township of Clinton, Mr. Lee has discovered a most valuable lead mine, which he has obtained an act of parliament to work, and the shares of which he purposes disposing of in England. Rich lead ore has been found in the township of Fitzroy, and copper ore in some of the townships on the St. Lawrence. Alum slate (schistus aluminus) has been met with in great abundance in the township of Gloucester. Very fine marble has been discovered at Fitzroy Harbour, when digging a foundation; it was under a bed of tough blue clay, at the depth of more than 12 feet. The rock lies flat, without any dip, and the surface perfectly smooth and solid. The colour is of a deep ash grey, variegated with beautiful white veins, and appears from its texture to be well adapted for ornamental work. White marble is in abundance near the lake of Marmora; in the neighbourhood of Gananoque, a beautifully variegated marble of green and yellow; and in the vicinity of Kingston, there is an immense bed of black and also of grey marble. Many medicinal springs have been discovered, especially the Caledonia, in the Ottawa district, and, from the astounding cures they have effected, bid fair to eclipse any on the American continent. Salt springs have been found in various parts of the province, particularly in the Midland, Gore, London, and Niagara districts.

Upper Canada is divided into districts—these districts into counties—these counties into townships. The principal towns and villages in the

cas
line
L'O
Per
Ma
dist
Sha
tow
Col
dist
Tren
Chu
marl
Tore
distr
ton,
Trafi
Beam
Mars
Quee
Sene
distr
Delav
Port
Tyre
Gode
West
Amhe
popul
noble
perio
alone
same
cent.
in 18
Oakvi
sente
means
letters
New
Ontar

eastern district, are Alexandria, Cornwall, Lancaster, Martin^{ville}, Moul-
 linette, St. Andrews, Williamston; in the Ottawa district, Caledonia,
 L'Original, Vankleck Hill; in the Bathurst district, Carleton Place,
 Perth; in the Johnstown district, Brockville, Gananoque, Kemptville,
 Maitland, Merriekville, Prescott; in the Midland and Victoria, (now two
 districts,) Bath, Belleville, Fredericksburgh, Napanee, Kingston, and
 Shannonville; in the Prince Edward district, Bloomfield, Adolphus-
 town, Consecon, Demorestville, Hillier, Pieton, Wellington; in the
 Colborne district, Peterborough, Grafton, Brighton; in the Newcastle
 district, Cobourg, Darlington, Fenelon Falls, Murray, Port Hope,
 Trentport; in the Home district, Barnè, Beavertown, Bond Head,
 Churchville, Coldwater, Cooksville, Credit, Keswick, Lloydtown, New-
 market, Penetanguishine, Richmond Hill, Streetsville, Thornhill,
 Toronto, York Mills; in the Gore and Wellington districts, (now two
 districts,) Ancaster, Brantford, Dundas, Norval, Fergus, Galt, Hamil-
 ton, Guelph, Nelson, Oakville, Paris, Preston, Berlin, St. George,
 Trafalgar, Waterloo, Wellington Square; in the Niagara district,
 Beamsville, Chippaway, Drummondville, Dunville, Fort Erie, Grimsby,
 Marshville, Niagara, Port Colborne, Port Dalhousie, Port Robinson,
 Queenstown, St. Catherine's, St. John's, Smithville, Stoney Creek,
 Seneca, Thorold, York; in the London and Talbot districts, (now two
 districts) Adelaide, Aldborough, Aylmer, Bayham, Beachville, Burford,
 Delaware, Ekfrid, Embro, London, Oterville, Ingersolt, Port Burwell,
 Port Dover, Port Stanley, Port Talbot, Princeton, St. Thomas, Simcoe,
 Tyreonnell, Vienna, Vittoria, Woodstock; in the Huron district,
 Goderich, Stratford-upon-Avon, M'Gillivray, M'Killop; and in the
 Western district, Clearville, Eriens, Howard, Maidstone, Port Sarnia,
 Amherstburg, and Sandwich. Many of these towns contain a large
 population, fine houses, flourishing establishments, literary institutions,
 noble churches, excellent schools, and splendid edifices. During a
 period of thirteen years from 1823 to 1836, the increase of population
 alone was 200,000, viz. from 150,000 to 350,000!! and during that
 same period, landed property increased in value from 150 to 500 per
 cent.!! The population of Toronto in 1801 was 336; in 1817, 866;
 in 1827, 1817; in 1838, 12,571!! Brockville, Kingston, Cobourg,
 Oakville, Hamilton, Bradford, Guelph, Woodstock, and London, pre-
 sented a similar increase of the same flattering appearances. The
 means of communication are wonderfully improved; newspapers and
 letters, which but two years since took five or six days to convey from
 New York and Montreal to the country at the western end of Lake
 Ontario, now arrive in two days and a half. From Quebec to Montreal

first class steam-boats are constantly running; from Montreal to Kingston, in connection with a line of stages, the same frequency of intercourse exists; the Rideau offers the same facility of communication; from Kingston to the American frontier, as well as to the western end of Lake Ontario, there is a regular chain of boats; there are two steam-boats for the Bay of Quinte, two for the Rice Lake and the Otonaba river, two on Lake Simcoe, constant intercourse between Toronto and Hamilton, Toronto and Niagara, and between Hamilton and Queenston. On Lake Erie there is not at present the same accommodation, but that is likely to improve. Steam-boats run up the river Thames as far as Chatham, a flourishing village; and the Canada Company employ a steam-boat on Lake Huron, which runs to their new harbour, at Goderich, on the river Maitland. Within the last few years great improvements have been effected on the public roads; it was formerly the custom to construct and repair the roads, by statute labour, which was frequently expended at the period when the frost quitted the ground; the roads, from wet and wear, became almost impassable, and the means to improve them were then generally expended; a system of commutation has been since adopted, and they are far better than heretofore. There have been also many miles of macadamized road finished in different parts of the province, in a very superior manner; about Kingston, Brockville, and Perth, many miles have been completed: in the neighbourhood of Toronto there are also several roads finished in an admirable manner; whilst to the flourishing town of Hamilton, on Burlington Bay; to the village of Dundas, on the Desjardine Canal; and to the town of Brantford, on the Grand River, macadamized roads have been made, connecting these enterprising and rising places with a rich interior agricultural country. Many safe and easily accessible harbours have been constructed on the different lakes, and more resolved on: numerous light-houses now dot their shores: and in addition to these vast improvements, many surveys have been ordered, and some progressing, under able engineers, for the purpose of still further drawing forth the unequalled advantages and resources of this extensive region. The chief justice of Upper Canada, a Canadian by birth, and an honour and an ornament to the empire to which he belongs, in a recent pamphlet, called "Canada and the Canada Bill," speaks thus of the province of which we are treating:—

"With a foreign nation, already numbering fourteen millions of people, interposing between her and the Atlantic coast, with but one outlet to the ocean, closed for more than five months of the year, Canada could never become a naval power, and could never protect her commerce against the weakest maritime nation

in Europe. Her inhabitants must see, and indeed all British Canadians do now see, and well understand, that nothing can coincide more happily than their feelings, their interest, and their duty, under the present arrangement. They require precisely that protection which the naval superiority of Britain enables her to give, and, in return for it, they, and the other North American colonies, can contribute incalculably to maintain that naval superiority by their timber, their harbours, their fisheries, and their trade, which even now supplies employment to nearly two thousand British ships. If, besides her possessions upon the skirts of America, valuable for their harbours, their fisheries, and their coal, it is desirable for Great Britain to have a territory on that continent of such extent and fertility, that she may reckon upon drawing from it, for ages to come, the timber, the hemp, the grain, that she may have to seek from abroad; a country in which millions of her subjects, flourishing happily under her laws, may furnish employment for her manufacturers, her shipowners, and her seamen; in which the superabundant population of these kingdoms may find a desirable home, and in which British capital may be usefully and profitably employed; then no man, who will examine and consider, can hesitate for a moment to declare that Canada is precisely that country."

The eastern district of Upper Canada is greatly settled by Highlanders, who came with the late estimable and venerated Bishop McDonnell from Scotland, in the year 1803, and who procured for them 160,000 acres of land. They are in comfortable and independent circumstances. Many of the commuted pensioners, who were lured to commute their pensions and settle in Canada, bringing with them broken constitutions, and improvident habits, were located in the Bathurst and Johnstown districts; and although they had to struggle with incredible difficulties, their progeny are now rising up around them comfortable, prosperous, happy, and independent. Perth, the district town of Bathurst, first settled in 1815, now containing more than one thousand inhabitants, exhibits the same enterprise, advance in value as other places, and has certainly some of the best houses in Upper Canada. The Newcastle district, the scene of the Hon. Mr. Robinson's successful exertions, was settled mainly by the Irishmen whom he brought with him in 1825; at that time, the picturesque town of Peterborough, built on the river Otonabee, contained but one hut, now a handsome district-town with five churches, many superior habitations, more than 400 dwelling-houses, and containing a population of between 1 and 2,000 inhabitants; and an increase in the value of property as great as any other part of the province, save Toronto and Hamilton. The township of Wilmot, settled a few years since by German settlers, is now a flourishing, valuable township; and the townships round Lake Simcoe, and those of Adelaide, Plympton, and Warwick, settled in 1832, by Sir John Colborne, now Lord Seaton,

exhibit such an increase in the value of property as would justify the raising of a large loan for the purpose of carrying on a systematic colonization. Many of the labourers who worked on the Rideau and Welland canals, became freeholders from their earnings; and the townships of Mono, Albion, Brock, Adjala, and Amaranth, are principally peopled by labourers who have saved a sufficiency from their wages to become purchasers and settlers of land.

Independently of the great agricultural and mineral resources of this vast region, and the commercial advantages to be derived from its chain of waters, and the facility with which its produce, timber, flour, ashes, furs, peltries, &c., can be conveyed to market; another inexhaustible source of wealth is opened to public enterprise, in the fisheries of its lakes and rivers. At the outlet of Lake Huron there are several extensive fisheries, where trout, white-fish, pike, and many other kinds of fish, are taken in prodigious quantities; the magnitude of the fisheries, and their inestimable value both in the inner waters and on the coast, have never been sufficiently considered in connexion with the wealth and strength of the country. In this view alone many great national and maritime questions are involved. Let one take up a map, and compare the situation of Europe and Asia on the one part, and America on the other, and the observer will be forcibly struck with a minute resemblance in the position of land and water at the foot of the Black Sea, and at the outlet of Lake Huron. Let Upper Canada be compared with Asia Minor; Lake Huron, with the Black Sea; the St. Clair River, with the ancient Bosphorus; and Lake St. Clair, with the Sea of Marmora—and the resemblance is most striking and complete. The trade of Lake Ontario will soon be as important as that of the Mediterranean, and Lake Huron as that of the Black Sea. It is pleasing also to notice the increased attention of late years to literary pursuits, and general knowledge in Canada. Quebec and Montreal can boast of admirable institutions, with libraries, maps, museums, &c., devoted to science, natural history, &c.: nor has Upper Canada been deficient,—mechanics' institutions, reading rooms, and public lectures, have been established at Kingston, Toronto, Niagara, Hamilton, and Woodstock; besides the various district schools, the legislature has provided for grammar schools throughout the country, nor have there been wanting private individuals of munificence, patriotism, and spirit, to promote good British education, by generous donations and untiring zeal. In the beautiful village of Ancaster, on an elevated spot of ground, between three and four hundred feet above Lake Ontario, a large brick school has been erected, on a site

given by H. P. Simmons, Esq. of Barbadoes, who made an investment of property in that vicinity, and whose laudable designs, in establishing an admirable school, were brought to maturity, by the indefatigable exertions of Dr. Craigie, a Scotch gentleman settled in that place. It is now in full operation, to the great advantage of the population of the surrounding neighbourhood. Upper Canada College has been of incredible advantage to the province; even in its infancy, it has furnished some brilliant specimens of combined learning and genius. Upper Canada has produced some great, nay, illustrious men, amongst them may surely be mentioned that gentleman, who is alike an ornament to the bench, society, and his country, the Hon. John Beverley Robinson, Chief Justice of Upper Canada, and his brethren on the bench, L. P. Sherwood, J. B. Macauley, A. M'Lean, and J. Jones, are honoured by the whole community for their talent, impartiality, and urbanity.

Few individuals have done more to promote the welfare of their country, than the Hon. Sir A. N. M'Nab, Kt., Speaker of the House of Assembly: his magnificent mansion proudly overlooking the Burlington Bay, and the noble town of Hamilton, will be lasting records of his perseverance and patriotism.

No country is better supplied with newspapers than Upper Canada. In the Eastern District, the "Cornwall Observer," published at Cornwall. In the Ottawa District, the "Bytown Gazette," published at Bytown. In the Bathurst District, the "Perth and Bathurst Courier," published at Perth. In the Johnstown District, the "Brockville Statesman, and Brockville Recorder," published at Brockville; and the "Prescott Sentinel," at Prescott. In the Midland District, the "Kingston Chronicle and Gazette," the "British Whig," and the "Upper Canada Herald," at Kingston; and the "Belleville Intelligencer," at Belleville. In the Newcastle District, the "Cobourg Star," at Cobourg; the "Port Hope Gazette," at Port Hope; the "Backwoodsman," at Peterborough. In the Home District, the "Patriot," the "Palladium," the "British Colonist," the "Commercial Herald," the "Christian Guardian," and the "Examiner," at Toronto. In the Niagara District, the "Niagara Chronicle," and "Niagara Reporter," at Niagara; and the "St. Catherine's Journal," at St. Catherine's. In the Gore District, the "Hamilton Gazette," and "Hamilton Journal," at Hamilton; the "Oakville Observer," at Oakville; the "Brantford Sentinel," at Brantford; and one at Guelph. In the London District, the "London Gazette," at London. And in the Western District, the "Sandwich Herald," at Sandwich. Besides

these, the members of the church of England have a weekly religious paper, called "The Church," published at Cobourg, and edited by the Rev. Mr. Bethune; and the Presbyterians have a monthly magazine, published at Niagara, and edited by the Rev. Mr. M'Gill.

These are some of the results which have followed the partial settlement of Upper Canada; and from a retrospective glance at them, it will be seen that, notwithstanding the rage for speculation, westward, with all the new villages and cities that have been laid out through "the far west," during the last twenty years—where, in what place, through all that broad region, can there be shown an extent of country which has surpassed Upper Canada in the permanent increase of population, business, and settlement? Traverse the province in all directions, and, notwithstanding the political difficulties, internal and external, it has had to contend with from its American settlers, where is there to be met with a population more enlightened, stable, and persevering than the Canadian and British population; business more sound, better conducted, or more prosperous; civil, religious, and social institutions more firmly established; wealth more certainly rewarding well-directed enterprise; wealth, consisting not merely in vacant lots of immense imaginary value, but in that species of property which must always be valuable from its constant applicability to the pursuits and comforts of an enterprising community, engaged chiefly in productive labour!

uis
he
ne,

le-
it
rd,
gh
ce,
try
pu-
rec-
ter-
e is
per-
more
and
inly
erely
s of
lica-
nity,

