

and contains good farms. There is considerable pine in the township. There are one grist and six saw mills in the township.

Population in 1841, 1598, who are principally Canadians, with some few emigrants from Europe.

Ratable property in the township, £24,207.

#### GALT.

A Village in the township of Dumfries, prettily situated on the Grand River, in a valley surrounded by high hills; twenty-five miles from Hamilton, and eighteen from Brantford. It has very valuable water-power, by the employment of which, in milling and manufacturing, the place is fast rising into prosperity; and already begins to assume the appearance of a town. The streets are neatly laid out, and the employment of stone in building (which is procurable in any required quantity from the banks of the river), gives the houses and other buildings, a very substantial appearance. Galt contains about 1000 inhabitants, who are principally Scotch. They have a curling club, mechanics' institute, circulating library, and fire engine company. Stages run every day to Hamilton and Guelph, and three times a-week to Goderich. A newspaper is published here every Saturday—the "Dumfries Courier." There are in Galt five churches and chapels, viz., one Episcopal, three Presbyterian, one Methodist.

Post Office, post every day.

*Professions and Trades.*—Three physicians and surgeons, two lawyers, one apothecary, two grist mills (each containing four run of stones), two saw mills, two foundries, two carding machines and cloth factories, one brewery, two distilleries, one tannery, eight stores, one pail factory, one last factory, one chemist and druggist, nine taverns, two groceries, one veterinary surgeon, one printer, seven blacksmiths, one saddler, one watchmaker, five waggon makers, eight tailors, one cabinet maker, four shoemakers, three bakers, two chair factories, three tinsmiths, three butchers, two livery stables, four coopers, one gunsmith, one edge-tool maker, ten carpenters, one painter, one tallow chandler, one school. One bank agency, "Gore."

Stage Fare from Galt to Hamilton .....	\$1
Do. Galt to Guelph .....	0½
Do. Galt to Goderich .....	4

Quantity of Flour ground in Galt for exportation, from  
Sept. 1844, to July, 1845..... 15,755 barrels.

#### GANANOQUE.

A Village in the township of Leeds, situated on the River St. Lawrence, at the mouth of the Gananoque River, sixteen miles east of Kingston; the eastern road passes through it. It contains about 300 inhabitants, who have a church (Presbyterian).

Post Office, post every day.

*Professions and Trades.*—Grist mill (four run of stones), saw mill, nail works, carding machine and cloth factory, pail factory, three stores, two taverns, one physician and surgeon, one tailor, two shoemakers.

#### GARAFRAXA.

A Township in the Wellington District; is bounded on the south-east by Caledon, Erin, and Eramosa; on the south-west by Nichol and Peel; and on the north by Luther and Amaranth. In Garafraxa 13,318 acres are taken up, 1638 of which are under cultivation. This is a triangular shaped township, much of the land in which is of excellent quality. The Grand River runs through the west corner of the township. Three thousand seven hundred and

fifty-five acres of Crown lands are open for sale in Garafraxa, at 8s. currency per acre. There are one grist and two saw mills in the township.

Population in 1841, 322.

Ratable property in the township, £6207.

#### GARDEN ISLAND.

A small Island in Lake Ontario, opposite Kingston, containing about thirty acres. It is occupied by a firm who are largely engaged in the rafting business, it being conveniently situated for the purpose. A large number of vessels are employed in bringing staves from all parts of the western country to the island, where they are unloaded, and the staves made into rafts for the voyage to Quebec.

#### GEORGETOWN.

A flourishing Village in Esqueving, situated on a branch of the River Credit, 17½ miles north from Dundas Street. It contains about 700 inhabitants.

*Professions and Trades.*—One grist mill, one saw do., cloth factory, two tanneries, two stores, one foundry, one ashery, one tavern, one chair maker, three waggon makers, one cabinet maker, four blacksmiths, two tailors, three shoemakers.

#### GEORGINA.

A Township in the Home District; is bounded on the north by Lake Simcoe; on the west by the township of Gwillimbury North; on the south by Scott; and on the east by Brock. In Georgina 11,827 acres are taken up, 2653 of which are under cultivation. Much of the land in this township is hilly and broken; some of it, however, is of excellent quality, and is heavily timbered. The banks of the lake in Georgina are generally rather high. A stream, called Black River, runs through the east of the township, from south to north, on which is a village, called Bouchers', or Sutton Mills, situated about two miles south of the lake. On the lake shore, about three miles from the village, is an Episcopal church. The steamboat "Beaver" stops at Jackson's Point in the township. 2900 acres of Crown lands are open for sale in Georgina at 8s. currency per acre. There are two grist and three saw mills, and one distillery in the township.

Population in 1842, 586.

Ratable property in the township, £8419.

#### GERMANY, LITTLE.

A German Settlement in the township of Waterloo, about nine miles southwest from Preston, within half a mile of the township of Guelph; contains a catholic church, two taverns, two blacksmiths, and about sixty inhabitants.

#### GIBBS' MILLS.

A Settlement in the township of Whitby, about one mile south from Oshawa. It contains about 150 inhabitants, grist mill, oatmeal do., pot barley do., distillery, tannery, and cloth factory (the machinery of which is worked by water), where excellent coarse cloths and blankets are made.

#### GLANFORD.

A Township in the Gore District; is bounded on the east by the township of Caistor; on the north by Barton; on the west by Ancaster; and on the south by Seneca. In Glanford, 18,805 acres are taken up, 7,342 of which are under cultivation. This is a small, well settled township, containing good farms, and a mixed population. There is one saw mill in the township.

Population in 1841, 996.

Ratable property in the township, £26,794.

GLASGOW, OR "SHOEMAKER'S MILLS."

A Village in the township of Waterloo, fourteen miles from Galt, situated on a branch of the Grand River; contains about 160 inhabitants. There is a large establishment here, consisting of grist and saw mills, distillery, fulling mill and carding machine, and oil mill for making linseed oil; and one cigar manufacturer.

GLENELG.

A Township in the Wellington District; is bounded on the east by the township of Artemisia; on the north by Holland; on the west by Bentinck; and on the south by Egremont. This township has only lately been surveyed and laid out, and no return has yet been made from it.

GLENGARY.

A County in the Eastern District; comprises the townships of Charlottenburg, Kenyon, Lochiel, Lancaster, and the Indian reserve. It returns a member to the House of Assembly.

GODERICH.

The District Town of the Huron District, situated on Lake Huron, at the entrance of the Maitland River. It was laid out in 1827 by Mr. Galt, then secretary of the Canada Company. The town is handsomely situated, the greater part being built on a rising ground, more than 100 feet above the level of the lake, and it is consequently dry and healthy. The scenery in the neighbourhood is beautiful, but the town is rather exposed to north and north west winds from the lake, in consequence of which the weather is occasionally wintry, even in the middle of summer, on the whole however, it is a very pleasant summer residence. Owing to its remote situation, and partly from its being inaccessible by land from any part of the Province west of London, Goderich has not increased as fast as many other places of the same age. A harbour has been constructed at an expense of £16,000; but the piers are now getting out of repair. This is the only harbour between Port Sarnia and the Saugeen Islands. A light house is just about being erected by the government. In 1827 a road was opened to the township of Wilmot, at a cost of £1900; a road has also been made to the town of London. A steamboat and several schooners have been built here. Stages run twice a week from Goderich to London and Galt, and during the last season the steamboat "Goderich" (late "Gore") called here on her weekly trips from Windsor to Owen's Sound. A fishing company was established here, some years since, but from some mismanagement did not succeed very well, and is now broken up. A fine pelican was shot here during the spring of 1845, while feeding in the harbour.

Goderich contains five churches and chapels, viz; Episcopal, Presbyterian, Catholic, Secession and Methodist; there is also a stone jail and court house, and the Canada Company's offices are kept here.

Post Office, post four times a week.

Population, 659.

The following government and district offices are kept in Goderich: Clerk of Peace, Treasurer of District, Sheriff, Registrar of the County, Collector of Customs, Inspector of Licenses, Inspector of Fish, District Clerk, Clerk of District Court.

*Professions and Trades.*—Three physicians and surgeons, two lawyers, one surveyor, two breweries, three distilleries, two tanneries, nine stores, one druggist, five taverns, one tinsmith, five tailors, two groceries, one foundry, two watchmakers, two waggon makers, three blacksmiths, ten shoemakers, one gunsmith, two bakers, two schools, one bank agency, "Upper Canada."

Principal tavern, "Rattenbury's."

Goderich is fifty-nine miles from London, and eighty-two from Galt; for stage fares, see London, Galt, and Hamilton. The exports for 1844 were small, but during the spring of 1845, about 12,000 bushels of wheat were shipped.

#### GODERICH.

A Township in the Huron District, is bounded on the north by the River Maitland; on the west by Lake Huron; on the south by the River Bayfield; and on the east by Hullett. The soil on the banks of the lake, and the Rivers Maitland and Bayfield, is poor and stony; the rest of the township is good land. The township contains 56,066 acres, 35,118 of which are leased or sold, of which 5,156 acres are under cultivation. Goderich contains one grist and two saw mills, fulling-mill, and carding machine. There is a tavern on the Bayfield road, four miles south of Goderich.

Population, 1,673.

Ratable property in the township, £16,189 8s.

#### GORE DISTRICT.

Consists of the Counties of Wentworth and Halton, and contains some of the richest, best settled, and most highly cultivated townships in Canada West. The rapid growth of Hamilton, the district town, seems to have given an impetus to the rest of the district, and it has increased in wealth faster, during the last few years, than any other portion of the province. Between January 1842, and January 1844, 44,000 acres of land have been brought into cultivation, a very great increase. There are many large farms in the district, one of which in particular deserves mention; that of Mr. Colman, near Paris, in the township of Dumfries, who last year had 375 acres of land in wheat. There are many scientific English and Scotch farmers in the District, who possess stock that would be a credit to any country. Large numbers of the farms have flourishing orchards attached to them. The Grand River runs through the district, on which, and its tributaries, are numerous grist and saw mills. Hamilton, the district town, being the key to the west, is becoming the great depot for merchandize intended for the west, and western produce; and the villages of Dundas and Galt are fast becoming manufacturing towns, through the agency of their extensive water power. A profitable trade is carried on in freestone and limestone, much of which is exported. A large portion of the inhabitants of the district are English, Scotch and Irish, and the remainder, Canadians, Americans and their descendants, and a few Germans. 2,400 acres, only, of crown lands are open for sale in the Gore District, to purchase any of which, application must be made to the Crown lands' agent at Hamilton.

The population of the Gore District in 1841, amounted to 31,507, since when the number has probably increased one third; the town of Hamilton alone, has doubled its population in the period.

The following abstract from the assessment rolls will show the rate of increase and improvement in the district.

Date.	No. of Acres Cultivated.	MILLS.		Milk Cows.	Oxen 4 years old, and upwards.	Horned Cattle from 2 to 4 years old.	Amount of Ratable Property.
		Grist.	Saw.				
1842	222,098	37	115	16,087	5899	7873	986,499.
1843	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1844	266,842	38	130	16,577	6099	8097	1,041,713

*Government and District Officers in the Gore District.*

Sheriff.....	Edward Cartwright Thomas	Hamilton.
Registrar.....	Alexander Stewart.....	Wentworth.
Clerk of the Peace.....	S. B. Freeman.....	Hamilton.
Treasurer.....	Henry Beasley.....	"
Judge of District Court.....	Miles O'Reilly.....	"
Clerk of do.....	Andrew Stuart.....	"
District Clerk.....	H. N. Jackson.....	"
Inspector of Licenses.....	John Wilson.....	"
Collector of Customs.....	John Davidson.....	"
Warden.....	John Wetenhall.....	"
Crown Lands Agent... ..	Peter Carroll.....	"
Judge of Surrogate Court.....	John Wilson.....	"
Registrar of do.....	George Rolph.....	"
Emigrant Agent.....	John H. Palmer.....	"
District Superintendent of Schools.	Patrick Thornton.....	"
Coroner.....	John Ryckman.....	"

*Number of Common Schools in operation in each township in the Gore District.—*Barton, six; Glanford, five; Saltfleet, ten; Binbrook, four; Brantford, twenty-three; Onondaga, four; Ancaster, fifteen; Dumfries, twenty-nine; Beverly, eighteen; Esquesing, fifteen; Nassagaweya, six; Nelson, fifteen; Trafalgar, eighteen; East Flamboro', seven; West Flamboro', nine; Oneida, four; Seneca, seven.—Total, 195.

**GOSFIELD.**

A Township in the county of Essex; is bounded on the north by the townships of Rochester and Maidstone; on the west by Colchester; on the south by Lake Erie; and on the east by Mersea. In Gosfield 24,803 acres of land are taken up, of which 5,030 are under cultivation. About half the land in this township is wet, and requires considerable draining; the remainder is mostly excellent land. Timber—maple, ash, oak, beech, black walnut, hutternut, chestnut, &c., with a small quantity of cedar on the lake, at the mouth of Cedar Creek. Belle River, and the River Ruseom, take their rise in this township. In the south-east of the township, about four miles from the lake, are found large quantities of iron ore, which produces iron of excellent quality. A furnace and foundry have been in operation here since 1834, and large quantities of iron have been made. In Gosfield there are two steam grist and saw mills, and one water grist-mill, situated on the lake shore; and two tanneries, one store and ashery, and a tavern, on Cedar Creek, in the south-west of the township. There are also one Methodist and one Baptist chapel. Gosfield is well settled. Population 1338. The Canada Company possess about 6,000 acres in the township. And 200 acres of Crown lands are open for sale in the township, at 8s. c'y per acre.

Ratable property in the township, 17,006.

**GOULBOURN.**

A township in the Dalhousie District; is bounded on the north-east by the township of Nepean; on the north-west by Huntley and March; on the south-west by Beckwith; and on the south-east by Marlborough. In Goulbourn 44,714 acres are taken up, 9,319 of which are under cultivation. This is the best settled township in the Dalhousie District, and contains some good farms. The village of Richmond is situated in the east corner of the township, and there is one grist-mill and one saw-mill in the township. Ten thousand five hundred and forty acres of Crown lands are open for sale in Goulbourn, at 8s. c'y per acre.

Population in 1842, 2,606.

Ratable property in the township £26,755.

### GOUGICHIN LAKE.

A continuation of Lake Simcoe, north of the Narrows. It is about twelve miles long, and from three to five miles broad. The scenery of this small lake is very romantic; the shores being indented with many beautiful bays, and the lake itself studded with almost innumerable islands, varying in size from a few square yards to many acres. The village of Orillia is situated on its western shore, and that of Rama on the east. At the northern extremity of the lake, its waters enter the Severn River, and from thence make their way to Lake Huron.

### GOWER, SOUTH.

A Township in the Johnstown District; is bounded on the north-east by the township of Mountain; on the north-west by North Gower; on the south-west by Oxford; and on the south-east by Edwardsburgh. In South Gower 14,307 acres are taken up, 4,311 of which are under cultivation. This is a long narrow township, is pretty well settled, and contains some good farms. Six hundred and fifty acres of Crown lands are open for sale in South Gower, at 8s. c'y per acre. There are two saw-mills in the township.

Population in 1842, 687.

Ratable property in the township, £10,466.

### GOWER, NORTH.

A Township in the Dalhousie District; is bounded on the east and south-east by the Rideau Canal; on the north-west by Nepean; and on the south-west by Marlborough. In North Gower 17,474 acres are taken up, 3,400 of which are under cultivation. Much of the land in this township, bordering on the Rideau Canal, is poor and stony. Four hundred and thirty acres of Crown lands are open for sale in North Gower, at 8s. c'y per acre.

Population in 1842, 855.

Ratable property in the township, £9,549.

### GRAFTON.

A Village in the township of Haldimand, situated on the eastern road, eight miles east from Cobourg. Population about 200. Grafton contains three churches and chapels, viz.—Episcopal, Free Church and Methodist.

Post-office, post every day.

*Professions and Trades.*—Two physicians and surgeons, one conveyancer, three stores, one druggist, one distillery, one tannery, two taverns, four blacksmiths, two waggon makers, and five shoemakers.

### GRAFTON HARBOUR.

A small cove on Lake Ontario, three miles from the village of Grafton.

### GRAND RIVER, OR OUSE.

Takes its rise in the township of Amaranth, about thirty miles above Fergus, runs south and a little west through Garafraxa, south west through Nichol, south through Woolwich, at the south-east border of which it is joined by the Canastota, a branch from the west; it then runs south through Waterloo; in the south-east of which it is joined by the River Speed, a branch from the townships of Guelph and Dumfries; when it enters Brantford, and runs south-east to Lake Erie, forming the dividing line between the townships of Onondaga and Tuscarora, Seneca and Oneida, passes through Cayuga, and forms the boundary of Canboro', Moulton, and Sherbrooke, on the north and east, and Dunn on the south and west. In its course it is very tortuous, sometimes making sudden bends to the east or west, and as suddenly curving back again in the opposite direction.

The Grand River is navigable for large vessels as far as Dunnville, where the feeder of the Welland Canal enters it; and for smaller boats to within a

short distance of the town of Brantford (sixty miles above Dunnville), where a canal, three miles in length, and with three locks, to overcome an ascent in the river of thirty-three feet, has been constructed to enable vessels to reach the town. In order to render the river navigable above Dunnville, five locks have been built, to overcome an ascent of forty-three feet. There are several grist and saw mills, and other machinery on the river, both above and below Brantford. The damming of the river in order to supply the Welland Canal, has caused it to overflow much of the low land near its mouth.

At the termination of the war of Independence, the Six Nations Indians of the Mohawk valley, who had taken part with the British against the Americans, became apprehensive that consequences injurious to themselves might result from their hunting grounds being within the territory belonging to the United States. They accordingly deputed their chief, Joseph Brant, (Tyendenaga) to represent their fears to General, afterwards Sir F. Haldimand, who was then Governor of the Province of Quebec; and who, in the following year, by a proclamation, dated October 25, 1784, granted to the Six Nations and their heirs for ever, a tract of land on the Ouse, or Grand River, six miles in depth on each side of the river, beginning at Lake Erie, and extending to the head of the river. This grant was confirmed, and its conditions defined, by a patent under the Great Seal, issued by Lieutenant Governor Simcoe, and bearing date January 14, 1793.

The original extent of the tract was 694,910 acres, but the greater part of this has been since surrendered to the Crown, in trust, to be sold for the benefit of these tribes. And some smaller portions have been either granted in *fee simple* to purchasers, with the assent of the Indians, or have been alienated by the chiefs upon leases; which, although legally invalid, the government did not at the time consider it equitable or expedient to cancel. The following is a list of the principal surrenders:

*January 15, and February 6, 1798.*—The lands now forming the townships of Dumfries, Waterloo, Woolwich, and Nichol, extending downwards on both sides of the river from the northern extremity of the reserve; and the greater part of the townships of Canboro' and Moulton, on the eastern side of the entrance of the Grand River—352,707 acres.

*April 19, 1830.*—The site of the town of Brantford, on the Grand River—807 acres.

*April 19, 1831.*—The northern part of the present township of Cayuga, on the lower part of the river—20,670 acres.

*February 8, 1834.*—The residue of Cayuga, the present township of Dunn, (which adjoins that of Cayuga), and part of Canboro' and Moulton—50,212 acres.

*March 26, 1835.*—A confirmation of all the preceding surrenders.

*January 18, 1841.*—The residue of the land, with the exception of a reserve of 20,000 acres, and the lands actually in the occupation of Indians, amounting to upwards of 220,000 acres.

Of the earlier surrenders, the greater portion has been already sold, and the proceeds have been invested either in consols in England, or in the Grand River navigation stock. The survey of the portion last surrendered is not complete, but a considerable part is already occupied by settlers or squatters, and the whole will probably be soon settled.

The Six Nations consist properly of the Mohawks, Oneidas, Senecas, Onondagas, and Cayugas, which formed the original confederacy of the "Five Nations," called Iroquois, by the French, with the Tuscaroras, who were adopted into the confederacy. But the community on the Grand River includes also a few Delawares, Tutulies, Muntures, Nantieokes, and some other Indians, together with a few families of Negroes, adopted into the nation. The number of the whole, according to a census taken in 1843, is 2223. They are settled in small bands, divided according to their tribes, or collected under separate chiefs,

on both sides of the river, from the Cayuga township line to the south side of the Hamilton Road; but are at present about to retire altogether to the south side. The greater part live in log houses, scattered over this tract; very few comparatively live in villages. Of these there are properly but three; the Mohawk, Tuscarora, and Cayuga. The first, which is between one and two miles from Brantford, was established in 1785, the year after the emigration of the Six Nations. It contains about twenty-four houses, and extends in a very irregular form, for above a quarter of a mile. Its church, which is said to be the oldest in Canada West, is a very neat building, in excellent repair, and contains the family vault of the celebrated Chief of the Mohawks, Joseph Brant. All the Indian inhabitants of this village, with the exception of four or five families, have sold their improvements to white settlers, and have removed to other parts of the reserve, chiefly for the convenience of procuring fuel, which they had great difficulty in obtaining at the village. The Tuscarora village is a mile and a half from the site of the Six Nations' Council House, which is eleven miles from Brantford. It was established ten or fifteen years later than the Mohawk village, and is of nearly the same extent; but the houses, of which there are about thirty, are less scattered. It contains few or no white settlers; and there is a neat little church at one end of the village. The Upper Cayuga village is now deserted by the Indians; the houses are all of logs, and in each settlement there are several barns. None of the Six Nations Indians reside in wigwams.

According to an account taken in 1843, it appears that the 2223 individuals, forming about 500 families, occupy 397 houses, having 55 barns attached to them. They possess 85 waggons, 127 sleighs, 153 ploughs, and 97 harrows. Their stock consists of 350 horses, 561 oxen, 790 cows, 2070 swine, and 83 sheep. The extent of improved land among them is, 6908 acres, or on an average, about fourteen acres to a family. Some, however, hold extensive farms, as will be seen by the following abstract :—

No. of Indians holding no improved land .....	50
do. do. under 5 acres .....	96
do. do. from 5 to 10 acres .....	85
do. do. do. 10 to 20 " .....	67
do. do. do. 20 to 50 " .....	68
do. do. do. 50 to 100 " .....	28
do. do. do. 100 to 150 " .....	9
do. do. do. 150 to 200 " .....	1

In those cases in which the family has no improved land, the men generally work out in the winter. In the spring and summer, and in the early part of the autumn, they engage as labourers, for which they receive high wages. The females remain with their relations, and are supported by the earnings of the men. Many of the Indians work on the farms of the white settlers during harvest time.

The land is not subdivided into regular plots, but each Indian selects his own locality, and takes as much land as he can cultivate, or wishes to reserve to himself, without the interference of the chiefs. They are generally secure from the intrusions of other Indians; and they can transmit their land to their heirs, or convey their interest in it to any other Indian. If any disputes arise, they are submitted to the chiefs in council, who decide upon the matter. They depend almost entirely upon agriculture for subsistence, and seldom resort to hunting and fishing for a supply of food; although many of them indulge in these sports for various periods, extending from a fortnight to three months, towards the close of the year. Their chief hunting-grounds are in the townships of Norwich, Zorra, Dereham, Windham, and Blenheim, and at the Chippawa Creek; but when unsuccessful at these places, they resort to more distant localities. At least one-third do not hunt at all; and it is probable, that by the time the game becomes exhausted in the surrounding townships, the inclination



of the remainder for the chase will have altogether ceased. They are much improved in their habits of industry and mode of agriculture, and they raise a greater variety of grain and vegetables than formerly.

As regards religion, the Mohawks had been Christians for many years before the American revolution. The church at the Mohawk village was built by the government for their use, the year after the settlement. For many years, however, they had no resident missionary among them; the nearest clergyman lived at Niagara, seventy miles distant. About 16 years ago, a clergyman was first settled here for the benefit of the Indians, by the "Company for the Propagation of the gospel in New England, and the parts adjacent in America," commonly called the "New England Company." Some attention had been previously paid to the inhabitants of this neighbourhood, by one of the missionaries of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts; but by an arrangement with the New England Company, the care of this station was entirely resigned to that company, who have ever since maintained a missionary at the Mohawk village, kept the church in repair, and have established several schools, and a mechanics' institute, for the Indians in and about the station. More recently they have established an assistant missionary in the Tuscarora village, where they have built a church and a parsonage house. There is also a Methodist church at the Salt Springs.

A large majority of the Indians on the Grand River are Christians, and belong mostly to the Church of England. A few years ago, some of the Lower Mohawks left that church and attached themselves to the Episcopalian Methodists; but lately, part of these have returned to the Church. During the last year, about forty of the Tuscarora tribe joined the Baptists: there are also some Wesleyan Methodists. A considerable number, however, of the Upper and Lower Cayugas, the Onondagas, Senecas, and some of the Delawares are still heathens.

A boarding School has been established by the New England Company in the Mohawk village. The instruction is carried on altogether in English. Fifteen boys are being instructed in the several trades of waggon making, blacksmith, carpentering, and shoemaking. The girls, twelve in number, are taught house-keeping, needlework, spinning and knitting. The total number of children under instruction in the settlement is 160. These tribes have increased by about 100, during the last ten years. The number of half-breeds among them is small, not above three in a hundred.

The Six Nations Indians are under the superintendance of an officer of the Indian Department, who resides at Brantford; and they receive medical attendance from practitioners in the same town, who are remunerated out of the funds of the tribe.

A large portion of the land on the banks of the Grand River is well settled and cultivated. The township of Dumfries, which has been settled about forty years, is the best settled township in the Province; and the townships of Waterloo, Guelph and Brantford, are also in a high state of cultivation. Most of the land on the Grand River is rolling, the timber varying according to locality, but being generally a mixture of hardwood and pine. Splendid white oak is found in great quantities, within a convenient distance from the river; and a considerable business is carried on in square timber, sawed lumber and staves. Gypsum of excellent quality has been found in large beds in the neighbourhood of Paris, in the township of Oneida, and in Cayuga: it is much used in agriculture, many of the farmers coming several miles to procure it. The flourishing towns and villages of Dunnville, Cayuga, Indiana, York, Seneca, Caledonia, Brantford, Paris, Galt, Preston, Elora (where is a beautiful fall), and Fergus, are situated on the Grand River.

The following produce passed through the Grand River during the season of 1844:—

Sawed Lumber .....	6,485,997 feet.
Square Timber .....	362,224 do.
Round do. ....	7,279 do.
Pipe Staves.....	4,494 pieces.
W. L. do. ....	31,760 do.
Flour Barrel do.....	16,600 do.
Saw Logs .....	1,102 do.
Whiskey .....	15 barrels.
Ashes .....	3 do.
Flour .....	13,124 do.
Wheat .....	25,655 bushels.
Oats.....	18 do.
Plaster, ground and unground.....	1,393 tons.
Sheep Skins .....	1½ do.
Shingles .....	96½ m.

#### GRANTHAM.

A Township in the Niagara District; is bounded on the east by the township of Niagara; on the north by Lake Ontario; on the west by Louth; and on the south by Thorold. In Grantham, 20,565 acres are taken up, 11,049 of which are under cultivation. This is an old settled township, containing some good farms. The town of St. Catharines is situated in Grantham, on the Welland Canal, which enters the township at its north-west corner, and, after bending to the south-east until it reaches the centre of the township, runs directly south till it emerges from it into the township of Thorold. Much of the land in Grantham is hilly. There are five grist and two saw mills in the township; of which four grist mills are in the town of St. Catharines. Much of the population of the townships bordering on the canal is floating; large numbers of labourers being employed on the canal, who, when their work is completed, remove to another locality; and many stores are temporarily opened to supply them with necessaries, which on their removal are closed.

Population in 1842, 3832; who are a mixture of Canadians, Americans, Irish, Scotch and English.

Ratable property in the township, £57,605.

#### GRAPE ISLAND.

An Island in the Bay of Quinte, to the north of Big Island, where formerly was a missionary station for the Indians. It is now deserted.

#### GRENVILLE.

A County in the Johnstown District; it comprises the townships of Augusta, Edwardsburgh, South Gower, Oxford and Wolford. It returns a member to the House of Assembly.

#### GRIMSBY.

A Township in the Niagara District; is bounded on the east by the township of Clinton; on the north by Lake Ontario; on the west by Saltfleet; and on the south by Caistor and Gainsboro'. In Grimsby, 27,758 acres are taken up, 9,745 of which are under cultivation. This is a well settled township, containing some excellent farms: much of the land is rolling. Timber—a mixture of hardwood and pine. There are five grist and four saw mills in the township; and the village of Grimsby is also in the township.

Population in 1841, 1,784; who are a mixture of Canadians, Americans and Europeans.

Ratable property in the township, £35,498.

**GRIMSBY, OR FORTY-MILE CREEK, as it was originally called.**

A Village in the township of Grimsby, beautifully situated on the St. Catharines road, seventeen miles from Hamilton, in the midst of some very fine scenery. A good mill stream flows through the village. During the summer season Grimsby is a favourite resort for pleasure parties from Hamilton. There are two churches in the village—one episcopal and one free to all denominations.

Population about 200.

Post office, post every day.

*Professions and Trades.*—Two physicians and surgeons, two grist mills, two saw mills, one brewery, one distillery, one foundry, two waggon makers, three blacksmiths, two shoemakers, one cabinet maker, three tailors, one saddler, three stores, two taverns.

**GUELPH.**

The District Town of the Wellington District, in the county of Waterloo, forty-two miles from Hamilton; was laid out by the late Mr. Galt, on a block of land belonging to the Canada Company, in the year 1828. The situation was well chosen, being in the midst of a finely undulating country, and is high, dry and healthy. The neighbourhood of the town is well settled by respectable families from the old country, principally English, many of whom came from Suffolk and Norfolk, and who have some very fine farms. The River Speed, a branch of the Grand River, runs past the town. The gaol and court house are built of stone, and are handsome structures; but are placed in a bad situation, being almost out of sight. A newspaper is published here every Friday, the "Guelph and Galt Advertiser." Stages run every day to Preston and Galt. Guelph contains five churches and chapels, viz., Episcopal, Presbyterian, Catholic, British Wesleyan and Congregational.

Number of inhabitants, 1,240; who are principally English and Scotch, with some few Irish. They have a literary club, cricket club and fire company.

The following government and District offices are kept in Guelph:—Judge of District Court, Sheriff, Clerk of Peace, Treasurer, Inspector of Licenses, District Clerk, Clerk of District Court, Deputy Clerk of Crown.

*Professions and Trades.*—Four physicians and surgeons, two lawyers, three grist mills, one saw mill, one carding machine, three tanneries, fifteen stores, seven taverns, one bookseller, one druggist, one printing office, two breweries, two distilleries, one starch factory, one nursery, six blacksmiths, six waggon makers, eight cabinet makers and house carpenters, three coopers, four butchers, two bakers, one confectioner, ten tailors, thirteen shoemakers, three saddlers, one tinsmith, one sieve maker, one gunsmith, two painters, one watchmaker, three chair makers, three stone masons, three bricklayers, two undertakers, one fanning-mill maker, two schools, two bank agencies, "Gore" and "Montreal."

Post office, post every day.

There are three good taverns in Guelph—the "British Hotel" (the principal), "Farmers' Arms," and "Ratcliffe's."

**GUELPH.**

A Township in the Wellington District; is bounded on the north-east by the township of Eramosa; on the north-west and west by the townships of Nichol, Woolwich and Waterloo; and on the south-east by Puslinch. In Guelph 24,473 acres are taken up, of which 12,840 are under cultivation. This is one of the best settled townships in Western Canada. The land having been taken up generally by respectable English families, most of whom brought some capital with them. The land is mostly rolling, and, when the country is well cleared up, will present as fine and picturesque an appearance as any township in the province. Excellent wheat is raised in this and the adjoining townships. The River Speed, a branch of the Grand River, runs nearly through the centre of

the township, from north to south. There are in Guelph, three grist mills, two of which are in the town of Guelph, and two saw mills.

Population of the township in 1845, 3,400.

Ratable property in the township, £44,285.

#### GWILLIMBURY, EAST.

A Township in the Home District; is bounded on the north by the township of North Gwillimbury; on the west by West Gwillimbury; on the south by Whitchurch; and on the east by Scott. In East Gwillimbury, 28,380 acres are taken up, 9,215 of which are under cultivation. This township has been settled about forty-five years; and contains a mixed population consisting principally of Pennsylvanian Dutch and their descendants, Canadians and Irish, with a few English and Scotch. There are many very excellent farms in the township. The quality of the soil varies, some part being hilly and poor; but a large portion of the township consists of rolling land, with good timber. An extensive swamp runs through the north of the township. The villages of Sharon and Queensville, and part of Holland Landing, are in the township. Three thousand one hundred acres of Crown lands are open for sale in East Gwillimbury, at 8s. currency per acre. There are two grist and five saw mills in the township.

Population in 1842, 1,796.

Ratable property in the township, £30,526.

#### GWILLIMBURY, WEST.

A Township in the Simcoe District; is bounded on the north by the township of Innisfil; on the west by Tecumseth; on the south by King; and on the east by East Gwillimbury. In West Gwillimbury, 40,224 acres are taken up, 14,269 of which are under cultivation. A small portion of the north-east corner of the township is cut off by Cook's Bay, a portion of Lake Simcoe. An extensive marsh, varying in breadth from a quarter of a mile to a mile, and bordered by a tamarac swamp, extends from the bay to the south-west corner of the township. The west branch of the Holland River runs through the centre of this marsh. The east branch enters the township at the Holland Landing, and runs nearly a north course till it joins the east branch about three miles from the lake. Like the west branch, it is bordered by a broad marsh on the greatest part of its course. Above the "Forks" the navigation of the east branch is difficult, from the numerous bends and shallowness of the water. The steamboat "Beaver," however, manages to ascend within four miles of Holland Landing. The west branch is said to be navigable for seven or eight miles above Bradford. At the Bradford Bridge it is about ten feet deep. The soil of the township varies in quality: some of it is very good; other parts again are poor. The soil of the north-east of the township is light, but of tolerable quality. Timber—pine, intermixed with oak, poplar, &c. The west of the township is well settled, and contains very good farms. The villages of Bradford, Bond Head, and Middletown, are situated in the township. Two thousand eight hundred acres of Crown lands are open for sale in the township, at 8s. currency per acre. The township is principally settled by Irish, Scotch, Canadians and Americans.

Population of the township in 1842, 2,702.

Ratable property in the township, £35,294.

#### GWILLIMBURY, NORTH.

A Township in the Home District; is bounded on the east by the township of Georgina; on the north and west by Lake Simcoe and Cook's Bay; and on the south by East Gwillimbury. In North Gwillimbury 13,080 acres are taken up, 3,424 of which are under cultivation. A large portion of the north and west of the township is light soil, with pine timber. There are some good farms in the township. In some parts of the township the banks of the

lake are high, in others there is a considerable quantity of marsh. Eight hundred acres of Crown lands are open for sale in North Gwillimbury, at 8s. c'y per acre.

Population in 1842, 697.

Ratable property in the township, £9,588.

#### HALDIMAND.

A County in the Niagara District; it comprises the townships of Canboro, Cayuga, Dunn, Moulton, Sherbrooke, and for the purposes of representation in the Legislative Assembly, and of registration of titles only, the townships of Seneca, Oneida, Rainham and Walpole. It returns a member to the House of Assembly.

#### HALDIMAND.

A Township in the Newcastle District; is bounded on the east by the townships of Cramahe and Percy; on the north by Alnwick; on the west by Hamilton; and on the south by Lake Ontario. In Haldimand 44,157 acres are taken up, 17,744 of which are under cultivation. The village of Grafton is situated in the south of the township, on the eastern road. The north of the township consists of oak plains; the centre and south are good land, timber principally hardwood, intermixed with large pine. There are three grist and eleven saw-mills in the township. In Haldimand 300 acres of Crown lands are open for sale, at 8s. currency per acre.

Population in 1842, 2826.

Ratable property in the township, £44,725.

#### HALDIMAND.

A settlement in the township of Dunn; situated on the Grand River, about one quarter of a mile from Dunnville. It contains about sixty inhabitants: one grist-mill; two saw mills; two taverns.

#### HALL'S MILLS. (See WESTMINSTER.)

#### HALLOWELL.

A Township in the Prince Edward District; is bounded on the north by Sophiasburgh and the Bay of Quinte; on the east by Marysburgh; on the south by Athol; and on the west by Lake Ontario, and the township of Hillier. Hallowell, contains 38,625 acres; 18,746 of which are under cultivation. A large bay called "West Lake," having several small islands in it, penetrates into this township; it is connected with Lake Ontario by a very short narrow channel. The east portion of "West Lake" is marshy. The town of Picton is in this township. There are four grist and ten saw-mills in the township.

Population in 1842 (not including the town of Picton), 2322.

Ratable property in the township, £63,889.

#### HALTON.

A County in the Gore District; comprises the townships of Beverly, Esquesing, East Flamboro', West Flamboro', Nassagaweya, Nelson, and Trafalgar; and for all purposes, except that of representation in the Legislative Assembly, the township of Dumfries; and for the purpose of representation in the Legislative Assembly only, the township of Erin. It returns a member to the House of Assembly.

#### HAMBURG.

A Village in the township of Wilnot; two miles from Haysville, and twenty-two miles from Galt; situated on Smith's Creek. It was laid out in 1837, and contains about 300 inhabitants; two churches, Methodist.

*Professions and Trades.*—One grist-mill, carding machine and fulling-mill, distillery, four stores, one tavern, one waggon maker, one blacksmith, one tailor, two shoe makers.

### HAMILTON.

The District Town of the Gore District, in the township of Barton and county of Wentworth; is situated in an extensive valley on the south side of Burlington Bay, at its western extremity. The town was laid out in the year 1813, by a Mr. Hamilton, from whom it derived its name. On account of the swamp in the vicinity of the bay, the principal part of the town has been placed about a mile back from the bay, on a gently rising ground. Immediately behind the town rises the mountain (to the height of at least 150 feet), or more correctly speaking, the high table land, which stretches away to the Niagara River. Previous to the completion of the Burlington Canal, vessels could not approach nearer than Burlington Beach, about ten miles from the town, where a custom-house and warehouses were established. Since the opening of the canal, the trade of the town has increased rapidly, and it is now the principal market for the western merchants. An immense amount of goods is annually imported.

Excellent freestone and limestone are procured from the mountain, which are of great advantage to the town, as the merchants are beginning to build almost exclusively of stone; and the town promises in a few years to become one of the handsomest on the continent of America. Many buildings are already erected with cut stone fronts; among the handsomest of these, are the Gore Bank and the Bank of British North America. The streets are well laid out. Some years since, a person offered to supply the town with water, conveyed from a spring on the mountain above the town; the height of which would have allowed of the water being carried to the very top of every house; provided the monopoly was secured to him for a certain number of years. His offer, however, was declined; had it been acceded to, it would have been of immense benefit to the town.

The first district court was held in Hamilton in the year 1822. The town was incorporated in 1833, and in the same year sent a representative to the House of Assembly. The population of Hamilton, according to a census taken in the summer of 1845, is 6475.

Excellent roads now stretch away in every direction, and stages leave Hamilton every day for London, Port Stanley, Chatham, Detroit, Port Dover, Galt and Guelph, Niagara and St. Catharines, and Toronto, and three times a-week for Goderich. The British steamboats "Eclipse" and "Queen," leave daily, during the season, for Toronto; and the American steamboat "Express," for Queenston and Niagara. Eleven schooners, whose collective tonnage amounts to 970 tons, and one barque of 330 tons, are owned here.

The public buildings and institutions consist of a stone jail and court-house, two market-houses (one of which is of brick, over which is the town hall, containing a room ninety by fifty feet, and fifteen feet high), custom house, post office, police office, engine house (with two engines), and theatre. There are eleven churches and chapels, viz., Episcopal, Presbyterian, Catholic, Free Church, Seccessiou, Congregational, Wesleyan Methodist, Ryerson Methodist, Canadiau Wesleyan, and two for coloured people, Baptist and Methodist.

There are two societies established for charitable purposes, "St George's" and "St. Andrew's." There are two news and reading rooms in the town—the "Commercial News Room," established and supported by means of a subscription amongst some of the merchants of the place; and "Bull's News Room," attached to the Gazette Office, where the following newspapers and periodicals may be seen:—

Montreal Times, Courier, Transcript, Canada Gazette, Gazette, and Herald; Toronto British Canadian, Herald, British Colonist, Globe and Banner; Kingston Chronicle, British Whig, News; London (C.W.) Times; Woodstock Herald;

Guelph Herald; Peterboro' Chronicle; Brookville Recorder; Dumfries Courier; Brockville Statesman, Niagara Chronicle, and Argus; Ottawa Advocate; The Church; Cobourg Star; Woodstock Monarch; Chatham Journal; St. Catharine's Journal; Brantford Courier; St. Thomas Standard; Belleville Intelligencer; Life at the Springs; Deutsch Canadian; Hamilton Gazette.

*British Papers.*—European Times and News Letter, Dublin Warder, Downpatrick Recorder, Leinster Express, Dublin Monitor, Edinburgh Weekly Journal, Army List, Navy do., Blackwood's, Dublin University Magazine.

*New York.*—Anglo American, Evening Express, Albion, Sun, Spirit of the Times, Commercial Advertiser, Utica Gospel Messenger.

The Journals of the House of Assembly are also kept here.

There is also a Mechanics' Institute. Three newspapers are published here, "the "Hamilton Gazette," "Journal and Express," and "Herald." Sir Allan McNab has a handsome mansion, called "Dundurn," a short distance out of the town.

Amount of ratable property in the town of Hamilton, £109,998.

*List of Government and District Offices kept in Hamilton.*—Sheriff, Clerk of Peace, Treasurer, Judge of District Court, Inspector of Licenses, Collector of Customs, Warden, Judge of Surrogate Court, Registrar of do., Crown Lands Agent, Emigrant Agent, Superintendent of Schools, District Clerk, Clerk of District Court, Coroner, Registrar of county of Wentworth.

*Professions and Trades.*—Nine physicians and surgeons, sixteen lawyers, three breweries, ten wholesale importers of dry goods and groceries, five importers of hardware, forty-nine stores, two foundries, four printing offices, three booksellers, three chemists, sixty-five taverns, two tanneries, three coachmakers, two soap and candle factories, four auctioneers, five saddlers, eleven cabinet makers, three watchmakers, six bakers, ten shoemakers, three gunsmiths, three confectioners, fourteen groceries, eleven beer shops, six builders, five stone masons, five tinsmiths, four hatters, fourteen tailors, eight painters, one marble and stone works, thirteen blacksmiths, three ladies' seminaries, two schools for boys. Four banks—"Gore," "Commercial," "Montreal," and "Bank of British North America."

*Principal Taverns and Stage Houses.*—"Week's (late Press's) Royal Exchange," and the "Commercial." The former contains above sixty rooms.

*Land Agents.*—J. T. Gilkison, King Street; Alex. Glen, King Street; and Wedd, — Street.

*Commission Merchants and Shipping Agents.*—M. W. & E. Browne, Land & Routh.

*Stage and Steamboat Fares from Hamilton to the following places :—*

Place.	Conveyance.	Time of Starting.	Distance.	Fare.
Toronto .....	Per Stage .....	6 P. M.	45 miles	10 0
Port Dover.....	Do. ....	8 A. M.	38 do.	7 6
London .....	Do. ....	8 P. M.	90 do.	20 3
Galt.....	Do. ....	8 A. M.	25 do.	5 0
Guelph .....	Do. ....	8 A. M.	39 do.	7 6
St. Catharines .....	Do. ....	8 P. M.	32 do.	12 6
Toronto .....	Per steamer Eclipse.	8 A. M.	45 do.	7 6
Do. ....	Do. Queen.	2 P. M.	45 do.	7 6
Queenston and Niagara	Do. Express	7 A. M.	.....	10 0

*Exports from the Port of Hamilton, for the years 1843 and 1844:—*

DESCRIPTION.	1843.	1844.
Flour, barrels .....	52463	81597
Pork, do. ....	246	1172
Whiskey, do. ....	1167	1252
Butter, kegs .....	220	430
Lard do .....	89	—
Do. barrels .....	3	—
Wheat, bushels .....	10351 $\frac{3}{4}$	18430
Lumber (boards), feet .....	20000	329647
West India Staves, pieces .....	153208	196245
Pipe do. do. ....	29405	3012
Beer, barrels .....	42	26
Apples, bushels .....	181	56
Ashes, barrels .....	267	430
Pot Barley, do. ....	270	—
Oats, bushels .....	60	530
Stone, toises .....	15	33
Barley, bushels .....	.....	52
Potatoes, do. ....	.....	1007
Merchandise, cwts. ....	2643 $\frac{1}{2}$	—
Domestic Manufactures, cwts. ....	.....	6121
Other Merchandise, do. ....	.....	2255

*Tolls collected at Burlington Bay, in the years 1843 and 1844:—*

In 1843 .....	£1986 9 4
In 1844 .....	2933 0 2
Increase .....	£946 10 10

**HAMILTON.**

A Township in the Newcastle District ; is bounded on the east by the township of Haldimand ; on the north by Rice Lake, and a portion of South Lake ; on the west by Hope ; and on the south by Lake Ontario. In Hamilton 49,599 acres are taken up, 21,527 of which are under cultivation. Rice Lake occupies a large portion of the north of the township. The town of Cobourg is situated on the lake shore, near the centre of the south of the township. Hamilton is well settled, and possesses excellent farms. There are six grist and seventeen saw-mills in the township.

Population in 1842, 4774.

Ratable property in the township, 84,274.

**HARVEY.**

A Township in the Colborne District ; is bounded on the east by the township of Burleigh ; on the north by unsurveyed lands ; on the west by Vernlam ; and on the south by Smith and Ennismore. Harvey was originally well settled, by emigrants from the old country, but finding the greater part of the township unfit for cultivation, they left it, and it is now almost deserted. Two hundred acres only are taken up, forty of which are under cultivation. It is separated from Smith and Ennismore by a chain of Lakes, a large portion of which stretch across the centre of the township. There is a grist and saw-mill in the



township. In Harvey 37,277 acres of Crown lands are open for sale, at 8s. c'y per acre.

Population —

Ratable property in the township, £380.

#### HARWICH.

A Township in the county of Kent, in the Western District; bounded on the north-west by the River Thames; on the south-west by the township of Raleigh; on the south by Lake Erie; and on the north-east by the township of Howard. In Harwich 32,845 acres are taken up, of which 4,942 are under cultivation. Soil extremely fertile, consisting of reddish loam, with intervening ridges of sandy or gravelly loam. Timber—white oak, black walnut, maple, beech, hickory, bass-wood, &c. &c.; and on the lake shore may be found cedar, both white and red. McGregor's creek runs across the township to its north-western corner, where it enters the Thames. This township is well settled, containing 1898 inhabitants. Harwich contains a mixed population. The Canada Company possess 2,600 acres in Harwich. At the southern extremity of this township is the Rond Eau, to which harbour an excellent road has lately been formed from Chatham. Amount of ratable property in the township £25,208. The town of Chatham is partly situated in Harwich.

#### HASTINGS.

A County forming the Victoria District; it comprises the following townships—Elzevir, Grimsthorp, Hungerford, Huntingdon, Lake, Marmora, Madoc, Rawdon, Sydney, Tudor, Thurlow, and Tyendenaga. It returns a member to the House of Assembly.

#### HATSFIELD.

A village in the township of Plantagenet four miles south of the Ottawa; contains about eighty inhabitants; grist and saw mill, one store, two taverns.

#### HAWKESBURY EAST.

A Township in the Ottawa District; is bounded on the east by Lower Canada; on the north by the Ottawa River; on the west by Hawkesbury West; and on the south by Lochiel. In East Hawkesbury 24,037 acres are taken up. Four thousand seven hundred and forty-six of which are under cultivation. The land in this township, particularly that bordering on the Ottawa, is mostly poor and cold, and much of it is wet. There is a settlement in the south of the township, called "East Hawkesbury Mills," containing grist, saw and oatmeal mills. There are four grist and seven saw mills in the township. One thousand two hundred and ninety-six acres of Crown lands in Hawkesbury East are open for sale, at 8s. currency per acre.

Population, 1,751.

Ratable property in the township, £18,946.

#### HAWKESBURY, WEST.

A township in the Ottawa District; is bounded on the east by East Hawkesbury; on the north by the Ottawa; on the west by Longueil and Caledonia; and on the south by Lochiel. In West Hawkesbury, 23,459 acres are taken up, 7,201 of which are under cultivation. The land of this township is similar to that of East Hawkesbury. Hawkesbury village is situated in the north of the township; and Hawkesbury Mills, the largest sawing establishment in Canada West, is a short distance from the village. Two hundred and fifty acres of Crown lands are open for sale in West Hawkesbury, at 8s. per acre. There are two grist and eight saw mills, and one distillery in the township.

Population, 1,976.

Ratable property in the township, £27,138.

**HAWKESBURY VILLAGE, OR HEADPORT.**

A Village in the township of Hawkesbury West, situated near the Ottawa, four miles east of L'Orignal. It contains about 250 inhabitants. Churches and chapels two; viz., Episcopal and Congregational.

*Professions and Trades.*—One grist and saw mill, distillery, carding machine and cloth factory, four stores, two taverns, one blacksmith.

About one mile west of the village are Hawkesbury Mills, one of the largest establishments for sawing lumber in Canada, giving employment to between two and three hundred hands. Here are a grist and three saw mills, store, and various mechanics supported by the establishment.

**HAY.**

A Township in the Huron District; is bounded on the north by the township of Stanley; on the west by Lake Huron; on the south by Stephen; and on the east by Tuckersmith and Osborne. The soil is good, with the exception of the land bordering on the lake. There is a post office in the south-east corner of the township, on the London road. Hay contains 33,684 acres, 3,301 of which are leased or sold; of which 397 are under cultivation.

Population, 113.

Ratable property in the township, £1,720 16s.

**HAYSVILLE.**

A small Village in the township of Wilmot, situated on the Huron road, twenty-two miles from Galt. It contains about seventy inhabitants, grist and saw mill, one store, two taverns, one blacksmith.

**HEADPORT.**—(See HAWKESBURY.)**HELMSPORT, OR "THE JUNCTION."**

A small Settlement in the township of Crowland, situated at the junction of the main channel of the Welland Canal with the feeder from the Grand River, fifteen miles from St. Catharines. It contains about sixty inhabitants, two stores, two taverns, one blacksmith, one tailor, one shoemaker.

**HEN AND CHICKENS.**

A group of Islands, four in number, situated in the west of Lake Erie, about nine miles west from Point Pele Island. The largest island, called "The Hen," contains about five acres of good land, the other three are mere rocks.

**HEYWOOD'S BAY.**—(See GREAT MANITOULIN.)**HIBBERT.**

A Township in the Huron District; is bounded on the north-east by the townships of McKillop and Logan; on the north-west by Tuckersmith; on the south-west by Osborne; and on the south-east by Fullarton. Most of the land in this township is good. A branch of the Bayfield river runs through the north of the township. Hibbert contains 42,308 acres; 2100 of which are leased or sold, of which 172 are under cultivation.

Population, 95.

Ratable property in the township, £751 12s.

**HILLIER.**

A Township in the Prince Edward District; is bounded on the north by the township of Ameliasburgh, Weller's Bay, Conseccon Creek and Lake Conseccon; on the east by Sophiasburgh and Hallowell; and on the south and west by Lake

Ontario. Hillier contains 30,717 acres, 16,460 of which are under cultivation. Three small bays, called Young's Lake, Pleasant Bay, and Hugh's Bay, run into the township on its west side. The township is well watered by several creeks running into these bays. The village of Wellington is situated at the south-east corner of the township. There are four grist and twelve saw mills in the township.

From the loose manner in which the census was last taken in this township, it was impossible to ascertain the population with any accuracy.

Ratable property in the township, £41,657.

#### HINCHINBROOKE.

A township in the Midland District; is bounded on the east by the township of Bedford; on the north by Kennebec and Olden; on the west by Storrington; and on the south by Portland. A large lake, having an island in its centre, is situated a little west of the centre of the township; and several small lakes are scattered over it. Fifty thousand acres of Crown lands are open for sale in the township, at 8s. currency per acre.

Hinchinbrooke has only lately been opened for sale, and no return has yet been made from it.

#### HOLLAND.

A Township in the Wellington District; is bounded on the east by the township of Euphrasia; on the north by Sydenham; on the west by Sullivan; and on the south by Glenelg. This township has only lately been surveyed and laid out, and no return has yet been made from it.

#### HOLLAND LANDING, ST. ALBANS, OR BEVERLY.

A Village on Yonge Street Road, thirty-two miles north from Toronto; situated partly in the township of East, and partly in West Gwillimbury. It is three miles from the steamboat landing on the Holland River, and ten miles from Lake Simcoe. The place had been partially settled for some years, but was not laid out as a village till the year 1835. It is situated in the midst of hills; and the east branch of the Holland River runs through it. During the season, the steamboat "Beaver" leaves the Holland River for Barrie and Orillia every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, returning on the alternate days; and a stage leaves Holland Landing every morning at six o'clock, for Toronto. There are two churches—Episcopal and Methodist.

Population, about 260.

Post office, post three times a week.

*Professions and Trades.*—One physician and surgeon, one lawyer, one grist and saw mill, one brewery, one distillery, carding machine and fulling mill, one tannery, one foundry, four stores, four taverns, one druggist, one saddler, one waggon maker, one baker, one cabinet maker, one watchmaker, one fanning-mill maker, one tinsmith, one blacksmith, two tailors, two shoemakers, one ladies' seminary, one bank agency—"Commercial."

Quantity of wheat purchased at Holland Landing, from September, 1844, to May, 1845, about 55,000 bushels.

#### HOME DISTRICT.

Consists of the County of York and the City of Toronto. The county of York is divided into four ridings, each returning one member to the Legislative Assembly. The north riding comprises the townships of Brock, North Gwillimbury, East Gwillimbury, Georgina, Mara, Reach, Rama, Scott, Thorah, Uxbridge and Whitchurch. The south riding comprises the townships of Etobicoke, King, Vaughan, and York, and for the purposes of registration of titles only, the city of Toronto. The east riding comprises the townships of

Markham, Pickering, Scarborough, and Whitby; and the west riding comprises the townships of Albion, Caledon, Chinguacousy, Toronto Gore, and Toronto township. The Home District is situated nearly in the centre of the Province, and is bounded on the east by the Newcastle and Colborne Districts; on the north by the Simcoe District, Lake Simcoe, and Lake Gougichin; on the west by the Simcoe, Wellington, and Gore Districts; and on the south by Lake Ontario. The Home District has been settled about fifty years, and in 1799 it contained only 224 inhabitants.

This district comprises a great variety of soil, and also a considerable difference in point of climate; the townships bordering on Lake Simcoe being about 530 feet above Lake Ontario. The land for from two to three miles back from the margin of Lake Ontario, is generally rather poor and sandy, with the exception of the cedar swamps, the soil of which is very rich. As you recede from the lake, the land improves in quality; and at from four to five miles from the lake you frequently come upon splendid wheat land. A succession of pine ridges traverses the district; running through the north of Whitby, and south of Reach, the centre of Uxbridge and Whitechurch, the centre of King and Albion, and the north of Caledon; and from thence into the Simcoe and Wellington Districts. The district is watered by the Credit, Humber, Don, Rouge, and the Holland Rivers, and the Etobicoke and Duffin's Creek; besides numerous other small streams, many of which are excellent mill streams, and are well studded with both grist and saw mills. The Nottawasaga River also takes its rise in this district. The northern townships in the district, although enjoying a fine climate, and containing excellent land, have hitherto been kept very much in the back-ground for want of good roads; some parts being altogether impassable for vehicles, except during the time when the (so called) roads were covered with snow, and others almost so during a large portion of the year. Even the principal road in the district, the great northern thoroughfare, with the exception of the sixteen miles (to Richmond Hill) which is macadamised, has generally been for some time during every spring, in such a state that no farmer having any regard for his horses would allow them to travel on it. It is now, however, under contract, and there is a prospect that in the course of two or three years, when the newly made road shall have settled down, the farmers in the townships about Lake Simcoe may be able to bring their produce to Toronto market. Good roads into the interior of the northern back townships are still however very much wanted.

Next to the Gore District, the Home is the best settled district in the Province, The road for eighteen miles along the Kingston road from Toronto is planked; and the Yonge Street road is macadamised to Richmond Hill (sixteen miles), and the Dundas Street to Cooksville (sixteen miles). The former is now to be macadamised as far as the Holland Landing, and the latter for some distance farther westward.

The principal town in the district is Toronto, the district town, and formerly the capital of the Upper Province; and there are besides in the district the villages of Oshawa and Windsor in Whitby; Markham, Richmond Hill, and Thornhill, in Markham; Newmarket, in Whitechurch; Holland Landing, partly in East and partly in West Gwillimbury; Lloydtown, in King; Mimico and Weston, in Etobicoke; Cooksville, Springfield, Port Credit, Streetsville, and Churchville, in Toronto; besides numerous others of less note. In the Home District 24,410 acres of Crown lands are open for sale, at 8s. currency per acre; to purchase any of which, application must be made to the Crown Lands Agent, at Toronto. These lands are situated principally in the townships of Mara, Georgina, East and North Gwillimbury, Brock, Thorah, and Rama. Nearly 30,000 acres of land have been brought into cultivation between January, 1842, and January, 1844.

Population of the district in 1842, 58,853; since when it has probably increased one-fifth.

The following abstract from the Assessment Rolls will show the rate of increase and improvement in the district:—

Date.	No. of Acres Cultivated.	MILLS.		Milch Cows.	Oxen, 4 years old, and upwards.	Horned Cattle, from 2 to 4 years old.	Amount of Ratable Property.
		Grist.	Saw.				
1842	270,512	65	209	22,499	6448	10,331	£789,789
1843	283,600	72	218	23,345	6791	9,826	831,432
1844	300,301	76	237	23,735	6173	10,130	878,232

*Government and District Officers in the Home District:*

Judge of District Court.....	Robert Easton Burns	Toronto.
Sheriff.....	Wm. Botsford Jarvis	Do.
Clerk of Peace .....	George Gurnett	Do.
Treasurer .....	James S. Howard	Do.
Registrar .....	Samuel G. Ridout	Do.
Judge of Surrogate Court.....	Hon. S. B. Harrison..	Do.
Registrar of do. ....	William Chewett.....	Do.
Inspector of Licenses .....	James McDonell.....	Do.
Crown Lands Agent .....	Thomas Baines	Do.
District Clerk.....	John Elliot	Do.
Clerk of District Court.....	Walter McKenzie	Do.
Deputy Clerk of Crown .....	None	
Warden .....	Edward W. Thomson	Do.
Auditors .....	Thomas Bell	Do.
	Robert Beekman.....	Do.
District Superintendent of Schools	Hamilton Hunter.....	Do.
	A. Smalley	N. Gwillimbury.
	Geo. Duggan	Toronto city.
	D. Bridgford	Vaughan.
	Geo. Walton.....	Toronto city.
Coroners .....	W. B. Crew	Do.
	F. Osborne	Thorah.
	M. Macdonagh..	Mara.
	Jas. Adamson	Toronto township.
	J. Clarke	Whitby.

*Number of Common Schools in operation in the District.*—Whitby, twenty-one; Markham, twenty-three; Pickering, twenty-one; Whitechurch, sixteen; Vaughan, eighteen; Toronto, twenty-two; Chinguacousy, twenty-three; York, twenty-three; Etobicoke, six; Scarborough, nine; Gore of Toronto, four; North Gwillimbury, three; East Gwillimbury eleven; Georgina, five; Reach, nine; Uxbridge, four; Scott, one; Thorah, four; King, twenty; Brock, eleven; Albion, thirteen; Caledon, thirteen; Mara and Rama, four. Total, 284.

**HOPE.**

A Township in the Newcastle District; is bounded on the east by the township of Hamilton; on the north by Cavan; on the west by Clarke; and on the south by Lake Ontario. In Hope 42,038 acres are taken up, 16,409 of which are under cultivation. A considerable stream, possessing valuable mill privileges, runs through the township, and enters the lake at its south-east corner. The town of Port Hope is situated on the Lake, at the mouth of this creek, which forms the harbour. This township is well settled, and possesses excellent land.

Timber principally hardwood, with some pine. There are five grist and fourteen saw-mills in the township.

\*Population in 1842, 4,432.

\*Ratable property in the township, £58,468.

\* These include the town of Port Hope.

#### HORNBY.

A small settlement, situated partly in Esquesing, and partly in Trafalgar eight miles from Dundas Street. It contains about sixty inhabitants, two stores, one tavern.

Post-office, post three times a week.

#### HORSE ISLAND.

An Island in Lake Huron (also called Fourth Manitoulin) 141 miles from Goderich, and about one mile south-east of the Great Manitoulin; so named from the circumstance of a horse, supposed to have escaped from a wreck, having existed upon the island for about eight years, where it became so wild that it was impossible to capture it. It was at length destroyed. The island is uninhabited.

#### HORTON.

A Township in the Bathurst District; is bounded on the north-east by the Ottawa River; on the north-west by the township of Ross; on the south-west by Admaston; and on the south-east by McNab. In Horton 15,807 acres are taken up, 2,181 of which are under cultivation. This is a small township, having some large lakes in it. There is some good land in the township. Nineteen thousand six hundred acres of Crown lands are open for sale in Horton, at 8s. c'y per acre. There are one grist and two saw-mills in the township.

Population in 1842, 544.

Ratable property in the township, £7,989.

#### HOUGHTON.

A township in the Talbot District; is bounded on the north-east by the township of Walsingham; on the west by Rayham; and on the south by Lake Erie. In Houghton 9,830 acres are taken up, 1,803 of which are under cultivation. This is a small wedge-shaped township, the timber of which is principally pine. There are six saw-mills in the township.

Population in 1841, 277.

Ratable property in the township, £6,491.

#### HOWARD.

A Township in the county of Kent, in the Western District; is bounded on the north by the River Thames; on the south-west by the township of Harwich; on the north-east by the township of Orford; and on the south by Lake Erie. In Howard 35,501 acres are taken up, 6,545 of which are under cultivation. The soil of the greater part of this township is a fine light loam, intermixed with gravel, being very easy of cultivation. McGregor's Creek runs across the township. One hundred acres of Crown lands are open for sale in Howard at 8s. c'y per acre, and the Canada Company possess about 4,500 acres in the township. There are in the township three grist and six saw mills, of which number one grist and three-saw mills are on Big Creek, a stream running into Lake Erie. There is an Episcopal Church in Howard.

Howard is well settled, and contains a mixed population, consisting of English, Irish, Scotch, Canadians, Germans, and Americans. From this and the two adjoining townships there were exported last year—

10,500 Bushels of Wheat, valued at.....	£1,968	15	0
114,000 Pipe Staves	"	"	1,282 10 0
169 Barrels Pork,	"	"	338 0 0

Some seasons, as much as 100 hogsheads of Tobacco have been shipped from this township, but latterly, from the diminished duty imposed upon tobacco from the United States, the crop has become unprofitable, and the farmers have consequently discontinued the cultivation.

Population in 1845, 1,896.

Ratable property in the township, £22,122.

#### HULLETT.

A township in the Huron District; is bounded on the north-east by Crown lands; on the west by the townships of Colborne and Goderich; on the south-west by Tuckersmith; and on the south-east by McKillop. A branch of the Maitland River runs through this township. The soil is generally good. Hullett contains 35,941 acres, 3,960 of which are leased or sold, of which 324 acres are under cultivation.

Population 195.

Ratable property in the township, £1,470. 4s.

#### HUMBER RIVER.

Takes its rise in the township of Vaughan, and follows nearly a south course to Lake Ontario, forming the boundary between the townships of Etobicoke and York. The village of Weston is situated on the Humber, in the township of Etobicoke, and there are several grist and saw mills on it.

#### HUMBERSTONE.

A Township in the Niagara District; is bounded on the east by the township of Bertie; on the north by Crowland; on the west by Wainfleet; and on the south by Lake Erie. In Humberstone 20,484 acres are taken up, 6,596 of which are under cultivation. Humberstone contains good land; but many of the farms are not well cultivated. There are one grist and two saw mills in the township.

Population in 1841, 1,376; who are principally Pennsylvanian Dutch and their descendants; with a small mixture of Canadians, Americans and Germans.

Ratable property in the township, £23 704.

#### HUNGERFORD.

A Township in the Victoria District; is bounded on the east by the township of Sheffield; on the north by Elzevir; on the west by Huntingdon; and on the south by Tyendenaga and Richmond. In Hungerford 19,472 acres are taken up, 3,933 of which are under cultivation. A small lake is situated near the centre of the township, having several small streams running into it. The Moira River takes its rise in this lake, and leaves the township at its south-west corner. There are four grist mills and one saw mill in the township. Five thousand four hundred and fifteen acres of Crown lands are open for sale in Hungerford, at 8s. currency per acre.

Population in 1842, 880, who are principally protestant Irish.

Ratable property in the township, £10,715.

#### HUNTINGFORD.

A Settlement in the east of the township of Zorra: it contains about fifty inhabitants, an Episcopal church, a tavern, and a blacksmith's shop.

#### HUNTINGDON.

A Township in the Victoria District; is bounded on the east by the township of Hungerford; on the north by Madoc; on the west by Rawdon; and on the

south by Thurlow. In Huntingdon 20,299 acres are taken up, 5,509 of which are under cultivation. There is a small lake in the north-east corner of the township. Huntingdon is well settled, and contains some good farms. There are three saw mills in the township. One thousand one hundred acres of Crown lands are open for sale in Huntingdon, at 8s. currency per acre.

Population in 1842, 1,099; who are principally protestant Irish.

Ratable property in the township, £14,590.

#### HUNTLEY.

A Township in the Dalhousie District; is bounded on the north-east by the township of March; on the north-west by Fitzroy; on the south-west by Ramsay; and on the south-east by Beckwith. In Huntley 30,626 acres are taken up, 5,727 of which are under cultivation. This township is getting well settled: there is some good land in it, but a considerable portion of the timber is pine. A branch of the Mississippi River and Carp River run through the township. Fourteen thousand and seventy-nine acres of Crown lands are open for sale in Huntley, at 8s. currency per acre. There is one saw mill in the township.

Population in 1842, 1771.

Ratable property in the township, £16,686.

#### HURON DISTRICT.

Consists of the County of Huron, which returns a member to the House of Assembly; and comprises the following townships:—Ashfield, Biddulph, Blanshard, Colborne, Downie, Ellice, South Easthope, North Easthope, Fullarton, Goderich, Hibbert, Hay, Huilett, Logan, McKillop, McGillivray, Stephen, Stanley, Tuckersmith, Usborne, and Wawanosh. All the townships, except the first and the last, which belong to the Crown, are the property of the Canada Company, and were formed out of the Huron Tract, which was purchased from the Crown by the Canada Company in the year 1827. The Huron Tract was declared a district in 1842; previous to which time it formed a part of the London District. A large portion of the land in the district is good, although some parts are rather hilly and broken; and the land generally on the borders of the lake, and also on the Maitland River, is rather poor. There is but little pine in the district. The district is watered by the Maitland and Bayfield Rivers, and also by the River Aux Sables and the Thames; the former of which is an excellent mill stream, and the mouth of it forms the Goderich Harbour. The Great Swamp, as it is called, which is situated to the north of the Huron Tract, encroaches on the townships of McKillop, Logan and Ellice. In this swamp the rivers Maitland, Saugeen, Bayfield, Thames, and it is believed also the Grand River, take their rise. The Canada Company were allowed by the government 100,000 acres of land as compensation for any loss that might arise to them from the swamp forming any part of their purchase. The Huron District is settled almost exclusively by emigrants from England, Ireland, and Scotland, and a few Germans. Goderich, the district town, is handsomely and healthily situated on Lake Huron. There are no Crown lands for sale in the district, except in the townships of Ashfield and Wawanosh; in which 86,500 acres are open for sale, at 8s. currency per acre (a town has been laid out by the Crown in the township of Ashfield, on the lake shore, in which town lots are sold at £5 currency each); to purchase any of which application must be made to the Crown lands agent at Goderich.

Population in 1845, 13,500.



The following abstract from the assessment rolls, will show the rate of increase and improvement in the district :

Date.	No. of Acres Cultivated.	MILLS.		Milch Cows.	Oxen 4 years old, and upwards.	Horned Cattle, from 2 to 4 years old.	Amount of Ratable Property.
		Grist.	Saw.				
1842	20,355	7	17	2,519	1,709	1,713	£ 91,120
1843	24,844	7	20	2,967	1,943	2,035	106,862
1844	30,816	8	21	3,304	2,465	2,046	127,290

*Government and District Officers in the Huron District :*

Judge of District Court.....	A. Acland.....	Goderich.
Sheriff .....	John McDonald.....	Do.
Treasurer .....	Henry Ransford.....	Do.
Clerk of Peace.....	Daniel Lizars.....	Do.
Registrar.....	John Galt.....	Do.
Collector of Customs.....	Do. ....	Do.
Inspector of Fish.....	Do. ....	Do.
Inspector of Licenses.....	Charles Widder.....	Do.
Superintendent of Schools.....	John Bignall.....	Do.
District Clerk.....	D. Don.....	Do.
Clerk of District Court.....	John Colville.....	Do.
Warden.....	W. Dunlop.....	Do.
Coroner.....	Geo. Fraser.....	Do.

*No. of Common Schools in operation in the Huron District.*—Ashfield, one; Biddulph, three; Blarshard, none; Colborne, one; Downie, two; Elice, one; North Easthope, two; South Easthope, two; Fullarton, none; Hibbert, none; Hullett, one; Hay and Stephen two; Stanley, one; McGillivray, two; Ushorne, seven; Goderich, seven; Wawanosh, none; McKillop, one; Tuckersmith, three; William, three. Total, thirty-nine.

### HURON LAKE.

The second lake in point of size in Canada. It is 218 miles in length, and 180 broad at its widest part, and 594 feet above the level of the sea. On the east it is bordered by Indian reserves, the Huron District, and the northern portion of the Western District; on the north, altogether by wild and unoccupied lands; and on the west by the United States. It receives the waters of Lake Superior and Lake Michigan, and discharges itself into the River St. Clair. A large wing of the lake, called the "Georgian Bay," extends itself in a south-easterly direction for about a hundred miles, including within its bounds the harbours of Owen Sound, Nottawasaga Bay, Penetanguishene Bay, and Gloster Bay; and it is connected by means of the Severn River (which, however, is not navigable) with Lake Simcoe.

The Georgian Bay is studded with islands, several thousands in number, and varying in size, from a few square feet to many acres. The scenery of the bay is very beautiful.

A large island, called the Great Manitoulin, about 100 miles in length, and from four to twenty-five miles wide, is situated in the north of Lake Huron; and several smaller islands are scattered around it. The Great Manitoulin, however, is the only one inhabited. The waters of the lake are remarkably pure and clear: they have been gradually rising during the last few years; and many parts along the south-east shore, where three or four years ago there were

several yards of sandy and gravelly beach, between the base of the cliffs and the water's edge, are now under water. The banks of the lake vary in height, in some parts being low and sandy, and in others high clay banks, at least 120 feet in height. Lake Huron is rather subject to sudden storms, and the south of the lake is deficient in good harbours, the principal of which are Goderich and Sauguen. Vessels, however, if caught in a storm on the lake, if not too far to the north, generally run down for shelter to the bay in the River St. Clair, above Port Sarnia, formed by the projection of Point Edward; and sometimes in bad weather, a dozen vessels may be seen at anchor here at one time.

There are as yet but few British steamboats on Lake Huron; but, as the country bordering on the lake and the Georgian Bay becomes settled up, these will gradually increase in number.

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#### HURD, CAPE.

The north-western extremity of the land between Lake Huron and the Georgian Bay. It is 121 miles from Goderich.

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#### INDIANA.

A small Village in the township of Seneca, pleasantly situated on the Grand River, twelve miles from Caledonia. It contains about 120 inhabitants and a Catholic Church.

Post Office, post three times a week.

*Professions and Trades.*—One grist mill, two saw do., distillery, two stores, two taverns, one pail factory, one blacksmith, two shoemakers, one cabinet maker, one tailor, one waggon maker.

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#### INGERSOLL.

A Village in the township of West Oxford, situated on the plank road, twenty-two miles east from London, and ten miles west from Woodstock. The east branch of the River Thames runs through it. Ingersoll was laid out in 1831, and now contains nearly 400 inhabitants. There is an Episcopal Church in the village, and a Free Church and a Methodist do. in course of erection. The registry office for the county of Oxford, is kept in Ingersoll.

Post Office, post every day.

*Professions and Trades.*—One grist and two saw mills, one carding machine and fulling mill, foundry, one brewery, one distillery, one tannery, one ashery, one physician and surgeon, one cabinet maker, two chair factories, one carriage maker, two waggon makers, seven stores, two taverns, two groceries, one baker, one tin-smith, one saddler, one fanning-mill maker, five blacksmiths, three tailors, three shoemakers.

*Land Agent.*—Edward Merigold.

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#### INNISFIL.

A Township in the Simcoe District; is bounded on the north by Kempenfeldt Bay and part of the township of Vespra; on the west by Essa; on the south by West Gwillimbury; and on the east by Lake Simcoe and Cook's Bay. In Innisfil 23,591 acres are taken up, 4609 of which are under cultivation. This is rather a rough township; that portion of it bordering on Lake Simcoe and its bays, is mostly wild land; the cause of which is said to be its being in the hands of absentees. In the centre of the township are some pretty good farms. A large swamp extends for some distance along the town line between Innisfil and Essa, and reaches into Tecumseth and West Gwillimbury. The surveyor who originally surveyed the township states, that although there are a large number of cedar swamps in it, still that every lot possesses sufficient good land to make a farm. 2200 acres of Crown Lands are open for sale in Innisfil at 8s. currency

per acre. There are in the township one grist and two saw mills, carding machine and fulling mill, and brewery.

Population in 1842, 762; who are principally Irish and Scotch.

Ratable property in the township, £12,603.

#### IRVINE SETTLEMENT.

A Scotch settlement in the township of Nichol, a short distance west from Elora. Inhabitants principally from Aberdeen.

#### ISLE AUX CERFS.—(See STAG ISLAND.)

#### ISTHMUS, THE, OR NEWBORO'.

A small Settlement in the township of North Crosby, on the Rideau Canal, twenty miles from Oliver's ferry, and forty-two from Kingston. It contains about eighty inhabitants, four stores, one tavern, two shoemakers, one blacksmith.

#### JAMESTOWN.

A small Settlement near the south-east corner of the township of Yarmouth, on Catfish Creek, about one mile from Lake Erie, contains a grist and saw mill, distillery, and about ten houses.

#### JAMESVILLE.—(See MORPETH.)

#### JEDBURGH.

A small Settlement in the township of Dumfries, situated on Cedar Creek, a branch of the Nith, about a quarter of a mile from Ayr. It contains about thirty inhabitants, one grist and saw mill, one distillery, one blacksmith.

#### JOHNSTOWN DISTRICT.

Consists of the Counties of Leeds and Grenville; it is bounded on the south-east by the River St. Lawrence, and is watered besides by the Rideau River and lakes; and several other lakes, some of which are very large, are scattered over the district. The Rideau Canal runs through the north and west of the district. There is a considerable quantity of good land in the district, although a large portion of that bordering on the canal and lakes is poor and rocky. Altogether the District is well settled, and contains some good farms. The inhabitants are principally Scotch and Irish. Brockville, the district town, is handsomely situated, and contains some good stone buildings. Thirteen thousand three hundred and fifty-five acres of Crown lands are open for sale in the Johnstown District, at 8s. c'y, per acre, to purchase any of which application must be made to the Crown Lands Agent at Prescott.

Population in 1842, 36,768, since when it has probably increased one-fifth.

The following abstract from the assessment rolls will show the rate of increase and improvement in the district:

Date.	No of Acres Cultivated.	MILLS.		Milch Cows.	Oxen, 4 years old and upwards.	Horned Cattle, from 2 to 4 years old	Amount of Ratable Property.
		Grist.	Saw.				
1842	111734	26	46	11915	2921	4997	£402,922
1843	120168	26	56	12719	3142	5785	428,105
1844	125095	25	62	13251	3363	5862	442,992

*Government and District Officers in the Johnstown District :*

Judge of District Court.....	George Malloch .....	Brockville.
Sheriff .....	A. Sherwood .....	do.
Treasurer .....	A. N. Buell.....	do.
Inspector of Licenses .....	J. Weatherhead .....	do.
Clerk of Peace and District Clerk .....	James Jessup .....	do.
Registrar of County of Leeds .....	David Jones .....	do.
Do. of County of Grenville .....	John Patton .....	Prescott.
Clerk of District Court.....	J. D. Campbell .....	Brockville.
Warden .....	R. F. Steele.....	do.
Crown Lands Agent .....	W. J. Scott.....	Prescott.

**JORDAN.**

A village in the township of Louth, situated on the Hamilton road, eight miles from St. Catherines. It contains four churches and chapels, viz.—Episcopal, British Wesleyan, Canadian do. and Presbyterian.

Population about 200.

Post-office, post every day.

*Professions and Trades.*—Three stores, carding machine and cloth factory, one tannery, two taverns, one saddler, one cabinet-maker, two waggon-makers, four blacksmiths, two shoemakers, one tailor.

**JUNCTION, THE.**

A settlement in the township of Westminster, six miles from London, situated at the junction of the plank road to St. Thomas, with the Delaware road. It contains about sixty inhabitants, one store, three taverns. Distillery and steam grist mill erecting.

**KALADAR.**

A Township in the Midland District ; is bounded on the east by the township of Kennebec ; on the north by Anglesea ; on the west by Elzevir ; and on the south by Sheffield and a small portion of Hungerford. This township is well watered by numerous small streams : it has only lately been opened for sale, and no return has yet been made from it. Sixty-five thousand acres of Crown lands are open for sale in Kaladar, at 8s. c'y per acre.

**KATESVILLE.**

A small settlement in the township of Adelaide, situated on Bear Creek. It contains about thirty inhabitants and one store.

**KEENE.**

A village in the township of Otonabee, situated on the Indian River, near Rice Lake, thirteen miles south-east from Peterborough. It contains about 140 inhabitants, who have two churches, Presbyterian and Wesleyan Methodist.

*Professions and Trades.*—One grist mill, one saw ditto, distillery, tannery, carding machine, four stores, three taverns, one waggon maker, one blacksmith.

Post-office, post three times a week.

**KEMPENFELDT.**

A small settlement on Kempenfeldt Bay, about two miles from Barrie ; it contains about forty inhabitants.

**KEMPENFELDT BAY.**—(See LAKE SIMCOE.)

### KENNEBEC.

A Township in the Midland District : is bounded on the east by the township of Olden ; on the north by Barrie ; on the west by Kaladar ; and on the south by Sheffield and Hinchinbrooke. Two long lakes, one of which is called " Long Lake," stretch across the centre of the township ; these are the principal sources of Salmon River. This township has only lately been opened for sale, and no return has yet been made from it. Sixty-five thousand acres of Crown lands are open for sale in Kennebec, at eight shillings currency per acre.

### KENT.

A County in the Western District. It comprises the townships of Bosanquet, Brooke, Camden, Chatham, Dawn, East Dover, West Dover, Enniskillen, Harwich, Howard, Moore, Orford, Plympton, Raleigh, Romney, Sarnia, Sombra, East Tilbury, Warwick and Zone. It returns a member to the House of Assembly.

### KENYON.

A Township in the Eastern District ; is bounded on the north-east by the township of Lochiel ; on the north-west by Caledonia ; on the south-west by the reserve of the St. Regis Indians ; and on the south-east by Charlottenburgh. In Kenyon, 43,166 acres are taken up, 3,837 of which are under cultivation. The land in Kenyon varies in quality. Timber, pine, intermixed with hardwood. There are two grist mills in the township.

Population in 1842, 2,536, who are principally Irish Catholics and Scotch. The latter have a Presbyterian Church in the township.

Ratable property in the township, £20,812.

### KILWORTH.

A Village in the township of Delaware, situated on the River Thames, about five miles from Delaware. It contains about 150 inhabitants. There is a stone school-house in the village, which is used for religious services. About one mile from the village, in the township of Lobo, Lord Monntcashel has a house, finely situated, being erected on an eminence commanding a fine view of the Thames.

*Professions and Trades.*—Two grist mills, one saw ditto, carding machine and fulling mill, one distillery, two tanneries, four stores, two taverns, one saddler, two tailors, two shoemakers, one waggon-maker, and one blacksmith.

### KING.

A Township in the Home District ; is bounded on the north by the townships of Gwillimbury West and Tecunseth ; on the west by Albion ; on the south by Vaughan ; and on the east by Whitechurch. In King, 53,240 acres are taken up, 13,818 of which are under cultivation. This is an old settled township, and possesses some fine farms ; but a portion of the township is hilly and broken, the timber being hemlock intermingled with hardwood. The west branch of the Holland River runs through the centre of the north of the township, and is bordered by a considerable extent of swamp. The village of Lloydtown is situated in the north-west corner of the township, and one mile and a half to the north-east is the village of Brownsville. There are also in King, Bogartown in the north-east of the township about two miles from Yonge Street, containing about ten dwellings, grist and saw mill, waggon maker and blacksmith ; and Tyrwhit's Mills, eight miles east from Lloydtown, between that village and Yonge Street, containing grist and saw mill, tavern, store, cooper, and blacksmith. King is settled by a mixed population, consisting principally of Irish, with a few English, Scotch, Canadians, and Americans. One hundred

acres of Crown lands are open for sale in King, at 8s. currency per acre. There are eight grist and twelve saw mills in the township.

Population in 1842, 2625.

Ratable property in the township, £42,064.

### KINGSTON.

The District Town of the Midland District, in the township of Kingston, situated on Lake Ontario, 199 miles from Montreal and 177 from Toronto. It was incorporated in the year 1838. It is a fine healthy situation, but having a barren back country, its principal dependence for support was upon the carrying trade, until the removal of the Seat of Government from Toronto, by Lord Sydenham in June, 1841, when the town began rapidly to improve. Handsome stone buildings were erected, and the inhabitants, supposing that Kingston would continue to be the capital of the Province, went to considerable expense in improving, not merely the public buildings, but also their places of business and private dwellings. However, the Seat of Government being again removed (to Montreal) they have been thrown back upon their old resources, burdened with the expenses of their improvements. This, for a time, was a great shock to the town; but it is beginning gradually to recover its prosperity. What effect the opening of the St. Lawrence Canals, and the enlarging the locks of the Welland Canal, will have upon it, remains to be seen. Hitherto, all the up and down freight has been transhipped at Kingston, to either larger or smaller vessels, according as it has been going up or down; in carrying which a fleet of about 200 barges and schooners, of from 60 to 250 tons burthen, has been employed. As soon as the improvements in the canals are completed, large vessels will be enabled to run direct up from Montreal to Toronto and Hamilton, thus avoiding Kingston altogether. There are ten daily steamboats running to and from Kingston.

The principal public building in Kingston, is the market house, as it is called, although the market occupies but a small portion of it. This is the finest and most substantial building in Canada, being built entirely of hewn stone, and cost about \$90,000. In the front portion of the building are the Post Office, Offices of the Corporation Officers, News and Reading Room; above is the Town Hall a large and handsome room, used occasionally as a hall and assembly room, and arranged for six quadrille parties. Another room opposite, on the same floor, and the same size, but more handsomely finished, is let to the Free Church congregation for religious services: it will comfortably accommodate 500 persons. The dome at the top of the building is surrounded in the interior by a gallery, from whence a fine view may be obtained of the town of Kingston and the surrounding country, including Lake Ontario, with the islands in the vicinity.

The Presbyterians have a collegiate institution, called "Queen's College and University of Kingston." The court house is a square stone building. There are ten churches and chapels, viz., three Episcopal, two Catholic, one Presbyterian, two Methodist (British Wesleyan and Canadian Wesleyan), Baptist, and Irvingite. The hospital is supported partly by government and partly by voluntary contributions. The "Hotel Dieu," is attended by sisters of charity. There is a news and reading room, and a Mechanics' Institute.

Five newspapers are published weekly—the "Chronicle & Gazette," "Herald," "British Whig," "News," and "Argus."

A marine railway was established here in 1827, for the purpose of hauling out and repairing vessels. The railway is 572 feet in length, worked by four horses, with machinery giving a multiplying power of 215 times, thus producing 860 horse power, and a capacity for hauling out a vessel of 300 tons. There is

also a small railway for hauling out river boats and barges. A shipyard is connected with the railway.

There is a mineral spring, "Boyle's," at the corner of King and Arthur streets, the water of which was obtained by boring 75 feet. The following analysis of the water was by Professor Croft, of King's College, Toronto:—

Specific gravity at 68 Fahrenheit .....	1.018
One pint contains of solid matter—	
	GRAINS.
Chloride of Sodium .....	108.193
Chloride of Calcium .....	74.959
Chloride of Magnesium .....	9.469
Sulphate of Soda .....	3.954
	196.569

A bridge a third of a mile in length has been constructed across the Catawqui Bay, on the opposite side of which, on an eminence commanding the entrance to the bay and the town of Kingston, is situated Fort Henry; and below the hill, on the bay, are the marine barracks. A large portion of the town, called "Lot Twenty-four," and the village of Portland, are not included within the limits of the corporation.

At Portsmouth Harbour, about two miles west from the market house, is the Penitentiary, a large stone building, surrounded by a substantial stone wall, having towers at the outer corners; at present containing about 400 convicts. (This is the only Penitentiary in the Province, consequently this number includes the convicts of both the Upper and Lower Provinces.) Here are workshops for carpenters, blacksmiths, shoemakers, tailors, and a rope walk. The cells are so arranged that the keepers, without being perceived, can at all times ascertain what is going on within. The establishment appears to be well regulated.

A short distance from the Penitentiary, are baths and mineral springs, which have been much frequented by health and pleasure seekers. There are two wells; the first was discovered in the year 1843, in boring for water for the use of the neighbouring distillery; it is near the edge of the lake, and the water was obtained by boring through the rock, to the depth of 145 feet. The other well is higher up the bank, and the water was found at about eighty-five feet from the surface. The following is an analysis of the water of the two wells, by Professor Williamson, of Queen's College:—

*Analysis of the Upper Well.*

Specific gravity .....

1.0432

*In an Imperial Pint.*

	GRAINS.
Carbonate of Lime .....	3.2631
Carbonate of Magnesia .....	11.2653
Sulphate of Lime .....	3.4716
Chloride of Sodium .....	261.3108
Sulphate of Magnesia .....	4.3092
Chloride of Calcium .....	112.8025
Chloride of Magnesium .....	60.8473
Iodine and Bromine, (traces.)	
	457.2700
Gas, Carbonic Acid Gas.	

*Analysis of the Lower Well.*

Specific gravity..... 10.10

*In an Imperial Pint*

	GRAINS.
Chloride of Sodium .....	45.64
Sulphate of Soda .....	21.96
Chloride of Calcium .....	35.09
Chloride of Magnesium .....	15.43
	117.52

Gases, Carbonic Acid Gas and a trace of Sulphuretted Hydrogen.

A saloon and bath house have been erected.

There is also in the neighbourhood a marine railway and shipyard, and an extensive establishment consisting of brewery, distillery, and saleratus factory. The brewery and saleratus factory are connected together, and the saleratus is very ingeniously and economically made, by exposing pearlsh to the action of the carbonic acid gas, which is generated during the fermentation of the beer, and which is conveyed to the room containing the pearlsh. The proprietor offers to supply 2000 lbs. per day.

The population of the town of Kingston, within the limits of the corporation, is 6123 (being 1700 less than before the removal of the Seat of Government); including "Lot Twenty-four" and the village of Portland, it amounts to between 11,000 and 12,000.

Ratable property in the town, £146,766.

Post Office, post every day.

The following government and district offices are kept in Kingston: Judge of District Court, Sheriff, Clerk of Peace, Inspector of Licenses, Emigration Agent, Collector of Customs, Treasurer, Registrar of County of Frontenac, District Clerk, Clerk of District Court, Deputy Clerk of Crown.

*Professions and Trades.*—One steam grist mill, four breweries, three tanneries, ten physicians and surgeons, fourteen lawyers, three foundries, steam planing machine, thirty-six dry goods and hardware stores, thirty-seven groceries, three booksellers, five druggists, two shipbuilders, one surveyor, five printers, one engraver, one dentist, ninety-four taverns, three bookbinders, one marble factory, eight boarding houses, six tallow chandlers, two coach makers, five waggon makers, eight saddlers, one veterinary surgeon, four watchmakers, one boat builder, two sail makers, ten cabinet makers; seven livery stables, five painters, ten tinsmiths, nine bakers, seven blacksmiths, five confectioners, four coopers, five stone masons, thirty-six shoemakers, twenty-nine tailors, two chair makers, four hatters, two barbers, seven butchers, two sausage makers, five ladies' schools, two do. for boys. Bank agencies, 4—"Commercial," "British North America," "Upper Canada," and "Montreal."

*Principal Taverns.*—"Daley's," "Lambton House," "St. Lawrence Hotel," "Exchange Hotel," and "National Hotel."

*Principal Boarding Houses.*—Mrs. Olcott's, Princess Street; S. Bourne's, do.; Mrs. Hilton's, Wellington Street.

*Forwarders.*—H. & S. Jones, Quebec Forwarding Company, People's Line, J. S. McCuaig & Co., Hooker, Henderson, & Co., Macpherson & Crane, Sanderson & Murray, Pioneer Steamboat Company.



*The following Steam and Sailing Vessels are owned at Kingston :—*

NAME OF VESSEL.	Tonnage.	Horse Power.
Canada .....	330	50
Gilderslieve .....	255	50
Hunter .....	197	28
Prince Albert .....	150	30
Beaver .....	197	28
Otter .....	197	28
Prince Edward .....	188	45
Prince of Wales .....	130	40
Bytown .....	100	20
Juno .....	100	25
Mercury .....	100	25
Meteor .....	100	25
Charlotte .....	50	18
Britannia .....	100	30
Caledonia .....	100	25
Lily .....	100	25
Grenville .....	75	25
Ontario .....	100	32
Frontenac .....	138	45
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>2707</b>	<b>594</b>
Schooner Eleonora (formerly "Great Britain" steamer)	562	
Thirty-one schooners, whose total tonnage amounts to	3352	
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>6621</b>	
Exclusive of many barges and other small craft.		

**KINGSTON.**

A Township in the Midland District; is bounded on the east by the township of Pittsburgh; on the north by Portland and Loughborough; on the west by Ernesttown; and on the south by Lake Ontario. In Kingston 47,649 acres are taken up, 16,218 of which are under cultivation. The Cataraqui River, or Rideau Canal, runs through the east of the township, and enters Lake Ontario on the east side of Kingston, forming at its mouth a kind of bay, across which an excellent bridge has been constructed, leading to the village of Barryfield, which is situated on the east side of the bay, opposite Kingston; near which, on an eminence commanding the town of Kingston, is Fort Henry.

The village of Waterloo is situated on the western road, about three miles from the town of Kingston; and on the Rideau Canal, about six miles north from Kingston, is Kingston Mills, a spot the scenery of which is very picturesque. There are two grist and three saw mills in the township.

Kingston is well settled, and contains 6,289 inhabitants; this number, however, includes portions of the outskirts of the town of Kingston, known as "Lot 24," and the village of Portland, which are not included in the corporation.

Ratable property in the township, £71,151.

**KITLEY.**

A Township in the Johnstown District; is bounded on the north-east by the township of Wolford; on the north-west by South Elmsley; on the south-west by Bastard; and on the south-east by Yonge and Elizabethtown. In Kitley

40,497 acres are taken up, 11,589 of which are under cultivation. This is a well settled township, containing good land, and well cultivated farms. One hundred acres of Crown lands are open for sale in Kitley, at 8s. currency per acre. There are one grist and two saw mills in the township.

Population in 1842, 2,964; who are principally English, Irish and Scotch.  
Ratable property in the township, £30,185.

#### LAKE.

A Township in the Victoria District; is bounded on the east by the township of Tudor; on the north by unsurveyed lands; on the west by Methuen; and on the south by Marmora. This township has only lately been opened for sale, and no return has yet been made from it. Fifty thousand acres of Crown lands are open for sale in the township, at 8s. currency per acre.

#### LAKE ONTARIO.

Is about 181 miles in length; and, in its widest part, about 60 in breadth. It receives the waters of the upper lakes from the Niagara River, and discharges them into the St. Lawrence. It is the safest of the three lakes to navigate, having several excellent harbours; the principal of which are Toronto, Presqu' Isle (opposite the village of Brighton), Kingston and Port Hope; besides almost innumerable bays about the Prince Edward District, the Bay of Quintè, and the Islands. By cutting a canal of about a mile in length, between the lake and the Bay of Quintè, the Prince Edward District would become an island in Lake Ontario. There are several considerable islands scattered over the eastern extremity of the lake; the principal of which are Wolfe Island, Amherst Island, Garden Island, Gage Island, &c. At the western extremity of the lake is a large bay, called "Burlington Bay," on which is situated the town of Hamilton. The Niagara River enters the lake about forty-five miles from its western extremity. Lake Ontario is 234 feet above the level of the sea: it is never frozen over; and steamboats frequently run across from Toronto to Niagara throughout the winter, when the weather is fine. The principal towns situated on the lake are Toronto, Kingston, Hamilton (on Burlington Bay), Port Hope, and Belleville (on the Bay of Quintè).

#### LAMBTON, OR MILTON.

A Village on Dundas Street, situated partly in the township of Toronto and partly in the township of York (the River Humber dividing the townships and the village), eight miles from Toronto.

Population about 250, who have a Methodist church.

*Professions and Trades.*—Two grist mills (one with five run of stones), one saw mill, one planing machine, distillery, carding machine and cloth factory, two stores, three taverns, four coopers, two blacksmiths, two waggon makers, one saddler, three shoemakers, one tailor.

Post Office, post every day.

About one mile south of the village, on the Humber, is situated "Milton Mills," a large establishment, containing a grist mill with six run of stones: there are also a saw mill, tavern and blacksmith's shop.

#### LANARK.

A County in the Bathurst District; comprises the townships of Bathurst-Beckwith, Dalhousie, Darling, Drummond, North Elmsley, North Burgess, Levant, Lanark, Montague, Ramsay, North Sherbrooke and South Sherbrooke. For the purpose of representation in the House of Assembly, it is united to the County of Renfrew; and the two return one member to the House of Assembly.

## LANARK.

A Village in the township of Lanark, situated on the River Clyde, twelve miles from Perth; contains about 250 inhabitants. Churches and chapels, three; viz., Episcopal, Methodist, and Presbyterian.

Post Office, post three times a week.

*Professions and Trades.*—Four stores, one tannery, one ashery, two taverns, one cabinet maker, one blacksmith.

## LANARK.

A Township in the Bathurst District; is bounded on the north-east by the township of Ramsay; on the north-west by Darling; on the south-west by Dalhousie; and on the south-east by Drummond. In Lanark 40,901 acres are taken up, 10,430 of which are under cultivation. The township is well watered by branches of the Mississippi River, which are scattered over it: it contains some excellent land, and the timber is a mixture of pine and hardwood. Lanark is well settled, principally by Scotch emigrants, and contains many good farms. Seven thousand six hundred acres of Crown lands are open for sale in Lanark, at 8s. currency per acre. The village of Lanark is situated in the south of the township; and there are also two grist and three saw mills in the township.

Population in 1842, 2,129.

Ratable property in the township, £25,521.

## LANCASTER.

A township in the Eastern District, the most south-easterly township in Canada West; is bounded on the north-east by Canada East or Lower Canada; on the north-west by the township of Lochiel; on the south-west by Charlottentburgh; and on the south-east by Lake St. Francis, a portion of the River St. Lawrence. In Lancaster 49,273 acres are taken up, 10,094 of which are under cultivation. This is an old and well-settled township, containing some good farms. It is well watered by numerous streams running across it from west to east, and all of which flow into the St. Lawrence. Timber—a mixture of pine and hardwood. The village of Dalhousie is situated in the north-east corner of the township; and the village of Lancaster in the south-west corner. There are two grist and seven saw mills in the township.

Population in 1842, 3,171.

Ratable property in the township, £38,627.

## LANSDOWNE.

A Township in the Johnstown District; is bounded on the east by the township of Yonge; on the north by Bastard; on the west by Leeds; and on the south by the St. Lawrence. The assessments for Lansdowne and the adjoining township of Leeds have been made together; and the townships are divided into Leeds and Lansdowne in front, and Leeds and Lansdowne in rear. In Leeds and Lansdowne in front 27,496 acres are taken up, 5,821 of which are under cultivation. In Leeds and Lansdowne in rear 18,212 acres are taken up, 4,978 of which are under cultivation. The principal part of the great Gananoque Lake is situated in the east of the township—it empties itself into the Gananoque River, which enters the St. Lawrence in the township of Leeds. There are two small lakes in the north-west of the township. In Lansdowne 2,100 acres of Crown lands are open for sale, at 8s. currency per acre. There are in the two townships three grist and six saw mills. These townships are well settled, and contain good farms. In Lansdowne is a settlement called "Furnace Falls," or "Lyndhurst."

Population of Leeds and Lansdowne in front, 2,260; ditto, in rear, 952.

Ratable property in Leeds and Lansdowne in front, £25,767; ditto, in rear, £15,876.

**LATIMER'S CORNER.**

A small Settlement on the town line between West Gwillimbury and Tecumseth, nine miles from Bradford, contains a store and tavern, and about eighty inhabitants.

**LEEDS.**

A county in the Johnstown District, comprises the townships of Bastard, South Burgess, North Crosby, South Elmsley, Elizabethtown, Kitley, Lansdowne, Leeds, and Yonge. It returns a member to the House of Assembly.

**LEEDS.**

A Township in the Johnstown District; is bounded on the east by the township of Lansdowne; on the north by Crosby; on the west by Pittsburgh; and on the south by the St. Lawrence. There are three lakes in this township, viz., Grippen Lake, in the north; South Lake, west of the centre; and Oven Lake, east of the centre; the whole of which are connected together by means of small streams, and discharge themselves into the Gananoque River, which falls into the St. Lawrence, in this township. The Rideau Canal passes through the north-west corner of Leeds; and the village of Gananoque is in the township, at the mouth of the Gananoque River. In Leeds 3700 acres of Crown lands are open for sale at 8s. currency per acre.

For number of acres cultivated and uncultivated, grist and saw mills, population, and amount of ratable property, see **LANSDOWNE**.

**LENNOX.**

A County in the Midland District; comprises the townships of Adolphustown, Fredericksburgh, and Richmond. For the purpose of representation in the Legislative Assembly, it is united to the county of Addington, and the two return one member to the House of Assembly.

**LEVANT.**

A Township in the Bathurst District; is bounded on the north-west by the township of Madawaska; on the south-west by Palmerston; on the south-east by Sherbrooke and Dalhousie; and on the north-east by Darling. The River Clyde runs across the centre of the township from west to east. A number of small lakes are scattered over the township, many of which are connected by means of small streams with the River Clyde. This township is as yet but little settled, and no separate assessment has been made in it, it having been included in Dalhousie. In Levant, 32,200 acres of Crown Lands are open for sale, at 8s. currency per acre.

Population in 1842, 40.

**LINCOLN.**

A County in the Niagara District; comprises the townships of Caistor, Clinton, Gainsborough, Grantham, Grimsby, Louth, Niagara, and, except for the purpose of representation in the House of Assembly, the town of Niagara. The county of Lincoln returns a member to the House of Assembly.

**LINDSAY.**

A Village in the township of Ops, prettily situated on the Scugog River, which runs through the village. It was laid out by government about thirteen years since, and contains about 200 inhabitants. Churches and chapels, 2; viz., Catholic and Presbyterian.

*Professions and Trades.*—One grist mill (six run of stones), one saw mill, carding machine, one distillery, six stores, three taverns, four blacksmiths.

**LITTLE RIVER OR PETIT RIVIERE.**

A small Stream, on which is a saw mill, in the north-east corner of the township of Sandwich. It runs into the Detroit River.

## LLOYDTOWN.

A Village in the north-east of the township of King; prettily situated in rather a hilly country; it was settled about sixteen years since by Mr. Jesse Lloyd; and is chiefly noted as being the place from whence the first party of rebels started at the commencement of the rebellion. It is fourteen miles from Newmarket, nearly due west. It contains 160 inhabitants. There are two churches and chapels, viz., Episcopal and Canadian Wesleyan.

Post Office, post twice a-week.

*Professions and Trades.*—One physician and surgeon, one surveyor, one grist and saw mill, carding machine, asbery, distillery, two tanneries, three stores, two taverns, two saddlers, two blacksmiths, two chairmakers, one cabinet maker, three wheelwrights, two carpenters, two tailors, four shoemakers, one cooper.

## LOBO.

A Township in the London District; is bounded on the east by the township of London; on the north-west by Williams; on the south-west by Adelaide and Carradoc; and on the south by the River Thames. In Lobo, 33,293 acres are taken up, 4671 of which are under cultivation. The east branch of Bear Creek runs across the north of the township, and a branch of the Thames through the south-east. There is a considerable quantity of good land in the township. Timber—hardwood, intermixed with pine. There are three grist and six saw mills in the township.

Population in 1842, 1299.

Ratable property in the township, £18,595.

## LOCHIEL.

A Township in the Eastern District; is bounded on the north-east by the township of Hawkesbury East; on the north-west by Hawkesbury West; on the south-west by Kenyon; and on the south-east by Lancaster, and a portion of Lower Canada. In Lochiel 53,886 acres are taken up, 8366 of which are under cultivation. The settlement of Alexandria, or Priest's Mills, is situated in the south-west corner of the township, on the River de L'Isle. It contains a Catholic church: there are also Presbyterian and Baptist churches in the township, in a settlement called Breadalbane. Six hundred acres of Crown lands are open for sale in Lochiel, at 8s. currency per acre. There are two grist and three saw mills in the township.

Population in 1842, 2,047.

Ratable property in the township, £32,445.

## LOGAN.

A Township in the Huron District; is bounded on the north-east by Crown lands; on the north-west by the township of McKillop; on the south-west by Hibbert and Fullarton; and on the south-east by Ellice. The soil of Logan is mostly good. A branch of the River Thames runs through the township. Logan contains 53,551 acres, 2101 of which are leased or sold, of which 49 are under cultivation.

Population, 134.

Ratable property in the township, £715.

## LONDON DISTRICT.

Consists of the County of Middlesex, which comprises the townships of Adelaide, Aldborough, Bayham, Carradoc, Delaware, Dorchester, Dunwich, Ekfrid, Lobo, London, Metcalfe, Mosa, Malahide, Southwold, Westminster, Williams, Yarmouth, and, except for the purpose of representation in the Legislative Assembly, the town of London. The London District, which formerly included

the present district of Huron, is bounded on the east by the Talbot and Brock Districts; on the north by the Huron District; on the west by the Western District; and on the south by Lake Erie.

The district is watered by the River Thames, the north or principal branch of which enters the district in the east of the township of London; in the south of the township it receives the east branch; it then flows south, and afterwards south-west, forming the dividing boundary between the townships of Lobo, Caradoc, Ekfrid, and Mosa, on the north; and Westminster, Delaware, Southwold, Dunwich, and Aldborough, on the south. The district is also watered by Otter Creek, Kettle Creek, Bear Creek, Catfish Creek, and the River Aux Sables.

This is a district containing a large portion of very excellent land; there is some poor land in it, but the quantity is comparatively small. The land in the district is mostly rolling, and on the banks of all the rivers and creeks there are many beautiful situations for farms. Some parts of the district have been settled about forty years, and are now in a high state of cultivation. The oldest settled town in the district is St. Thomas, which was laid out about thirty years since. The town of London, the present district town, was laid out in the year 1826, at which time the "London" was declared a separate district. Previous to the building of London the village of Vittoria, in the township of Charlotteville, now in the Talbot District, was the district town. The best settled townships in the district, are Yarmouth, London, Westminster, Southwold, and Malahide. Yarmouth, London, Delaware, Malahide, Carradoc, Adelaide, Dunwich, Aldborough, and Lobo, are settled principally by emigrants from Great Britain and Ireland. Westminster is settled principally by Americans and Pennsylvanian Dutch. Most of the settlers in the London District are in comfortable circumstances, and many of them have become independent. Many of the farms have large clearings, and are in a good state of cultivation, with flourishing orchards. Excellent roads are made through the district, leading from the town of London to Brantford and Hamilton, Galt and Guelph, and Goderich, Chatham, Port Sarnia, and Stanley; the latter of which is planked, and passes through the flourishing village of St. Thomas.

Large quantities of fine wheat and other grain are grown in this district and exported; and a considerable business is carried on, on the different mill streams, in sawed lumber, much of which is exported. Eighteen thousand acres of land were brought into cultivation between January, 1842, and January, 1844.

The principal towns and villages in the district are London, in the township of London; St. Thomas and Port Stanley, in Yarmouth; Delaware in Delaware; and Richmond and Vienna, in Bayham.

In the London District 600 acres only of Crown lands are open for sale, at 8s. currency per acre, to purchase any of which application must be made to the Crown lands agent at London.

Population in 1842, 31,350, since when it has probably increased one-fifth.

The following abstract from the assessment rolls will show the rate of increase and improvement in the district.

Date.	No. of Acres Cultivated.	MILLS.		Milch Cows.	Oxen, 4 years old, and upwards	Horned Cattle, from 2 to 4 years old.	Amount of Ratable Property.
		Grist.	Saw.				
1842	112,633	35	79	11,440	5299	6378	£408,330
1843	119,803	34	80	11,995	5717	7049	427,216
1844	130,329	35	93	12,102	6096	6036	455,373

*Government and District Officers in the London District:*

Judge of District Court .....	Henry Allen .....	London.	
Sheriff .....	James Hamilton .....	Do.	
Clerk of Peace .....	John B. Askin .....	Do.	
Treasurer .....	John Harris .....	Do.	
Inspector of Licenses .....	Joseph B. Clench .....	Delaware.	
Crown Lands Agent .....	John B. Askin .....	London.	
Registrar .....	Vacant.		
Judge of Surrogate Court .....	Henry Allen .....	Do.	
District Clerk .....	James B. Strathy .....	Do.	
Deputy Clerk of Crown .....	John Harris .....	Do.	
Clerk of District Court .....	John B. Askin .....	Do.	
District Superintendent of Schools.....	Wm. Elliott .....	Adelaide.	
Warden .....	John S. Buchanan.....		
Auditors of District Council .....	} W. W. Street.....		
		Daniel Hanvey .....	
		Dr. D. J. Bowman.....	St. Thomas.
Coroners .....	} Dr. Thomas Phillips...	London.	
		Dr. Ed. Mills.....	Carradoc.
		Dr. C. B. Hall .....	Westminster.

Through the absence of the Superintendent, I was unable to obtain any statement respecting the number of common schools in the district.

**LONDON.**

The District Town of the London District, situated in the township of London, on the River Thames, eighty-five miles from Hamilton, twenty-six from Port Stanley, and seventeen from St. Thomas. The town was laid out in 1825 by the Crown, on land reserved by Governor Simcoe; it returned a member in 1836, and was incorporated in 1840. It is finely situated, being in the midst of a beautiful country, and at the point of junction of the two branches of the River Thames.

London possesses a handsome jail and court house, built of brick in the form of a castle; the building of the two cost above £10,000. Large barracks, capable of accommodating a regiment, and Artillery barracks in addition, both of which are occupied. A fire company with one engine, a theatre, and two market buildings. Within the last two years London has been twice nearly destroyed by fire. The Episcopal Church was burnt down in February, 1844; a large subscription was raised to rebuild it, and London can now boast of possessing the handsomest gothic church in Canada West. It was designed by Mr. Thomas, Architect, of Toronto (late of Leamington, England). Its erection cost nearly £5000. A fire took place on the 8th October, 1844, when a large portion of the town was burnt; a second fire occurred on the 12th April, 1845, when about 150 buildings were consumed. Building, however, has been proceeded with rapidly; and in place of the old frame buildings, handsome streets have been erected, composed of brick buildings three and four stories high.

Excellent roads stretch away in every direction. A plank road has been ormed to Port Stanley, and a plank and macadamized road to Brantford. New roads have also been completed to Chatham and Port Sarnia. Stages leave London daily for Hamilton, Chatham, and Detroit, and all intermediate places; three times a-week for Port Sarnia and Port Stauley; and twice a-week for Goderich.

A weekly newspaper, the "Times," is published here.

Churches and chapels, 10; viz., Episcopal, two Presbyterian, Catholic, British Wesleyan, Canadian Wesleyan, Episcopal Methodist, Congregational, Baptist (for coloured people), and Universalist.

Post Office, post every day.

Population about 3500.

The following Government and District offices are kept in London:—Judge of District Court, Sheriff, Clerk of Peace, Treasurer, Crown Lands Agent, Judge of Surrogate Court, District Clerk, Clerk of District Court, Deputy Clerk of Crown.

*Professions and Trades.*—Seven physicians and surgeons, seven lawyers, one grist mill, one saw do., twenty-six stores, four breweries, two distilleries, carding machine and cloth factory, eighteen taverns, three hardware stores, one carriage maker, one fanning-mill maker, one smut machine maker, two foundries, one printer, three machine shops, five notaries public, four druggists, two auctioneers, four tallow chandlers, one bookseller and stationer, three tanneries, twelve groceries, ten cabinet makers, five saddlers, fifteen tailors, two hatters, two livery stables, nine butchers, one builder, four tinsmiths, two chair makers, five waggon makers, fifteen blacksmiths, eight bakers, four coopers, one gunsmith, two nursery gardens, one dyer, one tobacconist, six painters and glaziers, three confectioners, one well-sinker, two stone cutters, three watchmakers, four barbers, seventeen shoemakers, one ladies' school. Four bank agencies—"Upper Canada," "Montreal," "Commercial," and "Gore."

*Principal Taverns.*—The "Hope Hotel," "Western Hotel," and "London Coffee House." Lee's and Scott's are also comfortable houses. A large hotel is now in course of erection.

*Land Agent.*—John H. Caddy.

*Stage Fares from London to the following Places :*

Place.	Days.	Time of Starting.	Fares.	
			s.	d.
Hamilton ...	Daily .....	From 10, A.M. till 1, P.M.	22	6
Woodstock... Do.	.....	Do. ....	8	9
Ingersol..... Do.	.....	Do. ....	6	3
Brantford ... Do.	.....	Do. ....	15	0
Port Sarnia... Mondays, Wednesdays & Fridays,	.....	7, A.M. ....	15	0
Port Stanley Do.	.....	10, A.M. ....	5	0
Cbatham ..... Daily	.....	Do. ....	17	6
Detroit ..... Do.	.....	Do. ....	30	0

LONDON.

A Township in the London District; is bounded on the east by the township of Nissouri; on the north by Blanshard, Biddulph and McGillivray; on the west by Lobo and a small portion of Williams; and on the south by Westminster. In London 87,681 acres are taken up, 19,210 of which are under cultivation. The River Thames divides the township from Westminster; and the township is also watered by the north branch of the Thames (which joins the east branch in the south of the township, at the town of London), and by the River Medway and Springer's Creek, both branches of the Thames—the Medway enters the Thames near the town of London. This is a well settled township, containing many good farms, with flourishing orchards. There are numerous wet places in the township, but a large proportion of the land is rolling; and there are many beautiful situations on the Thames. Timber—pine, intermixed with hardwood. There are three grist and six saw mills in the township.

Population in 1842, 3,955; who are principally emigrants from Great Britain, with a few Canadians and Americans.

Estable property in the township, £56,007.



**LONG POINT, or NORTH FORELAND.**

A long strip of land in Lake Erie. It is nearly twenty miles long, and from one to two broad: it was formerly a peninsula, running out from the land in an easterly direction, nearly half way across the lake; but the sea having made a wide breach across its western extremity, has converted it into an island. There is a light-house upon the eastern extremity of the island; and the anchorage about it is said to be good.

**LONGUEIL.**

A Township in the Ottawa District; is bounded on the east by the township of Hawkesbury West; on the north by the Ottawa River; on the west by Alfred; and on the south by Caledonia. In Longueil 16,949 acres are taken up, 4,546 of which are under cultivation. The land in this township is generally rather cold and wet; and much of it is unfit for profitable cultivation. The village of L'Original, the district town of the Ottawa District, is situated in the north-east of the township, on the Ottawa; and there is also a grist mill and a saw mill in the township.

Population in 1842, 1,122.

Ratable property in the township, £17,922.

**LOUGHBOROUGH.**

A Township in the Midland District; is bounded on the east by the township of Pittsburgh; on the north by Bedford; on the west by Portland; and on the south by Kingston. In Loughborough 20,745 acres are taken up, 6,972 of which are under cultivation. A great number of lakes are scattered over the township. Loughborough contains some good, but a large portion of poor land. There is a Methodist church in the south-west of the township, and a Catholic church in the south-west corner. Thirteen thousand five hundred acres of Crown lands are open for sale in Loughborough, at 8s. currency per acre. There are one grist and six saw mills in the township.

Population in 1842, 1,483.

Ratable property in the township, £19,252.

**L'ORIGINAL.**

The district town of the Ottawa District, in the township of Longueil, situated on the Ottawa River. This is a poor little place, and is merely supported by the district offices being kept here, and the travel through it; the land in the neighbourhood being mostly poor and wet. The situation must be pleasant in summer. A stage runs daily to Point Fortune, to meet the steamboat from Montreal; and is met again at L'Original by the boat to Bytown. Population about 200. Churches and chapels, three; viz., Episcopal, Catholic, and Presbyterian.

The following government and district offices are kept in L'Original:—Judge of District Court, Clerk of Peace, Sheriff, Inspector of Licenses, Treasurer, Registrar of County of Prescott, Registrar of County of Russell, District Clerk, Deputy Clerk of Crown, District Superintendent of Schools.

*Professions and Trades.*—One physician and surgeon, one lawyer, one grist mill, one saw mill, four stores, two taverns, one cabinet maker, one blacksmith.

Land Agent, G. D. Reed.

**LOUISVILLE.**

A Village in the township of Chatham, in the County of Kent; is situated on the great western road—six miles from Chatham, and sixty from London; at the head of the steam navigation of the River Thames. Number of inhabitants 70.

Post Office, post every day.

*List of Professions and Trades.*—One physician and surgeon, one store, one grocery, one druggist, one waggon maker, one tannery, two blacksmiths, one tavern, one carpenter, one school.

Here is a ferry across the Thames.

**LOUTH.**

A Township in the Niagara District; is bounded on the east by the township of Grantham; on the north by Lake Ontario; on the west by Clinton; and on the south by Pelham. In Louth 16,591 acres are taken up, 7,318 of which are under cultivation. This is an old-settled township, containing well-cleared farms and good orchards. The Welland Canal enters Lake Ontario close to the town line between Louth and Grantham, at the north-east corner of the township, where is situated the village of Port Dalhousie; and a good mill stream, called "Twenty-mile Creek," enters the lake near the north-west corner of the township. There are one grist and six saw mills in the township.

Population in 1841, 1,392; who are principally Canadians, Americans, and Pennsylvanian Dutch and their descendants.

Ratable property in the township, £22,464.

**LUTHER.**

A Township in the Wellington District; is bounded on the east by the township of Amaranth; on the north by Proton; on the west by Arthur; and on the south by Garafraxa. Luther has only lately been opened for sale; and no return has yet been made from it. Seventy-three thousand six hundred acres of Crown lands are open for sale in the township, at 8s. currency per acre.

**MACNAB.**

A Township in the Bathurst District; is bounded on the north and north-east by the Ottawa River; on the north-west by the township of Horton; on the south-west by Madawaska; and on the south-east by Pakenham. In Macnab 19,814 acres are taken up, 3,195 of which are under cultivation. The Madawaska River runs across the south of the township, from west to east; at the east corner of the township it enters the township of Pakenham, makes a short bend, re-enters Macnab, and runs north to Lake Chat, making many curves in its course. There are one grist and one saw-mill in the township.

Population in 1842, 782, who are principally engaged in the lumber trade.

Ratable property in the township, £10,534.

**MADAWASKA RIVER.**

A Tributary of the Ottawa, takes its rise in the unsettled country to the north of the Victoria District; it follows nearly a west course, and after passing through the townships of Admaston, Bagot, Blythefield and McNab, it enters Lake Chat, an expansion of the Ottawa. In its course it flows through, and receives accessions from, several lakes, some of them of considerable size. Large quantities of lumber are cut on its banks, and slides and dams have been constructed in the river, in order to facilitate the passage of lumber down it. It was estimated that of

Red Pine.....1,099,000 feet, and of

White Pine..... 354,000 feet,

would pass down the Madawaska during the spring of 1845. This of course would be included in the return from Bytown.

**MADOC.**

A Township in the Victoria District; is bounded on the east by the township of Elzevir; on the north by Tudor; on the west by Marmora; and on the south by Huntingdon. In Madoc 18,375 acres are taken up, 3,800 of which are under cultivation. This township is said to possess iron ore of as good quality as the adjoining township of Marmora, but it has not yet been worked; it possesses more land fit for cultivation, and is better settled. There is a small settlement in the south of the township, containing a grist and saw-mill, and foundry, and a few houses. There is also another saw-mill in the township. One thousand

three hundred and seventeen acres of Crown lands are open for sale in Madoc, at 8s. c'y per acre.

Population in 1842, 926, who are principally Scotch and Irish.

Ratable property in the township, £10,363.

#### MAIDSTONE.

A Township in the county of Essex; is bounded on the north by Lake St. Clair; on the east by the township of Sandwich; on the west by Belle River; and on the south by the townships of Colchester and Gosfield. In Maidstone 16,184 acres are taken up, of which 1524 are under cultivation. The soil in this township is good, and the whole of the land fit for cultivation. Timber,—maple, elm, beech, oak, &c. &c. The River *Aux Puce*s enters Lake St. Clair about the centre of this township, after running through its entire length, and the River *Aux Peeches* enters the lake about three miles below. Two thousand six hundred acres of Crown lands are open for sale in Maidstone, at 8s. c'y per acre. The Canada Company possess 2,500 acres in Maidstone.

Population, 783.

Ratable property in the township, £7,255.

#### MAITLAND RIVER.

Takes its rise in the Indian territory north of the Huron Tract; passes through Wawanosh, into Colborne, where it is joined by the east branch (which takes its rise in the great Swamp), and enters Lake Huron at the town of Goderich. There is some beautiful scenery on its banks, and its bed for great part of its course is composed of limestone rock. About eight miles from its mouth are some pretty falls. There are many good mill sites on the Maitland, and its water-power is by some considered equal to that at Rochester.

#### MAITLAND.

A Village in the township of Augusta; situated on the St. Lawrence, five miles east of Brockville; the eastern road passing through it. It was built on the site of an old French fortification. The Kingston and Montreal steamboats touch here. Maitland contains about 100 inhabitants, who have an Episcopal church.

Post Office, post every day.

*Professions and Trades.*—One steam grist-mill, two stores, two taverns, one blacksmith, one hatter, one shoemaker.

#### MALAHIDE.

A Township in the London District; is bounded on the east by the township of Bayham; on the north by Dorehester; on the west by Yarmouth; and on the south by Lake Erie. In Malahide 46,717 acres are taken up, 11,806 of which are under cultivation. Catfish Creek, an excellent mill-stream, runs along the western border of the township to Lake Erie; and the township is also well watered by numerous small streams. The timber of the south of the township is principally pine; and that of the north is pine, intermixed with hard wood. Malahide is well settled, and forms part of the Talbot settlement. The land is generally rolling, and there are many beautiful situations on Catfish Creek. Large quantities of lumber are annually exported from the township. There are three grist and seventeen saw-mills in Malahide.

Population in 1842, 2372.

Ratable property in the township, £39,303.

#### MALDEN.

A Township in the Western District; is bounded on the east by the township of Colchester; on the north by Anderdon; on the west by the Detroit River;

and on the south by Lake Erie. In Malden 17,432 acres are taken up, 3,775 of which are under cultivation. This is a very old-settled township, some of the farms having been under cultivation since the time when Canada was in the possession of the French; and nearly every lot is taken up. The land generally is of the richest quality, and capable of producing large crops of Indian corn, tobacco, &c. Tobacco has been grown in this township, which has sold for 1s. 10½d. c'y per pound, on the premises. The timber consists of the best kind of hard wood: maple, oak, beech, hickory, elm, black walnut, butternut, &c. The town of Amherstburg is situated near the south-west corner of the township, on the Detroit River. About a mile below the town, close to the river, and a little above the entrance of Lake Erie, is a chalybeate spring, the water of which is said to resemble that of Cheltenham, in England. There are two grist-mills in the township, one of which is a windmill, and the other is worked by horse-power.

Population in 1845, 1934; about half of whom are French Canadians, and the remainder a mixture of English, Irish, Scotch, English Canadians and Americans.

Ratable property in the township, £26,356.

#### MALDEN, FORT. (See AMHERSTBURG.)

#### MANITOULIN ISLAND, GREAT, OR THIRD.

The principal island in Lake Huron; it is about one hundred miles in length, and in breadth varies from four to twenty-five miles; it is indented by an almost innumerable number of bays, and the scenery is in many parts magnificent. Manitoulin Gulf, (which is in reality a long narrow lake, connected with Lake Huron), and Heywood's bay, which run into the island at its widest part, one from the south, the other from the north; approach each other to within three miles, thus almost dividing the island into two. In summer, the sun is very hot on these islands, and vegetation exceedingly rapid. The Great Manitoulin is settled exclusively by Indians; the only whites on the island being those attached to the government station at Manitowanning, (Hudson's Sound) and two or three at the Roman Catholic village at Wequemakong, (Smith's Bay). The island is frequently visited by Indian traders. Manitowanning is about 190 miles from Penetanguishine, and 176 from Goderich.

Previously to the year 1829, the distribution of presents to a large portion of the Indians, included under the term "western tribes," consisting of the visiting Indians, north of Penetanguishine; of those at Sault St. Marie, and on the shores of Lake Superior; of those from the south-west, and Lake Michigan, Green Bay, the Fox River, Wisconsin, even from the distant Mississippi, was made at Drummond's island, the old military post on Lake Huron.

In that year the island having been finally ceded to the Americans, and the government being desirous of ascertaining the disposition of the Indians to embrace civilization, the distribution was made at the island of St. Joseph's, about nine miles north-west from Drummond's island.

The proposition of settling at Manitou appears to have been founded on a report from Major Winnett, in the early part of the same year, in which, in reference to the civilization of the Indians he stated that the Great Manitoulin island offered greater advantages for the formation of a settlement for the Indians than St. Joseph's could present, with respect to soil, climate, and lake fishing; the last a great object in the estimation of old Indians. It is distant one hundred miles and upwards from any American military post, and between sixty and seventy from any part of the American territory.

In 1830, and the following five years, the distribution of presents was made at Penetanguishine, and thus, the western tribes were brought within the influence of the efforts of the government to civilize them. Their visits to the prosperous settlements at Coldwater and the Narrows were frequent; they witnessed the advantages enjoyed by their brethren who were settled there

and applications were consequently numerous for a participation in the same benefits. In 1835, after Mr. Superintendent Anderson had visited the island, a scheme was matured and authorised by Sir John Colborne, for forming an extensive establishment upon it, and for making it the future place of distribution, instead of Penetanguishine, and Amherstburg, where the remainder of the western tribes had previously been supplied.

In the spring of that year, Mr. Anderson found, on his visit, five or six families of the Ottawa tribe, Roman Catholics, from Lake Michigan, settled in Wequamekong Bay (Smith's sound), where they had cultivated two or three acres of land, and were living in temporary bark huts; these, and a few wandering Chippewas, were all the Indians he met with on the island, amounting to perhaps seventy or eighty persons.

In 1836 the present settlement at Manitowanning, (Hudson's Sound), about eight miles distant from Wequamekong, was commenced, some land was cleared and houses built. It does not appear how many Indians were settled on the island this year. The first issue of presents at this post was made in the autumn, and was attended by 2697 individuals. On this occasion the Lieut. Governor, Sir F. B. Head, was present, and formed the view of collecting at Manitoulin, not the wild Indians from the north of Lake Huron, as had been at first proposed, but all those who had settled, or were wandering among the white population, in various parts of Upper Canada. With this intention he induced the chiefs of the Ottawa and Chippewa nations then present, to resign their exclusive rights to the occupancy of the Great Manitoulin, and all the other islands, estimated at above 23,000, on the north shore of Lake Huron.

He also obtained from the Saugeen Indians the surrender of the greater portion of their territory, and proposed their removal to Manitoulin. To other Indians whom he visited in the western parts of Canada, he likewise made the same proposals; offering them the assistance and encouragement of the government at this island. These offers, however, do not appear to have been generally acceptable to the settled Indians, as few or none availed themselves of them. The settlers at the island have, for the most part, come from the United States, or from the shores of Lake Huron and Lake Superior.

In 1837, further progress was made in clearing land and building houses; the number of settlers on the island was reckoned at 268.

In the autumn of 1838, the officers appointed to form the future establishment of this settlement, including the superintendent, Mr. Anderson, a clergyman of the church of England, and a surgeon, with several artisans and labourers, arrived at Manitowanning, and took up their residence there, being the first white men who had wintered in the island. This year the number of Indian settlers was 307.

In the following year the clearings were extended; a saw mill was built; and the number of settlers increased to 655. A school was commenced at Manitowanning, but it was ill attended; the Roman Catholics at the other settlement would not allow their children to frequent it.

In 1840, 732 Indians reported themselves as settlers, of whom only 437 were christians.

In 1841, many Pottawatamies from the River St. Clair, who had promised to settle, and some Ottawas and Chippewas from Lake Michigan, returned to their homes; but the actual number thus reduced was not recorded. Some Indian houses, a carpenter's shop, and a smith's, were erected. The school was better attended, and eight Indian boys were in the course of instruction in different branches of handicraft. A School was also opened by a Roman Catholic schoolmaster in the other settlement.

In 1842, twenty-five Indian houses were built by contract, and a large store, cooper's shop, and barn, were erected by the mechanics attached to the establishment. A saw mill was also nearly finished at Wequamekong Bay. The attendance at the Roman Catholic school had fluctuated greatly; at one time as many as seventy pupils were present, but more frequently from five to twenty,

and at some seasons not one. The number at the Manitowanning school had not exceeded forty-five, but it had never fallen below twelve.

On the 15th November, there were resident at Wequemakong, ninety-four families, and at Manitowanning forty-four families, making together 138 families, which on an average of four members to a family, would form a population of 552. The number settled, or wandering in other parts of the island, and living in wigwams, or temporary bark huts, was estimated at 150 at least, making a total population of 702.

The following is the present size and extent of the two settlements; each occupies about 200 acres of land. The several houses are surrounded with gardens, and the farms are for the most part at a distance. This arrangement was resorted to, with a view of preserving their crops from the cattle, without the trouble of making enclosures; but it has not answered the intention, as the cattle roam much farther than was expected, and it has been found necessary to commence fencing.

The Wequemakong village, which has been longest established, contains in all seventy-eight buildings, viz., seventy-three Indian houses, one for the missionary, and another for the schoolmaster, a church, a school-house, and a saw-mill.

The Manitowanning village contains fifty-five buildings, viz., thirty-seven Indian houses, six of the same description occupied by the mechanics and labourers, four larger houses, occupied by the superintendent, missionary, surgeon, and schoolmaster, three shops (blacksmiths', carpenters', and coopers'), an excellent frame store, of sixty by thirty feet, and two stories in height, one log barn, a school-house, a saw-mill (built by contract in 1839), and a sawyer's house, and a church has since been erected. Besides these there are, in both villages, a number of outhouses for cattle, small storehouses, &c.

All the buildings are of wood; those of the latter village have been erected either by the resident artisans in the employment of the government, or by contract. Those at Wequemakong having been chiefly built by the Indians themselves, with the assistance of nails and glass, axes, &c. afforded by the government, are neither so neat nor substantial as the others.

Soon after the commencement of the settlement of the Manitoulin, doubts were entertained as to the climate and fertility of the island, and its fitness for the residence of the Indians, which increased the reluctance of the Indians settled in the more southern portions of the province, to resort to the island, and has continued to prove an obstacle to the increase of the settlement. These objections having been represented to the Secretary of State, his Lordship suggested that an enquiry should be made on the spot by Major Bonnycastle, of the Royal Engineers. The result has not come under the notice of the commissioners, but the reports of the resident Agent leave no reason to doubt that the island is in every way suited for habitation. The climate is very healthy; the temperature is moderate; the winter sets in about the beginning of November; the cold is not unusually severe; the snow seldom lies more than two feet deep, and the spring opens about the middle of April. The formation of the islands is limestone. The soil is generally a mixture of clay and sand, with limestone pebbles. Some parts of the island are stony, but there is abundance of land favourable for cultivation. The cedar swamps on the high land, of which perhaps one-third of the island consists, though at present wet in the fall and spring, appear to be land of the finest quality, being of a deep black loam, and free from stone. When these are opened and exposed to the sun, they will become dry, and fit for any kind of cultivation. The timber of the uplands is of the usual kinds of hard wood met with in other parts of the province, viz., maple, basswood, elm, red and white oak, pine, &c. &c. Both the soil and climate are favourable to cultivation, abundant crops of all kinds of grain raised by the Indians in other parts of the province, have been annually produced. Cattle thrive well; during the winter they are allowed to roam about and find

their own food in the bush. In 1842, a few sheep were added to the stock. There is not much game on the island, but fish is in abundance on its shores.

The Indians collected here, belong chiefly to the Ottawa and Chippewa tribes; the former, who immigrated from the United States, have all their lives been *Indian* farmers; some of them brought horses and stock to the island. On their arrival they sought no other means of subsistence than the produce of the soil, and the fish they caught in the immediate neighbourhood of their own village; and in the autumn, each family cured a sufficiency to supply them through the winter; consequently it was not necessary for them to leave their homes in search of food, nor to trust, like the Chippewas, to the precarious resource of spearing fish through the ice.

The Chippewas, on the other hand, who had never, until collected at Manitowlin, cultivated the soil, were slow in adopting a new mode of life. For some time they were reluctant to settle in a fixed place of residence; they frequently shifted their camps, and although many of them lived within a day's journey from the new settlement, and admitted the benefits arising from a change of life, still it required much persuasion and perseverance to induce them to make a commencement.

The Ottawas, moreover, had long been converted from heathenism, and were members of the Roman Catholic church. In 1838, they were joined by a priest of that persuasion, who has since resided with them at Wequemakong. The Chippewas, on the contrary, were all heathens, and the work of conversion only commenced among them in the same year, when a missionary of the Church of England, attached to the establishment, arrived at the island.

These differences will account for the greater increase of the settlement at Wequemakong, and its more rapid progress in the cultivation of the land, and the acquisition of stock, which are exhibited in the following table:—

*Extent of Land cleared; and of Stock owned at the two Settlements in Feb. 1843:*

	WEQUEMAKONG. MANITOWAWNING.	
Acres of Land cleared .....	200	140
Horses .....	19	2
Horned Cattle .....	58	24
Pigs .....	161	17
Sheep.....	8	11
Barn-door Fowls.....	157	62
Geese.....	—	8

Some families have perhaps ten acres or more cleared, whilst others have only a patch under cultivation. Their principal support at both villages is now derived from farming and fishing; they sometimes kill hares, partridges, and even deer and bears. They also manufacture considerable quantities of maple sugar of very excellent quality; for which they find a ready market at Penetanguishene, Goderich, and sometimes in the towns on the American frontier.

The land in the village is laid out in half acre lots, and a few farms of fifty acres were in the commencement surveyed and staked out; but the labour and expense were found too great, and each Indian now selects such place as he pleases, and takes possession of it, in most cases, without consulting the superintendent or chiefs. As long as he continues to cultivate his piece of land, he enjoys quiet possession of it; but if he happens to leave it for a season, some other Indian will most likely enter upon it; and in such cases, there is frequently a difficulty in arranging the matter amicably.

With regard to their mode of agriculture, they are improving but slowly. They are now beginning to plough their old fields, to make more substantial fences, to cultivate garden vegetables, &c. Each individual cultivates his farm separately.

Formerly the Ottawas were pretty well supplied with hoes, and an inferior kind of small axe. The Chippewas had a smaller quantity of the same implements. Both tribes, in planting, supplied the deficiency with a crooked stick

conveniently shaped for the purpose. At present the government has supplied them with a sufficiency of these articles, and with a few spades, shovels, ploughs, harrows, pick-axes, &c.

The men, of all ages, do most of the chopping, but after that, men, women, and children take share in the labour, from the burning of the timber to the reaping of the crop.

The fondness of the converted Indians for hunting and fishing is decidedly diminished. They seldom leave the island for either purpose. They occasionally go out spearing fish at night, or set their nets in the evening, and take them up early in the morning; they also spend from six to fifteen days in the autumn to lay in a stock of fish for the winter. A large proportion of the Chippewas are still heathens; there were received into the Church of England in

1836-7 .....	5, all adults
1839 .....	38 "
1840 .....	84 "
1841 .....	45 "

Making a total of 172, together with 30 converts from the Roman Catholic Church.

Since August, 1841, the superintendent reports, that he is not aware that even one adult heathen has been brought into the church since that time. The principal obstacles to the conversion of the heathens are stated to be their superstition—their fear that the "great spirit" they worship should visit them with his vengeance, were they to become Christians—their fear of not being allowed to drink whiskey—the bad advice of traders, who erroneously suppose it will destroy their trade—and among those who have a plurality of wives, an objection to turn them away.

The Ottawa tribes, who subsist by agriculture, are supposed to be rapidly on the increase; and the Chippewas, who live chiefly on fish, to be on the decrease. Among the former, it is not unusual to meet with families having six or seven, and sometimes even ten or twelve children all living; although in many instances, they do not rear one-half of the number born. The Chippewas are neither so prolific, nor so successful in rearing their children. In both tribes, the adults seldom reach an advanced age. The proportion of half-breeds among them is not above one in twenty.

The establishment at Manatowawning is under the local superintendent. There is a resident surgeon, a clergyman of the Church of England, a schoolmaster, a master carpenter, a blacksmith, a millwright, a mason, a cooper, a shoemaker, a sawyer, and six labourers, supported by the Parliamentary grant. The schoolmaster at Wequemakong is paid out of the same fund, but the priest is maintained by the church to which he belongs.

Owing to the infrequency and difficulty of communication with the main land, it has hitherto been deemed necessary to engage a certain number of mechanics and labourers by the year. Part of the buildings, however, have been erected by contract, during the summer months; and in this manner, as many as twenty-five were built in 1842. The Roman Catholic village appears to be entirely under the charge of the priest.

The remaining bands, which are widely scattered over the island, have no local superintendents, but are under the general care of the chief superintendent. The settlements are altogether twelve in number. Four schooner loads of maple sugar were shipped from Wequemakong, during the spring of 1845; much of which was equal in appearance to any Brazil or West India sugar.

#### MANVERS.

A Township in the Newcastle District: is bounded on the east by the township of Cavan; on the north by Ops; on the west by Cartwright; and on the south by Clarke. In Manvers, 21,281 acres are taken up, 3,800 of which are



under cultivation. Scugog Lake cuts off a small portion of the north-west corner of the township. The land of this township is of mixed qualities, some parts being very good, and others rather indifferent. Timber—hardwood, intermixed with pine. Four hundred acres of Crown lands are open for sale in Manvers, at 8s. currency per acre.

Population in 1842, 697.

Ratable property in the township, £9,650.

#### MARA.

A Township in the Home District; is bounded on the north by the township of Rama; on the west by Lake Simcoe; on the south by the Talbot River; and on the east by unsurveyed lands. In Mara 9,514 acres are taken up, 799 of which are under cultivation. This is a new township not long settled; but it contains some very good land; and on the lake shore there are some good clearings. A village, called "Atherly," was laid out here (close to the Narrows) in 1843, by Captain Creighton, a gentleman who possesses a considerable quantity of land in the township, bordering on Lake Simcoe.

A road is in course of formation from the Narrows (where an excellent bridge has been constructed) to Scugog; whence a plank road is formed to Windsor Bay on Lake Ontario, which, when completed, will be a great benefit to the neighbouring townships, admitting of easy transportation for all farm produce to the lake.

The steamboat "Beaver" stops at Atherly to take in wood.

Population in 1842, 278, which includes the township of Rama, no separate census having been taken.

Ratable property in the township, £3,466.

#### MARCH.

A Township in the Dalhousie District; is bounded on the north-east by the Ottawa River; on the north-west by the township of Tarbolton; on the south-west by Huntley; and on the south-east by Goulbourn. In March 19,323 acres are taken up, 3,092 of which are under cultivation. A lake, called "Constance Lake," containing about 500 acres, is situated in the centre of the north of the township. The land in the south of the township is of excellent quality; that in the north is not so good. The timber in the south is principally hardwood; that in the north is mostly pine. One thousand three hundred and seventy-two acres of Crown lands are open for sale in March, at 8s. currency per acre. There are one grist and two saw mills in the township.

Population in 1842, 831.

Ratable property in the township, £9,772.

#### MARIPOSA.

A Township in the Colborne District; is bounded on the east by the townships of Ops and Fenelon; on the north by Eldon; on the west by Brock; and on the south by Cartwright. In Mariposa 35,543 acres are taken up, 6,417 of which are under cultivation. This is a fine township, well settled, and containing good land. There is a grist and saw mill in the township. In Mariposa 900 acres of Crown lands are open for sale, at 8s. currency per acre.

Ratable property in the township, £18,116.

#### MARIATOWN.

A Village in the township of Williamsburgh, situated on the St. Lawrence; contains about 100 inhabitants, one store, one tavern, and post office, post every day.

#### MARKHAM VILLAGE, OR REESORVILLE.

A Village prettily situated near the south-east corner of the township of Markham, close to the River Rouge, twenty miles from Toronto. It has been

settled about twenty-five years, by Canadians, Pennsylvanian Dutch, Germans, Americans, Irish, and a few English and Scotch. There are two churches in the village—Presbyterian and Methodist, and an Episcopal church is erecting. A circulating library is kept up, supported by subscriptions.

Population about 300.

Post Office, post three times a week.

*Professions and Trades.*—One physician and surgeon, grist and oatmeal mill, woollen factory, five stores, one distillery, one brewery, one tannery, one pump and fanning mill maker, one cabinet and threshing machine maker, two taverns, four blacksmiths, five waggon makers, four tailors, four shoemakers, one foundry, one tinsmith.

#### MARKHAM.

A Township in the Home District; is bounded on the east by the townships of Pickering and Uxbridge; on the north by Whitechurch; on the west by Vaughan; and on the south by Scarborough. In Markham 66,259 are taken up, 29,005 of which are under cultivation. The River Don runs through the west of the township; the River Rouge through the east; and Duffin's Creek through the north-east corner; all of which flow into Lake Ontario.

This is the second township in the province, in point of cultivation and amount of ratable property (Dumfries being the first). It is well settled, and contains many excellent and well cultivated farms. The land is generally rolling, and the timber a mixture of hardwood and pine. The village of Markham is situated in the south-east of the township; and the villages of Richmond Hill and Thornhill are partly in the township, being situated on the Yonge Street Road. There are eleven grist and twenty-four saw mills in the township.

Population in 1842, 5,698.

Ratable property in the township, £86,577.

#### MARLBOROUGH.

A Township in the Dalhousie District; is bounded on the north-east by the township of North Gower; on the north-west by Goulbourn; on the south-west by Montague; and on the south-east by Oxford. In Marlborough 18,114 acres are taken up, 2,993 of which are under cultivation. The Rideau River and Canal borders the township on the south-east. There is a considerable portion of good land in the township; but some of that on the Rideau Canal is poor and stoney, and much of the timber is pine. In Marlborough 8,254 acres of Crown lands are open for sale, at 8s. currency per acre. There are two saw mills in the township.

Population in 1842, 893.

Ratable property in the township, £10,157.

#### MARMORA.

A Township in the Victoria District; is bounded on the east by the township of Madoc; on the north by Lake; on the west by Belmont; and on the south by Rawdon. In Marmora 8,629 acres are taken up, 1,762 of which are under cultivation. The Marmora River runs through the centre of the township, from north to south. Marmora has been long noted for the excellence and richness of its iron ore, which is said to yield seventy-five per cent. of iron of the best quality. There is no doubt that this township alone, under proper management, would be capable of furnishing sufficient iron for the consumption of the whole of British North America. Some years since a large sum was expended in erecting works for the purpose of smelting; but the speculation unfortunately fell through, for want of sufficient capital. There is one grist and one saw mill in the township. Marmora is but little settled, much of the land being unfit for cultivation. Sixteen thousand three hundred and forty-three

acres of Crown lands are open for sale in this township, at 8s. currency per acre.

Population in 1842, 317.

Ratable property in the township, £5,368.

#### MARSHVILLE.

A small Village in the township of Wainfleet, situated on the Grand River feeder of the Welland Canal, ten miles from Port Colborne. It contains about sixty inhabitants, grist mill, two stores, one tavern, one blacksmith.

Post Office, post three times a week.

#### MARTINTOWN.

A Village in the west of the township of Charlottenburgh, situated on the River aux Raisins, thirteen miles from Cornwall. It contains about 200 inhabitants, and one Presbyterian Church.

*Professions and Trades.*—One grist and saw mill, seven stores, one tavern, four asheries, one saddler, one waggon maker, three blacksmiths, three tailors, three shoemakers.

#### MARYBOROUGH.

A Township in the Wellington District; is bounded on the north-east by the township of Arthur; on the north-west by unsurveyed lands; on the south west by Mornington; and on the south-east by Peel. This township has only lately been surveyed and laid out, and no return has yet been made from it. It formerly formed part of what was called the "Queen's Bush."

#### MARYSBURGH.

A Township in the Prince Edward District; is bounded on the north, east and south by the Bay of Quinte and Lake Ontario; and on the west by the townships of Hallowell and Athol. In Marysburgh 38,202 acres are taken up, 12,684 of which are under cultivation. A river, called "Black River," runs through the west of the township, from west to east, and enters Lake Ontario. In the north-west of the township is a small lake, called the "Lake of the Mountain," situated on the summit of a hill, at a considerable height above the level of Lake Ontario. A range of hills runs nearly across the north-east portion of the township. A large proportion of the land in the north-east of Marysburgh is good; but in the south-east it is generally poor, and is covered with cedar, a considerable quantity of which is exported. The village of Milford is situated in the west corner of the township; and there are three grist and ten saw mills in the township.

Population in 1842, 2,207; who are principally U. E. Loyalists and their descendants.

Ratable property in the township, £37,299.

#### MATCHADASH.

A Township in the Simcoe District; is bounded on the north and east by the River Severn; on the west by the township of Tay; and on the south by Orillia. Very little is known of this township; and in 1845 there was only one settler in it. There are 40,000 acres of Crown lands open for sale in the township, at 8s. currency per acre; to purchase which application must be made to the Crown lands agent at Barrie.

#### MATCHADASH BAY.

A Bay at the south-eastern extremity of the Georgian Bay. On an island in the Bay, called Beausoleil Island, is a settlement of Chippewa Indians, who removed, under their chief "Aisance," from the village of Coldwater. Their

present village was only commenced in 1844: it contains fourteen houses and a barn. The number of the band is 232: they have about 100 acres under cultivation. The majority of these Indians are Roman Catholics; they have not as yet any place of worship or school. In the former settlement they were occasionally visited by the Roman Catholic priest resident at Penetanguishene.

#### MATILDA.

A Township in the Eastern District; is bounded on the north-east by the township of Williamsburgh; on the north-west by Mountain; on the south-west by Edwardsburgh; and on the south-east by the St. Lawrence. In Matilda 37,765 acres are taken up, 6,518 of which are under cultivation. There is a small village in the township, called Matilda, situated on the St. Lawrence. Two hundred acres of Crown lands are open for sale in Matilda, at 8s. currency per acre. There is a Methodist church in the township, and three saw mills.

Population in 1842, 2,535.

Ratable property in the township, £29,064.

#### MACHEL'S CORNERS.

A Settlement on Yonge Street, twenty-six miles from Toronto. It contains about 100 inhabitants. There are in the settlement a grist and saw mill, called "Hollinshed Mills," three stores, one tavern, one blacksmith, one saddler, one shoemaker, one tailor.

#### MEDONTE.

A Township in the Simcoe District; is bounded on the north by the township of Tay; on the west by Flos; on the south by Oro; and on the east by Orillia. In Medonte 17,516 acres are taken up, 2,465 of which are under cultivation. There is some good land in the township; but a large portion of it is hilly and broken, particularly in the centre and north. Nearly in the centre of the township there is some very high land, from whence both the lakes Huron and Simcoe may be seen. In Medonte there are 2,100 acres of Crown lands for disposal, at 8s. currency per acre. There are in the township one grist and three saw mills.

Population in 1842, 548.

Ratable property in the township, £8,584.

#### MELANCTHON.

A Township in the Wellington District; is bounded on the east by the township of Mulmur; on the north by Osprey; on the west by Proton; and on the south by Amaranth. Melancthon has only lately been surveyed and laid out, and no return has yet been made from it. Seven thousand nine hundred acres of Crown lands are open for sale in the township, at 8s. currency per acre.

#### MERRITTSVILLE.

A small Settlement in the township of Crowland, one mile and a half from the junction. At this place an aqueduct has been constructed to convey the Welland Canal over the Welland or Chippewa River, the level of the canal being here forty feet above the surface of the river. Merrittsville contains about 100 inhabitants, five stores, three taverns, two tailors, two shoemakers.

#### MERSEA.

A Township in the County of Essex; is bounded on the north by the township of Tilbury West; on the West by Gnsfield; on the south by Lake Erie; and on the east by Romney. In Mersea 20,574 acres are taken up, of which 2,593 are under cultivation. An extensive, triangular-shaped point of land, embracing about one-third of the township, called "Point Pelé," runs out into the lake. This is principally sand and marsh, and incapable of being cultivated. A small,

stream, called "Sturgeon Creek," on which is a grist mill, runs from about the centre of the township into Lake Erie. The Talbot Road runs through the township. Five thousand eight hundred acres of Crown lands are open for sale in Mersea; and the Canada Company possess about 7,500 acres in the township.

Population of Mersea, 798.

Ratable property in the township, £9,723.

#### METHUEN.

A Township in the Colborne District; is bounded on the east by the township of Lake; on the north by unsurveyed lands; on the west by Burleigh and Dummer; and on the south by Belmont. There is a large, irregularly shaped lake situated in the north-west corner, and several smaller ones are scattered over the centre and south of the township. This township is but little settled, and no return has yet been made from it. In Methuen 45,878 acres of Crown lands are open for sale, at 8s. currency per acre.

#### McGILLIVRAY.

A Township in the Huron District; is bounded on the north by the township of Stephen; on the west by the Sable River; on the south by Williams; and on the east by Biddulph. Most of the land in the township is good. McGillivray contains 20,323 acres; 11,832 of which are leased or sold, of which 808 acres are under cultivation.

Population 448.

Ratable property in the township, £3,912.

#### McKILLOP.

A Township in the Huron District; is bounded on the north-east by Crown lands; on the north-west by the township of Hullett; on the south-west by Tuckersmith and Hibbert; and on the south-east by Logan. The soil of this township is principally good. A branch of the Maitland River runs through its southern portion; on which is a saw mill. There is a post office in the western corner of the township, on the Huron Road. McKillop contains 53,422 acres; 6,790 of which are leased or sold, of which 789 are under cultivation.

Population 321.

Ratable property in the township, £3,025 4s.

#### McMULLEN'S MILLS. (See ERIN).

#### MIDLAND DISTRICT.

Consists of the counties of Frontenac, Lennox, and Addington; it is bounded on the east by the Johnstown and Bathurst Districts; on the north by unsurveyed lands; on the west by the Victoria District; and on the south by Lake Ontario and part of the Bay of Quinté. The islands of Amherst and Wolfe are included in the district. The district is watered by the Napanee, Salmon, and Cataraqui rivers, besides branches of the Mississippi, and numerous other small streams; and lakes of various sizes are scattered over it. The townships in the south-west and south of the district, comprising Kingston, Ernestown, Fredericksburg, Camden, and Richmond, contain excellent land. The northern townships are some of them but little settled, and Kennebec and Kalador, Olden and Oso, are altogether vacant. The foundation of the district is limestone, and in places fine marble is to be found; in the north of the district there are beds which are a continuation of those in the Bathurst District; and a bed of marble has lately been discovered in the township of Camden, twenty-two miles north-west from Kingston. Much of the land in the north and east is poor and rocky and unfit for cultivation, but land of excellent quality is said to have been lately discovered to the north of Kingston.

The principal towns and villages in the district are Kingston, the district town, and lately the seat of government for the province, in the township of Kingston; Napanee, in Richmond; and Bath, in Ernestown. Three hundred and ninety-nine thousand five hundred acres of Crown lands are open for sale in the Midland District, at 8s. c'y per acre; to purchase any of which, application must be made to the Crown Lands Agent, at Napanee.

Population of the district in 1842, 38,770; since when it has probably increased one-sixth.

The following abstract from the assessment rolls, will show the rate of increase and improvement in the district:

Date.	No. of Acres Cultivated.	MILLS.		Milk Cows.	Oxen 4 years old, and upwards.	Horned Cattle from 2 to 4 years old.	Amount of Ratable Property.
		Grist.	Saw.				
1842	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	526,201.
1843	119,594	19	71	11,732	2022	4229	562,143.
1844	131,928	19	69	11,194	2390	4053	582,556.

*Government and District Officers in the Midland District:*

Judge of District Court.....	S. F. Kirkpatrick...	Kingston.
Sheriff.....	Thos. A. Corbett..	"
Clerk of Peace.....	Jas. Nickalls.....	"
Treasurer of District.....	D. S. Smith.....	"
Inspector of Licenses.....	James Sampson....	"
Registrar of County of Frontenac.....	Chas. Stuart.....	"
" " Lennox & Addington.	J. Fraser, Dy.....	"
Collector of Customs.....	Thos. Kirkpatrick.	"
District Clerk.....	Saml. McGowan...	"
Clerk of District Court.....	A. Pringle.....	"
Deputy Clerk of Crown.....	Jno. S. Smyth.....	"
Crown Lands Agent.....	Allan McPherson..	Napanee.
Emigrant Agent.....	A. B. Hawke.....	Kingston.
Coroners... {	Thos. W. Robison, H. W. Benson, Geo. A. Detlor, Jno. W. Ferguson, Chas. A. Booth, Jas. Chamberlain, Henry Davis, Lewis Daley, Geo. Baxter, Geo. W. Yarker.	

The following is the number of *School Districts* in the district, each of which is *supposed* to have a school in it, but I could not ascertain the actual number of schools in operation: Kingston (town) eighteen, Kingston (township) twenty-six, Pittsburgh eleven, Ernestown twenty-one, Fredericksburg nineteen, Adolphustown four, Richmond twelve, Sheffield nine, Camden thirty-one, Loughborough seven, Storrington seven, Bedford two, Amherst Island five, Wolfe Island seven.

MIDDLETON.

A Township in the Talbot District, is bounded on the east by the township of Windham, on the north by Norwich and Dereham, on the west by Bayham, and on the south by Walsingham. In Middleton 13,249 acres are taken up, 1976 of which are under cultivation. Otter creek runs through the north-west corner of the township, and a branch of Big Creek through the east of the township. The land in Middleton is generally light, and the timber mostly pine; large quantities of which are sawn up, and exported. The village of

Middleton is situated in the township, on the Talbot street. There are seven saw mills in the township.

Population in 1841, 555.

Ratable property in the township, £7673.

#### MIDDLETOWN.

A Village in the township of West Gwillimbury, two miles west of Bradford, on the Bond Head road, contains about fifty inhabitants. There is a good and comfortable tavern, one blacksmith, one wheelwright, one shoemaker, one carpenter.

#### MILFORD.

A small Village in the south-west corner of the township of Marysburgh. It contains about 100 inhabitants, grist and saw mill, one blacksmith, one shoe maker, one tailor.

#### MILL CREEK.

A Village in the township of Ernestown, situated on the eastern road thirteen miles west from Kingston, contains about 150 inhabitants, who have a Catholic church.

Post Office, post every day.

*Professions and Trades.*—One grist and saw mill, carding machine and fulling mill, planing machine, two stores, three taverns, two tailors, two shoemakers.

#### MILLBROOK.

A Village in the township of Cavan, situated a little south of the centre of the township. It contains about 250 inhabitants, who have a Methodist chapel.

*Professions and Trades.*—Two physicians and surgeons, one grist and saw mill, one distillery, one tannery, four stores, two taverns, two waggon makers, four blacksmiths.

Post Office, post twice a week.

#### MILLE ROCHES.

A Village in the township of Cornwall, five miles from the town of Cornwall. It is situated between the River St. Lawrence and the Cornwall canal. It was once flourishing, but the formation of the Cornwall Canal has cut it off from the surrounding country. A quarry of splendid black lime stone, resembling black marble, and which takes a beautiful polish, is situated close to the village.

Mille Roches contains a grist and saw mill, carding machine and fulling mill, and two stores.

Post Office, post every day.

#### MILTON MILLS.—(See LAMBTON.)

#### MILLVILLE, OR ELLOTT'S MILLS.

A small Village in the township of Darlington, six miles north of Bowmanville. It contains about 150 inhabitants, grist and saw mill, two stores, one tavern, one blacksmith, one tailor, one shoemaker.

#### MIMICO.

A Village in the township of Etobicoke, situated on Dundas Street, on the Etobicoke Creek, nine miles and a half from Toronto. It contains about 150 inhabitants. A neat Wesleyan chapel is erected, and an Episcopal church is in course of erection.

Mimico contains two saw-mills, one store, one physician and surgeon, two taverns, one blacksmith, one butcher, one baker, two shoemakers, two wheelwrights and waggon makers, two carpenters and joiners, one tailor.

## MINTO.

A Township in the Wellington District; is bounded on the east by Arthur; on the north by Normanby; and on the west and south by unsurveyed lands. Minto has only lately been surveyed and laid out, and no return has yet been made from it.

## MISSISSIPPI RIVER.

A Tributary of the Ottawa; two branches of which take their rise in the north of the Midland District; the south branch flows through the townships of Olden, Oso, South Sherbrooke, Bathurst, and into the west corner of Drummond, where it is joined by the north branch, which takes its rise in a chain of lakes in the townships of Barrie, Clarendon, and Palmerston, and flows through North Sherbrooke and Dalhousie. The two branches unite in Drummond, and soon afterwards the river expands into the Mississippi Lake, which extends through the north-east of Drummond and the west of Beckwith, near the north-west corner of which township it terminates. The river then passes through the north-east of Ramsay, the east of Pakenham, and the west of Fitzroy, and enters the Ottawa a little below Lake Chats. The river is joined in its course by several smaller branches. Large quantities of timber are cut on its banks, which are carried down the Ottawa.

## MISSISSIPPI ISLAND.—(See FITZROY HARBOUR.)

## MOIRA RIVER.

A River, numerous branches of which take their rise in, and are spread over the several townships of Marmora, Madoc, Tudor, Elzevir, Grimsthorpe, Kaledor, and Sheffield. They unite in a small lake which is situated a little north-west of the centre of Hungerford; and the river then flows on to the Bay of Quinte, passing through the north-west corner of Tyendenaga, and across the township of Thurlow, in which township, at the town of Belleville, it enters the bay.

## MONAGHAN, SOUTH.

A Township in the Newcastle District; is bounded on the east and north by the Otonabee River and North Monaghan; on the west by Cavan; and on the south by Hamilton and Rice Lake. In South Monaghan 14,896 acres are taken up, 6233 of which are under cultivation. A considerable swamp extends through the north of this township. The land is of mixed qualities—good, bad, and indifferent. Timber—hardwood, intermixed with pine. In South Monaghan 100 acres of Crown lands are open for sale, at 8s. currency per acre.

Population in 1842, 719.

Ratable property in the township, 13,085.

## MONAGHAN, NORTH.

A Township in the Colborne District; is bounded on the east by the Otonabee River; on the north by the township of Smith; on the west by Cavan; and on the south by Hamilton and Rice Lake. In Monaghan 10,138 acres are taken up, 3205 of which are under cultivation. This township is well settled by a mixed population. The town of Peterborough is situated at its north-east corner, on the Otonabee River. There are three grist-mills, two saw-mills, and three distilleries in the township. In Monaghan only 180 acres of Crown lands are open for sale at 8s. c'y per acre.

Ratable property in the township, £20,416.



## MONO.

A Township in the Simcoe District; is bounded on the north by the township of Mulmer; on the west by Amaranth, on the south by Garafraxa and Caledon; and on the east by Adjala. In Mono 28,229 acres are taken up, 3108 of which are under cultivation. There are some well cultivated farms in the township, some of which have good orchards, but a large portion of the township is hilly and sandy. In some parts the land is so high, as to give a view of the township of Essa. On about the centre of the town line between Mono and Adjala there are some good limestone quarries, but they are not as yet much worked. Four thousand nine hundred acres of Crown lands are open for sale in Mono, at 8s. c'y per acre. There are two grist mills and one tannery in the township.

Population in 1842, 1020.

Ratable property in the township, £11,829.

## MONTAGUE.

A Township in the Bathurst District; is bounded on the north-east by the township of Marlborough; on the north-west by Beckwith; on the south-west by North and South Elmsley, and on the south-east by Wolford. In Montague 39,303 acres are taken up, 7498 of which are under cultivation. There is a fair proportion of good land in the township, and many well-cultivated farms; timber, a mixture of pine and hard wood. In Montague 1000 acres of Crown lands are open for sale, at 8s. c'y per acre. There are three saw-mills in the township.

Population in 1842, 2097, who are principally Scotch.

Ratable property in the township, £22,330.

## MOORE.

A Township in the county of Kent; bounded on the north by the township of Sarnia; on the west by the river St. Clair; on the south by Sombra; and on the east by Enniskillen. In Moore 19,192 acres are taken up, of which 1901 are under cultivation. The soil is, generally, of excellent quality. There is a tamarac swamp in the south-east corner of the township, two miles long, and one mile broad. In the township are the villages of Froomefield, Sutherlands, and Corunna. There is also a store and wood-wharf on the river, seven miles and a-half below Port Sarnia. The front of the township, along the river, is well settled. Two thousand nine hundred acres of Crown lands are open for sale in Moore, at 8s. c'y per acre.

Population, about 780.

Ratable property in the township, £9,523.

## MORNINGTON.

A Township in the Wellington District, formerly a portion of what was called "Queen's Bush"; is bounded on the north-east by the township of Maryborough; on the north-west by unsurveyed lands; on the south-west by Ellice, and on the south-east by Wellesley. Mornington has only lately been surveyed and laid out, and no return has yet been made from it.

## MORPETH, OR JAMESVILLE.

A Village in the township of Howard, pleasantly situated on Talbot road, in the midst of a beautifully undulating country; one mile and a-half from Lake Erie. Contains a post-office, post three times a-week; three stores, two taverns, two blacksmiths, one distillery, one cabinet maker, one tailor, two carpenters.

## MOSA.

A Township in the London District; is bounded on the north-east by Ekfrid and Brooke; on the west by Brooke and Zone; and on the south-east by the River Thames. In Mosa 25,243 acres are taken up, 5,099 of which are under

cultivation. This is a triangular-shaped township, with its base towards the River Thames. There is a considerable portion of good land in it; although there are some wet spots scattered over it. Timber—principally hardwood. The east branch of Bear Creek runs through the north-west of the township. On the bank of the Thames, about thirty-eight miles from Chatham, is a spring containing sulphuretted hydrogen gas; and about half a mile from it is a naphtha spring. The village of Wardsville is situated in the township, on the western road. There are two grist and two saw mills in the township.

Population in 1842, 1,154.

Ratable property in the township, £15,557.

#### MOUNT PLEASANT.

A small Village in the township of Brantford, five miles from Brantford, on the road to Simcoe. It contains about 130 inhabitants. Churches and chapels, three; viz., Episcopal, Presbyterian and Methodist.

Post Office, post three times a week.

*Professions and Trades.*—Four stores, two taverns, one waggon maker, two blacksmiths, two tailors, two shoemakers.

#### MOULINETTE.

A Village in the township of Cornwall, situated on the St. Lawrence, seven miles from Cornwall. It contains about one hundred inhabitants. Churches and chapels, two; viz., Episcopal and Methodist.

*Professions and Trades.*—One grist and saw mill, one brewery, carding machine, foundry, one store, one tavern, one cabinet maker, one blacksmith.

#### MOULTON.

A Township in the Niagara District; is bounded on the north-east by the townships of Wainfleet and Gainsborough; on the north-west by Canboro'; and on the south by the Grand River, Sherbrooke and Lake Erie. In Moulton 8,985 acres are taken up, 1,716 of which are under cultivation. A large swamp is situated in the south-east corner of the township, and extends into the township of Wainfleet. The feeder of the Welland Canal is formed through the south of the township, and enters the Grand River at the village of Dunnville, which is situated near the south-west corner of the township. There are two grist and two saw mills in the township.

Population in 1841, 628.

Ratable property in the township, £10,915.

#### MOUNTAIN.

A Township in the Eastern District; is bounded on the north-east by the township of Winchester; on the north-west by Osgoode; on the south-west by South Gower; and on the south-east by Matilda. In Mountain 25,362 acres are taken up, 6,269 of which are under cultivation. The Petite Nation River runs through the west and south of the township, leaving it at its eastern corner. Mountain is pretty well settled, and contains some good land. Timber—a mixture of pine and hardwood. Two hundred acres of Crown lands are open for sale in the township, at 8s. currency per acre. There is an Episcopal church in the township, and one grist and four saw mills.

Population in 1842, 3,316.

Ratable property in the township, £18,275.

#### MULMUR.

A Township in the Simcoe District; is bounded on the north by the township of Nottawasaga; on the west by Melancthon; on the south by Mono; and on the east by Tossorontio. In Mulmur 6,988 acres are taken up, 681 of which

are under cultivation. The quality of the land varies in this township; some parts being good, and others poor and hilly. The township is well watered by numerous small streams; but it is as yet but little settled. In Malmur there are 22,000 acres of Crown lands for disposal, at 8s. currency per acre.

Population in 1842, 218.

Ratable property in the township, £2,878.

#### MURRAY.

A Township in the Newcastle District; is bounded on the east by the township of Sidney; on the north by Seymour; on the west by Cramahe; and on the south by Lake Ontario and the Bay of Quintè. In Murray 41,907 acres are taken up, 13,029 of which are under cultivation. A considerable portion of the north of the township consists of "Oak Plains." The River Trent runs along the north border of the township, from west to east, enters Sidney, and re-enters Murray at its south-east corner, where it enters the Bay of Quintè. The village of Trent is situated at its mouth. The village of Brighton is situated on the west line of the township; and Presqu' Isle Harbour is also partly in this township, and partly in Cramahe. There are two grist and fourteen saw mills, and one distillery in the township. In Murray 1,700 acres of Crown lands are open for sale, at 8s. currency per acre.

Population in 1842, 2,765.

Ratable property in the township, £41,226.

#### MURPHY'S MILLS. (See ERANOSA.)

#### NANTICOKE.

A small Village situated near the west corner of the township of Walpole, about three quarters of a mile from the lake, and seven miles from Port Dover. It contains about 100 inhabitants, and an Episcopal church, one grist mill, one saw mill, one store, one tannery, one tavern, one tailor, one shoemaker.

Post Office, post twice a week.

#### NAPANEE. (*Corrupted from the original Indian name Appanee.*)

A Village in the township of Richmond, on the eastern road, twenty-five miles west from Kingston, and twenty-five from Belleville, situated on the Napanee River, which is navigable to the village for schooners drawing six feet water. Napanee is situated in the midst of a hilly country, on a limestone foundation, with some good farming country in its rear. A canal, cut through the solid limestone, is in course of formation, in the village, for hydraulic purposes. The road from here to Kingston is macadamized. The stage from Kingston to Toronto, passes through the village daily. Napanee contains about 500 inhabitants. Churches and chapels, three, viz; Episcopal, (stone) two Methodist, (one of which is of brick.)

Post Office, post every day.

*Professions and Trades.*—Two physicians and surgeons, two lawyers, two grist mills, attached to one of which is an oatmeal mill, two saw mills, one ashery, carding machine, fulling mill and cloth factory, one tannery, one foundry, two saddlers, four taverns, three blacksmiths, two waggou makers, six tailors, eight stores, two druggists, one painter, one cabinet maker, one hatter, one tinsmith, two bakers, one watchmaker, one cooper, one chair maker.

*Principal Tavern.*—"Storeys."

*Land Agent.*—John Low.

*Exports from Napanee for the year 1844.*

Description.	Quantity.
Lumber.....	1,265,000 feet,
Ashes.....	1,152 bushels.
Flour.....	1,205 barrels.
Wheat.....	13,170 bushels.
Pipe Staves.....	4,000
West Indian do.....	15,000.

**NAPANEE RIVER.**

A River, different branches of which take their rise in the north of the Midland District, in the townships of Sheffield, Hinchinbrooke, and Loughborough; they unite close to the west line of the township of Camden East, and the river enters the Bay of Quintè, in the township of Richmond. The village of Napanee is situated on the river, which is an excellent mill stream.

**NASSAGAWEYA.**

A Township in the Gore District, is bounded on the north-east by the township of Esquesing; on the north-west by Eramosa; on the south-west by Puslinch and Flamborough, and on the south-east by Nelson. In Nassagaweya 25,121 acres are taken up, 7314 of which are under cultivation. The township is well watered by numerous small streams running through it, and it contains some excellent land. Timber principally hardwood. There are one grist and three saw mills in the township.

Population in 1841, 1182.

Ratable property in the township, £30,759.

**NELSON.**

A Township in the Gore District, is bounded on the north-east by the township of Trafalgar; on the north-west by Nassagaweya; on the south-west by Flamborough, and on the south-east by Lake Ontario. In Nelson 43,433 acres are taken up, 18,354 of which are under cultivation. This is an old and well settled township, containing good land, excellent farms, and fine flourishing orchards. It is well watered by Twelve Mile Creek, and numerous small streams running through it. Most of the land is rolling. Timber, hardwood intermixed with pine. The village of Nelson is situated in the township, on Dundas Street; and there are two grist and seventeen saw mills in the township.

Population in 1841, 3059.

Ratable property in the township, £70,740.

**NELSON.**

A small Village on Dundas Street in the township of Nelson; it contains at out fifty inhabitants; tavern, store and post office.

**NEPEAN.**

A Township in the Dalhousie District, is bounded on the east by the township of Gloucester; on the north by the Ottawa River; on the west by March and Goulborne; and on the south-east by North Gower. In Nepean 37,481 acres are taken up, 7454 of which are under cultivation. The Rideau river and canal form the eastern border of the township. The town of Bytown is situated in the north-east corner, on the Ottawa River, and a small settlement, called Britannia, in the north of the township. Nepean is well settled, and contains some good farms; the great demand for provisions at Bytown, occasioned by the extensive business carried on in lumber in the District, always ensuring the farmer a good price for his produce, Seven hundred and eighty-

six acres of crown lands are open for sale in Nepean, at 8s. currency per acre. There are two saw mills in the township, exclusive of three in Bytown. Population in 1842, 7294, which included the town of Bytown. Ratable property in the township, (not including Bytown), £21,275.

#### NEWBURGH.

A Village in the township of Camden, situated on the Napanee River, seven miles above Napanee—contains about 300 inhabitants, who have a Methodist chapel.

*Professions and Trades.*—Two grist mills, two saw do., one carding machine and fulling mill, axe factory and trip hammer, four stores, one tavern, two groceries, three blacksmiths, one pot and pearl ashery.

#### NEW EDINBURGH.

A Village in the north-west corner of the township of Gloucester, situated on the Ottawa, at the mouth of the river Rideau, about one mile east from Bytown. The river, a short distance above the village, divides into two branches, which fall into the Ottawa, forming two perpendicular falls of about thirty-four feet in height. The scenery about the village is very picturesque. New Edinburgh contains about 150 inhabitants, one grist mill, one saw do., brewery, carding machine and cloth factory, two stores, one shoemaker.

#### NEW HOPE.

A small Village in the township of Waterloo, four miles from Preston, on the Guelph road, situated on the River Speed. It contains about 100 inhabitants, one grist and saw mill, one tannery, one tavern, one store, one pail factory, two blacksmiths, two tailors, two shoemakers.

#### NEWCASTLE DISTRICT.

Consists of the counties of Northumberland and Durham. This district formerly comprised the townships to the north, which have since been separated from it, and formed into the Colborne district, which bounds it on the north; on the east it is bounded by the Victoria District; on the west by the Home District; and on the south by Lake Ontario. Rice Lake commences in the north-west of the township of Hamilton, and, with its continuation, the River Trent, separates the district from that of Colborne, as far as the township of Seymour, through which it runs from north to south; it then follows a west course through the north of Murray, into the township of Sidney, makes a bend and runs south and a little west till it re-enters Murray; in which township it emerges into the Bay of Quintè. The Skugog Lake is situated in the north and centre of the township of Cartwright; and the district is watered besides by numerous excellent mill streams; one of the best of which is, that which enters Lake Ontario at Port Hope.

The land in this district varies in quality, most of it, however, is sufficiently good for agricultural purposes. A range of Oak Plains, called "Rice Lake Plains," extends through the township of Murray, the north of Cramahe, and Haldimand, the centre of Hamilton and Hope, and a small portion of Clark. These plains were formerly difficult of sale, and would not command more than 4s. currency per acre, till they were discovered by some settlers from the neighbourhood of Brantford, who had been accustomed to farming the oak plains, and knew their value, and who made some purchases of part of them. These soon astonished their neighbours by the facility with which they cleared the land, and the excellence of their wheat crops; the latter having supposed, from the light and sandy nature of the soil, that it was valueless. The consequence was, that the oak plains became in demand; and instead of four shillings per acre, they now fetch four dollars! The land in the Newcastle District is generally rolling.

The townships in front of the district are all very well settled, the farms are well cleared and in a good state of cultivation, and most of the houses have orchards attached to them. The district is peopled principally by emigrants from Great Britain and Ireland, most of whom are in good circumstances. Large quantities of wheat and other grain, all of excellent quality, are raised in the district. A new gravelled road has lately been made from Port Hope to Rice Lake.

Cobourg, the district town, is well laid out, and is a place of considerable business. Port Hope, Bowmanville, Newcastle, Colborne, Grafton, Brighton, and Trent, are also thriving villages.

Four thousand five hundred and fifty acres of Crown lands are open for sale in the district, at 8s. currency per acre, to purchase any of which application must be made to the Crown lands agent at Port Hope.

Population in 1842, 32,033; since when it has probably increased one-fifth.

The following abstract from the Assessment Rolls will show the rate of increase and improvement in the district:—

Date.	No. of Acres Cultivated.	MILLS.		Milch Cows.	Oxen, 4 years old, and upwards.	Horned Cattle, from 2 to 4 years old.	Amount of Ratable Property.
		Grist.	Saw.				
1842	167,463	37	82	10,638	3844	4944	£424,122
1843	149,777	36	99	11,657	4205	5664	446,408
1844	160,193	34	113	10,327	4126	4718	474,032

*Government and District Officers in the Newcastle District:*

Judge of District Court.....	George M. Boswell ...	Cobourg.
Sheriff.....	Henry Ruttan .....	Do.
Treasurer .....	Zaccheus Burnham ...	Do.
Clerk of Peace .....	Thomas Ward .....	Port Hope.
Inspector of Licenses .....	George S. Daintry ...	Cobourg.
District Clerk.....	Morgan Jellett.....	Do.
Registrar of county Durham .....	Thomas Ward .....	Port Hope.
Do. Northumberland .....	George Boulton .....	Cobourg.
Judge of Surrogate Court.....	Thomas Ward .....	Port Hope.
Registrar of do. ....	M. F. Whitehead.....	Do.
Deputy Clerk of Crown .....	Henry Jones.....	Hamilton.
Clerk of District Court.....	Henry Covert .....	Cobourg.
Crown Lands Agent.....	Elias P. Smith .....	Port Hope.
District Superintendent of Schools	John Steele .....	Grafton.
	Wm. H. Kitson .....	Cobourg.
Collectors of Customs .....	M. F. Whitehead.....	Port Hope.
	Henry S. Reid .....	Darlington.
	John Short .....	Brighton.
	Benjamin Ewing .....	Haldimand.
	Thomas V. Tupper... ..	Cavan.
	David Brodie .....	Cobourg.
	Donald Campbell.....	Colborne.
	William Lawson .....	Cavan.
Coroners.....	R. D. Chatterton .....	Cobourg.
	John Scott.....	Darlington.
	Henry Mead.....	Brighton.
	Jacob Ford .....	Trent Port.
	Benjamin Bird.....	Port Hope.

*Number of Common Schools in operation in the Newcastle District.*—Darlington, sixteen; Clarke, eight; Hope, thirteen; Hamilton, nine; Haldimand, sixteen; Cramahe, seventeen; Murray, twenty-four; Seymour, three; Percy, one; Alnwick, one; South Monaghan, five; Cavan, seventeen; Manvers, one; Cartwright, two. Total, 133.

#### NEWCASTLE.

A pretty little Village in the township of Clark, five miles east from Bowmanville, and seventeen from Port Hope; it contains about 300 inhabitants. Churches and chapels two, viz., Methodist and Congregational. There is an Episcopal church a mile and a-half from the village.

Post Office, post every day.

*Professions and Trades.*—Eight stores, one druggist, two tanneries, two taverns, one axe factory, two saddlers, four blacksmiths, two waggon makers, four tailors, two shoe makers.

#### NEWMARKET.

A Village in the township of Whitchurch, three miles and a-half from Holland Landing, and about thirty miles from Toronto. It is situated on the east branch of the Holland River, in the midst of a finely undulating, old settled, and well cultivated country, and is surrounded by very fine farms. The village was commenced about thirty years since, and was originally settled by Pennsylvanian Quakers. The principal part of it is built on the south side of a gently sloping hill, forming one long narrow street; the remainder of the village is built on the side of a hill, a little to the east. Newmarket contains about 600 inhabitants. There are six churches and chapels, viz., Episcopalian, Presbyterian, Catholic, Congregational, Methodist, and Christian.

Post Office, post every day in summer, and three times a week in winter.

*Professions and Trades.*—Three physicians and surgeons, two grist-mills, two breweries, one distillery, one tannery, one foundry, one carding machine and cloth factory, five stores, three taverns, one druggist, one painter, two ladies seminaries, one gunsmith, two cabinet makers, three blacksmiths, one watch maker, one tinsmith, six shoemakers, three waggon makers, two saddlers, three tailors, four carpenters, one batter.

#### NEWPORT, OR BIRCH'S LANDING.

A Settlement lately started in the south-east of the township of Brantford, on the Grand River, four miles from the town of Brantford. It contains at present about sixty inhabitants, one store, one tavern, and two storehouses for storing grain.

#### NEWTON, OR CLARKE.

A Village in the township of Clarke, twelve miles from Port Hope, laid out in the year 1834, contains about 130 inhabitants, who have a Presbyterian church.

Post Office, post every day.

*Professions and Trades.*—Three stores, one tannery, three taverns, one waggon maker, one wheelwright and chair maker, two blacksmiths, one cooper, four shoemakers.

#### NIAGARA DISTRICT.

Consists of the counties of Lincoln and Welland, and the county of Haldimand, except the townships of Seneca, Oneida, Rainham, and Walpole. The district is bounded on the north by Lake Ontario; on the east by the Niagara River; on the south by Lake Erie; and on the west by the Gore and Talbot districts. The principal part of the district consists of a high table land, about

150 feet above the level of the lake, which approaches at Stony Creek to within about a mile and a half of the lake; it then gradually recedes till it crosses the Niagara River above Queenston, seven miles from Lake Ontario. This is a very old settled district, a large part of it having been peopled soon after the American war of independence. The foundation of the table land consists of limestone and freestone, which are worked at different places. Water-lime and gypsum are also found in considerable quantities in the townships of Oneida, Cayuga, and Thorold. The land of the district is mostly rolling, it is generally of very good quality, consisting for the most part of a mixture of clay and loam, in those portions timbered with hardwood, and light sandy soil where the timber consists of pine. In some parts of the district, as in the neighbourhood of the town of Niagara, are extensive oak plains; the most easily cleared, and cultivated of any kind of land, and under proper cultivation producing wheat of excellent quality.

A large portion of the district is settled by Americans and their descendants, and native Canadians, and there are also a considerable number of Pemsylvanian Dutch, neither of whom make first-rate farmers; so that, although the farms in the district are as well situated, and cleared, as any one could desire, they are generally badly cultivated, and many of them are becoming what the proprietors call *worn-out*, which means in reality, that they have been taking too much wheat off the ground, and putting too little manure on it. I was informed that many of the farmers had been in the habit of growing latterly not more than ten or twelve bushels of wheat to the acre. Some of them, however, are beginning to improve, and to follow the example of the English and Scotch farmers settled amongst them, and are beginning to alter their mode of farming; most of them have fine orchards.

The best settled townships in the district, are those of Bertie, Pelham, Stamford, Thorold, Grantham, Niagara and Clinton. Grimsby and Gainsborough are also well settled.

The district is watered by the Grand River, which enters Lake Erie between the townships of Dunn and Sherbrooke; the Welland river, which flows through nearly the centre of the district, and enters the Niagara River between the townships of Stamford and Willoughby, and numerous small streams, which are scattered over it. The Welland Canal enters the district at the north-west corner of the township of Grantham, and strikes the Welland River in the township of Thorold; after leaving the Welland River, it divides into two branches in the township of Crowland, one of which runs straight on to Lake Erie, and the other passes through the township of Wainfleet, and enters the Grand River in Moulton. The land in the district has greatly increased in value since the formation of the Welland Canal. In the neighbourhood of Port Colborne is a high hill or mound, of a conical form, called "Sugar-loaf Hill;" from the top of which an extensive view may be obtained of Lake Erie and the surrounding country.

Near the same neighbourhood one of the early settlers, about fifty years since, in excavating the ground for a cellar, discovered an immense quantity of human bones, which were supposed by the Indians to be part of the remains of the extinct tribe of the Erie Indians, deposited there after one of their last battles. On the spot under which the bones were discovered stood a tree, the trunk of which was about eighteen inches through, which had grown there since the bodies were interred; thus bearing evidence of the antiquity of the remains. Although they had been so long underground, the bones when discovered were in a very perfect state of preservation, and many of them remain so to the present day.

The principal towns and villages in the district are Niagara, the district town, St. Catharines, the principal place on the canal; Queenston, Dunnville, Grimsby, Stony Creek, Jordan, and Beamsville. There are no Crown lands for sale in the Niagara District.

Population in 1841, 31,549; since when it has probably increased one-fifth.



The following abstract from the assessment rolls will show the rate of increase and improvement in the district:

Date.	No. of Acres Cultivated.	MILLS.		Milch Cows.	Oxen, 4 years old and upwards.	Horned Cattle, from 2 to 4 years old.	Amount of Ratable Property.
		Grist.	Saw.				
1842	156,954	52	94	12,987	3,214	5,574	£578,179
1843	159,410	41	98	13,729	3,500	6,058	596,737
1844	161,334	46	83	14,220	3,504	5,298	617,085

*Government and District Officers in the Niagara District.*

Judge of District Court.....	Edward C. Campbell.	Niagara.
Sheriff.....	William Kingsmill ...	Do.
Clerk of Peace .....	Charles Richardson...	Do.
Treasurer .....	Daniel McDougall ...	Do.
Judge of Surrogate Court.....	W. Claus .....	Do.
Registrar of do. ....	C. B. Secord.....	Queenston.
Registrar of County of Lincoln ...	John Powell .....	Niagara.
Inspector of Licenses .....	Wm. D. Miller.....	Do.
Collector of Customs.....	Thomas McCormic ...	Do.
Crown Lands Agent .....	Jas. H. Cummings ...	Chippewa.
Deputy Clerk of Crown .....	W. D. Miller .....	Niagara.
Warden .....	D. Thorburn.....	Queenston.
District Clerk.....	Charles Richardson...	Niagara.
Clerk of District Court.....	J. Clench .....	Do.
	W. D. Miller. ....	Do.
	J. Wynn .....	Queenston.
	T. Raymond.....	St. Catharine's.
	Z. Fell .....	Jordan.
	John Jarron .....	Dunn.
	Richard Graham .....	Bertie.
Coroners.....	P. B. Nelles .....	Grimsby.
	John Mewburn.....	Stamford.
	G. McMichie .....	Chippewa.
	Samuel Wood .....	Grantham.
	H. W. Timms .....	Port Robinson.
	J. A. Wilford .....	Do.
	James Thompson.....	Wainfleet.
District Superintendent of Schools.	Jacob Keefer .....	Thorold.

In consequence of the absence of the superintendent, I was unable to obtain any statement respecting the number of common schools in operation in the district.

**NIAGARA RIVER AND FALLS.**

The Niagara River receives the waters of Lake Erie, and conveys them to Lake Ontario: it is thirty-four miles in length. At its entrance stand the remains of Fort Erie, which was destroyed during the American war; and about a mile below is the village of "Waterloo," opposite which is the American village "Black Rock." The river is here about one mile in width; and a steam ferry-boat plies constantly between the two places. About three miles and a half below Waterloo, Grand Island commences, which is about nine miles in length, and about seven broad at its widest part. This island belongs to the

**Americans.** A little to the north-west of Grand Island is situated Navy Island, noted for having been taken possession of during the late rebellion by a party of rebels and American vagabonds (who styled themselves "*sympathizers*"); and opposite whence the American steamboat "Caroline" (which was used to assist them by carrying ammunition and stores from the American side to the island), was cut out, set on fire, and sent over the Falls.

The rapids commence about the lower portion of Navy Island; and from thence to the verge of the Horse-shoe Fall there is a descent of fifty-seven feet—to the verge of the American Fall the descent is fifty-two feet. The Horse-shoe, which is the principal Fall, is on the Canadian side; from a portion of the rock in the centre of the Fall having been carried away a few years since, it has no longer the form of a horse-shoe, but more resembles two sides of a triangle: it is about 1900 feet across, and the fall is 158 feet. The American Fall is about 920 feet across, and the fall is 164 feet. The whole width of the river at the Falls is about three-quarters of a mile. A large island, called Goat, or Iris Island, divides the American from the Horse-shoe Fall. On the Canadian side, almost on the verge of the Horse-shoe Fall, and just below it, is the "Table Rock," a large flat ledge of rock which projects over the torrent: portions of this rock have fallen from time to time; and there is a large fissure in the rock, which should warn visitors to be careful how they venture upon it. It *may* stand for many years; but no doubt the time will come when the whole rock will give way, and it is more than probable that some curious personage will go with it. As there is nothing to be gained by venturing upon it, it is better to remain on the safe side. A little above the Horse-shoe Fall are two small islands, called "Long Island," which is near the shore; and "Gull Island," situated opposite the centre of the Horse-shoe Fall, and which is supposed never to have been trodden by the foot of human being: both these islands are covered with cedar. On the American side there are also several islands; three of which, situated opposite the south-east of Goat Island, are called "The Sisters."

On the American side a small portion of the stream has been diverted from its course to turn the machinery of a paper mill; and, what is truly characteristic of the people, the Americans have converted every portion of their side of the Falls into a source of money making. Goat Island is laid out as a pleasure ground (to enter which you pay a quarter of a dollar), and a building is erected on it, where you are informed by a painted notice that you may obtain soda water, ices, strawberries and cream, &c. On the rocks, a little to the west of Goat Island, a tower has been erected, from whence a view may be obtained over the Horse-shoe Fall, and a bridge has been formed to it from the island. There is some pretty scenery about the Falls on the American side; but by far the finest view of the whole is to be obtained from the Canadian side. The best view of the Falls, taking in the Horse-shoe Fall, the American Fall, and the surrounding scenery, is to be obtained from the Clifton House, a large hotel, which is situated a little below the American Fall, on the Canadian side, and close to the ferry landing.

Those who feel any curiosity on the subject, may obtain oil-skin dresses and a guide from Mr. Barnett of the Museum, to enable them to proceed behind the sheet of water composing the Horse-shoe Fall; an undertaking which, to those who attend to the instructions of the guide, is said to be neither difficult nor dangerous. All persons visiting the Falls, should also pay a visit to the museum of Mr. Barnett, which is really worth seeing; comprising a great variety of native and foreign birds and animals, both living and stuffed—amongst others, a very fine pair of Buffaloes. Here also may be purchased a variety of Indian curiosities.

A pamphlet is offered for sale here, called "Every Man his own Guide to the Falls of Niagara;" which, with a little information, contains a great deal of trash. It is the production of an American on the opposite side; and, while professing to point out all objects of interest about the Falls, it is evident the only object of the author, who keeps a shop on the American side, is to draw all

travellers to that side, by painting everything to be seen there in the brightest colours, and throwing all points of interest on the Canadian side into the shade. One-and-twenty pages of this precious production are taken up with what the compiler calls a "chronological table, containing the principal events of the late war between the United States and Great Britain;" the whole of which might be summed up in four words—"we licked the British." To sell this pamphlet on the other side, in order to gratify the inordinate vanity of his countrymen, might answer the purpose of the author very well, and prove a profitable adjunct to his trade in walking sticks; but to send it over to Canada to be sold, is a piece of impudence almost unparalleled, even among the *free and independent citizens*.

The principal hotels on the Canadian side are the Clifton House and the Pavilion Hotel; both of which are at present under the same management. There are several other houses in the immediate neighbourhood; and parties wishing to stay for a few weeks, for the purpose of enjoying the scenery of the Falls and the surrounding neighbourhood (probably the most magnificent in the world), will have no difficulty in procuring accommodation in private boarding houses. The "Cataract House," on the American side, is a large building, kept by an *American general*; therefore, those who have any ambition to visit a house kept by an *American general*, may have an opportunity of doing so.

The Falls are two miles from Chippewa, and seven from Queenston; between which places a railroad has been constructed, and during the summer cars run daily, conveying passengers to the Falls. The Falls, however are very magnificent in the winter, and equally well worth seeing, the rocks at the sides being encrusted with icicles, some of them measuring perhaps fifty or sixty feet in length. During the winter stages run daily from St. Catharines to Chippewa, whence private conveyances may be obtained to the Falls. Occasionally, from the immense quantity of ice carried over the Falls, the channel becomes completely choked and blocked up a short distance below the Falls, so as to become passable for foot passengers. This was the case during the winter of 1845-6, when a path was marked out across the ice opposite the Clifton House; and some enterprising *Yankee*, intent on money-making, erected a shanty on the ice in the centre of the river for the sale of refreshments.

Three miles below the Falls is a whirlpool, which is caused by a sudden bend in the river, and which is also well worth visiting; and four miles below the whirlpool is the village of Queenston. Here the river becomes navigable for steamboats; the current is still rapid, but not sufficiently so to impose any obstacles in the way of steamboats; and seven miles lower down, at the mouth of the river, where it discharges itself into Lake Ontario, is the town of Niagara. From Lake Erie to the rapids, a distance of sixteen miles, the fall of the river is not more than twenty feet; in the rapids, in a quarter of a mile, the fall is forty feet; at the Falls, one hundred and sixty-four feet; and between the Falls and Queenston, a distance of seven miles, one hundred and one feet. The Falls of Niagara are supposed at one time to have been situated at the Queenston Heights, and to have gradually receded, from the wearing away of the rocks.

#### NIAGARA. (Formerly called NEWARK.)

The District Town of the Niagara District, in the township of Niagara, situated at the entrance of the Niagara River, forty-eight miles by land from Hamilton, and thirty-six by water from Toronto. Niagara is a very old town, and was for five or six years the capital of the country. It was settled by Colonel Simcoe, when Lieutenant Governor of the province, and was incorporated in the year 1845. It has been a place of considerable trade, before the opening of the Welland Canal. On the east side of the town is a large military reserve. About half a mile up the river are the ruins of Fort George, where the remains of General Brock were originally interred; they were removed in

1824 to Queenston heights, and a monument erected over them. At Fort Mississaga, which is a little below the entrance of the river, a company of rifles, and a few artillerymen are stationed. The jail and court-house are situated about one mile south-west from the town, and the barracks are about midway between the town and jail. A new town-hall and court-house are intended to be erected by the Corporation during the present season. There are in the town a fire company, with two engines, and a hook and ladder company. Churches and chapels five, viz., Episcopal (stone), Presbyterian (brick), Catholic, Methodist, and Baptist. Two newspapers are published weekly, the "Niagara Chronicle," and "Argus."

Steamboats run daily, as long as the weather will allow of it, from Toronto to Niagara and Queenston; and during the summer, boats run also from Hamilton to Niagara. The Niagara River, from the swiftness of its current, being generally free from ice up to Queenston, except at the breaking up of the frost in the spring, when it occasionally becomes blocked up with ice carried down the stream from above.

The Niagara Harbour and Dock Company were incorporated in the year 1830, and have ship-yards at Niagara and Chippewa. The machinery belonging to the establishment is of a very perfect description, worked by a steam-engine, and adapted for work of a superior kind, as the vessels turned out by the Company sufficiently prove; one of which, the steamboat "London," which commenced running in the spring of 1845, is the fastest boat on the upper lakes, and a very beautiful model. The Company usually employ about 150 hands; and, when particularly busy, have employed as many as 350. There is also on the premises a marine railway, large enough for hauling up vessels of the first class. The following vessels and engines were built by the Niagara Harbour and Dock Company between the years 1832 and 1839.—*Steamboats*: Traveller, 400 tons, Experiment, 200 tons and 25 horse power engine, Queen, 250 tons and 25 horse power, and Gore, 200 tons and 45 horse power; *Schooners*: Jesse Woods, Princess, Fanny, Toronto, Sovereign, 150 tons each; *Land engines*: one of 12, one of 14, and one of 20 horse power. Vessels and engines built by the Niagara Harbour and Dock Company, between the years 1839 and 1846.—*Steamboats*: Sovereign, 400 tons and 75 horse power, City of Toronto, 400 tons and two engines of 45 horse power each, Princess Royal, 444 tons and 80 horse power, America, 320 tons and 60 horse power, Chief Justice Robinson, 400 tons and 75 horse power, Admiral, 400 tons and 68 horse power, Eclipse, 350 tons and 55 horse power, M.nos. 450 tons, Emerald, 250 tons and 50 horse power, London, 450 tons and 75 horse power, Dart, 75 tons and 25 horse power, Oak, 75 tons and 16 horse power, Gem, 75 tons and 32 horse power, Shamrock, 75 tons and 32 horse power, Ann, 75 tons and 32 horse power; *Propellers*: Adventure, Beagle, and Traveller, each 90 tons and 25 horse power; *Schooners*: William Cayley, Shannon, Clyde, and Shamrock, 150 tons each; *Barges*: eighteen, of 40 tons each; *Engines*: two of 50 horse power for steamboat Ontario, one of 45 horse power for the Porcupine, one of 25 horse power for the Burlington, one of 15 horse power for the propeller Precursor, and one of 15 horse power for the propeller St. Thomas; *Land engines*: one of 5, one of 8, four of 12, and one of 20 horse power. Now building,—one steamboat of 800 tons and 150 horse power.

Niagara is a pleasant place to reside in, particularly during the summer months.

Post Office, post every day.

The following Government and District Offices are kept in Niagara: Judge of District Court, Sheriff, Clerk of Peace, Registrar, Judge of Surrogate Court, Inspector of Licenses, Collector of Customs, Crown Lands Agent, Treasurer, District Clerk, Clerk of District Court, Deputy Clerk of Crown.

*Professions and Trades*.—Three physicians and surgeons, nine lawyers, one foundry, twelve stores, — taverns, two chemists and druggists, three booksellers and stationers, two saddlers, four waggon makers, two watchmakers, one gun-

smith, two tallow-chandlers, marble works, two printers, two cabinet makers, one hatter, four bakers, two livery stables, two tin-smiths, three blacksmiths, six tailors, seven shoemakers, one tobacconist, one bank agency, "Upper Canada.

*Principal Taverns.*—"Howard's," and "Moffatt's."

The quantity of wheat shipped from Niagara is small, amounting in 1844 to only 6000 bushels; but large quantities of apples, peaches, and cider are shipped annually.

#### NIAGARA.

A Township in the Niagara District, is bounded on the east by the Niagara River; on the north by Lake Ontario; on the west by Grantham; and on the south by Stamford. In Niagara 20,323 acres are taken up, 10,555 of which are under cultivation. This is an old and well settled Township, containing good farms, and flourishing orchards. The town of Niagara is situated in the north-east corner of the township, and the villages of Queenston and St. David's in the south-east of the township; the two former on the Niagara River. The timber of the township is a mixture of hard wood and pine, and there is a considerable extent of oak plains in the east of the township. A mill stream, called "Four Mile Creek," waters the north of the township, and flows into Lake Ontario. There are three grist and two saw-mills in the township.

Population in 1841, 2109; a large portion of whom are emigrants from Great Britain.

Ratable property in the township, £36,172.

#### NICHOL.

A Township in the Wellington District; is bounded on the north-east by the townships of Bramosa and Garafraxa; on the north-west by Peel; on the south-west by Woolwich; and on the south-east by Guelph. In Nichol 20,482 acres are taken up, 5,392 of which are under cultivation. This is a long narrow township, it is well settled, and contains excellent land, the greater part of which is rolling, and timbered with hard wood. The Grand River runs across the north of the township, on which are situated the villages of Fergus and Elora; and a short distance west from the latter village is a Scotch settlement, called "Irvine Settlement. There are two grist and four saw-mills in the township.

Population in 1842, 1019, who are principally from Scotland.

Ratable property in the township, £16,479.

#### NIPISSING LAKE.

A large Lake to the north-west of Lake Huron; about ninety-five miles north from Penetanguishine. It is connected with the Georgian Bay by French River, and with the Ottawa by the south-west branch. The passage, however, from the Georgian Bay to the Ottawa, can only be made in canoes, on account of the obstructions caused by portages in the south-west branch, and by rapids in French River. There are several islands in the lake, some of which are inhabited by Indians, who number somewhere about 200. Lake Nipissing is noted for its immense flocks of wild geese. French River has four portages; it is a considerable stream, and is in some places a mile in width, being studded with islands. It has three mouths or entrances into the Georgian Bay.

#### NISSOURI.

A Township in the Brock District; is bounded on the east by the township of Zorra; on the north by Downie and Blanshard; on the west by London; and on the south by North Dorehester and North Oxford. In Nissouri 29,784 acres are taken up, 5,918 of which are under cultivation. The north branch of the Thames runs through the north-west of the township, and there are several smaller branches spread over it. There is a swamp in the south-west corner of the township. The village of St. Andrews is situated near the south-

east corner, on the town-line, partly in Nissouri and partly in North Dorchester. The land in Nissouri is generally of excellent quality, and the timber the best kinds of hard wood. There are two grist and two saw-mills in the township. Nissouri contains a mixed population, which in 1842 amounted to 1460.

Ratable property in the township, £17,298.

#### NORFOLK.—(See TALBOT DISTRICT.)

##### NORMANBY.

A Township in the Wellington District; is bounded on the east by Egremont; on the north by Bentinck; on the west by unsurveyed lands; and on the south by Minto. This township has only lately been surveyed and laid out, and no return has yet been made from it.

##### NORMANDALE.

A Village near the centre of the south of the township of Charlotteville, situated on Lake Erie; has been settled about twenty-five years. A blast furnace, for smelting iron ore, has been in operation since 1823. It is supplied with ore, of the description called "bog ore," from this and the adjoining townships. As much as three or four thousand tons of ore have been found within the space of a few acres. The ore yields from twenty to thirty-five per cent. of iron; but averages twenty-seven per cent., and is worth at the furnace from \$2 $\frac{1}{4}$  to \$2 $\frac{1}{2}$  per ton. The furnace is kept in operation about ten months in the year, and when in blast produces about four tons of iron per day. There is also in the establishment, a cupola furnace, and castings of all descriptions are made. There are in the village, a machine shop, blacksmith, one store, one tavern, one tailor, two shoemakers.

Population about 300.

Post Office, post twice a-week.

##### NORVAL.

A Village in the township of Esquesing, situated on the Credit River, twelve miles north-west from Dundas Street. It contains about 200 inhabitants. There are two churches in the village—Episcopal and Presbyterian.

*Professions and Trades.*—One grist mill, one oatmeal do., one saw do., one distillery, one tannery, two blacksmiths, one saddler, two stores, one tavern, one waggon maker, two tailors, three shoemakers.

##### NORWICH.

A Township in the Brock District, is bounded on the east by the townships of Burford and Windham; on the north by East Oxford, and a small portion of West Oxford; on the west by Dereham; and on the south by Middletown. In Norwich, 48,463 acres are taken up, 14,243 of which are under cultivation. Several branches of Big Creek are distributed over the township. The land in the north of the township is of excellent quality, and timbered with hardwood: in the south, the land is generally light, and the timber principally pine; large quantities of which are exported. The village of Norwichville is situated in the north-east of the township; and the village of Otterville in the south, on Otter Creek. There are four grist and seven saw mills in the township.

Population in 1842, 2747; who are principally of American descent, with a few English and Irish.

Ratable property in the township, £42,962.

##### NORWICHVILLE.

A Village in the east of the township of Norwich, pleasantly situated on Otter Creek—contains about 180 inhabitants.

Post Office, post three times a week.

*Professions and Trades.*—One physician and surgeon, one grist mill, carding machine and filling mill, one distillery, one tannery, four stores, two taverns, one chair maker, one waggon maker, one blacksmith, one tailor, one shoemaker.

#### NORWOOD, OR KEELER'S MILLS.

A Village in the east of the township of Asphodel, ten miles south-east from Warsaw, and six miles north from the Trent River. It contains about 120 inhabitants. There are some fine lime-stone quarries in the neighbourhood. In Norwood is a Congregational chapel; also a grist and saw mill, tannery, three stores, one tavern, two blacksmiths.

Post Office, post three times a-week.

#### NORTHUMBERLAND.

A County in the Newcastle District—comprises the townships of Alnwick, Cramahe, Hamilton, Haldimand, South Monaghan, Murray, Percy and Seymour. It returns a member to the House of Assembly.

#### NOTTAWASAGA.

A Township in the Simcoe District; is bounded on the north by Nottawasaga Bay; on the west by the townships of Collingwood and Osprey; on the south by Mulmur and a small portion of Melancthon; and on the east by Sunnidale. In Nottawasaga 18,850 acres are taken up, 1539 of which are under cultivation. The township is well watered by numerous small streams, and a large portion of the township is good land. A village, called Hurontario, has been lately started on the bay, where there are a grist and saw mill, and store. There are large quantities of fine cedar on the bay. There is a quarry in the township, of the stone of which excellent grind-stones are manufactured; lime-stone also is abundant. In Nottawasaga, there are 7900 acres of Crown lands open for sale at 8s. currency per acre. There are three grist and three saw mills in the township.

Population in 1842, 420; who are principally Scotch.

Ratable property in the township, £7877.

#### NOTTAWASAGA BAY.

A large Bay, situated in the south of the Georgian Bay. It receives the Nottawasaga River.

#### NOTTAWASAGA RIVER.

A River; different branches of which take their rise in the high lands in the townships of Albion, Tecumseth, Mono, Melancthon, Mulmur, and Innisfil; and are spread besides over the townships of Adjala, West Gwillimbury, Essa, Tossorontio, Vespra, Flos, and Sunnidale; in which latter township the river enters the Nottawasaga Bay. The Nottawasaga River is not navigable for large vessels. There is a great deal of excellent land, and fine timber on its banks.

#### OAKLAND.

A Township in the Brock District; is bounded on the north-east by the township of Brantford; on the west by Burford; and on the south by Townsend. In Oakland 9,182 acres are taken up, 5,850 of which are under cultivation. This is a small township; the greater part of it is under cultivation. A large cedar swamp extends from the township of Brantford into the north-west of Oakland, and reaches nearly to the centre of the township. The village of Scotland is situated in the west of the township, close to the town-line between Oakland and Burford; and the village of Oakland a little south of the centre of the township. There are one grist and two saw mills in the township.

Population in 1842, 464, who are principally of Scotch descent.

Ratable property in the township, £12,831.

## OAKLAND.

A Village in the south of the township of Oakland, situated on the road leading from Brantford to Simcoe. It contains about 160 inhabitants.

Post Office, post daily.

*Professions and Trades.*—One grist and saw mill, carding machine and fulling mill, one store, two taverns, one hatter, one waggon maker, one blacksmith, one tailor, one shoemaker.

## OAKVILLE.

A Village in the township of Trafalgar, situated on Lake Ontario, at the mouth of Sixteen-mile Creek, sixteen miles west from Toronto. It contains about 550 inhabitants. This is a place of considerable business for its size; about 150,000 bushels of wheat, besides large quantities of lumber, being annually shipped here. Twelve schooners are owned in Oakville; and there are three extensive warehouses for storing grain. Churches and chapels, three; viz., Episcopal, Catholic and Congregational.

*Professions and Trades.*—One steam grist mill, one water do., one saw mill, one distillery, one physician and surgeon, six stores, one druggist, one threshing-machine maker, three taverns, two waggon makers, five blacksmiths, one watch and clock maker, three cabinet makers, two saddlers, two butchers, two bakers, one tinsmith, four tailors, twelve shoemakers.

## OLDEN.

A Township in the Midland District; is bounded on the east by the township of Oso; on the north by Clarendon; on the west by Kennebec; and on the south by Hinchinbrooke. Several lakes are scattered over the township. Olden has only lately been opened for sale, and no return has yet been made from it. Sixty-five thousand acres of Crown lands are open for sale in Olden, at 8s. currency per acre.

## OLIVER'S FERRY.

A Ferry across a narrow portion of the Rideau Lake, seven miles from Perth. The road from Brockville to Perth crosses the lake at this point. Here is a small tavern, wharf and storehouse.

## ONEIDA.

A Township in the Gore District; is bounded on the north-east by the Grand River; on the north-west by the township of Tuscarora; on the south-west by Walpole; and on the south-east by Cayuga. In Oneida 3,548 acres are taken up, 1,734 of which are under cultivation. The plank road from Hamilton to Port Dover passes through the township; and a portion of the village of Caledonia is situated near the north corner, on the plank road. Most of the timber in the township is pine. There is a bed of excellent gypsum in Oneida, close to the Grand River; it is worked, and a plaster mill is erected close to the bed. The plaster, when ground, is worth about four dollars per ton at the mill. Large quantities are exported for agricultural purposes. This township formerly formed part of the Niagara District; but was separated from it in 1845, and added to the Gore District. When the last census was taken, there was no return from Oneida.

Ratable property in the township, £5,716.

## ONONDAGA.

A Township in the Gore District; is bounded on the north-east by the township of Ancaster; on the north-west and west by Brantford; on the south by the Grand River; and on the south-east by Seneca. In Onondaga 2,332 acres are under cultivation (there is no return of the quantity taken up). Onondaga



contains good land. Timber—a mixture of hardwood and pine. There is one saw mill in the township. This township has been added to the Gore District since the last census was taken, consequently there is no return of the population.

Ratable property in the township, £5,664.

#### OPS.

A Township in the Colborne District; is bounded on the east by the township of Emily; on the north by Fenelon; on the west by Mariposa; and on the south by Manvers. In Ops 32,024 acres are taken up, 4,379 of which are under cultivation. The Scugog River enters the township about the centre of its northern boundary; and emerges again at its south-west corner, where it enters the Scugog Lake. The village of Lindsay is situated on the river, a little north of the centre of the township. There are some good farms in the township, and one grist and one saw mill. In Ops 6,971 acres of Crown lands are open for sale, at 8s. currency per acre.

Ratable property in the township, £14,705.

#### ORFORD.

A Township in the Western District; is bounded on the north-east by the township of Aldborough; on the north-west by the River Thames; on the south-west by Howard; and on the south-east by Lake Erie. In Orford 16,625 acres are taken up, 3,231 of which are under cultivation. The soil of this township is generally of very excellent quality; and the timber consists of the best kinds of hardwood—maple, oak, beech, elm, &c. Large quantities of staves are annually exported from the township, the principal part of which is included in the exports from Howard. Formerly tobacco was much grown in the township; but the diminution of the duty on tobacco imported from the United States has caused the farmers to discontinue its cultivation, it being a very uncertain crop, and not worth cultivating unless with the certainty of its commanding a good price. In the north of the township, near the Thames, is an Indian settlement, called "Moravian Town," for a description of which see "River Thames." Five hundred and fifty acres of Crown lands are open for sale in Orford, at 8s. currency per acre.

Population in 1845, 910; who are a mixture of Canadians, English, Irish, Scotch, and Americans.

Ratable property in the township. £9,959.

#### ORILLIA.

A Village in the township of Orillia, situated on Lake Gougichin, nineteen miles from Sturgeon Bay, and twenty-eight from Barrie. This was originally an Indian village, and stores were erected by merchants in the immediate vicinity for the convenience of trading with the Indians. About six years back the lands were purchased by the government, and the village of Orillia was laid out. A road has been cut out by the government from the village to Sturgeon Bay, on Lake Huron, which passes through the village of Coldwater; and during the season of 1845 a regular line of communication was kept up between Toronto and Buffalo, through Lakes Simcoe, Huron, St. Clair and Erie. The steamboat "Goderich," leaving Windsor and Detroit immediately on the arrival of the "London" from Buffalo, conveyed the passengers to Sturgeon Bay, touching at various places on the River St. Clair, Goderich, Owen Sound, and Penetanguishene; from thence they took the stage to Orillia, where the steamboat "Beaver" awaited them, and conveyed them to the Holland Landing; whence they took stage to Toronto. The "Beaver" remains at Orillia three nights in the week, during her circuit round the lake. There is some fine scenery in the neighbourhood, the lake being studded with islands, most of them of small size, and some of them mere rocks; and its shores are much indented with beautiful bays. The neighbourhood of the village is settled principally by

emigrants from the old country. There is an Episcopal church in the village, and a comfortable tavern.

Population about 200.

Post Office, post three times a week.

*Professions and Trades.*—Two physicians and surgeons, four stores, three taverns, one tannery, two blacksmiths, four shoemakers, one tailor, one chair maker, one cabinet maker. There is a grist and saw mill about a mile from the village.

#### ORILLIA, NORTH AND SOUTH.

Townships in the Simcoe District (which, being but little settled, are at present united for district purposes); are bounded on the north-west by the township of Matchedash; on the south-west by Medonte and Oro; and on the east and south-east by the River Severn, Lake Gougichin and Lake Simcoe. In Orillia 8,081 acres are taken up, 994 of which are under cultivation. These townships are but newly settled, and have hitherto, in common with other townships in the neighbourhood, been kept back for want of good roads. The opening of the government road from Scugog (by the Narrows) to Sturgeon Bay—which road passes through these townships—will have the effect of making them known, and promoting their settlement. The village of Orillia is situated on the lake shore in South Orillia. In North Orillia 26,400 acres of Crown lands are open for sale, at 8s. currency per acre. In South Orillia there are none. There are one grist and three saw mills and a tannery in South Orillia.

Population in 1842, 440.

Ratable property in the townships, £5,971.

#### ORO.

A Township in the Simcoe District; is bounded on the north by the township of Medonte; on the west by Vespra; on the south by Kempenfeldt Bay and Lake Simcoe; and on the east by the township of Orillia. In Oro 31,358 acres are taken up, 4,911 of which are under cultivation. A small lake, called Bass Lake, containing about 1,000 acres, is situated in the north corner of the township, on the town-line between Oro and Orillia. The land bordering on the lake and bay is generally poor and stony, and the timber principally pine. In the interior of the township the land is mostly good, and the timber principally hard wood; still there is a portion of swamp. In Oro 500 acres of Crown lands are open for sale, at 8s. c'y per acre.

Population in 1842, 1190.

Ratable property in the township, £15,306.

#### ORONO.

A Settlement in the township of Clarke, about five miles north from the village of Newcastle; contains about 100 inhabitants, saw-mill, carding machine, and one store.

#### OSGOODE.

A Township in the Dalhousie District; is bounded on the north-east by the township of Russell, on the north-west by Gloucester; on the west by North Gower; and on the south-east by Mountain and Winchester. In Osgoode 46,035 acres are taken up, 5,486 of which are under cultivation. The Rideau Canal and River border the township on the west for the greater portion of its depth. At the north-west corner of the township is an island containing about 1,000 acres, formed by two branches of the Rideau River. There is some good, but a large portion of poor land in the township; particularly that bordering on the Rideau Canal. In Osgoode 7,459 acres of Crown lands are open for sale at 8s. c'y per acre. There is one saw-mill in the township.

Population in 1842, 1440.

Ratable property in the township, £16,748.

### OSHAWA.

A Village in the township of Whitby, situated on the eastern road, thirty-three miles east from Toronto, and three miles from Port Oshawa, on Lake Ontario. Oshawa is a place of considerable business, having a good farming country behind it; it contains about 1000 inhabitants. Churches and chapels three, viz., Catholic, Methodist and Christian.

Post Office, post every day.

*Professions and Trades.*—Three physicians and surgeons, two lawyers, two grist-mills (one containing five run of stones), one foundry, one brewery, one carding machine and fulling mill, two distilleries, one ashery, eleven stores, one machine shop, one trip hammer driven by water, one bookseller, one chemist and druggist, one auctioneer, three hatters, seven blacksmiths, four taverns, two watchmakers, five tailors, five shoemakers, one grocery and bakery, one chair factory, four cabinet makers, three waggon makers, one bank agency, "Commercial."

*Principal Tavern.*—"Oshawa House."

*Exports from the Port of Oshawa for the year 1844:—*

Flour .....	18,690 barrels.
Pork .....	599 do.
Ashes .....	544 do.
Oatmeal .....	819 do.
Whiskey .....	377 do.
Wheat .....	11,314 bushels.
Oats .....	2,715 do.
Grass Seed .....	148 do.
Potatoes .....	521 do.
Lumber .....	145,000 feet.

### OSHAWA HARBOUR.

A small shipping-place on Lake Ontario, three miles from the village of Oshawa. There are store-houses for storing produce, one tavern, and houses for the wharfinger and deputy custom-house officer.

### OSNABRUCK.

A Township in the Eastern District; is bounded on the north-east by the township of Cornwall; on the north-west by Finch; on the south-west by Williamsburgh; and on the south-east by the St. Lawrence. In Osnabruck 45,163 acres are taken up, 12,116 of which are under cultivation. This township is well watered by numerous small streams running through it. It is well settled, and contains good farms. There is a large quantity of pine in the township. The villages of Charlesville, Santa Cruz, and Dickenson's Landing are in the township, and all situated on the St. Lawrence; the latter at the head of the Cornwall Canal. One hundred and fifty acres of Crown lands are open for sale in Osnabruck, at 8s. currency, per acre. There are two grist and ten saw mills in the township.

Population in 1842, 3623.

Ratable property in the township, £45,235.

### OSO.

A Township in the Midland District; is bounded on the east by the townships of North and South Sherbrooke; on the north by Palmerston; on the west by Olden; and on the south by Hinchinbrooke and Bedford. This township has only lately been opened for sale, and no return has yet been made from it. Sixty-five thousand acres of Crown lands are open for sale in the township, at 8s. currency per acre.

## OSPRY.

A Township in the Simcoe District; is bounded on the north by the township of Collingwood; on the west by Artemisia; on the south by Melancthon; and on the east by Nottawasaga. This township has been added to the Simcoe District since 1844. It is only just surveyed, and is not yet opened for sale.

## OTONABEE.

A Township in the Colborne District; is bounded on the east by the township of Asphodel; on the North by Douro; on the west by the Otonabee River; and on the south by Rice Lake. In Otonabee 42,667 acres are taken up, 10,863 of which are under cultivation. This township is well settled, principally by Scotch emigrants, and contains good farms. Timber—hardwood, intermixed with pine. The village of Keene is situated in the south-east of the township, near Rice Lake; and there is a settlement of Indians in the township, called "Rice Lake Settlement," situated on Rice Lake, about twelve miles from Peterboro'. It is composed of Mississagas, or Chippawas, who in the year 1818, surrendered the greater part of the tract now forming the Newcastle District, for an annuity of £740. They have all been reclaimed from their primitive wandering life, and settled in their present location within the last ten or twelve years. The Indians in the settlement, number 114. They possess about 1550 acres of land, which is subdivided into 50 acre lots; of this, 1120 acres were granted in April, 1834, to trustees, "in trust, to hold the same for the benefit of the Indian tribes in the Province, and with a view to their conversion and civilization;" and the remaining 430 have been since purchased with their own funds. They have about 400 acres cleared and under cultivation. The village contains thirty houses, three barns, a school-house, and a chapel with a bell. The head chief of the tribe resides here. For some time, these Indians were under the charge of an officer appointed by the Indian Department, who assisted in their settlement; but at present they have no special superintendent. These Indians are Methodists. They have a school, and a schoolmaster is supported by the Methodist Missionary Society.

Six hundred and sixty acres of Crown lands are open for sale in Otonabee, at 8s. currency per acre.

There are in the township, one grist and two saw mills.

Ratable property in the township, £29,154.

## OTONABEE RIVER.—(See RICE LAKE.)

## OTTAWA DISTRICT.

Consists of the Counties of Prescott and Russell. It is the most north-easterly district in the Province, and is bounded on the north by the Ottawa River; on the south by the Eastern District; on the east by a portion of Lower Canada; and on the west by the Dalhousie District. The Petite Nation River runs through the west and centre of the district, and enters the Ottawa in the north-west of the township of Plantagenet; and there are besides several good mill streams in the district.

Much of the land in the front of the Ottawa District is cold and wet; in the rear it is better; but the people of the district are much more extensively engaged in getting out lumber for the Quebec market, than in improving the soil; consequently agricultural operations go on very slowly.

The district is settled by a mixed population, consisting of French Canadians, English Canadians, Scotch, Irish, English, and Americans.

There is no large town in the district, and the principal villages are Hawkesbury and Vankleek Hill, in the township of Hawkesbury; Caledonia, in Caledonia; L'Original, the district town, in Longueuil; and Hattfield, in Plantagenet.

In Hawkesbury West is an establishment for sawing lumber, which is the most extensive in Canada West, giving employment to above two hundred hands.

In the Ottawa District, 121,355 acres of Crown lands are open for sale, at 8s. currency per acre; to purchase any of which, application must be made to the Crown lands agent, at Vankleek Hill.

Population of the district in 1842, 7944; since when it has probably increased one-fifth.

The following abstract from the assessment rolls, will show the rate of increase and improvement in the district :

Date.	No. of Acres Cultivated.	MILLS.		Milk Cows.	Oxen 4 years old, and upwards.	Horned Cattle, from 2 to 4 years old.	Amount of Ratable Property.
		Grist.	Saw.				
1842	20,659	8	18	2,430	419	943	£ 86,387
1843	21,366	9	21	2,754	431	1,002	178,571
1844	24,141	10	25	2,905	401	.....	96,528

*Government and District Officers in the Ottawa District :*

Judge of District Court .....	Peter Freal .....	L'Orignal.
Clerk of Peace .....	D. McDonald .....	Do.
Inspector of Licenses .....	Do.	
District Clerk .....	Do.	
Sheriff .....	Charles P. Treadwell .....	Do.
Registrar of County of Prescott.....	Geo. D. Reed .....	Do.
Do. do. Russell .....	Do.	
Judge of Surrogate Court .....	David Pattee .....	Hawkesbury.
Superintendent of Schools .....	Rev. C. Gregor .....	L'Orignal.
Treasurer and Deputy Clerk of Crown	Thos. H. Johnson ...	Do.
Warden .....	Arch. Petrie .....	Cumberland.
Coroners .....	D. McDonald .....	Plantagenet.
	O. Gates .....	Longueil.
	H. Hughes .....	Alfred.

*Number of Common Schools in operation in the District.*—East Hawkesbury, nine; West Hawkesbury, eight; Longueil, five; Caledonia, four; Alfred, two; Plantagenet, five; Clarence, one; Russell, one; Cambridge and Cumberland, three. Total, thirty-eight.

OTTAWA RIVER.

The second River in point of size and importance in Canada. It takes its rise in the unsettled regions to the north, flows to the south and south-east, dividing Upper from Lower Canada, and forming the northern boundary of the Bathurst, Dalhousie and Ottawa Districts; and enters the St. Lawrence just above the island of Montreal. There are two large islands in the river, the one being called "Black River Island," or "Petit Allumet Island," and the other "Grand Calumet Island;" both of which are situated in the north of the Bathurst District. Two expansions of the river are called "Lac des Chats," and "Lake Chaudiere." The Ottawa has several rapids in it, the descent of which is too great to allow of steamboats or other vessels ascending them. Passengers ascending the river from Montreal are therefore obliged to take stage from Montreal to Lachine; from thence the steamer runs to Point Fortune, where the stage again conveys the passengers to L'Orignal; whence the steamboat takes them to Bytown. The steamboats on the Ottawa are of an inferior class to those on the St. Lawrence and the lakes; their accommodation is neither equal, nor are they so well found. Much of the scenery on the Ottawa

is magnificent, particularly that in the neighbourhood of Bytown. The country on the banks of the Ottawa is not generally well adapted for farming; much of the land being of poor quality, and the winter of rather too great length. The principal importance of the Ottawa arises from the immense quantity of fine timber cut on its banks, and the banks of its tributaries. The principal portion of the timber carried to Great Britain from Canada is conveyed down the Ottawa—the preparing of which gives employment to a great number of hands.

Great improvements have been made in the Ottawa within the last year or two; slides and dams have been constructed at various places to facilitate the passage of lumber down the river; and many obstructions in the course of the stream, such as rocks, &c., have been removed.

Previous to making the improvements, goods and supplies for the use of the lumberers, &c., were landed from the steamboat at Portage du Fort (nearly five miles below the foot of the Calumet), and stored there until the canoes, with orders for them, arrived from above. The articles were then carted over the Portage du Fort one mile, at a cost of 6*d.* per cwt., and were canoed thence to Miller's Bay: from Miller's Bay they were carted to the Dargee Bay, three miles, at 6*d.* per cwt; they were again canoed to the foot of the Calumet, less than a mile; and from thence were partly carted, and partly carried by men, to the head of the Calumet, at the rate of 7½*d.* per cwt. Canoes are manned at an average in the proportion of one man to every four hundred weight of lading; and a canoe coming down for a load, almost invariably took three days from the time of landing at the head of the Calumet, until it was again loaded and ready to leave on its way upward. Each canoe-man, with finding, costs his employer at least 5*s.* per diem; therefore canoe-men forwarding made a cost of 3*s.* 9*d.* per cwt; and, allowing the damage to the bark canoe, which is always subject to much injury from loading and unloading, not to exceed 3*d.* per cwt., the whole cost of cartage, &c., is 5*s.* 7½*d.* per cwt.; whereas, in consequence of the improvement effected last year, supplies, &c., were forwarded over the same portion of the Ottawa at 1*s.* 6*d.* per cwt., being a saving of 4*s.* 1½*d.* per cwt.; and in this charge of 1*s.* 6*d.* per cwt. is included an allowance for a month's storage at the Calumet, when required. The difference in transport is therefore 4*s.* 1½*d.* per cwt.; and, as the quantity of pork, flour, goods, &c., forwarded during the past season amounted to nearly 364 tons, the saving to the lumber trade at this point, in the matter of forwarding alone, amounts to £1,501 10*s.*

*Amount of expenditure on the Ottawa River for Slides, and a Bridge at Bytown, up to 1st January, 1845.*

	£.	s.	d.
Madawaska Slide .....	6,335	15	8
Mountain do. ....	3,282	13	6
Calumet do. ....	8,202	19	1
Joachim do. ....	3,662	16	9
General expenditure .....	2,953	17	3
Travelling expenses .....	244	15	3
Bridge over the Ottawa, at Bytown.....	17,133	17	5
	£41,816	14	11

The principal branches of the Ottawa are the Mississippi, the Rideau, Petite-Nation, and Madawaska, on the Upper Canadian side; and the River du Moine, River aux Lievres, and Lac des Deux, on the Lower Canadian side.

There is no town of any importance on the Ottawa, with the exception of Bytown, which is the head quarters of the lumberers; and just above which are the beautiful Chaudiere Falls.