

OTTERVILLE.

A Quaker Settlement in the south-east of the township of Norwich, prettily situated on Otter Creek. It contains about 150 inhabitants, one physician and surgeon, two grist mills, one saw mill, one store, one tavern.

Post Office, post three times a week.

OWEN SOUND.

A long narrow Bay jutting into the land from the south-west extremity of the Georgian Bay. The land bordering on it has only lately been laid out and surveyed, but it is settling up fast. On the shores of the Big Bay, a bay of the Sound, is a settlement of Chippewa Indians.

These Indians were formerly either wanderers in the Saugeen tract, surrendered to Sir E. B. Head, or lived in scattered wigwams, on the shores of Big Bay. According to the agreement then made with them, it was proposed that they should either repair to Manitoulin, or to that part of their former territory which lies to the north of Owen's Sound; upon which it was promised that houses should be built for them, and proper assistance given, to enable them to become civilized, and to cultivate land.

In 1842, their present settlement was permanently formed by the erection of fourteen log houses, and a barn, out of the proceeds of their annuity, under the direction of the Indian Department. Their number is 130; and they have about 120 acres of land under cultivation; but from the short time they have settled, and the little experience which they can have yet acquired, it is not probable that they have made much progress in agriculture. In 1842, they were supplied with two yoke of oxen, paid for out of their annuity, and are anticipating an extension of their present plantations. They are Christians, and a Wesleyan Methodist missionary, resident at St. Vincent, twenty-five miles distant, has visited them regularly since October, 1841. A resident missionary was appointed to this settlement last year, by the Canadian Wesleyan Methodist Conference. They have also had a school, conducted by an Indian, and maintained by the same body, since the close of 1842. They share the same annuity as the Chippewas of Saugeen.

OXFORD.

A Township in the Johnstown District; is bounded on the north-east by the township of South Gower; on the north-west by Marlborough; on the south-west by Wolford; and on the south-east by Edwardsburg. In Oxford, 42,031 acres are taken up, 9298 of which are under cultivation. The Rideau Canal and River forms the north-western boundary. The land in the south of the township is generally good, and there are some well cultivated farms in it; in the north the land is of inferior quality. Timber—in the south, a mixture of hardwood and pine; in the north, principally pine. In Oxford 800 acres of Crown lands are open for sale, at 8s. currency per acre. There are two grist and seven saw mills in the township.

Population in 1842, 2960.

Ratable property in the township, £31,225.

OXFORD WEST.

A Township in the Brock District; is bounded on the east by the township of East Oxford; on the north-west by North Oxford; and on the south by Dereham. In West Oxford 19,345 acres are taken up, 6410 of which are under cultivation. The east branch of the River Thames separates the township from North Oxford. This is a small township, but it is well settled; the land is generally rolling, and there are some handsome farms in it; the timber is principally pine, intermixed with hardwood. The village of Ingersol is situated in the north-west of the township; and the village of Beachville in the

north-east; both near the River Thames. There are three grist and ten saw mills in the township, and large quantities of lumber are exported from it.

Population in 1842, 1321, who are principally Canadians, with a few English, Irish, and Scotch.

Ratable property in the township, £25,396.

OXFORD EAST.

A Township in the Brock District; is bounded on the east by the township of Burford; on the north by Blandford; on the west by West Oxford; and on the south by Norwich. In East Oxford, 21,936 acres are taken up, 5836 of which are under cultivation. This is a small township, but it is pretty well settled. The soil of the north and west of the township is mostly light, and the land is timbered with pine; in the south-east, the timber consists of pine, intermixed with hardwood. There are one grist and three saw mills in the township.

Population in 1842, 1280; who are principally Canadians, with a few English, Irish and Scotch.

Ratable property in the township, £19,050.

OXFORD, NORTH.

A Township in the Brock District; is bounded on the south-east by the township of West Oxford; on the north by Zorra and Nissouri; and on the west by North Dorchester. In North Oxford 9,207 acres are taken up, 1,950 of which are under cultivation. This is a small township, containing excellent land, which is timbered generally with hardwood. There is a large lime-stone quarry in the east corner of the township, which extends into the township of West Oxford. There is one saw mill in the township.

Population in 1842, 444; who are principally European emigrants.

Ratable property in the township, £6,148.

PAISLEY BLOCK.

A Scotch Settlement in the township of Guelph. It commences about six miles north-east from the town of Guelph, and extends about four miles in length. The settlement was commenced about seventeen years ago, and it now contains good farms, which are generally well cultivated.

PAKENHAM.

A Township in the Bathurst District; is bounded on the north-east by the township of Fitzroy; on the north-west by Macnab; on the south-west by Darling; and on the south-east by Ramsay. In Pakenham 14,014 acres are taken up, 4960 of which are under cultivation. The Mississippi River runs through the east of the township from south to north. The village of Pakenham is situated in the township. Pakenham is well settled, principally by emigrants from Scotland, and contains some good farms. Twenty-four thousand four hundred acres of Crown lands are open for sale in the township, at 8s. currency per acre.

Population in 1842, 1142.

Ratable property in the township, £12,257.

PAKENHAM.

A Village in the township of Pakenham, about forty miles from Bytown, forty from Perth, and ten from Fitzroy Harbour. It contains about 350 inhabitants. Churches and chapels, three; viz., Episcopal, Presbyterian, and Methodist. Post Office, post six times a-week.

Professions and Trades.—One physician and surgeon, one grist and saw mill, carding machine and cloth factory, four stores, one tannery, two taverns, three

waggon makers, two cabinet makers, one tinsmith, three tailors, two coopers, four blacksmiths.

PALERMO.

A Village in the township of Trafalgar, situated on Dundas street, thirty miles from Toronto, and eighteen from Hamilton. There is an Episcopal church in the village.

Population about 200.

Post Office, post every day.

Professions and Trades.—Three stores, one foundry, two taverns, two waggon makers, three blacksmiths, two tailors, two shoemakers.

PARIS.

A considerable Village in the south of the township of Dumfries, and partly in Brantford, situated on the Grand River, at the entrance of Smith's Creek. It is twenty-two miles west from Dundas, and twenty-one east from Woodstock, six miles above Brantford, and thirteen miles below Galt. Before the formation of the plank road, Paris was on the high road from London to Hamilton, but it is now left a little to the north, and most of the travel passes it. It was laid out in 1830, and was called Paris from the large quantities of gypsum or plaster of Paris found in the immediate neighbourhood. It is divided into the upper town and the lower town; the lower town being within the forks of the river, and the upper town a little to the south, on the opposite side of Smith's Creek, in the township of Brantford. The village is beautifully situated, in the midst of a rolling country, most of which was what is called "Oak Plains," and is surrounded by fine, flourishing, well cultivated farms. It is a thriving settlement, and promises to become a place of considerable manufacturing importance, having the advantage of very extensive water power. There were exported from the mills at the village, last year, about 1200 tons of plaster (at the price of \$4½ per ton), about 1,500,000 feet of lumber; and 120,000 bushels of wheat have been purchased from the crop of 1845. There are five churches and chapels, viz., Episcopal (of stone), Presbyterian, Roman Catholic, Methodist and Baptist.

Paris contains about 1000 inhabitants, who are a mixture of Americans, Scotch, English, and Irish.

Post Office, post three times a-week.

Professions and Trades.—Two grist mills (with eight run of stones), one mill for grinding gypsum or plaster of Paris, three physicians and surgeons, three distilleries, one brewery, one woollen factory, one tannery, fulling mill, one saw mill (with two saws), one foundry and plough factory, fourteen dry goods and grocery stores, one druggist, one civil engineer and surveyor, five taverns, one conveyancer, five waggon makers, four cabinet makers, one machine shop, one fauning-mill maker, two chair makers, six blacksmiths, one whitesmith, one gunsmith, one tinsmith, seven joiners, five cooperages (in one of which the staves are cut and dressed by machinery, which is worked by a steam engine), five tailors, seven shoemakers, two schools for young ladies.

Principal Tavern.—"Gross's."

PEACH ISLAND.

An Island situated at the entrance of Lake St. Clair, near the Canadian shore—contains about 150 acres, of which about 50 are fit for cultivation. It is used principally as a fishing station.

PECHES, RIVIERE AUX.

A small Stream which takes its rise in the township of Sandwich, and enters Lake St. Clair, after running through the north-west corner of Maidstone.

PEEL.

A Township in the Wellington District; is bounded on the north-east by the township of Garafraxa; on the north-west by Maryborough; on the south-west by Wellesley; and on the south-east by Woolwich and Nichol. This township forms part of what was formerly called "Queen's Bush;" it has not long been open for settlement, and no return has yet been made from it. It is said to contain about 1000 inhabitants.

PELHAM.

A Township in the Niagara District; is bounded on the east by the township of Thorold; on the north by Louth; on the west by Gainsborough and a small portion of Clinton; and on the south by Wainfleet. In Pelham 26,896 acres are taken up, 11,424 of which are under cultivation. The Chippewa, or Welland River, forms the south boundary of the township; and a good mill stream flows through the north-east of the township. Pelham is an old-settled township, and contains good farms and excellent orchards. Timber—pine, intermixed with hardwood. There are three grist and ten saw mills in the township.

Population in 1842, 1,522; who are principally Canadians and Americans.

Ratable property in the township, £34,060.

PELE, POINT.

A Point of Land, part of the township of Mersea, which runs out into Lake Erie.

PEMBROKE.

A Township in the Bathurst District; is bounded on the north and north-west by the Ottawa River; on the west by unsurveyed lands; and on the south by Westmeath and Stafford. This township and Stafford, being as yet but little settled, are assessed together. In the two townships 11,205 acres are taken up, 1,658 of which are under cultivation. Farming produce in these northern townships usually commands a high price, in consequence of the expense of carriage so far up the Ottawa; there being a great demand for produce of all kinds, particularly for hay and oats, for the use of the lumberers on the river. On the whole, however, where the winter is so long, and stock of all kinds must necessarily require so much feeding, farming cannot be very profitable, even with the high prices the produce brings. In Pembroke 1,900 acres of Crown lands are open for sale, at 8s. currency per acre. There are one grist and two saw mills in the township.

Population in 1842, 195.

Ratable property in the township, £5,992.

PEMBROKE.

A Village in the north-west of the township of Pembroke, situated on the Ottawa River, at the mouth of the Muskrat River. It is supported entirely by the lumber trade. There is as yet no road to the settlement passable for wagons, but one has been lately surveyed. All goods intended for the settlement are conveyed up the Ottawa. Pembroke contains about 250 inhabitants, one Methodist church, one physician and surgeon, one grist and saw mill, one wagon maker, five stores, six taverns, and two blacksmiths.

Post Office, post once a week.

PENETANGUISHENE.

A Village in the township of Tiny, beautifully situated on Penetanguishene Bay, forty miles from Barrie. Penetanguishene was commenced in the year 1818, in consequence of the government having formed a naval and military establishment on the bay, in the township of Tay, two and a half miles off;

at which station the war steamer *Midas* is laid up in ordinary. There are also large barracks, but a very small military establishment is kept up. There is a collector of customs at Penetanguishene; but it is *eleven years* since he had an entry, so I was informed on *good authority*. The inhabitants of the surrounding neighbourhood are nearly all half-French, half-Indian. The principal trade of the place is derived from the government establishment, and the fur trade with the Indians. There is a Catholic church in the village, and an Episcopalian one, half-way between the village and the establishment.

Penetanguishene contains about 120 inhabitants.

There are four stores, one grist and two saw mills, one tavern, one blacksmith, one tinsmith, two tailors, two shoemakers. There is also a tavern at the establishment.

PERCH, THE—(See RIVIERE AUX PERCHES.)

PERCHES, RIVIERE AUX; or the PERCH, as it is generally called.

Takes its rise in the township of Enniskillen, enters Sarnia at its south-east corner, runs a north-west course till it reaches the west corner of Lake Wawanosh; it emerges from the east corner of the lake, and enters Lake Huron at the north corner of the township of Sarnia.

PERCY.

A Township in the Newcastle District; is bounded on the east by the townships of Seymour and Murray; on the north by the River Trent; on the west by Ailwick and Haldimand; and on the south by Cramahe. In Percy 21,264 acres are taken up, 4303 of which are under cultivation. A small settlement, called "Percy Mills," is situated in the south-east of the township. The timber in Percy consists of hardwood, intermixed with pine. There are one grist and five saw mills in the township.

Population in 1842, 920.

Ratable property in the township, £13,813.

PERTH.

The District Town of the Bathurst District, situated in the south of the township of Drummond, seven miles from the Rideau Canal, forty from Brockville, and by water seventy from Kingston. (There is at present no road to Kingston fit to be travelled by vehicles.) Perth is built on a rising ground, on a sandy soil, with a granite foundation, and is consequently dry and healthy. The town occupies a space of 400 acres. It was laid out by the government in the year 1816; the streets are wide, and are built at right angles. The River Tay runs through the town, and is made navigable from Perth to the Rideau Canal, by means of five locks, each ninety-five feet by twenty. The canal is eleven miles in length, and enters the Rideau Canal two miles below Oliver's Ferry. Barges carrying eighty tons can pass through it. This work was formed by a private company, who received a grant from the government of a portion of the centre of the town of Perth, (an island formed by two branches of the River Tay), towards the expenses of the work. This was undertaken about thirteen years since, and cost about £7000.

Churches and chapels, seven; viz., Episcopal, two Presbyterian, one Free Church, Catholic, Methodist, and Baptist.

The jail and court house is a handsome building of white freestone; and the town contains several good buildings of stone and brick, and one or two ornamented with white marble, which may be procured in any quantity within a few miles of the town.

A weekly newspaper is published here—the "Bathurst Courier."

A stage runs three times a-week to Brockville.

Population, about 1800.

Post Office, post three times a-week.

The following Government and District Offices are kept at Perth:—Judge of District Court, Sheriff, Treasurer, Clerk of Peace, Inspector of Licenses, Crown Lands Agent, Judge of Surrogate Court, Registrar, District Clerk, Clerk of District Court, Superintendent of Schools, Deputy Clerk of Crown.

Professions and Trades.—Three physicians and surgeons, five lawyers, one grist mill, one saw mill, eleven stores, seven taverns, three foundries, four tanneries, three distilleries, one printer, two breweries, two druggists, four saddlers, seven blacksmiths, three tinsmiths, four waggon makers, two watchmakers, seven coopers, one cabinet maker, twelve tailors, fifteen shoemakers, three weavers, one bank agency—"City Bank of Montreal."

Principal Tavern—"Matheson's."

Stage fare to Brockville, 10s. currency.

PETERBOROUGH.

The District Town of the Colborne District, beautifully situated in the north-west of the township of North Monaghan, on the Otonabee River, thirty miles north from Port Hope, and about thirty-four from Cobourg. The town was laid out by government in the year 1826; and property has greatly increased in value within the last few years; so much so, that the few town lots now remaining in the hands of the Crown are valued at from £12 10s. to £300; and £350 was lately paid for a portion of a lot, containing not more than about a tenth of an acre. The town is well laid out, and has a handsome appearance, and is at present very flourishing. A portion of the town, on the east side of the river, is called Peterborough East. There is some fine scenery in the neighbourhood of the town; the land being a succession of hill and dale. During the season, the steamboat "Forester" leaves the town every day for Rice Lake, where it is met by the stage for Port Hope and Cobourg; and during the winter, a stage runs every day from Peterborough to the same places. A gravelled road is in course of construction from Rice Lake to Port Hope.

The jail and court-house is a handsome stone building, erected on a rising ground in the rear of the town. Churches and chapels, seven; viz., Episcopal (stone), Presbyterian (stone), Catholic (stone), Baptist (brick), British Wesleyan, Canadian Wesleyan, and Christian.

There is in Peterborough a fire company, with one engine. Two newspapers are published here weekly—the *Peterborough Gazette* and *Peterborough Chronicle*.

Population about 2,000.

Post Office, post every day.

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

Professions and Trades.—Four physicians and surgeons, five lawyers, two grist mills, two saw mills, one brewery, one ashery, two distilleries, three foundries, three tanneries, thirty stores, two druggists, five taverns, one woollen factory, one carding machine and fulling mill, two surveyors, four chair factories, one fanning-mill maker, five saddlers, two tinsmiths, one pearl ashery, two watchmakers, six waggon makers, five bakers, four cabinet makers, three coopers, thirteen blacksmiths, four butchers, two millwrights, eighteen shoemakers, twelve tailors, one weaver, one gunsmith, one school, one veterinary surgeon, one bank agency—"Montreal."

Principal Taverns.—"Albert House," and "Union Hotel."

PETITE NATION RIVER.

Takes its rise in the township of Osgoode; flows south to near the south border of Mountain, where it makes a bend to the north-east, and passes through the south of that township, the south-east of Winchester, and the west of Finch;

in the south of Cambridge it receives a branch which takes its rise in the north of Osgoode, and flows through the centre of Russell. After receiving this branch, the Petite Nation River passes through the centre of Cambridge, running nearly north; at the north corner of the township it receives a branch from Gloucester, Cumberland, and Clarence, and flows north-east to near the south-east corner of Plantagenet, where it makes a bend, and runs north-west to the Ottawa River, which it enters near the north-west corner of Plantagenet. Large quantities of lumber are cut on its banks, which is mostly carried down the Ottawa.

PHILLIPSVILLE.

A small Village situated in the south-west of the centre of the township of Bastard. It contains about forty inhabitants, one store, one tavern, and one blacksmith.

PIGEON LAKE. (See RICE LAKE).

PICKERING.

A Township in the Home District; is bounded on the north by the township of Uxbridge; on the west by Markham and Scarborough; on the east by Whitby; and on the south by Lake Ontario. In Pickering 63,061 acres are taken up, 24,551 of which are under cultivation. The land in the interior of the township is rather hilly, and the timber of a large proportion of it is pine. At the entrance of Duffin's Creek, which runs through the township, is a bay called Big Bay (also called Freneman's Bay, from a battle said to have been fought on its banks between the old French settlers and the Indians), about three miles in circumference, with a depth of from two to three fathoms: it is separated from the lake by a narrow sand bar, through which a channel is sometimes formed having a depth of six feet of water. In Pickering are four grist and twenty-one saw mills, from which latter were exported last year about 3,000,000 feet of lumber.

Population in 1842, 3752.

Ratable property in the township, £62,894.

PICTON.

The District Town of the Prince Edward District, in the township of Hallowell, pleasantly situated on the banks of the Bay of Quintè. The principal part of the town is built about half a mile back from the bay, on gently rising ground. A narrow arm of the bay divides the town into two portions; and, being marshy, makes that part of the town bordering on it rather unhealthy at seasons, which might easily be remedied by dredging and deepening the channel. Picton is an old-settled town, and is a place of considerable business: it possesses many excellent houses, several of which are built of stone. The jail and court-house is a handsome cut-stone building, enclosed with a stone wall, surmounted by iron railings, with iron gate, the appearance of which is light and elegant. During the season of navigation, two steamboats call at Picton daily, on their passages to and from Kingston and Trent. There are four churches and chapels; viz., Episcopal, Presbyterian, Catholic and Methodist. There is also a fire and hook and ladder company, with one engine; and a circulating library.

Two newspapers are published here weekly—the "Prince Edward Gazette," and "Picton Sun."

Post Office, post every day.

Population about 1,200.

The following Government and District Offices are kept in Picton:—Judge of District Court, Sheriff, Clerk of Peace, Treasurer, Inspector of Licenses, Collector of Customs, Crown Lands Agent, District Clerk, Clerk of District Court, Deputy Clerk of Crown, and Superintendent of Schools.

Professions and Trades.—Three physicians and surgeons, four lawyers, one apothecary, thirteen stores, one brewery, one distillery, three tanneries, two saw mills, two printers, two booksellers, two foundries, two asheries, six taverns, four saddlers, six blacksmiths, three waggon makers, two bakers, one hatter, two watchmakers, five shoemakers, seven tailors, three cabinet makers, two tinsmiths, two butchers, one school, two bank agencies—"Commercial," and "Montreal."

Principal Taverns—"Ketchum's" and "Church's."

Exports from Picton during the year 1844.

Description.	Quantity.
Wheat	25,169 bushels.
Flour	5,649 barrels.
Pork	423 do.
Ashes	138 do.
Peas	1,703 bushels.
Barley	2,946 do.
Rye	1,302 do.
Buckwheat	2,960 do.
Indian Corn	760 do.
Coarse Grain	11,053 do.
Fish	250 barrels.
Leather	3,000 sides.
Butter	5,000 lbs.

PITTSBURGH.

A Township in the Midland District; is bounded on the east by the township of Leeds; on the north by Bedford and South Crosby; on the west by Loughborough and Kingston; and on the south by Lake Ontario. In Pittsburgh 37,433 acres are taken up, 6,231 of which are under cultivation. The Rideau Canal runs across the township, from north-east to south-west; a navigable channel having been made through the Cataraqui River and a chain of lakes in the north of the township. Most of the land through which the canal passes is unfit for cultivation, the high ground being composed principally of granite rocks, and the low ground being generally flooded. There are three saw mills in the township. Two thousand four hundred acres of Crown lands are open for sale in Pittsburgh, at 8s. currency per acre.

Population, 2,132.

Ratable property in the township, £24,160.

PLANTAGENET.

A Township in the Ottawa District; is bounded on the east by the township of Alfred; on the north by the Ottawa River; on the west by Clarence and Cambridge; and on the south and south-east by Roxborough and Caledonia. In Plantagenet 18,075 acres are taken up, 2,356 of which are under cultivation. This is a large township, extending back the whole depth of the Ottawa District; it is divided into Plantagenet in front, and Plantagenet in rear. The Petite Nation River enters the township near its north-west corner, runs across the township, in a south-easterly direction, till it reaches the eastern border, where it makes a bend, and flows west, and a little south, to the north-east corner of Cambridge, which township it enters. Plantagenet is as yet but little settled—24,616 acres of Crown lands are open for sale in it, at 8s. currency per acre. There is one grist mill and one saw mill in the township.

Population in 1842, 934.

Ratable property in the township, £10,589.

PLYMPTON.

A Township in the County of Kent; is bounded on the north by Lake Huron; on the west by Sarnia; on the south by Warwick; and on the north-east by Bosanquet. In Plympton 19,484 acres are taken up, of which 2,516 are under cultivation. The soil and timber of this township are of a very fine quality; the land being generally rich, and the timber the best kinds of hardwood. Large quantities of potash have been made in Plympton in the last two years, which is generally found to more than pay the expense of clearing the land. During 1845 a very large quantity will have been made. A water grist mill has recently been erected at the north-eastern extremity of the township, on the lake shore. There are several good mill sites in this township. One thousand three hundred acres of Crown lands are open for sale in Plympton, at 8s. currency per acre; and of private individuals land is to be purchased at from two to three dollars per acre.

Population of Plympton, 639.

Ratable property in the township, 7,959.

There are in the township one blacksmith, one grist mill, two shoemakers.

POINT PELE ISLAND.

An Island in Lake Erie, opposite Point Pelé, and about seven miles from it. It is about seven or eight miles in length, and averaging two in breadth. It has never been surveyed; consequently the number of acres it contains is not known. About half the island is fit for cultivation, but at present only about 600 acres are under cultivation. Contains about fifty inhabitants. The island is well supplied with red cedar, and possesses a fine lime-stone quarry. There is a grist-mill on the island, and a light-house on the north-east point.

POINT EDWARD.—(See SARNIA.)

PORT BURWELL.

A Village in the township of Bayham, beautifully situated at the mouth of Otter Creek, on Lake Erie. It was settled about ten years since, and now contains about 200 inhabitants. A light-house has been erected on the high bank overlooking the lake, and a collector of customs is resident here. There is an Episcopal Church in the village.

Post office, post twice a week.

Professions and Trades.—Three stores, one tannery, two taverns, one waggon maker, one blacksmith, one painter, one tailor, one shoemaker, one cabinet-maker. About 3,000,000 feet of sawed lumber are annually exported from the different saw mills on the creek.

PORT COLBORNE.

A Village in the Township of Humberstone, situated on Lake Erie, at the mouth of the feeder of the Welland Canal; it is a port of entry, and has a resident collector of customs. Population about 150.

Post office, post three times a week.

Professions and Trades.—Steam grist mill (not at present in operation), one store, three taverns, one baker, one grocery, one shoemaker.

PORT CREDIT.

A Village on Lake Ontario, situated at the mouth of the Credit River, fourteen miles west of Toronto, and two and a half from Dundas Street. It was laid out in 1834 by government, and is the shipping port for the surrounding country. It possesses a good harbour, which might be improved so as to be capable of affording refuge to almost any number of vessels. The harbour was made by a joint-stock company, at an expense of £2,500. Of the stock, the Indians at the adjacent village possess £1,350. They have also a warehouse at the port. This port would be of far more advantage to the surrounding

neighbourhood, if the road from the village to Dundas Street was macadamised or planked, and the expense would be trifling. The quantity of farming produce and lumber shipped at the port is very great, and would be much greater if the road was in better condition. Several vessels have been built here; and five schooners of a good class are owned in the place. The steamers Eclipse and Queen call here on their passages to and from Hamilton and Toronto. The land in the neighbourhood of the village, extending for one mile on each side of the river, comprising 4,600 acres, is Indian reserve, belonging to the Nassisagua Indians. They have a village about two miles from Port Credit, which was built for them in 1825 by the Government. They have a Methodist chapel and a school attached. Port Credit contains about 150 inhabitants and a Methodist chapel.

Post office, post every day.

Professions and Trades.—Two stores, two taverns, one blacksmith, one shoemaker, one waggon maker, one tailor.

Exports from Port Credit during the year 1844:

Wheat	49,100	Bushels.
Flour	6,445	Barrels.
Pork.....	76	Do.
Ashes	32	Do.
Whiskey	12	Do.
Timothy Seed.....	43	Do.
Wool.....	59	Cwt.
Square Timber, Oak and Pine	278,800	Feet.
Lumber	1,433,369	Do.

PORT DALHOUSIE.

The entrance of the Welland Canal from Lake Ontario. A harbour has been formed, having a basin of 500 acres in extent, with a depth of water of from twelve to sixteen feet. There is a small village on the east side of the canal, in the township of Grantham, five miles from St. Catharine's, where is a ship yard. Port Dalhousie contains about 200 inhabitants, two stores, one tavern, two blacksmiths.

PORT DOVER.

A Village in the township of Woodhouse, situated on Lake Erie, at the mouth of the River Lynn. It was first laid out in the year 1835, but on account of the stagnation in the business of the province caused by the rebellion, it did not begin to increase till about 1842. About £9,000 have been expended in improving the harbour, erecting a light-house, and building a bridge across the river. Six or seven hundred pounds more are required to complete the works. A road has been formed from Port Dover to Hamilton (distance thirty-six and a half miles, four and a half of which are macadamized, and the remainder planked. Two daily stages run to Hamilton (fare 5s. currency), and during the season, steamboats call here regularly. There is a grammar school in the village, and a Presbyterian church in course of erection. Village lots sell at from £20. to £75. e'y.

Population nearly 400.

Post office, post every day.

Professions and Trades.—One physician and surgeon, one brewery, five stores, two tanneries, one foundry, four taverns, two saddlers, four tailors, one baker, five shoemakers, two cabinet makers, three blacksmiths, two butchers, two waggon-makers.

Principal Taverns.—"North American," and "Royal Exchange."

There is a grist and saw mill on Paterson's Creek, about three-quarters of a mile from the village.

PORT HOPE.

A Town in the south-east corner of the township of Hope, beautifully situated on Lake Ontario. The principal part of the town is built on the sides of a hill, having a fine view of the lake, and the surrounding country. The road from Toronto to Kingston passes through the town. A fine, rapid mill-stream runs through the town to the lake, at the mouth of which is a large basin, forming a natural harbour of considerable size, and well sheltered on the west and north. At present the greater portion of it is a mere marsh, having a branch of the stream passing on each side of it; but it might with ease be cleared out, when it would form a harbour capable of admitting and protecting any vessel on the lake. The town is incorporated, and is improving rapidly, and some very handsome buildings are in course of erection. The Toronto and Kingston stages pass through the town, and during the season of navigation, steamboats call daily on their passages to and from Toronto, Kingston and Rochester. A weekly newspaper the "Port Hope Gazette" was published here, but it has lately been discontinued. Churches and chapels four, viz. Episcopal, Presbyterian, Catholic and Methodist.

Population about 1,200.

The following Government and District Offices are kept in Port Hope:— Clerk of Peace, Registrar of County of Durham, Judge of Surrogate Court, Registrar of do., Crown Lands Agent.

Professions and Trades.—Four physicians and surgeons, three lawyers, one grist mill, (and a large stone grist mill in course of erection), one foundry, one brewery, four tanneries, five distilleries, one ashery, eighteen stores, six taverns, one surveyor, one druggist, one bookseller, four bakers, one livery stable, one printer, four waggon makers, two cabinet makers, one watchmaker, seven blacksmiths, three tinsmiths, eleven tailors, ten shoemakers, four saddlers, one school for boys, two ladies' seminaries, two bank agencies—"Upper Canada" and "Montreal."

Principal Taverns.—"Hastings' Hotel," and "North American."

Exports from Port Hope during the Year 1844 :

Wheat	58,099	Bushels.
Potatoes	120	Do.
Flour	8,454	Barrels.
Potash	237	Do.
Pork	159	Do.
Beef	5	Do.
Timothy Seed.....	152	Do.
Whiskey	429	Casks.
Pipe Staves	5,130	
Shingles	78	Thousand.
Sawed Lumber	91,000	Feet.
Rags.....	10	Tons.
Butter	25	Kegs.
Do.	22	Firkins.

PORTLAND.

A Township in the Midland District; is bounded on the east by the township of Loughborough; on the north by Hinchinbrooke; on the west by Camden and Ernestown; and on the south by Kingston. In Portland 23,030 acres are taken up, 6359 of which are under cultivation. A chain of lakes runs through the north of the township. The land in Portland is of mixed quality. Timber—pine, intermixed with hardwood.

Population in 1842, 1525.

Ratable property in the township, £16,842.

PORTLAND.

A small Village in the north of the township of Bastard, situated on the south of Rideau Lake. It contains about 80 inhabitants, tannery, three stores, two taverns, one blacksmith.

Post Office, post twice a week.

PORT MAITLAND.

A Settlement and Shipping-place at the mouth of the Grand River, on Lake Erie. It contains about 50 inhabitants, and an Episcopal church, two stores, two taverns, one tailor, one blacksmith.

PORT NELSON.

A small Village in the township of Nelson, a mile and a half from Wellington Square. It contains about 60 inhabitants, one store, one tavern, one shoemaker.

PORT ROYAL.

A Settlement in the township of Walsingham, at the mouth of Big Creek, two miles and a half west from Port Rowan. It contains about 50 inhabitants, steam saw mill, one store, two taverns, one blacksmith, one waggon maker.

PORT RYERSE.

A small Settlement and Shipping-place in the township of Woodhouse, at the mouth of Ryerse's Creek, six miles from Simeoe, and four miles from Port Dover. It contains a saw mill, one store, and about half a dozen houses.

PORT ROWAN.

A small Village in the township of Walsingham, situated on Lake Erie, four miles west of St. Williams. It is a shipping-place, and has a resident collector of Customs. Population about 50. Post Office, post twice a week, one store, one tavern.

PORT ROBINSON.

A Village in the township of Thorold, situated on the Welland Canal, ten miles from St. Catharines. This place is the "head quarters" of the coloured company employed for the maintenance of order on the canal. There are two churches in the village, Episcopal and Presbyterian.

Population, about 300.

Post Office, post three times a-week.

Professions and Trades.—One grist mill, three stores, three taverns, one saddler, one baker, three groceries, two waggon makers, one watchmaker, two blacksmiths, one tinsmith, three tailors, two shoemakers.

PORT STANLEY.

A Village on Lake Erie, at the mouth of Kettle Creek, situated partly in the township of Southwold, and partly in Yarmouth; the township being divided by Kettle Creek. It is nine miles from St. Thomas, and twenty-six from London; a plank road being formed between the two places. Port Stanley is beautifully situated, being in a valley surrounded by high and picturesque hills, and its harbour is well protected.

Churches and chapels, two; viz., Episcopal and Congregational.

Population, about 500.

Post Office, post three times a week.

Professions and Trades.—One grist mill, one tannery, four stores, three groceries, two bakers, two waggon makers, three cabinet makers, three tailors, one blacksmith, three taverns, three shoemakers, three hutchers. Two bank agencies—"Montreal" and "Commercial"

Forwarders and Commission Agents—H. B. Bostwick, G. R. Williams, Alex Hodge & Co.

Exports from Port Stanley, during the season of 1844:

Articles.	Quantity.	Rate.	Estimated Value.		
			£	s.	d.
Wheat	23186	bushels,	4065	17	9
Flour	4984	barrels,	5147	11	3
Potatoes	60	bushels,	3	0	0
Ashes	74	kegs,	111	0	0
Do.	119	barrels,	523	0	0
Pork	504	do.	1008	0	0
Beef	200	do.	300	0	0
Lard	17	do.	42	10	0
Do.	12	kegs.	15	0	0
Butter	77	do.	120	10	0
Barley	1108	bushels,	110	16	0
Rags .....	.....	barrel bulk,	58	0	0
Grass Seeds	52	barrels,	26	0	0
Skins	166	barrel bulk,	498	0	0
Peas	2	barrels,	0	7	6
Whiskey	17	do.	25	10	0
Cranberries	8	do.	5	0	0
Walnut lumber	63273	feet,	158	3	8
			12218	6	2

PRESCOTT.

The County Town of the county of Grenville, in the township of Augusta, situated on a rising ground on the banks of the St. Lawrence, twelve miles east from Brockville, and opposite the American town, Ogdensburgh. The eastern road runs through it. This was a place of considerable trade previous to the opening of the Rideau Canal, since when it has increased very slowly. It was incorporated in the year 1834, and now contains about 2000 inhabitants. There are in Prescott four churches and chapels, viz., Episcopal, Free Chareh, Catholic, and Methodist. There is also a custom house. A company of Canadian Rifles and a few Artillerymen are stationed here; and a steam ferry boat plies between Prescott and Ogdensburgh. The St. Lawrence is here about one mile and a quarter across. The office of the Registrar for the county of Grenville is kept here. A considerable quantity of pot and pearl ash is exported.

Post Office, post every day.

Professions and Trades.—Four physicians and surgeons, three lawyers, one notary public, one brewery, three distilleries, two tanneries, twelve stores (two of which also sell drugs), one ashery, one steam grist mill, eleven groceries, eight taverns, two saddlers, two watchmakers, one pottery, one axe factory, two livery stables, two bakers, two tinsmiths, four masons, three waggon makers, one hatter, one confectioner, two tallow chandlers, four coopers, two cabinet makers, six tailors, three butchers.

Principal Taverns.—"Commercial," and "North American."

Forwarders and Commission Merchants—Hooke, Holter & Co.; Macpherson, Crane & Co.; Pioneer Steamboat Company; S. Fraser.

PRESCOTT.

A County in the Ottawa District; comprises the townships of Alfred, Caledonia, East Hawkesbury, West Hawkesbury, Longueil, and Plantagenet. It returns a member to the House of Assembly.

PRESTON.

A Village in the township of Waterloo, three miles from Galt and fourteen from Guelph—was laid out in 1834—contains about 600 inhabitants, who are principally Germans. There are two churches, viz., one Lutheran and one Catholic.

Post Office, post every day.

Professions and Trades.—One steam grist mill and distillery, one tannery, two stores, four taverns, three breweries, one pottery, one grocery and drug store, three saddlers, two waggon makers, one baker, eight shoemakers, one watch-maker, one tin-smith, three cabinet makers, one cooper, five tailors.

PRESQU' ISLE HARBOUR.

A natural Harbour of Lake Ontario, formed by a large bay running into the land. It is capable of affording excellent shelter for vessels. It is situated nearly opposite the village of Brighton.

PRINCE ALBERT.

A Village in the township of Reach, situated a little east of the centre of the township, about fourteen miles north from Oshawa. The Post Office for the township of Reach is kept here; post every Thursday.

Population, about 200.

There is in the village a Methodist church, five stores, two taverns, two sheries, one blacksmith, one waggon maker, two shoemakers, two tailors.

PRINCE EDWARD DISTRICT.

Consists of the County of Prince Edward, which comprises the following townships—Athol, Ameliasburgh, Hollowell, Hillier, Marysburgh, and Sophiasburgh. This is the smallest district in the Province, and is nearly surrounded by the waters of Lake Ontario and the Bay of Quintè. It is very irregularly shaped, and its shores are indented by numerous bays. The land in the district is generally rolling, and much of it is of very good quality. The timber is for the most part hardwood, with occasionally a little pine; and here and there, on the shore of the lake, some very fine cedar is to be found.

The Prince Edward District was originally settled by U. E. Loyalists, or persons who fought on the side of Great Britain during the American war, and is now held by them and their descendants. There is also a number of Pennsylvanian Dutch, and a few English, Irish, and Scotch. They are generally in comfortable circumstances, and many of them are wealthy. The greater part of the district is under cultivation, and many of the farms are very handsomely situated. There is no river of any magnitude in the district; but there are several good mill streams, which take their rise in the high land in the centre of the district. Lime stone of excellent quality is abundant. The land on the northern border of the district generally ascends with a gentle slope from the bay.

Picton, the district town, is very handsomely situated on the Bay of Quintè, in the township of Hollowell. It is the only town of any size in the district; but there are also the villages of Wellington and Conseccon, in Hillier; Milford, in Marysburgh; Bloomfield, in Athol; and Demorestville, in Sophiasburgh. Besides which, there are numerous small shipping-places on the bay and lake.

There are no Crown lands for sale in the Prince Edward District; all the land in the district being in the hands of private individuals.

The population of the district probably amounts to about 16,000; but the census was so badly taken in some of the townships, that no dependence was to be placed on it.

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	86,767	22	42	6599	923	2383	£248,900
1843	90,310	20	47	6974	996	2715	258,888
1844	91,139	19	48	7014	981	1997	259,198

Government and District Officers in the Prince Edward District:

Judge of District Court.....	Arch. Gilkison	Pictou.
Sheriff.....	Owen McMahon	Do.
Treasurer	D. Smith	Do.
Clerk of Peace	D. L. Fairfield	Do.
Clerk of District Court.....	Cecil Mortimer.....	Do.
Deputy Clerk of Crown	Do.	
Registrar of Surrogate Court	Samuel Merrill	Do.
Inspector of Licenses	Adam Hubbs.....	Do.
Collector of Customs	Wm. Rorke	Do.
Coroners.....	Thomas Moore.....	Do.
	Paul E. Washburn	Do.
	Reuben Young	Do.
District Superintendent of Schools	Thomas Donnelly	Do.
Crown Lands Agent.....	Wm. Rorke	Do.

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.

PRINCETON.

A Village on the road from Woodstock to Paris, situated on Homer's Creek, a branch of the Grand River, being partly in the township of Blenheim, and partly in Burford. It contains about 150 inhabitants, and an Episcopal church, a saw mill, one store, two taverns, one blacksmith, one tailor, two shoemakers. Post Office, post three times a week.

PROTON.

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

PUCES, RIVIERE AUX.

Takes its rise in the south-west of Maidstone, and enters Lake St. Clair, about four miles west of Belle River.

PUSLINCH.

A Township in the Wellington District; is bounded on the north-east by Nassagaweya; on the north-west by the township of Guelph; on the west by

Waterloo; and on the south and south-east by Beverly and Flamborough. In Puslinch 50,653 acres are taken up, of which 13,140 are under cultivation. There are two lakes in the township, about nine miles from Guelph—one of which contains between 4 and 500 acres—the other at a distance of a quarter of a mile, contains about 50 acres. The land between the lakes is marshy. There are two small islands in the larger lake. There are five saw mills in the township.

Population in 1841, 1500; who are principally Highland Scotch.
 Ratable property in the township, £59,806.

QUEENSTON.

A Village in the township of Niagara, seven miles from the town of Niagara, seven miles from the Falls, and forty-seven miles from Hamilton. It is pleasantly situated on the Niagara River, below the Heights, and opposite the American village "Lewiston." Before the opening of the Welland Canal, Queenston was a place of considerable business, being one of the principal depots for merchandise intended for the west, and also for storing grain; as much as forty or fifty thousand bushels of wheat have been shipped here in a season, which now finds its way by the Welland Canal. A rail-road from Queenston to Chippewa, nine miles in length, which cost about £19,000, was commenced in 1835 by a company of proprietors, and completed in 1841. A single line of rails was laid down, which passes close to, and above the Falls of Niagara; and during the summer the cars run daily, (fare to Chippewa, 2s. 6d. currency), and steamboats from Buffalo meet the cars at Chippewa. A telegraphic communication is about being established with Lewiston; and a macadamized road is being formed to St. Catharines. A horse ferry-boat plies across the river from Queenston to Lewiston. A handsome monument was erected on the Heights above the village, to the memory of the late General Brock, who was killed here on the 13th October, 1812, while repelling an invading army of Americans. This monument was blown up by some scoundrel during a night in the beginning of April, 1841. A subscription has since been raised for the purpose of rebuilding it; but the work is not yet commenced. The Niagara River at Queenston is only about 600 feet in width. The banks above the town are 230 feet in height; and, below the Heights, they are only about 70 feet. From the Heights above the town a very fine view may be obtained of the surrounding country. The Niagara River is supposed at one time to have been precipitated over these Heights, instead of where the Falls now are. During the season, boats ply here regularly from Toronto, and stages run from Hamilton to meet the boats. A party of Rifles are stationed at Queenston. Churches and chapels—Episcopal (gone to decay), Baptist, and Presbyterian (not completed); Methodists use the school room.

Post Office, post every day.

Population about 300.

Professions and Trades.—One lawyer, one tannery, three stores, eight taverns, one waggon maker, two blacksmiths, one baker, four shoemakers, one tailor.

Principal Tavern.—"Queenston Hotel."

QUEENSVILLE.

A small Village two miles above Sharon, in the township of East Gwillimbury; contains about fifty inhabitants, two stores, one ashery, one blacksmith, one shoemaker, one pump maker.

QUINTE, BAY OF.

Is, properly speaking, an expansion of the River Trent; at the mouth of which River it commences. It is very irregularly shaped, and forms the northern boundary of the Prince Edward District; and enters Lake Ontario a little west of Amherst Island. In its course it receives the Moira, Salmon and Napanee

Rivers, and several smaller streams There is a great deal of fine land on its banks, but some parts of its borders are rather marshy. The towns of Belleville and Picton are situated on the bay; the former in the Victoria, and the latter in the Prince Edward, District. There is also on the bay, in the township of Tyendinaga, a settlement of Mohawk Indians.

These Indians separated from the Mohawk nation and settled in their present locality about the year 1784. In 1798 they received from the Crown a grant of land, containing about 92,700 acres; but of this, in 1820, they surrendered 33,280 acres, in exchange for an annuity of £450. Their estate was then reduced to 59,400 acres. From this the surveyor general deducts 14,773 acres for crown and clergy reserves; viz., 6,858 for the former, and 7,915 for the latter. In December 1835 they made a further surrender of 27,857 acres, in trust, to be disposed of for their benefit; so that their present possessions do not exceed 16,800 acres.

The Indians live for the most part in detached farms, scattered over the reserve. Their present number is 383. They have 1,368 acres of land cleared, and about 500 acres under tillage. Some of them cultivate considerable quantities of land, so much as fifty acres; but in general the quantity is much less. There have been some instances of successful industry and thriftiness in this community. One of their chiefs, named Hill, who died a few years ago, was remarkable for his industrious habits, and for a desire to accumulate property. Besides his own homestead, to the cultivation and improvement of which he paid more than ordinary attention, he became possessed, by purchase, of some of the farms and improvements of other Indians; and at his death, left them, by will, to particular members of his family, who are at this day in full enjoyment of them.

One of his sons, who is catechist to the missionary at the settlement, recently applied for a loan to enable him to build a wharf and commence business as a general trader among his brethren, in partnership with a white man. They possess stock and agricultural implements corresponding to their progress in husbandry. Some of them grow a considerable surplus of grain for sale.

These Indians have long been Christians, probably before their arrival in Canada. A missionary was first appointed to the settlement in 1810, by the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts: their present missionary has been among them eleven years, and reports that, during that period, they have made a gradual advance in morals, piety, and industry.

Their church having become too small for the congregation, they are now engaged in the erection of a new and commodious stone edifice, the expense of which will be defrayed out of their own funds.

Some of the young men are employed in quarrying and carrying the materials for this building.

They support a schoolmaster out of the produce of certain small rents, which they receive and manage themselves.

RAINHAM.

A Township in the Talbot District; is bounded on the north-east by the township of Cayuga; on the west by Walpole; and on the south by Lake Erie. In Rainham 16,724 acres are taken up, 5,354 of which are under cultivation. This is a small township, containing good land and some well-cleared farms. Timber—mostly hardwood. It is well watered by numerous small streams running across it.

Population in 1841, 716.

Ratable property in the township, £13,838.

RALEIGH.

A Township in the County of Kent; is bounded on the north by the River Thames; on the west by Tilbury East; on the south by Lake Erie; and on the north-east by the township of Harwich. In Raleigh 33,151 acres are taken up,

of which 5,569 are under cultivation. This township is improving fast. The portion of it lying along the bank of the Thames, as also the neighbourhood through which the Talbot Road passes, are well settled and cultivated. An extensive prairie, running parallel with the Thames, at a distance of from half a mile to a mile, and of an average width of from three to four miles, runs through nearly the whole length of this township, commencing about three miles below the town of Chatham; it requires considerable draining, and is at present used by the farmers in the neighbourhood principally for grazing cattle. Near Eriens, on Talbot Road, is a steam mill. Soil and timber generally about the same as Harwich. In Raleigh 4,400 acres of Crown lands are open for sale, at 8s. currency per acre; and the Canada Company have about 6,500 acres.

Two branches of the River Thames run through this township; one of which enters the Thames about three miles below Chatham; the other joins it in Tilbury East, about a mile and a half below the town line.

Number of inhabitants, 1,877.

Ratable property in the township, £20,427.

Exports from Raleigh (at Lake Erie), for the year 1844.

	£.	s.	d.
3,400 bushels Wheat, valued at	637	10	0
1,500 do. Indian Corn	140	12	6
32 hogsheads Tobacco	192	0	0
50,000 Standard Staves	562	10	0

Tobacco has been sold from this township at from 6d. to 7d. sterling per pound.

RAMA.

A Township in the Home District; is bounded on the east and north by unsurveyed lands; on the west by the Severn River and Lake Gougichin; and on the south by the township of Mara. In Rama 616 acres are taken up; 70 of which are under cultivation. In the west of the township, near the lake, is a bed of remarkably fine grey limestone, specimens of which have been sent to England for examination, it having the appearance of that kind of stone used for lithographic purposes; but it has not yet been sufficiently tested.

In the west of the township, on the lake, is a settlement of Chippewa Indians, who formerly occupied the lands about Lake Simcoe, Holland River, and the unsettled country in the rear of the Home District. In 1830 Sir John Colborne, then Lieutenant Governor, collected them on a tract of land on the north-west shore of Lake Simcoe, of 9,800 acres in extent, where they cleared a road between that lake and Lake Huron. They consisted of three tribes of Chippewas, under the chiefs Yellowhead, Aisance and Snake; and a band of Pottawotamies from Drummond Island. Their number was about 500; and they were placed under the care of Mr. Anderson (lately superintendent at Manitoulin Island), under whose superintendence they made rapid progress. The tribe under the chief Yellowhead, now settled at Rama, was located at the Narrows of Lake Simcoe (where the village of Orillia now stands). Aisance's tribe, at present residing at Beausoleil, Matchadash Bay, was settled at Coldwater, at the other extremity of the reserve; the distance between them being fourteen miles.

"Prior to the year 1830," says Mr. Anderson in his report, "these tribes had become much demoralized from their long residence near the white settlements. They were in the constant habit of drinking spirituous liquors to excess; not one of them could read or write; and they scarcely knew anything of religion. Their hunting grounds were exhausted; the government presents were exchanged for whiskey. They were in debt to all the traders, and unable to obtain more credit; and thus were constantly in a state bordering on starvation. Their sufferings and misery were strongly marked in their personal appearance, and the condition of their wigwams; the latter imperfectly made,

and very insufficiently supplied with fuel, could scarcely be said to afford shelter to the ragged and emaciated frames of the elder Indians, whilst the wretchedly diseased appearance of the children spoke still more forcibly of the intoxication and want of food of the parents. Miserable as was their state, it required considerable persuasion to prevail on them to accept the bounty of government. By studious attention to their habits and prejudices, they were at length brought to acquiesce; and the general result has been, that each Indian with a family has now a little farm under cultivation, on which he raises not only potatoes and Indian corn, but also wheat, oats, peas, &c.; his wigwam is exchanged for the log-house; hunting has in many cases been abandoned altogether, and in none appears, as formerly, to be resorted to as the only means of subsistence. Habitual intoxication is unknown; the Sabbath is carefully observed; their religious duties carefully attended to; and reading and writing, with a moderate knowledge of arithmetic, is almost universal among the young people.

"The log dwelling-houses for the Indians, were erected by government. Frame houses for the superintendent and the two chiefs, Aisance and Yellowhead, with school-houses at Coldwater and the Narrows, were also built at the commencement of the establishment. Since that time a grist mill and a saw mill have been added at Coldwater; and a saw mill is in progress at the Narrows. About 500 acres of the whole have been cleared and are under cultivation.

In 1836, a year after the date of the above account, they surrendered their reserve to the Government; and the tribe under Yellowhead removed, in 1838, from the Narrows to Rama; where there appeared a prospect of remaining for some years undisturbed by the white settlers. Here they purchased 1600 acres of land, at a cost of £800—paid out of their annuities—and applied themselves diligently to forming a new clearance, and cultivating the land; in which they have made considerable progress. Their number is now 184; their village contains twenty houses and four barns, and they have 300 acres of land under cultivation. During the last two years they have been very industrious, and have raised large quantities of produce. In 1841, their crop of potatoes was sufficiently abundant to enable them to dispose of four or five hundred bushels to the white settlers in Orillia and Medonte, without inconvenience to themselves.

These Indians are stated to be Wesleyan Methodists. They have a commodious school house, in which Divine service is performed by a missionary of that persuasion. A respectable teacher is in charge of the school.

But little of the township is as yet under cultivation, with the exception of that portion in the occupation of the Indians. Nine hundred acres of Crown lands are open for sale in the township, at 8s. currency per acre.

There has been no separate census yet taken of this township, it being included in the adjoining township of Mara.

Ratable property in the township, £223.

RAMSAY.

A Township in the Bathurst District; is bounded on the north-east by the township of Huntley; on the north-west by Pakenham; on the south-west by Lanark; and on the south-east by Beckwith. In Ramsay 48,182 acres are taken up, 10,659 of which are under cultivation. The Mississippi River runs through the north-east of the township. This is the best settled township in the Bathurst District. much of the land is of excellent quality. The timber of the centre and west of the township is a mixture of hardwood and pine; in the east it is principally pine. Large quantities of timber are exported from the township; 4,100 acres of Crown lands are open for sale in Ramsay, at 8s. c'y per acre. There are five grist and five saw mills in the township.

Population in 1842, 2,461.

Ratable property in the township, £30,774.

RAWDON.

A Township in the Victoria District ; is bounded on the east by the township of Huntingdon ; on the north by Marmora ; on the west by Seymour ; and on the south by Sidney. In Rawdon 27,583 acres are taken up, 5,818 of which are under cultivation. The Marmora River passes through the north-west corner of the township. There is a considerable quantity of wet land in this township, but some of the land is of excellent quality. There is a grist and saw mill in the township. One thousand eight hundred and fifty acres of Crown lands are open for sale in Rawdon, at 8s. c'y per acre.

Population in 1842, 1,310, who are principally Canadian, with a few Irish.
Ratable property in the township, £17,102.

RAWDON.

A small Village in the township of Rawdon, sixteen miles from Belleville ; contains about 125 inhabitants, one grist and saw mill, two stores, and four taverns.

REACH.

A Township in the Home District ; is bounded on the east by the township of Cartwright, and a small portion of Mariposa ; on the north by Brock ; on the west by Scott and Uxbridge, and on the south by Whitby. In Reach 24,152 acres are taken up, 4,579 of which are under cultivation. The south-western extremity of Skugog Lake projects into the east of the township. The township of Reach contains some excellent land, particularly in its west and centre, where the timber is principally hardwood ; in that portion of the township bordering on the lake, the timber is mostly pine. Five hundred acres of Crown lands are open for sale in Reach, at 8s. c'y per acre. A village, called "Prince Albert," is situated in the township, on the road leading from Windsor Bay to Skugog, and there are also five saw mills in the township.

Population in 1842, 1,052.

Ratable property in the township, £14,932.

RENFREW.

A County in the Bathurst District ; comprises the townships of Admaston, Blithefield, Bagot, Bromley, Horton, Macnab, Pakenham, Pembroke, Ross, Stafford, and Westmeath.

RICE LAKE.

A Lake situated between the Otonabee River and the River Trent. It is one of a chain of lakes extending from the commencement of the River Trent to the north-east of the Colborne District. The principal of these lakes, are "Balsam Lake," which is situated in the township of Fenelon ; Sturgeon Lake, in Fenelon and Verulam ; Pigeon Lake, in Harvey ; Shemong Lake, situated partly in Emily and partly between Ennismore and Smith ; Shebauticon Lake, between Smith and Harvey ; and Trout Lake between Burleigh and Dummer, and Smith and Douro. The latter lake discharges itself into the Otonabee River, which forms the dividing boundary between the townships of Monaghan and Otonabee, and then enters Rice Lake. Sturgeon Lake is also connected by means of the Skugog River with the Skugog Lake, which is situated in the townships of Cartwright and Reach. Rice Lake and the Otonabee River are navigable as far as the town of Peterborough, and during the season of navigation, a steamboat runs daily from a landing place at the south of the lake, to Peterborough. These lakes are noted for the superior quality of the fish in them, which is taken in large quantities, particularly Maskelonge, Bass, &c. Considerable business has been carried on within the last two or three years, on these waters, in the lumber trade—large quantities of pine and oak timber being carried down the Trent. In their course, these lakes receive many small streams which are scattered over the various townships.

RICEVILLE.

A small Village in the township of Pelham, four miles west from Port Robinson. It contains about 50 inhabitants, two stores, and two taverns.

RICHMOND.

A Village in the south-east corner of the township of Goulbourn, twenty miles from Bytown, situated on the Goodwood River, which flows through the village. The houses are much scattered—the village extending over 200 acres of land, each lot containing one acre. The place was laid out, in 1818, by the Duke of Richmond, (who died shortly afterwards in the neighbourhood, of hydrophobia), and was originally settled by Highland Scotch. It contains about 1200 inhabitants. There are three churches in the village, viz., Episcopal, Presbyterian, and Catholic.

Post Office, post three times a-week.

Professions and Trades.—Ten stores, four taverns, two waggon makers, one cabinet maker, two blacksmiths, three tailors, four shoemakers.

RICHMOND.

A small Village in the township of Bayham, situated on Talbot Street, twenty miles east from St. Thomas. It contains about 80 inhabitants.

Post Office, post three times a week.

Professions and Trades.—One store, one tannery, one tavern, one waggon maker, one tailor, two blacksmiths, two shoemakers, one cabinet maker.

RICHMOND.

A Township in the Midland District; is bounded on the east by the township of Camden; on the north by Hungerford; on the west by Tyendenaga; and on the south by Fredericksburgh, and the Bay of Quintè. In Richmond 40,434 acres are taken up, 10,301 of which are under cultivation. Two small lakes are situated in the north-west corner of the township; and the village of Napanee is in its south-east corner, on the Napanee River. Richmond is well settled, and contains some good farms. There is a considerable quantity of limestone in the township. Timber principally hardwood, with some pine. There are three grist and seven saw-mills in the township.

Population 2,630.

Ratable property in the township, 38,029.

RICHMOND HILL.

A small Village situated on Yonge Street, sixteen miles north from Toronto. It contains about 140 inhabitants. Churches two, Episcopal and Methodist. A stage runs daily from Richmond Hill to Toronto, and back again.

Post office, post every day.

Professions and Trades.—Four stores, four taverns, one watchmaker, one baker, two tinsmiths, two tailors, three shoemakers, one blacksmith.

Principal Taverns.—"Dalby's" (the stage house), and "Bingham's."

RIDEAU CANAL.

The line of water communication between the Ottawa River and Lake Ontario. It was constructed by the Government as a great military work. It commences at Bytown, where eight handsome locks have been constructed to overcome the fall in the river of thirty-four feet, and is formed through the bed of the Rideau River, with two or three deviations to avoid obstructions in its course, till it reaches the Great Rideau Lake, through which it is carried, and afterwards through Mud Lake. It is then carried into the bed of the Cataraqui River, and continues through its course till it reaches Kingston. It is 120 miles in length, and in some parts is very circuitous. The country through which it

passes, bears in general a very different aspect to that traversed by the Welland Canal.

But little of the land bordering on the Rideau Canal is under cultivation; much of it is poor and rocky; and of that fit for cultivation, thousands of acres have been flooded by the damming of the rivers to form the canal, and immense quantities of timber have been consequently destroyed. Great numbers of trees are still standing, dead, and surrounded by water, and give those portions of the banks of the canal a decayed, deserted, miserable appearance. As their roots become decayed, however, they fall into the water, and are gradually carried off by the stream; and in the course a few years the canal will be free from them.

There are several handsome locks on the canal, the machinery of which is of a very perfect description. There is much picturesque scenery on the canal, and some that may even be termed romantic. The finest spot on the canal, after leaving Bytown, is Kingston Mills, about six miles above Kingston.

The villages and settlements on the canal consist of Burritt's Rapids, forty-one miles from Bytown; Merrickville, forty-seven; Smith's Falls (a flourishing village in the Bathurst District), sixty; Oliver's Ferry (where the road from Perth to Brockville crosses the Rideau Lake, by means of a ferry-boat), seventy-two; the Isthmus, a small settlement, eighty-seven; Brewer's Upper Mills, 109; Kingston Mills, 120; Kingston, 126.

Hitherto the traffic on this canal has been very great; all merchandize intended for the country above Kingston having been sent through it, at a great expense; and the greater portion of the passenger traffic from Montreal to Kingston also passed through the canal; for the future, however, the opening of the St. Lawrence canals will so much shorten the passage, and consequently lessen the expense, that no goods, except those intended for places along the canal, or the country above Bytown, will be forwarded by the Rideau; and of course passengers will choose the shorter route.

RIDEAU RIVER.—(See RIDEAU CANAL.)

ROCHESTER.

A Township in the county of Essex; bounded on the north by Lake St. Clair; on the west by Belle River; on the south by Gosfield; and on the east by Tilbury West. In Rochester 12,124 acres are taken up; of which 922 are under cultivation. Soil fertile; timber the same as Maidstone. The River Ruscom, which takes its rise in Gosfield, runs through this Township, and enters Lake St. Clair, about four miles above Belle River. In Rochester, 1,100 acres of Crown lands are open for sale, at 8s. c'y per acre; and 2,500 acres of land belong to the Canada Company.

Population 474.

Ratable property in the township, £5,262.

ROMNEY.

A township in the Western District, is bounded on the south-east by Lake Erie; on the north by the township of East Tilbury; and on the west by Mersea. In Romney 7603 acres are taken up, 975 of which are under cultivation. This is a triangular-shaped township, with its base towards the lake; the land in it is of excellent quality, and the timber consists of the best kinds of hardwood—maple, oak, beech, elm, hickory, black walnut, &c., with a small quantity of cedar on the border of the lake. Romney is as yet but little settled, and in 1845 it only contained 257 inhabitants.

Ratable property in the township £3,532.

ROND' EAU, POINT AUX PINS, OR LANDGUARD.

A Harbour on Lake Erie, sixty-five miles below the head of the lake. A cape projects, which incloses a natural basin of about 6000 acres in extent, and with a depth of from ten to eleven feet. The communication between the basin and the lake is across a sand-bank of about forty yards in breadth, and only a few feet above the level of the water. The government has commenced improving the harbour, by cutting a channel through the bank, running out piers, &c. When completed, it will be a work of great importance to vessels navigating the lake, and also as a shipping-place to the surrounding country—it being fourteen miles from Chatham, in the County of Kent, and an excellent road having lately been completed between the two places.

ROSS.

A Township in the Bathurst District; is bounded on the north-east by the Ottawa River; on the north-west by Westmeath; on the south-west by Bromley; and on the south-east by Horton. In Ross 6,468 acres are taken up, 615 of which are under cultivation. This township has lately been divided, and the township of Bromley separated from it. Ross is at present but little settled, and 29,200 acres of Crown lands are open for sale in it. There are two saw mills in the township.

Population in 1842, 168.

Ratable property in the township, £2,845.

ROUGE RIVER.

A small River, which takes its rise in the township of Whitchurch, and flows through Markham and Scarborough; in which latter township it enters Lake Ontario. It is a good mill stream, and there is some excellent timber on its banks.

ROXBOROUGH.

A Township in the Eastern District; is bounded on the north-east by the reserve of the St. Regis Indians; on the north-west, by Plantagenet and a small portion of Cambridge; on the south-west by Finch; and on the south-east by Cornwall. In Roxborough 20,118 acres are taken up, 2,411 of which are under cultivation. This township is pretty well settled, and contains good land. Timber—a mixture of pine and hardwood. Three hundred and fifty acres of Crown lands are open for sale in Roxborough, at 8s. currency per acre. There are one grist and two saw mills in the township.

Population in 1842, 1,107; who are principally Scotch and Irish.

Ratable property in the township, £9,992.

RUSCOM RIVER.

Take its rise in the township of Gosfield, and runs through the township of Rochester, within from two to three miles of its eastern border, till it enters Lake St. Clair. It is several feet deep for some miles before it enters the lake.

RUSSELL.

A Township in the Ottawa District; is bounded on the east by the township of Cambridge; on the north-west by Cumberland; on the south-west by Osgoode; and on the south-east by Winchester and Finch. In Russell 4,936 acres are taken up, 504 of which are under cultivation. Several branches of the Petite Nation River are spread over the township, on the banks of which there is a great deal of pine timber. Russell is as yet but little settled; and 19,335 acres of Crown lands are open for sale in it, at 8s. currency per acre. There are one grist and three saw mills in the township.

Population in 1842, 196.

Ratable property in the township, £2,390.

RUSSELL.

A County in the Ottawa District; comprises the townships of Clarence, Cumberland, Cambridge and Russell. It returns a member to the House of Assembly.

SABLES, RIVIERE AUX.

A River, different branches of which take their rise in the townships of Bidulph, Stephen, Osborne and London. It flows along the east and south border of the township of Williams, till it reaches its south-west corner, when it makes a bend and runs to the north, forming the western boundary of the townships of Williams and McGillivray, and separating them from Bosanquet; at the northern extremity of the latter township it makes a curve, and runs south, parallel with Lake Huron, and at an average distance of half a mile from it, for about ten miles, when it enters the lake, about five miles above Kettle Point. As its name imports, its bed and banks are very sandy. A ridge of sand hills separates it from Lake Huron. A saw mill was established at the north bend of the river soon after the first settlement of the Huron District, and has been in operation ever since.

SALTFLEET.

A Township in the Gore District; is bounded on the east by the township of Grimsby; on the north by Lake Ontario and Burlington Bay; on the west by Barton; and on the south by Binbrook and Caistor. In Saltfleet 23,734 acres are taken up, 11,112 of which are under cultivation. This township is watered by Stoney Creek, and two or three other small streams: It contains a large proportion of excellent land, and many old-settled and well-cultivated farms. The village of Stoney Creek is situated on the road from Hamilton to St. Catharines, and Stoney Creek flows through it. There are one grist and six saw mills in the township.

Population in 1841, —.

Ratable property in the township, £42,341.

SANDWICH.

The District Town of the Western District, beautifully situated on the Detroit River, about two miles below Detroit, and nine miles below Lake St. Clair. The town is neatly laid out; and, being an old settlement, with fine old orchards, and well kept flower gardens, has very much the appearance of an English country town. It is built on a gravelly soil, on a gently sloping bank, a short distance from the river, which is here about a mile wide. This is one of the oldest settlements in Canada. Colonel Prince, the member for the county, has a fine farm, in a highly improved state, a short distance out of town. There are in Sandwich an Episcopal church and a Methodist chapel. A newspaper is published here—the *Western Standard*. Here are the jail and court house for the district. Sandwich has a cricket club.

The following Government and District Offices are kept in Sandwich: Clerk of Peace, Treasurer of District, Sheriff of do., Judge of Surrogate Court, Registrar of do., Registrar of County of Essex, Inspector of Licenses, Clerk of District Court, Clerk of Municipal Council, Auditors of Municipal Council.

Sandwich had barracks during the rebellion; but they have since been disposed of, and converted to private purposes.

Population about 450.

List of Professions and Trades.—Two physicians and surgeons, six lawyers, four surveyors, one steam grist mill and carding machine, two grist windmills, one brewery, one tannery, one ashery, six stores, one auctioneer, three tailors, two saddlers, six blacksmiths, one printing office, one gunsmith, two waggon makers, one hatter, one baker, one school, twelve taverns.

Principal Tavern—the "Western Hotel."

SANDWICH.

The north-western township of the County of Essex; bounded on the north and west by Lake St. Clair and the Detroit River; on the south by the townships of Anderdon and Colchester; and on the east by the township of Maidstone. In Sandwich 51,476 acres are taken up, of which 10,797 are under cultivation. It is well watered, having Little River at the north-east corner, on which is a saw mill; the Riviere aux Peches on the east; Turkey Creek running through the centre, on which is a grist mill; and the River Canard on the south. The soil is rich and fertile. This is one of the oldest settled portions of Canada; most of the inhabitants being French Canadians, and holding their lands under French grants. The orchards on the banks of the river are noted for their magnificent pear trees, some of which are of great size. A large portion of the inhabitants make their living by raising poultry, &c., for the supply of the city of Detroit. There are in the township of Sandwich a Catholic and an Episcopal church; and nine windmills.

The Canada Company possess 3,200 acres in the township.

Population in 1844, 3,624.

Ratable property in the township, £55,569.

SANTA CRUZ.

A small Settlement in the township of Osnabruck, situated on the St. Lawrence, fifteen miles from Cornwall. It contains two churches—Episcopal and Presbyterian; and one tavern.

SARNIA, PORT.

A Village in the township of Sarnia, handsomely situated on the St. Clair River, opposite the American village Port Huron, near the entrance to Lake Huron. This is the last place on the Canadian side at which the American steamers touch, on their route to the upper lakes. The village was laid out by private individuals in the year 1833, and has increased rapidly, and must in time become a place of great importance. An excellent road is formed from this place to the town of London; and stages run from Port Sarnia to London three times a week. The American steamboats "Hercules," "Samson," "Princeton," and "St. Louis," stop regularly on their passages to and from Buffalo and Chicago; and the "Huron" and "Red Jacket" leave here every morning alternately for Detroit. Several other American boats call occasionally. During the last season the British steamer "Gore," from Windsor to Goderich and Gloster Bay, also called here regularly. There is an excellent fishery just above the village, on the banks of Point Edward; and upwards of 1000 barrels of fish are generally exported annually.

Port Sarnia contains five churches and chapels; viz., Episcopal, Catholic, Presbyterian, Methodist and Congregational.

Five schooners are owned here. There is a saw mill on the river worked by means of a canal three miles and a half in length, fed by the Riviere aux Peches; and a steam grist mill and foundry have recently been erected. Port Sarnia is a port of entry, and has a resident collector of customs.

Post Office, post three times a week.

Population about 420.

Professions and Trades.—One physician and surgeon, one druggist, two tanneries, one foundry, one steam grist mill, one water saw mill, eight stores, one saddler, one tinsmith, three blacksmiths, one wheelwright, two taverns, two chair makers, one cabinet maker, three tailors, two bakers, one cooper, three shoemakers, three schools, one of which is for Indians.

Principal Tavern, the "Sarnia Exchange."

Agent for Steamboats—George Durand.

Port Sarnia is sixty-one miles from London, seventy miles from Detroit, about sixty-five miles from Goderich, and sixty miles from Chatham. A new road is about being opened from Port Sarnia to the River Sydenham.

Stage fare to London, \$3. Steamboat fare to Detroit, \$1 $\frac{1}{4}$.

List of Exports from Port Sarnia for the year 1844.

Quantity.	Description.	Value when shipped.		
		£.	s.	d.
400 barrels	Potash.....	2000	0	0
10 do.	Beef.....	17	10	0
1000 do.	Fish.....	1250	0	0
12 do.	Sugar.....	24	0	0
120,000 feet	Lumber.....	180	0	0
2,800	Standard Staves.....	31	10	0
300 bushels	Wheat.....	56	5	0
Total value of Exports from Port Sarnia.....		£3559	5	0

SARNIA.

A Township in the County of Kent; is bounded on the north by Lake Huron; on the west by the River St. Clair; on the south by the township of Moore; and on the east by Plympton. In Sarnia 10,540 acres are taken up, of which 1,366 are under cultivation. Ten thousand acres of the finest land in the township, reaching from Froomefield to Port Sarnia, are reserved for the Indians, who number about 700. They farm a little, but live principally by hunting and fishing. They have a Methodist chapel and school. This township is well watered; the Riviere aux Perches, which takes its rise in Enniskillen, runs through the township till it reaches Lake Waywanosh, which it enters at its western side, about six miles from Port Sarnia, and emerges again at its southeast corner, and enters Lake Huron about eleven miles above Port Sarnia. Lake Waywanosh, the nearest point of which is half a mile from Lake Huron, contains about 2000 acres; average depth from six to eight feet; and is surrounded by prairie land. Lake Chipican, a small lake about six acres in extent, is separated from Lake Huron by a ridge of high land: it is two miles north from Port Sarnia. A ridge of sandy land, forming what are called "oak ridges," about a mile in width, extends from Port Sarnia, along the shore of Lake Huron, to nearly the extremity of the township: the back of the township is good land. A point of land, called Point Edward, containing about 1000 acres, which is a military reserve, runs into the St. Clair River just above Port Sarnia, at the entrance of Lake Huron. This is said by the old inhabitants to have been formerly an island; but the north portion of the channel on the east side of it has become filled up; thus connecting it with the main land, and forming a fine bay, sheltered on the north, east and west.

Population (exclusive of Indians) 610.

Ratable property in the township, £8,472.

SAUGEEN.

A Settlement of Chippewa Indians, near the mouth of the Saugeen River, on Lake Huron. It was from these Indians, and their brethren since settled at Owen's Sound, that Sir F. Head, in 1836, obtained a surrender of that vast tract of land lying north of the London and Gore Districts, and between the Home District and Lake Huron, containing about 1,600,000 acres. He reserved at the same time for the Indians, the extensive peninsula lying between Lake Huron and the Georgian Bay, north of Owen's Sound, and supposed to contain about 450,000 acres.

Little was known of these Indians by the Government before that period, as their village was remote from any white settlement; but they appear to have been settled and converted about the year 1831. In 1837, their missionary gave the following description of their condition:—"This mission is beautifully situated; fine flats, containing from two hundred to three hundred acres, extend

along the river, where the Indians cut sufficient hay for their oxen and cows, and grow excellent corn. There are some good log houses, and several comfortable bark shanties. On the hill, in rear of the flats, are several fine fields of corn and potatoes. The Indians at this station have been remarkable for their steadfastness since they embraced Christianity. They appear to be a happy people: much attached to their missionaries, teachable, and give solid proofs that they are progressing in civilization."

The chief superintendent, however, who visited them in the same year, reported that they appeared very poor and miserable, trusting very much to hunting and fishing for their support. The fishing is very productive, and has attracted the notice of the white people, who annoy the Indians by encroaching on what they consider their exclusive right, and on which they rely much for provisions. They hunt in the tract belonging to the Canada Company, and on the unoccupied lands to the south and east of Saugeen river.

This settlement does not appear to have been visited by any officer of the Government since 1837; and so little is it known, that it is supposed to have been incorrectly laid down on the map by the extent of half a degree. The chief superintendent reports, that he cannot give an accurate account of it. He states that the greater number of Indians lived for a long while in very small log houses, and in houses made of elm bark. The present missionary states that there are only six log houses, and that the rest are bark huts or wigwams. The village is situated about two miles up the Saugeen River. From the report of the chief superintendent it appears that the Indians contemplated abandoning this situation for one nearer the mouth of the river; but they have since determined to remain in their old locality; and have this year built by contract six excellent houses.

The mouth of the Saugeen River forms the best, and almost the only port of refuge on the eastern shore of Lake Huron; hence it is likely to become a place of considerable resort; and it is in contemplation to carry two roads in different directions through the Saugeen tract to this point. The rumour of this intention was lately a source of much inquietude among the Indians, as they became apprehensive of being obliged to quit their settlement, and surrender their improvements. This apprehension, however, has been removed, and they are now looking forward to the erection of a saw mill, and to the supplying the schooners, touching at the port, with lumber and fish.

A missionary of the Wesleyan Methodists has long resided among them. Their present missionary is an Indian, brought up at the Rice Lake Mission, and at a school in the United States. They have a chapel which serves as a school-house, and a mission house, which were built by the Wesleyan Methodist Society, about the year 1831. They have also had a schoolmaster for some time past. Almost all the tribe have embraced Christianity.

These Indians are entitled to share in the annuity of £1250, recently granted in exchange for the Saugeen territory, surrendered to Sir F. Head in 1837.

SAUGEEN RIVER.

Takes its rise in the Indian territory, north of the Huron Tract, and after running nearly a west course, enters Lake Huron about sixty miles north of Goderich. At the mouth of the river is a pretty good harbour, allowing the entrance of vessels drawing eight feet of water; but the passage is difficult of entrance.

SAUGEEN, GEGETO, OR FISHING ISLANDS.

A group of Islands, fifteen or twenty in number, lying about seventy-eight miles above Goderich, and eighteen above the Saugeen River. They are not inhabited; but a large quantity of fish is annually taken on their banks. About 1000 barrels are generally exported; but *any quantity* might be taken, there being no limit to the supply. As much as from two to three hundred barrels of fish have been taken at a single haul of the seine.

SCARBOROUGH.

A Township in the Home District; is bounded on the east by the township of Pickering; on the north by Markham; on the west by York; and on the south by Lake Ontario. In Scarborough 38,709 acres are taken up, 16,083 of which are under cultivation. The River Don runs through the west of the township, and the River Rouge through the east. The land bordering on the lake is mostly poor, and the timber principally pine; in the rear of the township the land improves, and the timber is mostly hardwood. Scarborough is well settled, and contains many good farms: a large portion of which are let to the occupants; the average rent being \$2 per acre. There are one grist and eighteen saw mills in the township, and large quantities of sawed lumber are exported.

Population in 1842, 2750; who are principally English, Irish, and Scotch emigrants.

Ratable property in the township, £42,181.

SCOTLAND.

A Village in the south-west of the township of Oakland. It contains about 150 inhabitants.

Professions and Trades.—Two stores, two taverns, one tannery, one saddler, one chair maker, one cabinet maker, one blacksmith. There is a carding machine and fulling mill near the village.

SCOTT.

A Township in the Home District; is bounded on the east by the townships of Reach and Brock; on the north by Georgina; on the west by East Gwillimbury; and on the south by Uxbridge. In Scott 5078 acres are taken up, 450 of which are under cultivation. The township is well watered by numerous small streams running through it. It is as yet but little settled. Six hundred acres of Crown lands are open for sale in Scott, at 8s. currency per acre.

For population of the township, see UXBRIDGE.

Ratable property in the township, £2063.

SELBORNE, OR TALBOT MILLS.

A Village in the townships of Yarmouth and Southwold, situated on Kettle Creek, close to the plank road—one mile and half from Port Stanley.

Professions and Trades.—One grist mill, two distilleries, one foundry, two physicians and surgeons, one druggist, two stores, two taverns, two blacksmiths, one waggon maker, one shoemaker, one tailor.

SENECA.

A Township in the Gore District, is bounded on the east by the township of Canboro'; on the north-east by Caistor, Binbrook, and Glanford; on the north-west by Onondaga; on the south-west by the Grand River; and on the south-east by the township of Cayuga. In Seneca 6182 acres are taken up, 3063 of which are under cultivation. There is a large proportion of good land in the township; it is mostly rolling; and the timber principally hardwood, with a small quantity of pine intermixed. There is abundance of fine large white-oak within convenient distances of the river. The villages of Caledonia, Seneca, York, and Indiana are in the township, all situated on the Grand River. There are four grist and eleven saw mills in the township; and large quantities of sawn lumber are exported from it.

Population in 1841, 831.

Ratable property in the township, £16,316.

SENECA.

A flourishing Village in the township of Seneca, situated on the Grand River, one mile below Caledonia. It contains about 140 inhabitants. There is a Methodist church in the village.

Professions and Trades.—One grist mill (four run of stones), one saw mill, carding machine and cloth factory, planing machine, chair factory, one physician and surgeon, two stores, three taverns, one turner, one cabinet maker, three shoemakers, three blacksmiths, one tailor.

SEVERN RIVER.

A River which receives the waters of Lake Simcoe and Lake Gougichin, and conveys them to the Georgian Bay. There is some beautiful scenery on the river; but it is not navigable on account of the falls and rapids in it. Between Lake Gougichin and Gloucester Bay, the falls are seven in number.

SEYMOUR.

A Township in the Newcastle District; is bounded on the east by the township of Rawdon; on the north by Belmont; on the west by Percy and Asphodel; and on the south by Murray. In Seymour 31,850 acres are taken up, 6323 of which are under cultivation. The River Trent enters the township at its north-west corner—runs northward for a short distance, then makes a curve and follows a south-east course till near the centre of the township, where it receives the Marmora River; it then runs south-west to near the south-west corner of the township, where it makes another bend, and runs along the town-line to the south-east corner of the township, where it enters Sydney. There is an island, called "Wilson's Island," in the river; part of which is in Seymour, part in Murray, and part in Sidney. There are also two smaller islands, one of which is in the south-east corner, and the other in the north of the township. There is much wet land in the township. The timber is a mixture of pine and hardwood. There are two grist and six saw mills in the township.

Population in 1842, 1899.

Rateable property in the township, £18,669.

SHANNONVILLE.

A small Village in the township of Tyendenaga, situated on the Kingston road, about nine miles east from Belleville. The Salmon River runs through the village. It contains about 50 inhabitants, one store, two taverns, one blacksmith.

SHARON, OR DAVIDTOWN.

A Village in the township of East Gwillimbury, three miles and a half from the Holland Landing, and about thirty-five from Toronto. It was first settled in the year 1800, by a Mr. David Wilson, from the state of New York; who, with a few followers, about six in number, seceded from the Society of Friends, and established a sect of his own. These have been since known as "Davidites." They have at great expense, and much labour, erected two large buildings of a most singular appearance, which strike the eye of the traveller at a considerable distance. The first of these, designed to be an imitation of the ancient Jewish temple, is a building, the ground floor of which is sixty feet square, and twenty-four feet high. Above this is a gallery, for musical performances; and above this again, a kind of tower or steeple. The whole height of the building is sixty-five feet. In the interior is a large space enclosed by twelve pillars, on each of which is inscribed in gold letters, the name of one of the Apostles. Within these again, are four others, inscribed in like manner with the words, "Hope," "Faith," "Charity," "Love." In the centre of the building, surrounded by these pillars, is a kind of cabinet, about five feet square.

and seven feet high, made of oak, of elaborate workmanship; in shape, something resembling one story of a Chinese Pagoda; at the four corners and on the top of which are placed brass lamps. On each side of the cabinet are four windows. The interior is lined with black cloth, trimmed with crimson. In the centre is a kind of table covered with black cloth, with crimson hangings, supporting a Bible. The temple was built by the congregation, who spent seven years about the work; working, of course, only at intervals. It was completed in the year 1832. Every year, on the first Friday evening in September, the temple is brilliantly illuminated. A meeting is held here monthly for the purpose of making collections for the poor. The members subscribe altogether \$8 per month. Since the completion of the temple, \$1500 have been contributed; 600 of which have been expended.

The second building is the meeting house; which measures 100 feet by 50. It is surrounded on the outside by rows of pillars. The ground floor is twenty feet high, the ceiling is arched, and is supported by three rows of pillars, on which are inscribed in letters of gold, the names—Daniel, Ezekiel, Jeremiah, Moses, Jacob, Abraham, Solomon, David (with a harp), Judah, Reuben, Samuel, Levi, Isaac, Benjamin, Aaron, Joseph, and "Our Lord is one God." There is also a tolerable organ. Above the meeting-house is a school-room, fifty by twenty-one feet. The building was completed in 1842. It was built by subscription, and cost about \$2500. The members meet every Sunday for religious service; and twice a-year, viz., on the first Saturdays in June and September, for a feast or communion, at which time all comers are welcomed. The congregation, including children, number about 200.

Population of Sbaron, about 150.

Post Office, post twice a-week.

Professions and Trades.—One tannery, two stores, one saddler, two blacksmiths, one tavern, one wheelwright, one tailor, one tinsmith, one weaver.

SHEFFIELD.

A Township in the Midland District; is bounded on the east by Storrington; on the north by Kaladar and Kennebec; on the west by Hungerford; and on the south by Camden. In Sheffield 19,889 acres are taken up, 3869 of which are under cultivation. There are two lakes in the south-west of the township, called "Beaver Lake," and "White Lake;" a lake in the north-east of the township, called "Long Lake," and several smaller lakes scattered over the township—the whole of which are connected together by small streams. The land in Sheffield varies in quality, some parts being good, and others of poor quality. Timber—a mixture of pine and hardwood. There is one grist mill and one saw mill in the township.

Population in 1842, 1334.

Ratable property in the township, £11,215.

SHEMONG LAKE.—(See RICE LAKE.)

SHEBAUTICON LAKE.—(See RICE LAKE.)

SHERBROOKE.

A Township in the Niagara District; is bounded on the north-east and north by the township of Moulton; on the west by the Grand River; and on the south and south-east by Lake Erie. In Sherbrooke 3,447 acres are taken up, 1,474 of which are under cultivation. This is a very small township, and it is but little settled; there is a marsh in the north-east of it, on the borders of the Grand River.

Population of Sherbrooke in 1841, 198.

Ratable property in the township, £3,841.

SHERBROOKE, SOUTH.

A Township in the Bathurst District ; is bounded on the north-east by the township of Bathurst ; on the north-west by North Sherbrooke ; on the west by Oso, and on the south-east by North Crosby. In South Sherbrooke 5,119 acres are taken up, 467 of which are under cultivation. The north and middle branches of the Mississippi River run through the north of the township ; and a chain of lakes, connected together by the River Tay, stretch along the south-east border of the township. South Sherbrooke is as yet but little settled. The base of the township is principally granite. In South Sherbrooke 19,800 acres of Crown lands are open for sale, at 8s. c'y per acre.

Population in 1842, 253.

Ratable property in the township, £2,278.

SHERBROOKE, NORTH.

A Township in the Bathurst District ; is bounded on the north-east by the township of Dalhousie ; on the north-west by Levant ; on the west by Palmerston and Oso ; and on the south-east by South Sherbrooke. In North Sherbrooke 8,305 acres are taken up, 1,516 of which are under cultivation. A branch of the Mississippi River runs across the township, a little north of the centre. The base of the township is principally granite. North Sherbrooke is as yet but little settled, and 4,600 acres of Crown lands are open for sale in it, at 8s. c'y per acre.

Population in 1842, 350.

Ratable property in the township, £3,985.

SIDNEY.

A Township in the Victoria District ; is bounded on the east by the township of Thurlow ; on the north by Rawdon ; on the west by Murray ; and on the south by the Bay of Quintè. In Sidney 52,604 acres are taken up, 19,837 of which are under cultivation. The River Trent passes through the north-west of the township. Sidney is well settled, principally by U. E. Loyalists and their descendants, who have very good farms. There are four grist, and eight saw mills in the township. One hundred and fifty acres of Crown lands are open for sale in Sidney, at 8s. e'y per acre.

Population in 1842, 3,363.

Ratable property in the township, 54,863.

SIMCOE.

The District Town of the Talbot District, situated in the north-west corner of the township of Woodhouse, twenty-four miles from Brantford. Simcoe is well situated, in the midst of a fine, old-settled country, but being away from any public road, and having no regular means of communication with any place except Brantford, it is kept rather in the back-ground. There is a stone jail and court-house. Churches and chapels three: viz., Methodist, Baptist, and Congregationalist. A weekly newspaper is published here, the "Long Point Advocate."

Population about 1,400.

Post office, post every day.

The following Government and District Offices are kept in Simcoe : Judge of District Court, Sheriff, Clerk of Peace, Inspector of Licenses, Crown Lands Agent, District Clerk, Treasurer, Clerk of District Court, Deputy Clerk of Crown, Superintendent of Schools.

Professions and Trades.—Two grist-mills, two saw do., one brewery, two distilleries, one foundry, one ashery, one carding machine and fulling mill, three physicians and surgeons, two lawyers, one threshing machine maker, one surveyor, nine stores, six taverns, two druggists, six blacksmiths, one watch-

maker, three cabinet-makers, two saddlers, six tailors, one chair-maker, one turner, one livery stable, one temperance house, two butchers, one cooper, one grocery, one gunsmith, four shoemakers, one bank agency—"Gore."

SIMCOE DISTRICT.

Consists of the county of Simcoe, which comprises the townships of Adjala, Artemisia, Collingwood, Essa, Flos, West Gwillimbury, Innisfil, Medonte, Matchadash, Mulmur, Mono, Nottawasaga, Osprey, Oro, Orillia, St. Vincent, Sunnidale, Tay, Tiny, Tecumseth, Tossorontio; Euphrasia and Vespra. It is bounded on the east by the Home District, Lake Simcoe, Lake Gougeon, and the Severn River; on the north by the Severn River and the various bays of the Georgian Bay; on the west by the Wellington District; and on the south by the Home District. It is watered by the Nottawasaga River, and the Holland and Coldwater Rivers, besides numerous small streams scattered over it. This district formed a portion of the Home District until the year 1843; when the county of Simcoe was declared a separate district. It contains a large portion of very excellent land, the settlement of which has been hitherto much retarded by the want of good roads; some of the farmers in the back townships finding it almost impossible to get out of the bush, except during sleighing time. Many of the townships are newly surveyed, and have not long been opened for sale. The townships of West Gwillimbury and Tecumseth are the best settled in the district; the inhabitants principally Irish and Scotch. Next to these are the townships of Oro, Innisfil, and Mono. There are many good farms above Barrie, on the road leading from Barrie to Penetanguishine; near the latter place the land is mostly stony and sandy, and the timber principally pine. There is excellent land in Orillia, which township is now beginning to settle up. Good roads into the interior of the district are much wanted to promote the settlement of the land.

Barrie, the district town, is beautifully situated on Kempenfeldt Bay, and there are besides in the district the villages of Bradford, Bond Head, and Middleton in West Gwillimbury; Penetanguishine in Tiny; Orillia in Orillia; and Coldwater in Medonte; besides a settlement called "Hurontario," in St. Vincent, on the Nottawasaga Bay. Two hundred and one thousand eight hundred and seventy-two acres of Crown lands are open for sale in the Simcoe District, at 8s. c'y per acre, to purchase any of which application must be made to the Crown Lands Agent at Barrie.

Population in 1842, 12,592, 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 Rateable Property.
		Grist.	Saw.				
1842	44,639	10	23	4,126	2166	2424	143,046
1843	46,354	11	22	4,282	2120	2318	145,766
1844	51,681	12	29	4,588	2516	2516	157,791

Government and District Officers in the Simcoe District.

District Judge	James R. Gowan...	Barrie.
Judge of Surrogate Court	Do.	Do.
Sheriff	B. W. Smith	Do.
Clerk of Peace	W. B. McVity.....	Do.
Treasurer	Edmund Lally.....	Do.

Registrar	George Lount	W. Gwillimbury
Inspector of Licenses	John Moberly	Barrie.
Crown Lands Agent	John Alexander ...	Do.
Superintendent of Schools	Rev. S. B. Ardagh.	Do.
District Clerk	John McWatt	Do.
Clerk of District Court	J. Lane	Do.
Deputy Clerk of Crown	H. H. Gowan	Do.
Collector of Customs	W. Simpson.....	Penetanguishine.
Warden	None	
Coroner	None	

Number of Common Schools in operation in the District.—West Gwillimbury, seventeen; Medonte, seven; Tecumseth, seventeen; Mono, ten; Adjala, eight; Innisfil, eight; Essa, six; Vespra, two; Mulmur, two; Oro, ten; Tiny, one; Sunnidale one; Flos, 3; Orillia, one; Nottawasaga, three. Total, 96.

SIMCOE LAKE.

A Lake situated partly in the Home and partly in the Simcoe Districts. It commences about thirty-five miles north from Toronto, and is in length nearly thirty-miles, and in its widest part about eighteen. It is said to be about 170 feet above Lake Huron, into which it discharges itself, through Lake Gougichin, the Severn River, and the Georgian Bay. The scenery of Lake Simcoe is very picturesque, its shores being very much indented with bays, some of which are of considerable extent. A beautiful bay, called "Kempensfeldt Bay," runs into the land on the west side of the lake; it is about ten miles long, and from two to three miles wide. Barrie, the district town of the Simcoe District, is situated on its north-western extremity. Cook's Bay, the southern extremity of the lake, is about eight miles long, and from two and a half to four miles broad; it receives the Holland River. There are many islands in Lake Simcoe, and some of them are of large size, containing many acres; only one of them (Snake Island) is inhabited, and that by Indians.

The banks of the lake are generally clothed with wood down to the water's edge, consequently there is no beach. Some portions of the shores of the lake are marshy; a large marsh, bordered by tamarac swamp, borders Cook's Bay, and extends for some miles along the course of the Holland River. The land on the banks of the lake is mostly light, and the timber principally pine; in some parts, however, the land is of excellent quality, and timbered with hard wood to the edge of the lake. The banks of the lake and the bays are generally rather low, few parts being more than from twenty to thirty feet high. On those portions of the banks in the township of North Gwillimbury, and also in a portion of the south of Georgina, there are some very prettily situated farms, which are well cultivated; the banks in Thorah are not so much settled, and those of Mara and Rama still less so; in the latter township is an Indian settlement on the banks of the lake. The banks in Oro and Vespra are partially settled, but not much; on the Innisfil side, they are clothed with wood to the water's edge.

At the "Narrows," which is a narrow channel connecting Lake Simcoe with Lake Gougichin, a handsome bridge has been constructed. The scenery at the Narrows would be very attractive, were it not unfortunately a little disfigured by a small quantity of marsh. A steamboat has plied on this lake for about eleven or twelve years; the present one, the "Beaver," (which was launched in 1844), which is the third, is also the largest and best that has been built; she is a fine boat and has excellent accommodations. The Beaver makes regular trips round the lake, starting every second day from a landing place on the east branch of the Holland River, and running to Orillia, taking the east and west sides of the lake alternately, and returning by the opposite course. It lies over every night at Orillia, except Saturday, when it returns to the Holland River, and lies there till Monday morning.

The water in some parts of the lake is of considerable depth, and it is generally frozen completely over in the winter, so as to be passable with safety for sleighs; when the ice breaks up in the spring, it sinks at once to the bottom. Those accustomed to the ice generally know how long it is safe to venture on it, and accidents seldom happen.

About four years since, a settler on the lake was engaged to take a sleigh load of goods to the opposite side; the winter was breaking up, and the ice on the lake was becoming honey-combed underneath, a sure sign that it would not last much longer, and he knew that if he deferred his journey for a day or two there would be no chance of getting his load across till the steamboat commenced running. He therefore set off with his team in the night, took his load across in safety, and started on his return home just as the sun began to rise; he knew by the appearance of the ice, and from the direction of the wind, that the ice would not be safe many hours longer, he therefore put his horses to a gallop, and kept them at that pace the whole way home (12 miles); he crossed in safety, and two hours after he landed there was not a vestige of ice to be seen on the lake. Notwithstanding the temerity of those accustomed to the ice, it is very seldom that any serious accident, such as loss of life, occurs; horses, however, are lost every winter through the ice, but the drivers generally manage to save themselves. Very fine whitefish and maskelonge are taken in Lake Simcoe; and fine white cornelians are said to have been picked up on the shore of Kempenfeldt bay.

SISTERS, THE.

Three Islands situated in the western extremity of Lake Erie, two of which belong to England, and the third to the United States. Of those belonging to England, the largest, or East Sister, contains about thirty-five acres, the Middle Sister contains about twelve or fourteen acres. They are not inhabited.

SCUGOG LAKE.—(See RICE LAKE.)

SMITH.

A Township in the Colborne District; is bounded on the east by the Otonabee River, on the north and west by a chain of lakes, and a small portion of Emily; and on the south by Monaghan. In Smith 32,473 acres are taken up, 9653 of which are under cultivation. This is a fine township, and well settled, containing a mixed population. Timber—a mixture of hard wood and pine. There are two grist and three saw mills in the township. Two thousand eight hundred and nineteen acres of Crown lands are open for sale in Smith, at 8s. c'y per acre.

Ratable property in the township, £23,324.

SMITH'S FALLS.

A flourishing Village in the township of North Elmsley, pleasantly situated on the Rideau River, and also on the canal; fourteen miles from Perth. It contains about 700 inhabitants. Churches and chapels four, viz., Episcopal, Presbyterian, Catholic and Wesleyan Methodist.

Post Office, post three times a week.

Professions and Trades.—Three physicians and surgeons, two grist mills (one with four run of stones), two saw mills, one carding machine and fulling mill, seven stores, six groceries, one axe factory, six blacksmiths, two wheelwrights, one chair maker, one cabinet maker, one gunsmith, three carpenters, seven tailors, eleven shoemakers, one reed maker, one tinsmith, two taverns.

SMITH'S BAY.

A Bay of Lake Huron, six miles in length, running into the Great Manitoulin Island.

SMITH'S CREEK.

A branch of the Grand River, which takes its rise in the great swamp to the north of the Huron District; it passes through the townships of Mornington, Wellesley, Wilmot and Blenheim, and joins the Grand River in the south of the township of Dumfries, at the village of Paris. It is an excellent mill stream, and there are several mills, both grist and saw, situated on it.

SMITHVILLE.

A Village in the township of Grimsby; situated on the road leading from the village of Grimsby to Dunnville, eight miles south-east from the former village. It contains two churches, Episcopal Methodist, and British Wesleyan.

Population about 150.

Post Office, post twice a week.

Professions and Trades.—One grist mill, one saw mill, carding machine and cloth factory, four stores, one machine shop, one tannery, two blacksmiths, two tailors, two shoemakers.

SNAKE ISLAND.

An Island in the south of Lake Simcoe. It is occupied by a party of Chipewewa Indians. This body of Indians was one of the three bands established at Coldwater and the Narrows, and separated from them on the abandonment of those settlements. They now occupy Snake Island, one of the three islands in Lake Simcoe, which were set apart for this tribe many years ago. They are 109 in number, and occupy twelve dwelling houses. They have also two barns, and a school house, in which their children are instructed by a respectable teacher, and Divine service is performed by a resident missionary of the Methodist persuasion, to which these Indians belong. They have about 150 acres under cultivation, and are improving in habits of industry and agricultural skill. Their missionary, who has been acquainted with them since July, 1839, states that the majority of them are strictly moral in their character, and that many of them for consistency of character, would not suffer by a comparison with white Christians of any denomination.

The superintendent, however, states that the soil of the island is stoney, and not well adapted for Indian modes of cultivation. The timber on the island is mostly hardwood, and includes a good proportion of maple; and, during the sugar-making season, many Indians come down from Penetanguishene and other places, to make a supply of sugar.

SOMBRA.

A Township in the Western District; is bounded on the east by the township of Dawn; on the west by the River St. Clair; on the north by Moore; and on the south by Dover and the Chenail Ecarté. In Sombra 13,476 acres are taken up, 1589 of which are under cultivation. The north branch of Bear Creek runs through the centre of the township, in the south of which it joins the east branch, which flows along near the south border of the township; near the centre of the south of the township, it discharges itself into the Chenail Ecarté. The east and north of the township contain excellent land—that bordering on the lower portion of the St. Clair and Cheuail Ecarté is rather inclined to be marshy; and there are extensive low plains, very useful for feeding cattle. Walpole Island and St. Ann's Island, the former of which is occupied by Indians, are included in the township. The village of Wallaceburgh is situated at the forks of Bear Creek. There are two grist and two saw mills in the township.

Population in 1842, 800; who are a mixture of Canadians and emigrants from Great Britain and Ireland.

Ratable property in the township, £8708.

SOMMERVILLE.

A Township in the Colborne District; is bounded on the east and north by unsurveyed lands; on the west by unsurveyed lands and the township of Bexley; and on the south by Verulam. This township has not yet been correctly surveyed, and little is known of it. It is at present but little settled, and no return has yet been made from it. Fifty-one thousand two hundred and ninety-seven acres of Crown lands are open for sale in Somerville, at 8s. currency per acre.

SOPHIASBURGH.

A Township in the Prince Edward District; is bounded on the north and east by the Bay of Quintè; on the west by Ameliasburgh and Hillier; and on the south by Hallowell. In Sophiasburgh 43,210 acres are taken up, 18,272 of which are under cultivation. An Island in the Bay, called "Big Island," is included in this township. A small lake, called "Fish Lake," containing about 500 acres, is situated about the centre of the township, and is connected with the bay by means of a creek. The village of Demorestville is situated in the township. From the loose manner in which the last census was taken in this township, it was impossible to ascertain the population with any degree of accuracy.

Ratable property in the township, £51,996.

SOUTHWOLD.

A Township in the London District; is bounded on the east by the township of Yarmouth; on the north by Westminster, Delaware and Carradoc; on the west by Dunwich; and on the south by Lake Erie. In Southwold 51,853 acres are taken up, 15,894 of which are under cultivation. This is a well-settled township, containing many thoroughly-cleared and well-cultivated farms. The River Thames runs through the north-west corner of the township, and it is besides watered by branches of Kettle Creek. In the north of the township the timber is principally hardwood; in the centre and south it is mostly pine. A small portion of Port Stanley is situated in Southwold, as are also the villages of Fingal, Five Stakes, and Selborne. There are two grist and three saw mills in the township.

Population in 1842, 2,890; who are principally Scotch.

Ratable property in the township, £46,844.

SPARTA.

A Settlement situated near the south-east corner of the township of Yarmouth, six miles east from the plank road. It contains about sixty inhabitants, two stores, one tavern, chair factory, and blacksmith. There is a Quaker meeting house and a Baptist chapel about midway between Sparta and the plank road.

SPEED, RIVER.

A Branch of the Grand River. It takes its rise in the high land either in Erin or Caledon; flows through Eramosa and Guelph, and joins the Grand River in the township of Waterloo. It is an excellent mill stream; and there are several mills (both grist and saw) situated on it.

SPRINGFIELD.

A Village in the west corner of the township of Brantford, situated on Whiteman's Creek, a branch of the Grand River, seven miles from the town of Brantford. The plank road from London to Hamilton passes through the village. Springfield contains about 250 inhabitants, and a Methodist church.

Professions and Trades.—One grist mill, one saw mill, carding machine and cloth factory, two stores, two taverns, two waggon makers, one saddler, two blacksmiths, two shoemakers, one tailor, one cooper.

SPRINGFIELD.

A Village in the township of Toronto, on Dundas Street, nineteen miles west from Toronto, situated on the River Credit in the midst of some very fine scenery. It contains about 140 inhabitants, and possesses an Episcopal church. There are in the village two taverns, one store, one chair factory, one tailor, and one shoemaker.

Post Office, post every day.

STAG ISLAND, OR ISLE AUX CERFS.

An Island in the River St. Clair, five miles below Port Sarnia; contains about 150 acres, of which about 50 acres are fit for cultivation, the remainder being marsh. It belongs to the Indians, but is leased to one or two farmers.

STAMFORD.

A Township in the Niagara District; is bounded on the east by the Niagara River; on the north by the township of Niagara; on the west by Thorold; and on the south by Crowland and Willoughby. In Stamford 22,049 acres are taken up, 11,303 of which are under cultivation. This is an old and well-settled township, containing good land, and numerous beautifully situated farms. The Falls of Niagara are opposite this township, and the Whirlpool is also in it. The village of Chippewa is situated partly in Stamford, and partly in the adjoining township of Willoughby, which is separated from Stamford by the Welland River; and the village of Drummondville is also in the township, situated near the falls. There are three grist mills in the township.

Population in 1841. 2,636, who are a mixture of Canadians, English, Irish, Scotch, and Americans.

Ratable property in the township, £46,071.

STANLEY.

A Township in the Huron District; is bounded on the north by the River Bayfield; on the west by Lake Huron; on the south by the township of Hay; and on the east by Tuckersmith. The soil of this township is good, with the exception of the land bordering on the lake, which is poor. In Stanley there are leased or sold 16,516 acres, of which 1197 are under cultivation. The village of Bayfield is in this township, at the entrance of the river into Lake Huron.

Population, 737.

Ratable property in the township, £6130. 18s.

STEPHEN.

A Township in the Huron District; is bounded on the north by the township of Hay; on the west by Lake Huron and the Sable River; on the south by McGillivray; and on the east by Usborne and Biddulph. The land bordering on the lake, for about a mile in length, is sandy and unfit for cultivation; but most of the rest of the township is good. Stephen contains 41,603 acres, 4,150 of which are leased or sold; of which 520 acres are under cultivation.

Population of Stephen, 213.

Ratable property in the township, £1,998 10s.

STONEBRIDGE, OR PETERSBURGH.

A Village in the township of Humberstone, situated on the feeder of the Welland Canal, one mile and a half from Lake Erie. It is supported almost entirely by the works on the Canal. A detachment of the Coloured Company is quartered here.

Population about 200, exclusive of the labourers on the canal.

Professions and Trades.—One physician and surgeon, one distillery, one

foundry, seven stores, one druggist, three taverns, two waggon makers, three blacksmiths, three butchers, four shoemakers, two saddlers, three tailors, one tinsmith.

STORMONT.

A County in the Eastern District. It comprises the townships of Cornwall, Finch, Osnabrock, Roxborough, and, except for the purpose of representation in the Legislative Assembly, the town of Cornwall. It returns a member to the House of Assembly.

STORRINGTON.

A Township in the Midland District; is bounded on the east by the township of Hinchinbrooke; on the north by Kennebec and Olden; on the west by Sheffield; and on the South by Portland. In Storrington 24,249 acres are taken up, 6441 of which are under cultivation. This township has lately been divided off from Hinchinbrooke: it is well settled, and contains some good farms. It is watered by branches of the Napanee River. There is one saw mill in the township.

Population in 1845, 1,584.

Ratable property in the township, £17,040.

STOUFFVILLE, OR STOUFFERSVILLE.

A small Village in the township of Markham, situated on the town-line between Markham and Whitchurch, eleven miles from Yonge Street. It contains about seventy inhabitants, one physician and surgeon, two stores, two taverns, one blacksmith, one waggon maker, one oatmeal mill, one tailor, one shoemaker.

Post Office, post three times a week.

STREETSVILLE.

A Village in the township of Toronto, seven miles from Dundas Street, and twenty-three miles from Toronto. It was laid out in 1819. It is prettily situated on the River Credit, in a good farming country; and contains about 550 inhabitants. A stage has been lately started, to run from the village to Toronto daily. Streetsville contains three churches and chapels; viz., Episcopal, Presbyterian, and Methodist; and a court-house.

Post Office, post four times a week.

Professions and Trades.—Two physicians and surgeons, two grist mills, three saw mills, one carding machine and cloth factory, four stores, one foundry, one druggist, one tannery, one land surveyor, four taverns, two saddlers, one carriage maker, one watchmaker, three waggon makers, one baker, four shoemakers, six tailors, six blacksmiths, six carpenters, two cabinet makers, two coopers, one gunsmith, one wheelwright, one painter.

ST. ANDREWS. (*See CORNWALL*)

ST. ANDREWS.

An intended Village in the township of Nissouri, situated on the Governor's road, twelve miles east from London, and fourteen miles west from Woodstock. It contains a saw mill and store, and a grist mill is in course of erection. About 150 village lots have been sold.

ST. CATHARINES.

A Town in the township of Grantham, situated on the Welland Canal, thirty-six miles from Hamilton, and twelve miles from Niagara. The town is beautifully situated, having a fine view for a considerable distance of the Welland Canal and surrounding country. It is a place of much trade, which arises partly

from its contiguity to the Welland Canal, and partly from its extensive water power—an immense quantity of wheat being annually converted into flour. The town is well laid out, and contains some excellent buildings; it was incorporated in the year 1845, and at present contains a mixed population of about 3,500.

Stages pass through the town daily during the winter, from Hamilton to Queenston and Niagara, and to Fort Erie, opposite Buffalo; and three times a week—Monday, Wednesday and Friday—to Dunnville on the Grand River. In summer, daily to Chippewa, and to Niagara, to meet the boats to and from Hamilton and Toronto, and Buffalo. There is a ship-yard and dry dock for the repair of vessels; and the principal office belonging to the Welland Canal is kept here. A fire company is established, with two engines.

The grammar school is a handsome building; and there are also barracks, with one company of Canadian Rifles. A newspaper, the "St. Catharines Journal," is published here weekly.

Churches and chapels, six; viz., Episcopal, Scotch Secession, American Presbyterian, Catholic, Methodist and Baptist.

Post Office, post every day.

Professions and Trades.—Six physicians and surgeons, five lawyers, four grist mills (containing twenty run of stones), one trip hammer, one brewery, three distilleries, one tannery, one foundry, one ashery, one machine and pump factory, two surveyors, one pottery, fourteen stores, two auctioneers, twenty-four groceries, one stove store, one printer, one pail factory, one broom factory, one tallow chandler, eight taverns, three saddlers, three cabinet makers, two booksellers and stationers, three druggists, one gunsmith, two watchmakers, three carriage makers, three bakers, two hatters, two livery stables, seven blacksmiths, one veterinary surgeon, three tinsmiths, one tobacconist, seven tailors, nine shoe makers, one grammar school, four schools for young ladies, three bank agencies—"Upper Canada," "Montreal," and "Commercial."

Principal Tavern "St. Catharines House."

Stage fares from St. Catharines.

	s.	d.
To Hamilton.....	10	0
" Niagara	5	0
" Buffalo	7	6
" Chippewa.....	2	6
" Dunnville.....	10	0
" Queenston	2	6

Quantity of flour shipped from St. Catharines during the season of 1844—70,772 barrels.

ST. DAVIDS.

A Village in the township of Niagara, three miles west from Queenston, situated below the mountain, close to the main road from Hamilton to Queenston. It contains about 150 inhabitants.

Professions and Trades.—Two water grist mills, one steam do., one distillery, one tannery, one brewery, one ashery, one carding machine and cloth factory, two stores, one tavern, one cooper, one blacksmith.

ST. CLAIR RIVER.

Receives the waters of Lake Huron, and conveys them to Lake St. Clair. Including its windings, it is about thirty miles long, and from three quarters of a mile to a mile and a half broad. Between Lake Huron and Lake St. Clair it divides Canada from the United States. There were formerly, within the memory of persons still living in the neighbourhood, three channels connecting the river with Lake Huron; two of these, however, have become filled up, and a cape has been formed called Point Edward; below which is a considerable

bay with deep water, well sheltered by Point Edward, capable of affording accommodation to any number of vessels. There is a large island in the river, opposite the upper portion of the township of Moore; and opposite the settlement of "Sutherlands," near the American shore, is a considerable extent of clay banks (called here "flats"), covered with about four feet of water, where some of the old inhabitants say they recollect the existence of an island, and that when children they used to paddle across in canoes in order to play upon it.

The banks of the upper portion of the St. Clair are high; those of the lower portion are lower, and in parts inclined to be marshy. The banks of the river generally are well settled, and many of the farms are beautifully situated. The flourishing village of Port Sarnia is situated at the head of the St. Clair, in the township of Sarnia; and Froomefield, Corunna and Sutherlands, in the township of Moore. There are several wharves constructed on the Canadian side of the river, for the convenience of supplying the steamboats passing with wood: large quantities are sold; and, as the land near the river becomes cleared, the commodity rises in value.

In the lower portion of the township of Sarnia is a settlement of Chippewa Indians. These Indians are among the first whom Sir John Colborne endeavoured to settle and civilize. Previously to 1830 they were wandering heathens, scattered over the western part of the Upper Province. In 1830 a number of them were collected on this reserve, containing 10,280 acres. A number of houses were built for them, and an officer was appointed for their superintendence. Their conversion to Christianity, and their progress in religious knowledge, and in the acquisition of sober, orderly and industrious habits, has been, under the care of missionaries of the Wesleyan Methodist Society, both rapid and uniform. The total number of the Indians up to the year 1839 does not appear to have exceeded 350. Since then their number has increased greatly by immigration, chiefly from the Saginaw Bay in the State of Michigan, and by the settlement of wandering Indians; and in 1842, as many as 741 received presents.

There are two other settlements under the same superintendence; one at the River aux Sables, in the township of Bosanquet, on a reserve of 2650 acres, and another almost adjoining it, on a reserve of 2446 acres, at Kettle Point in the same township, where five families reside.

These Indians also possess a fourth reserve, on the River St. Clair, within the township of Moore, containing 2575 acres. Owing to the immigration which has taken place on this portion, since the notice to the visiting Indians of the United States was issued, and the removals which have occurred at these and the other Indian settlements in the neighbourhood, together with the mode in which the returns have been rendered, it is difficult to state with precision the progress and the increase of each settlement.

At present they are established chiefly on the front of the upper reserve, having small farms of six and a half chains in width on the River St. Clair. The total number of separate farms is forty-two; on sixteen of which there are good substantial log houses, erected by the government on the first formation of the settlement; but on the lower part of the reserve, where no houses were built by the government, the Indians reside in small log or bark houses of their own erection. There is only one log building resembling a barn; but almost all the Indians have small out-houses or sheds in which they house their crops.

From a return made in 1839, there were twenty families occupying houses, who had 146 acres of land cleared, of which 100 were under cultivation. Their stock then consisted of two oxen, three cows, and two pigs; and they possessed three ploughs, two harrows, and nine sleighs. At present there are thirty-two families settled on the reserve, who have improved 205 acres of land: four individuals have improved from ten to thirty acres; of the others, fifteen have five acres or more, and the remainder under five acres cleared. There are also five families settled on some land purchased with their annuity, and some held by license of occupation under the government, in Enniskillen. These have

about forty acres under cultivation, and possess two good log houses, and two small log barns.

The Indians of the River aux Sables, have about sixty acres under improvement, and one log house. Those at Kettle Point have twenty acres of improved land, and two log houses. The land on the upper reserve was regularly surveyed and laid out in farms. The chief, with the approval of the superintendent, placed most of the present occupants on these lands; but it is not indispensable that he should be consulted, as the members of the tribe may choose any unoccupied spot; when once in possession they are secure from intrusion, but repeated ill conduct or drunkenness would subject them to be expelled from the reserve of the chief.

They are decidedly improved in agriculture: they now understand ploughing, seeding, harrowing, the management of cattle, &c. They possess eight ploughs and four harrows, which each family uses alternately: a number of scythes and sickles, two fanning mills, and four cross-cut saws, form part of their general stock; besides which each family possesses an axe, and a sufficiency of hoes, &c. They have nine yoke of oxen, eight cows, and some young stock; besides a large number of horses and pigs. They are exceedingly attentive to their cattle, and feed them well during the winter. They cultivate chiefly Indian corn and potatoes, with small quantities of spring wheat, oats and peas. The field labour is entirely done by the male adults; but the women do all the lighter work of weeding and hoeing the Indian corn and potatoes.

Their fondness for hunting is much diminished, and they seldom hunt except when obliged to do so by want of meat, their stock at present being insufficient to keep them supplied. They have two excellent fisheries, yielding an abundance of herrings and whitefish; and, during the run of the fish in the spring and fall they devote a great part of their time to fishing. They have seines, which the young men, combining in bands, use alternately. Besides the fish which they retain for their own consumption, they dispose of considerable quantities to the white settlers on the banks of the river.

The majority of these Indians are Wesleyan Methodists; all those residing in the upper reserve belong to that community, and attend public worship, which is performed in a capacious meeting-house built for the joint purpose of a church and school-house by the government, and lent to the mission; those at the River aux Sables are either members of the Church of England, or are desirous of being admitted into it. There are also one or two families of Roman Catholics; and those residing at Kettle Point are heathens.

The members of the Church of England at the River aux Sables, to which place they retired about two years ago, have as yet neither a clergyman nor a place of worship. This year a catechist, an Indian by birth, has been appointed by the bishop to the charge of this settlement.

There is a school-house at the upper reserve, under the direction of the missionary, which is attended by twenty or thirty scholars of both sexes. The health of these Indians is good—their numbers are on the increase; they generally have five children to a family, of whom perhaps three arrive at maturity.

Many of these Indians are industrious; some of those at the upper reserve are employed to cut cord-wood by the white settlers, and a few of them will manage to cut and pile three cords of wood per day: others employ themselves in making haws, brooms, rush mats and matting, axe handles, baskets, &c., which they usually manage to dispose of to the white settlers in the neighbourhood of the St. Clair.

ST. CLAIR, LAKE.

A Lake situated between Lake Huron and Lake Erie. It receives the waters of the upper lakes from the River St. Clair, and discharges them into the Detroit River. In the widest part it is about twenty-six miles across; and in length, from the head of the Detroit River to the entrance of the River St. Clair, it is

about twenty-five miles. In the upper portion of the lake are several large islands, the principal of which are Walpole Island, which is inhabited by Indians (for a description of which see "Walpole Island"), and St. Anne's Island. All the islands to the west of Walpole Island belong to the Americans. The north-eastern channel, separating the island from the main land, is called "Chenail Ecarté;" and that dividing Walpole and St. Anne's Islands is called "Johnson's Channel."

Besides the River St. Clair, Lake St. Clair receives the River Thames, Bear Creek, Little Bear Creek, and several smaller streams, which enter it on the west and south sides.

Much of the land bordering on the lake is low and marshy, and in places there are extensive plains, which are useful for grazing cattle.

A great rise took place in the lake in the year 1827, which did great damage to the land bordering on it, laying much of the low land under water, and destroying many fine orchards. It has since been gradually subsiding, and the land is becoming dry again, but the damage to the fruit trees was irreparable.

ST. JOHNS.

A Village on the town-line between Thorold and Pelham (the principal part of the village being in Thorold), situated on the road from Hamilton to the Falls of Niagara. It contains about 400 inhabitants and a Methodist church.

Post Office, post twice a week.

Professions and Trades.—Four grist mills, one foundry, two cloth factories, one machine shop, one store, one tavern, one carriage factory, one waggon, maker, two blacksmiths, one tannery.

ST. LAWRENCE. (*The principal River in Canada.*)

It receives the waters of the great lakes from Lake Ontario and conveys them to the Gulf of St. Lawrence. It is nearly half a mile wide at its commencement, and ninety miles wide at its mouth. The name was originally given to the Gulf, and afterwards extended to the River, by Cartier, an early French navigator, in 1534, in honour of a saint in the Romish calendar. Soon after its commencement, it expands into the "Lake of the Thousand Isles;" a portion of the river, the scenery of which is most beautiful and romantic, being studded with islands, some of which are many acres in extent, and others only a few feet square, and most of which are covered with red cedar; some are only just above the surface of the water, and others are abrupt and craggy rocks, jutting up perpendicularly to the height of thirty or forty feet. Sometimes you pass through a narrow channel, between rocks, where, at a short distance, you would imagine there was scarcely room for a boat to pass. In passing through the lake, during the last summer, in company with a German who had travelled over Germany, Switzerland, and France, he declared that in point of natural beauty, the scenery of the Rhine was not to be compared to it. He acknowledged that the addition of old castles and picturesque ruins, added charms to the scenery of the Rhine, that were wanting in that of the St. Lawrence; but that in true *natural beauty*, it was far from equal to the Lake of the Thousand Isles.

There are several rapids in the river, some of which it is difficult, and others impossible for sailing vessels or other craft to ascend; and steamboats and vessels, conveying goods between Kingston and Montreal, have been in the habit of descending the rapids, and returning by the Ottawa River, being towed by steamboats through the Rideau Canal. The principal of these rapids, are the Galoppes Rapids, Point Iroquois do., Rapide Plat do., Farren's Point do., the Long Sault do., the Coteau do., the Cedars do., the Cascades do., and the La-chine do. The Galoppes Rapids are situated at about six miles below Prescott. The current in the river is very strong, varying from six to ten miles per hour. The *first class* steam passage vessels can overcome these rapids, as those at

Point Iroquois, Rapid Plat, and Farren's Point in the natural state of the river; but to enable *trade vessels* generally to ascend the Galoppes, improvements are in progress, which consist of one guard lock, one lock with a lift of between seven and eight feet, and a lateral cut or canal two miles in length. The Point Iroquois Rapids occur at about twelve miles below Prescott; to enable vessels to ascend them, a canal has been constructed about three miles in length, with a lock having a lift of about six feet. This work is not quite finished, but will be completed during the present year. The Rapide Plat Rapids are about nineteen miles below Prescott, and to overcome them, a canal has been made about four miles in length, with a guard lock, and a lift lock having about eleven and a half feet rise. The Farren's Point Rapids are about thirty-three miles below Prescott. The improvements here consist of a canal about one mile in length, with a lock having about four feet lift. The next rapids are those of the Long Sault; these are serious, and may indeed be called insurmountable obstacles to ascending the river; they have been avoided by the construction of the Cornwall Canal, which is about twelve miles in length, and commences at the village of Dickenson's Landing, eleven miles above the town of Cornwall. The next work connected with the St. Lawrence is the Beauharnois Canal, the object of which is to open a communication from Lake St. Francis to Lake St. Louis, avoiding all the rapids of the Coteau, the Cedars, and the Cascades, which occur in the portion of the St. Lawrence between those lakes.

During the season of 1844 it was stated, and generally believed, that a new channel had been discovered through the Cedars Rapids, with a considerable depth of water; and it was supposed, therefore, that no obstruction existed to the passage of vessels, drawing from eight to nine feet water, down all the rapids to Montreal. However, it appeared that this was a mistake; for as the proprietor of the steamboat St. George was endeavouring to take his boat (drawing six feet water) through the newly discovered channel, she struck so heavily in several parts of the Coteau and Cascades Rapids as to make it necessary to run her into the entrance of the Beauharnois Canal, to prevent her from sinking.

The several works of the enlargement of the Lachine Canal are nearly completed, and are expected to be sufficiently so to allow of the passage of first class vessels, which then will be enabled to run up from Montreal to Toronto and Hamilton; and, through the Welland Canal, to Lakes Erie, St. Clair and Huron. Below Montreal, the St. Lawrence is navigable for first class vessels from the ocean.

There are many islands in the St. Lawrence, some of large size, and others mere rocks. Of these, the largest above Lake St. Francis, are Gore Island, opposite the townships of Leeds and Landsdowne; and Sheek's Island and Cornwall Island, opposite the townships of Cornwall and Osnabruk. Below Lake St. Francis, there are many islands, the principal of which is the Island of Montreal; but as these are all in the Lower Province, to which the present work does not extend, it is necessary to omit a description of them. The base of the islands in the St. Lawrence is limestone, and they are mostly covered with cedars, and other trees of the pine tribe

There have been expended on the improvements of the St. Lawrence up to the 1st of July, 1844, the latest date to which the returns have been published—

Prescott to Dickenson's Landing	£13,490	19	4
Cornwall, to the time of opening the canal in June, 1843...	57,110	4	2
Do. to repair breaks in the banks, since the above period	9,925	16	4
Beauharnois.....	162,281	19	5
Lachine	45,410	11	2
Expenditure on dredge, outfit, &c., applicable to the foregoing in common	4,462	16	3
Lake St. Pcter.....	32,893	19	3
Total.....	£325,576	5	1½

The amount of lockage and canals on the St. Lawrence, consists of—

	No. of Locks.	Length of Canal. MILES.
The Galloppes	2	2
Point Iroquois	1	2 $\frac{3}{4}$
Rapide Plat	2	4
Farren's Point	1	0 $\frac{3}{4}$
Cornwall Canal	7	11 $\frac{1}{2}$
Beauharnois Canal.....	9	11 $\frac{1}{2}$
Total.....	22	32 $\frac{1}{4}$

The banks of the St. Lawrence, above Montreal, are generally rather low, the greater portion of them have been long settled, and bear the aspect of a country which has been long reclaimed from its primeval wildness.

From its commencement, till it reaches the St. Regis settlement, the St. Lawrence separates Upper Canada from the United States; afterwards it divides Upper from Lower Canada; and it forms the southern boundary of the Johnstown and the Eastern districts.

The principal towns and villages on the St. Lawrence, are Brockville, the district town of the Johnstown District; Cornwall, the district town of the Eastern District; Prescott, in the township of Augusta; Gananoque, in Leeds; and Millerches, in Cornwall.

ST. JOSEPH ISLE.

An Island in the north-west of Lake Huron.

ST. MARY'S.

A Village in the township of Blanshard, situated at the falls of the north branch of the River Thames, twelve miles from Stratford, and twenty-five miles north-west from Ingersol. It was laid out in 1844, and contains about 120 inhabitants. There is an excellent limestone quarry close to the village.

Professions and Trades.—One grist mill, one saw do., one physician and surgeon, two asheries, three stores, one tavern, one shoemaker, one tailor, one cooper, one blacksmith.

STRANGE'S MILL.—(See ERAMOS.)

STRATFORD.

A Village on the Huron Road, at the corners of the townships of Ellice, North and South Easthope, and Downie. It is forty-five miles from Goderich. The River Avon, a branch of the Thames, runs through the village.

Stratford contains about 200 inhabitants.

Post Office, post three times a-week.

Professions and Trades.—Two physicians and surgeons, one grist and saw mill, one tannery, three stores, one brewery, one distillery, one ashery, two taverns, two blacksmiths, one saddler, two wheelwrights, three shoemakers, two tailors.

ST. THOMAS.

A large Village in the township of Yarmouth, beautifully situated on Kettle Creek, seventeen miles from London, and nine miles from Port Stanley. It is surrounded by a succession of hill and dale, and in the midst of a fine, well cultivated country. It was laid out about thirty years since, and now contains between 7 and 800 inhabitants. It is a place of considerable business. The plank road from London to Port Stanley runs through the village, north and south, and the Talbot Road, east and west. Stages from London to Port Stanley pass through the village daily. A weekly newspaper is published here,

the "St. Thomas Standard." Churches and chapels, six; viz., Episcopal, Presbyterian, Catholic, two Methodist, and a Baptist.

Post Office, post three times a week.

Professions and Trades.—Four physicians and surgeons, three lawyers, one grist and saw mill, carding machine and cloth factory, two foundries, two breweries, two distilleries, ten stores, six groceries, four taverns, one temperance house, two druggists, one printer, four saddlers, one baker, two butchers, one watchmaker, four coopers, eight blacksmiths, three waggon makers, five tailors, four shoemakers, one painter and glazier, one tinsmith, one surveyor. Two bank agencies—"Montreal," and "Gore."

Principal Tavern.—"Ivor's,"

ST. VINCENT.

A Township in the Simcoe District; is bounded on the north by the Nottawasaga Bay; on the west by the township of Sydenham; on the south by Euphrasia; and on the east by Nottawasaga Bay and the township of Collingwood. In St. Vincent 17,028 acres are taken up, 1592 of which are under cultivation. This township is beginning to settle up fast; it contains good land, and some thriving farms. The principal settlements are a short distance from the bay. There is an Indian village on the bay, near the town line between St. Vincent and Sydenham, the inhabitants of which possess a fine tract of land in the neighbourhood. St. Vincent was added to the Simcoe District in 1844, previous to which time, it formed a portion of the Home District. One thousand five hundred acres of Crown lands are open for sale in the township, at 8s. currency per acre. There are two grist and two saw mills in the township.

There has as yet been no return of the population from St. Vincent.

Ratable property in the township, £6758.

ST. WILLIAMS, OR PORT METCALFE.

A Village in the township of Charlotteville, situated on Lake Erie, six miles west from Normandale. It contains about 100 inhabitants and a Methodist church, one store, one tavern, one waggon maker, one blacksmith, one tailor, one shoemaker.

STURGEON CREEK.

A small Stream in the township of Mersea, which runs into Lake Erie; on which is a grist mill.

STURGEON LAKE.—(See RICE LAKE.)

SULLIVAN.

A Township in the Wellington District; is bounded on the east by the township of Holland; on the north by Derby; on the west by unsurveyed lands; and on the south by Bentinck. This township has only lately been surveyed and laid out, and no return has yet been made from it. Fifty-two thousand two hundred acres of Crown lands are open for sale in it, at 8s. currency per acre.

SUNNIDALE.

A Township in the Simcoe District; is bounded on the north by the Nottawasaga Bay; on the west by the township of Nottawasaga; on the south by Tossorontio and Essa; and on the east by Flos and Vespra. In Sunnidale 3144 acres are taken up, 378 of which are under cultivation. The Nottawasaga River enters the township at the south-east corner—runs nearly north for rather more than three miles, when it curves to the east, and leaves the township; after passing through the townships of Vespra and Flos, it re-enters Sunnidale, about three miles from the bay, runs west to within a mile of the town line

between Sunnidale and Nottawasaga; then makes a bend and runs north-east, parallel with the bay, just within the township of Flos. Much of the land in the township is hilly and broken. Eighteen thousand four hundred acres of Crown lands are open for sale in Sunnidale, at 8s. currency per acre. There is one saw mill in the township.

Sunnidale is as yet but little settled, and in 1842, it only contained 174 inhabitants.

Ratable property in the township, £1461.

SUTHERLAND'S.

A Village in the township of Moore, pleasantly situated on the River St. Clair, opposite the American town "St. Clair," or "Palmer." It was laid out in 1833, by Mr. Sutherland, a gentleman from Edinburgh, who has done a great deal to improve the neighbourhood—having cleared a large quantity of land—built a handsome Episcopal church, &c. Here are several wharves for supplying steamboats with wood. Sutherlands is ten miles from Port Sarnia, and contains a comfortable tavern.

Post Office, post three times a-week.

Population, about 100.

Professions and Trades.—One physician and surgeon, three stores, one tavern, two blacksmiths, one tailor, one shoemaker, one school.

SYDENHAM.

A Village in the township of Toronto, 14½ miles from Toronto, situated on Dundas Street. It contains about 140 inhabitants. There is a stone chapel, a short distance from the village, free for all denominations.

Professions and Trades.—Steam grist mill and distillery, brewery, one store, one tavern, one tannery, two blacksmiths, two waggon makers, one carpenter, one butcher, one shoemaker.

SYDENHAM.

A Township in the Wellington District; is bounded on the north by Owen Sound; on the west by the township of Derby; on the south by Holland; and on the east by St. Vincent. This township has only lately been opened for sale, and no return has yet been made from it. The land is of good quality. A village, called "Sydeuham," is commenced on an excellent mill stream, about a mile back from the lake. At present it contains a grist and saw mill, store, and about 150 inhabitants. In Sydenham 81,180 acres of Crown lands are open for sale, at 8s. currency per acre.

TALBOT DISTRICT.

Consists of the county of Norfolk, which comprises the townships of Charlotteville, Houghton, Middleton, Townsend, Woodhouse, Windham, and Walsingham, and for all purposes, except that of representation in the Legislative Assembly, and that of registration of titles, the townships of Rainham and Walpole. The Talbot District is bounded on the north-east by the Niagara District and the Gore district; on the north by the Brock District; on the west by the London District; and on the south by Lake Erie. The district is watered by Big Creek, and a small portion of Otter Creek, besides numerous smaller streams, many of which are excellent mill-streams. The land varies in quality; that in the townships of Walsingham Houghton and Middleton is principally timbered with pine, that in the other townships is hardwood and pine intermixed. Long Point, which is now an island, is included in the district. Much of the land in the district is rolling, and Simcoe, the district town, is very handsomely situated.

The Talbot District is settled principally by Canadians, with a few Scotch,

Irish and English. It improves but very slowly, and between January, 1842, and January 1844, only 2,800 acres of land were brought into cultivation.

Besides Simcoe, the district town, there are in the district, the villages of Port Dover and Port Ryerse in Woodhouse, Normandale, (where is a blast furnace for smelting the iron (bog) ore found in the neighbourhood) Vittoria and St. Williams in Charlotteville, Waterford in Townsend, Port Rowan and Port Royal in Walsingham, and Fredericksburgh in Middleton. There are no Crown lands for sale in the Talbot District.

Population in 1841, 9,626, 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.		Milch Cows.	Oxen, 4 years old and upwards.	Horned Cattle, from 2 to 4 years old.	Amount of Ratable Property.
		Grist.	Saw.				
1842	54,049	10	48	3,846	1,336	3,846	£166,008
1843	54,895	10	53	4,119	1,503	2,002	169,124
1844	56,899	10	50	4,186	1,643	1,649	185,633

Government and District Officers in the Talbot District:

Judge of District Court.....	William Salmon.....	Simcoe.
Sheriff.....	H. V. A. Rapelje	Do.
Clerk of Peace	W. M. Wilson	Do.
Treasurer	H. Webster	Do.
Inspector of Licenses.....	E. P. Ryerse	Do.
District Clerk.....	J. H. Davis.....	Do.
Clerk of District Court	W. M. Wilson	Do.
Superintendent of Schools	Rev. W. Clarke	Do.
Crown Lands Agent	D. Campbell	Do.
Warden	J. W. Powell	Do.

Number of Common Schools in operation in the District.—Townsend, 19; Woodhouse, 12; Charlotteville, 10; Walsingham, 8; Houghton, 6; Middleton, 7; Windham, 9; Walpole, 6; Rainham, 4. Total, 81.

TALFOURD'S.—(See FROOMEFIELD.)

TALBOT MILLS.—(See SELBORNE.)

TAY.

A Township in the Simcoe District; is bounded on the north by Gloucester Bay; on the west by the township of Tiny; on the south by Medonte; and on the east by Matchadash. In Tay 3159 acres are taken up, 489 of which are under cultivation. Gloucester Bay makes several irregular projections into this township, and Penetanguishine Bay completely divides it into two portions. This township is as yet but little settled, most of the inhabitants, with the exception of those belonging to the government establishment on the bay, being half Indian. There are 3,400 acres of Crown lands for disposal in the township of Tay, at 8s. c'y per acre.

Population in 1842, 202.

Ratable property in the township £1,643.

TECUMSETH.

A Township in the Simcoe District; is bounded on the north by the township of Essa; on the west by Adjala; on the south by Albion and King; and on the east by Gwillimbury West. In Tecumseth 40,768 acres are taken up, 11,576 of which are under cultivation. The township is well watered by numerous small streams which unite in the north of the township, forming the Nottawasaga River. A large swamp is situated on the town-line between Tecumseth and West Gwillimbury, which borders the Nottawasaga River, and is joined in the north of the township by another swamp, which extends into Adjala. Tecumseth is well settled, and contains many fine farms; the land is generally rolling, and the timber of good quality. There are in the township one grist and six saw mills. In Tecumseth 8,000 acres of Crown lands are open for sale, at 8s. c'y per acre.

Population in 1842, 2,491, who are principally Scotch, Irish, and Americans.
Ratable property in the township, £27,790.

TEMPERANCEVILLE.

A Settlement in the township of Malahide, on Talbot Street, about ten miles east from St. Thomas, situated on Catfish Creek, or River Barbu. It contains about 100 inhabitants, one store, two taverns, one waggon maker, one tailor, one blacksmith.

THAMES, RIVER.

One of the principal rivers in Canada West, formerly called *La Tranche*. The north, or principal branch, takes its rise in the great swamp, north of the Huron District; passes through McKillop and Logan, into the north corner of Fullarton, where it is joined by a branch from Hibbert. Lower down in the township it is joined by a small branch; it then passes out of the south corner of Fullarton, cuts across the east corner of Blaushard into Nissouri, where it is joined by a branch, called the "Avon," which runs through Easthope and Zorra. It then flows into the township of London, where it is joined by a branch from Usborn and Biddulph. At the town of London it is joined by the east branch, which takes its rise in Easthope forms the dividing line between Blandford and Zorra, separates West from North Oxford, North from South Dorchester, and then flows along the south border of the township of London, separating it from Westminster. After joining the north branch, the united stream continues its course in a south-westerly direction, forming the dividing boundary between the townships of Lobo, Carradoc, Ekfrid, Mosa, Zone, Camden West, Chatham and Dover, on the north; and Delaware, Southwold, Dunwich, Aldboro, Orford, Howard, Harwich, Raleigh, and East Tilbury, on the south; between which last township and Dover, it discharges itself into Lake St. Clair. It is joined by many small streams in its course, and at Chatham it is joined by McGregor's Creek.

On the upper portions of this river are numerous grist and saw mills.

At and above Delaware, it affords fine trout fishing; and below, during the spring, quantities of white fish, pike, pickerel, and maskelonge are taken, with occasionally sturgeon. Several hundred barrels of fish are frequently cured at and in the neighbourhood of Chatham.

The Thames is navigable for steamboats and schooners to Louisville, a village nearly thirty miles from its mouth, and might be made navigable to London, at no very great expense. To Louisville, it is of an average depth of 16 feet, and in breadth from 200 to 300 feet. The river passes through some of the finest country in Western Canada; the banks on the upper portion being high and rolling; while below, for a distance of about thirty-five miles, the land is mostly level and rich, forming some of the best farming land in the Western District; and noted for its superior growth of wheat. Many of the farms on this portion of the river, have been settled for fifty years, and are in a high state of cultivation, with fine orchards.

There are large quantities of fine white oak and black walnut on the banks of the river, and a considerable trade has for some years been carried on in staves, and walnut lumber. The former are floated down the river from the land where they are cut, to Chatham, where they are collected and shipped on board schooners, which are sent from Kingston, and other ports, for that purpose.

At London and Delaware, are handsome bridges lately erected over the river; that at Delaware is particularly admired. A new bridge is expected to be erected at Chatham, during the year 1846. The scenery on many parts of the Thames is very picturesque.

There are three Indian settlements on the Thames, in the townships of Orford, Delaware, and Carradoc, occupied by Indians of the Delaware, Chippewa, Munsee, and Oneida tribes.

The settlement of the Delaware Indians, was one of the first established by Indians in Canada West. In 1792, the principal remnant of the once flourishing congregations of the Moravian, or United Brethren Church, in the United States, was compelled to seek an asylum in Upper Canada, where they were favourably received by the provincial authorities, and were permitted to settle on the River La Tranche, (now called the Thames). By an Order in Council, dated 10th July, 1793, a large tract of land on the river, comprising about 50,000 acres, was granted for their use; on which they proceeded to build a village, called Fairfield, a church, and other premises, at the expense of a voluntary society, established at Bethlehem, in the state of Pennsylvania, in the year 1787, under the name of "The Brethren's Society for the Propagation of the Gospel." By a second Order in Council, dated 26th February, 1799, a survey of this tract was ordered to be made, and the land was appropriated to the trustees of the Moravian Society, "to be reserved for ever to the society, in trust, for the sole use of their Indian converts.

The first settlement was destroyed in 1813, by an invading army of Americans. A severe battle was fought in the village, and the noted Indian chief, Tecumseeth, was killed. After which event, the tribe removed to the opposite side of the river, in the township of Orford, in the Western District; where they possess a tract of land, containing about 25,000 acres. At present, there are only two or three families residing on the old battle ground, on the north side of the river. In 1836, these Indians were induced by Sir F. Head to surrender a large portion of their lands, about six miles square, in exchange for an annuity of £150.

The number of Indians who belong to the tribe of the Delawares, was 302 in 1837; but owing to a dissension which arose the previous year, relative to the sale of their lands, a portion of the community retired to Missouri, United States; and their present number is only 153. The settlement in Orford is generally known as Moraviantown.

The Chippewas and Munsees occupy a tract of land, containing about 9000 acres, in the township of Carradoc, in the London District. It is only within the last ten years that the Chippewas have been reclaimed from a wandering life, and settled in their present location. The Munsees have been settled since the year 1800, on land belonging to the Chippewas, with the consent of that tribe. Their village is called "Munsee-town." The present number of Chippewas is 378, and of Munsees 242.

The Oneidas are a band of American Indians, who came into Canada in the year 1840, and have purchased, with the produce of their former lands and improvements, sold to the American Government, a tract of about 5000 acres, in the township of Delaware, in the London District, which is separated by the River Thames, from the Chippewa and Munsee settlements. Their number is 436. There are also several Potawatamie families, who have fixed their residence among the Chippewas, during the last year; and a band of about 500 Senecas, from Touawantee, in the state of New York, are expected shortly to form a settlement near their brethren, the Oneidas.

The Chippewas possess an annuity of £600, granted by the government for a surrender of land made in 1832; the Moravians have £150 per annum, in exchange for land ceded to Sir F. B. Head; the Munsees have no annuity.— These three tribes partake of the presents. The Oneidas neither possess an annuity, nor are entitled to presents; but they brought with them into Canada a considerable sum of money, received from the American government in purchase of their lands and improvements, which they lodged in the hands of the chief superintendent.

The Moravian Delawares are collected in a village, which contains one frame and thirty-four log-houses, with ten barns. They have 292 acres under cultivation. Their stock consists of 14 oxen, 40 cows and 47 heifers, 60 horses, 85 sheep, and 200 swine: they possess 8 waggons, 16 ploughs, 5 harrows, 3 fanning mills, &c.

The Chippewas and Munsees live on small farms, scattered over their tract. Some of the Chippewas are settled on surveyed lots of 20 acres each. This tribe occupies 76 log houses and six wigwams, with 25 barns attached. They have 450 acres under cultivation. Their stock consists of 30 oxen, 27 cows, 44 heifers, 82 horses and colts, and 400 swine. Their agricultural implements include 4 waggons and carts, a fanning-mill, 9 ploughs, 9 harrows, &c. They have a blacksmith's forge, and two and a half sets of carpenter's tools.

The Munsees occupy one frame and 50 log houses, to which are attached 10 barns. They have 269 acres under cultivation. They possess 14 oxen, 50 cows, 30 heifers, 55 horses and colts, and 250 swine. Their implements include 5 waggons, 11 ploughs, 7 harrows, a fanning-mill, &c.

The Oneidas, who are more recently settled, but who brought with them the means of purchasing from old settlers, occupy 6 frame and 48 log houses, with 4 wigwams; they have also 5 frame and 15 log barns. They cultivate 335 acres of land. Their stock consists of 64 oxen, 61 cows, 27 heifers, 17 horses, and 162 swine. They possess 14 waggons and carts, 13 ploughs, 16 harrows, three fanning-mills, two sets of carpenter's tools, &c.

Those families who live in wigwams do so from necessity, and not from choice.

A number of the Chippewas are settled on surveyed lots, as already stated; but in general each Indian selects the spot which he wishes to cultivate, and the chiefs do not interfere. The extent of land cultivated by each family varies from one to fifteen acres. When a family has no land under cultivation, they depend upon the bounty of their neighbours, who are always ready to share with those in want. They also hunt; and make bowls, brooms and baskets, which they sell to the whites. There is very little decrease in the partiality of these Indians for hunting and fishing. They usually leave their homes towards the end of October, and remain away until the beginning of January: they also spend about a month during each spring in the chase. They resort to the unsettled lands in the London and Western Districts; and it is probable that as soon as these lands are occupied, they will be compelled to abandon the chase. The effect of the gradual settlement of the country has been to assimilate their habits to those of the whites, and to attach them to their homes; they now hunt and fish as near home as possible.

With regard to their religious and moral condition, a very decided improvement has taken place within quite a recent period. The Delawares have been converted from Paganism since the year 1783; they are all Christians, and belong to the Church of the United Brethren, who maintain a missionary among them. The converted Chippewas and Munsees belong to the Church of England, and the Wesleyan Methodist Church; but some of them remain heathens. The Pottawatamies and Oneidas are for the most part heathens.

A clergyman who has ministered among these Indians during the last seven years was appointed missionary in 1840, at a salary of £100, borne upon the parliamentary grant.

The Moravians have a place of worship at their own settlement; the Episco-

pallians and Methodists have each a chapel in the Chippewa and Munsee settlement, and there is a Methodist chapel in the Oneida settlement.

There is a school in the Moravian settlement; two among the Chippewas and Munsees, and one among the Oneidas. The former is attended by forty-one scholars, of whom twenty-three are boys from five to fifteen years of age, and eighteen girls, from six to fourteen. The schoolmaster is maintained by the Moravian Missionary Society.

The school at Lower Munsee is under the control of the Missionary Society of the Church of England, and the scholars belong to the Chippewa and Munsee tribes. The schoolmaster receives an annual salary of £50 from the annuity of the tribe. The school is attended by twenty-one boys from six to fifteen years of age, and by four girls from six to ten; besides a number of young men and women who attend occasionally.

The second school for the same two tribes is under the control of the Wesleyan Methodist Missionary Society in Canada. It is attended by seventeen boys and eighteen girls, between six and fourteen years of age, and by three young men. The school in the Oneida settlement is also under the control of the Wesleyan Methodist Society; the teacher is an Indian of the Oneida tribe. It is attended by sixteen boys from six to sixteen years of age, and by seventeen girls from five to fifteen.

These tribes are on the increase since their conversion to Christianity. Their health is generally good, although many are stated to die from want of proper nourishment and medical treatment: diseases are on the decrease among them. The average number of children born to a couple is eight; of whom about three are reared. A small number only are half-breeds.

These Indians are under the general charge of a superintendent of the Indian department, who resides at Delaware.

THAMESVILLE.

A small Settlement in the township of Camden West, situated on the River Thames, fifteen miles east from Chatham. The western road passes through it. It contains about fifty inhabitants, a grist and saw mill, and tavern.

Post Office, post every day.

THORAH.

A Township in the Home District; is bounded on the north by the Talbot River; on the west by Lake Simcoe; on the south by the township of Brock; and on the east by Eldon. In Thorah 15,970 acres are taken up, 2501 of which are under cultivation. This township contains excellent land, the timber on which is mostly hardwood. There is a small village on the lake shore, called "Beaverton," where is a post office. The steamboat Beaver stops here, but cannot approach the shore, on account of the shelving nature of the bank; there not being a sufficient depth of water close in shore. There are some good, and prettily situated clearings on the banks of the lake. There are one grist and two saw mills in the township.

Population in 1842, 670.

Ratable property in the township, £9470.

THORNHILL.

A Settlement on Yonge Street, eleven miles from Toronto. A branch of the River Don passes through it, on which is a grist and saw mill, and tannery. There are also in the settlement, three stores, a manufactory for making threshing machines and other machinery, one blacksmith, one waggon maker, two shoemakers, one tailor.

THOROLD.

A Township in the Niagara District; is bounded on the east by the township of Stamford; on the north by Grantham and a small portion of Louth; on the west by Pelham; and on the south by Crowland. In Thorold 23,389 acres are taken up, 11,678 of which are under cultivation. The Welland River divides the township from Crowland. This is one of the best settled townships in the Niagara District, containing a great number of excellent, well cleared farms. Most of the land is rolling. The Welland Canal is carried through the township, and has added greatly to its prosperity. The villages of Thorold, Port Robinson, Allanburg, and St. Johns are situated in the township; and there are eight grist and five saw mills in the township.

Population in 1841, 2284; who are a mixture of Canadians, Americans, Irish, Scotch, English, and Welsh.

Ratable property in the township, £49,699.

THOROLD.

A Village in the township of Thorold, situated on the summit of the mountain, four miles from St. Catharines. It was commenced in the year 1826, and now contains about 1000 inhabitants. The Welland Canal runs close past the village. There are three churches and chapels in Thorold, viz., Episcopal, Catholic, and Methodist.

Post Office, post three times a-week.

Professions and Trades.—Two physicians and surgeons, two grist mills, (one do. in progress), one cement mill, one brewery, nine stores, seven taverns, one tannery, one saddler, one chemist and druggist, three waggon makers, three blacksmiths, two painters, two cabinet makers, two tinsmiths, eight shoemakers, one baker, batter, two barbers, three tailors, one ladies' school.

THURLOW.

A Township in the Victoria District; is bounded on the east by the township of Tyendenaga; on the north by Huntingdon; on the west by Sidney; and on the south by the Bay of Quinte. In Thurlow 46,984 acres are taken up, 18,254 of which are under cultivation. The River Moira enters the township at its north-east corner, passes through the township to its south-west corner, where it enters the Bay of Quinte. This township is well settled, principally by U. E. Loyalists and their descendants, who have very good farms. The town of Belleville is situated in the south-west corner of the township, on the Bay of Quinte. There are eight grist and fifteen saw mills in Thurlow.

Population in 1842 (exclusive of Belleville), 2,649.

Ratable property in the township, (including Belleville), £79,066.

TILBURY EAST.

A Township in the Western District; is bounded on the north-east by the township of Raleigh; on the north by the River Thames; on the west by Tilbury West; and on the south by Romney—the south-east corner of the township having a frontage on Lake Erie. In East Tilbury 16,999 acres are taken up, 1,315 of which are under cultivation. A low, wet prairie or marsh, about three miles in breadth, which is used extensively for grazing, borders on the Thames. Two or three branches of the Thames run through the township. There is a Catholic church in the township, situated on the Thames, about eleven miles below Chatham. Three thousand nine hundred acres of Crown lands are open for sale in the township, at 8s. currency per acre; and about 5000 acres are possessed by the Canada Company.

Population in 1844, 540; nearly half of whom are French Canadian.

Ratable property in the township, 6,550.

TILBURY WEST.

A Township in the County of Kent; is bounded on the east by the townships of Tilbury East and Romney; on the north by Lake St. Clair; on the west by Rochester; and on the south by Mersea. In Tilbury West 10,607 acres are taken up, 707 of which are under cultivation. A wet prairie or marsh, from three to four miles in width, borders on the lake, and extends along the whole breadth of the township; this is useful for grazing cattle, but is not fit for cultivation. The remainder of the land is rich and fertile; and the timber is altogether hardwood. Three thousand seven hundred acres of Crown lands are open for sale in Tilbury West, at 8s. currency per acre; and the Canada Company possess about 4000 acres in the township.

Population in 1844, 437; nearly two-thirds of whom are French Canadians.
Ratable property in the township, £4,339.

TILSONBURG.

A small village in the south-east corner of the township of Dereham, situated on Otter Creek, fifteen miles from Ingersol. It contains about one hundred inhabitants, who have a Canadian Wesleyan Church.

Post Office, post three times a week.

Professions and Trades.—Grist and saw mill, carding machine and fulling mill, axe factory, one store, one tavern, two tanneries, three blacksmiths, one tailor, one shoemaker.

TINY.

A Township in the Simcoe District; is bounded on the north and west by the Georgian Bay and Nottawasaga Bay; on the South by the township of Flos; and on the east by Tay. In Tiny 8,243 acres are taken up, 892 of which are under cultivation. This is a long irregularly shaped township. A bay, called Thunder Bay, projects for about two and a half miles into the north of the township; and Penetanguishine Bay enters it from the township of Tay, cutting across the town-line, thus dividing the township into two portions. A small lake, containing about 800 acres, is situated near the south line of the township; and there are three smaller lakes in the north of the township. With the exception of the settlers in the village of Penetanguishine, the inhabitants are principally half French half Indian. In Tiny there are 21,200 acres of Crown lands for disposal, at 8s. c'y per acre.

Population in 1842, 230.

Ratable property in the township, £4,610.

TORBOLTON.

A Township in the Bathurst District; is bounded on the north and north-east by the Ottawa River; on the south-east by the township of March; and on the south-west by Fitzroy. In Torbolton 7,920 acres are taken up, 1,097 of which are under cultivation. But little is done in this township in the way of agricultural operations, the inhabitants being principally engaged in lumbering. Four thousand six hundred and thirty-three acres of Crown lands are open for sale in Torbolton, at 8s. c'y per acre.

Population in 1842, 389.

Ratable property in the township, £3,716.

TORONTO.

A Township in the Home District; is bounded on the east by the township of Etobicoke and a small portion of the Gore of Toronto; on the north-west by Chinguaconsy; on the south-west by Trafalgar; and on the south-east by Lake Ontario. In Toronto 59,267 acres are taken up, 28,468 of which are under cultivation. This is one of the best settled townships in the Home District: it

contains a large portion of very excellent land, and a number of well cultivated farms. For from two to three miles from the lake the land is light and sandy, and the timber principally pine; afterwards, it becomes rolling, and the timber the best kinds of hardwood. The Rivers Credit and Etobicoke both run through the township. The village of Cooksville is situated in the township on the Dundas Street; and the villages of Springfield, Streetsville, Churchville, and Port Credit, on the River Credit—the first is situated on Dundas Street, and the last at the mouth of the River Credit. There are four grist and twenty-one saw mills in the township.

Population in 1842, 5,377.

Ratable property in the township, £79,585.

TORONTO GORE.

A Township in the Home District; is bounded on the east by the township of Vaughan and a small portion of York; on the north-west by Albion; and on the south-west by Chingacousy and a small portion of Etobicoke. In Toronto Gore 18,206 acres are taken up, 7,784 of which are under cultivation. This is a wedge-shaped township, of small size, with its base towards the township of Albion. It is watered by branches of the River Humber, and contains some good land. It is well settled, principally by Irish and Scotch, with a few Canadians; and a large portion of the township is under cultivation. There is one grist mill in the township.

Population in 1842, 1,145.

Ratable property in the township, £16,756.

TORONTO.

The District Town of the Home District, situated in the south-east of the township of York, on a bay of Lake Ontario. The neighbourhood first commenced settling about fifty years ago; but for some years it advanced very slowly. In 1799 the whole district, which then included a large portion of the surrounding country, which has since been formed into separate districts, contained only 224 inhabitants. In 1817 Toronto (then Little York) contained a population amounting to 1200; in 1826 it had increased to 1,677; and in 1830, to 2860. Since then its progress has been rapid; and in 1842 it contained 15,336 inhabitants; and in 1845, 19,706.

Toronto became the capital of the Upper Province in the year 1797; and remained so till after the union of the Upper and Lower Provinces, when the seat of government was removed to Kingston in 1841 by Lord Sydenham. Had this event taken place ten years sooner, it might have had a serious effect upon the prosperity of the town; but in 1841 Toronto had become a place of too great commercial importance to feel much ill effect from the removal of the government offices, and the loss of the expenditure of a few thousand pounds per annum.

The situation of that portion of the town bordering on the bay is rather low, particularly in the east of the city, towards the River Don; in the west the banks are higher, and the land generally slopes gradually up from the water's edge; so that the farther back from the bay, the higher, drier, and more healthy does the situation become.

Toronto was incorporated in the year 1834. By the act of incorporation the city was divided into five wards, called St. George's, St. Patrick's, St. Andrew's, St. David's, and St. Lawrence's—each ward to have the power to elect two aldermen and two common councilmen, who are to choose the mayor from amongst the aldermen. The corporation to have the power to make by-laws for the regulation of the internal police of the city, &c.

The improvements made in the City of Toronto within the last two years have been astonishing; many new buildings (and those the handsomest in the city) have been erected; and the side-walks, several of which were in a very

dilapidated state, and some almost impassable, have been relaid and much improved. Toronto now contains ninety-one streets, some of which are of great length; the planked portion of King Street being about two miles long. The extreme length of the city, from the Don Bridge to the western limits of the city, is upwards of three miles. Property which was purchased a few years since for a mere trifle, has increased wonderfully in value; and many houses in King Street pay a ground rent of £100. Rents are generally as high as in the best business situations in London, England; and some houses in good situations for business let at from £200 to £250 per annum.

Among the public buildings those particularly deserving of notice are the new front to Osgoode Hall, the banks, and St. George's Church. The Lunatic Asylum and the Catholic Cathedral, now erecting, will be extensive and handsome buildings. Besides these, many of the private buildings have added greatly to the embellishment of the city and its environs. The new stores at present erecting in King Street, from the design of Mr. Thomas the architect, will be when finished the handsomest buildings of the kind in Canada, and equal to anything to be seen in England.

The public buildings in Toronto comprise the Jail, a large stone building, situated in the east end of the town; the Court-house, which is of brick, and contains the district offices; the old Market-house, over which are the Newsroom and Athenæum (or Public Library); the new City Hall, where are kept the offices of the corporation officers, and the police office; the Upper Canada College; the old Parliament Buildings (part of which is at present occupied by the officials of King's College); the Hospital; and the Post Office. There are within the city twenty-one churches and chapels; of these five are Episcopal, one Church of Scotland, one Presbyterian Church of Canada, one United Secession Presbyterian, two Roman Catholic, two British Wesleyan, one Primitive Methodist, two Canadian Wesleyan, one Congregational, one Christian, one Unitarian, one Baptist, one Disciples, and two for coloured people—Methodist and Baptist. There are also a House of Industry, Mechanic's Institute, two Fireman's Halls, Fish Market, Custom-house and Barracks.

The city is lighted with gas, and there are water-works for the conveyance of water from the bay to the different houses; and there are also in the city regular stations for coaches and cabs. Steamboats leave daily for Kingston, Hamilton, Niagara, Queenston and Lewiston, and Rochester, calling at Port Hope, Cobourg and other intermediate places; and stages leave daily for all parts of the country. Omnibuses have been established to run regularly to Richmond Hill, Thornhill, Cooksville and Streetsville, and every hour from the market place to Yorkville; and a horse ferry-boat plies during the day between the city and the opposite island.

Amongst the different societies and institutions are to be found the Freemasons, who have a provincial grand lodge; the St. George's, St. Patrick's and St. Andrew's Societies, St. Patrick's Benevolent Society, three Odd Fellows' Lodges, a Home District Agricultural Society, Toronto Horticultural Society, the Medico-chirurgical Society, Toronto Athenæum, Church Society, Bible Society, Mechanic's Institute, a Dispensary, a Theatre (the performers in which are principally amateurs), a Temperance Reformation Society, a Turf Club, Cricket Club, Curling Club and Chess Club, four Fire Companies with four engines, two Hook and Ladder Companies, a Hose Company, and a Property Protection Company. There are also a Home District Savings Bank, a Fire and Life Assurance Company, and a Mutual Fire Insurance Company.—The University of King's College is empowered to grant degrees in the several arts and sciences; the Presbyterians have a Theological Seminary, and the Congregationalists an Academy.

Ten newspapers are published in Toronto: viz., *British Canadian*, *Herald*, *Patriot*, *British Colonist*, *Examiner*, *Christian Guardian*, *Star*, *Mirror*, *Banner*

and *Globe*. The following monthly periodicals are also published here—the *Upper Canada Jurist*, *British American Cultivator*, and *Sunday-school Guardian*.

There are fifteen common schools in operation in the city.

The following Government and District Offices are kept in Toronto:—Judge of District Court, Sheriff, Clerk of Peace, Treasurer, Registrar, Inspector of Licenses, Crown Lands Agent, Judge of Sarrogate Court, Registrar of ditto, District Clerk, Clerk of District Court, Deputy Clerk of Crown, Superintendent of Schools, Probate Office, Clergy Reserves' Office, Commissariat Office, Ordnance Office, Royal Engineers' Office, Marriage License Office, Indian Office, Emigrant Agent, and Board of Works.

Professions and Trades.—Twenty physicians and surgeons, sixty-five lawyers, eighteen wholesale merchants, thirty-four dry goods and general stores, eleven hardware stores, eighty-three grocery and provision stores, two china and glass stores, one stove manufactory, six booksellers and stationers, two apothecaries, one manufacturing chemist, one steam grist mill, nine chemists and druggists, eleven distilleries, four foundries, thirteen breweries, three tanneries, one starch maker, four architects, two surveyors, five artists and portrait painters, one wood engraver, three engravers, two drawing masters, four music masters, one dancing master, thirteen printers, three accountants, six land agents, two dentists, one hundred and seven hotels, inns and taverns, eleven boarding houses, one optician, one cloth manufacturer, nine watchmakers, nine gardeners and florists, one wine merchant, one music store, two oil-cloth manufacturers, one silversmith, three jewellers, two coach makers, one finding store, sixteen auctioneers, one nail maker, seven axe makers, one patent leather dresser, six carriers, two furriers, eight soap and candle makers, one brass founder, two iron turners, one ivory turner, one paper maker, one fanning-mill maker, one boat builder, hot and cold baths, one bellows maker, one dyer, two dairies, three French polishers, thirteen wheelwrights and waggon makers, seven bookbinders, one brush maker, two broom makers, nineteen saddlers, sixteen builders, two rope makers, four gun makers, one camphine oil maker, two veterinary surgeons, five plumbers, two sail makers, one millwright, one scale maker, ten confectioners, five turners, four picture-frame makers and gilders, one pump maker, seven maltsters, three tobacconists, five upholsterers, four livery stables, nine shoe stores, nine hatters, forty-nine shoemakers, twenty-five cabinet makers, two cutlers, one sculptor, one chair maker, nineteen bakers, two greengrocers, twenty-three tin and copper smiths, six coopers, two marble workers, thirty-seven blacksmiths, twenty-seven butchers, forty-seven clothiers and tailors, one farrier, one fancy silk worker, three sausage makers, one blacking maker, one basket maker, twenty-seven painters, two locksmiths, twenty-three milliners and dressmakers, four ladies' schools, one custom-house broker. Banks—the head quarters of the Upper Canada Bank and Home District Savings Bank, and branches of the Banks of British North America, Montreal, City Bank of Montreal, Commercial and Gore; and the following companies have offices here—Home District Mutual Fire Insurance Company, British America Fire and Life Assurance Company, Phoenix Fire Insurance Company (England), Alliance Fire Insurance Company (do.), Britannia Fire Insurance Company (do.), Eagle Life Insurance Company (do.), Montreal Fire and Inland Marine Insurance Company, Marine Insurance Company, Canada Company, Gas and Water Company.

Principal Taverns—"Macdonald's Hotel," "North American Hotel," and "Wellington Hotel,"—besides which there are many excellent inns and taverns, some of which, in point of accommodation and comfort are nearly, if not quite equal to the above.

Principal Boarding Houses—Club House, corner of King and York Streets; Mrs. Henderson, Queen Street; Mrs. Cullen, 46 King Street East; Mrs. Hutchinson, Adelaide Street; W. Hall, 5 King Street East; —. O'Brien, corner of Wellington and Bay Streets; John Chapman, Bishop's Buildings, Adelaide Street.

Land Agents—A. B. Townley, 7 King Street East; H. E. Nicolls, 59 King Street East; F. Lewis, 36 King Street West; W. Osborne, corner of King and Jordan Streets; and T. Radenhurst, Front Street.

The following Steamboats are owned at Toronto :

Name.	Tonnage.
Admiral.....	288
Princess Royal.....	347
Sovereign.....	314
Eclipse.....	198
City of Toronto.....	349
Chief Justice Robinson.....	315
Cobourg.....	317
Traveller.....	300
Transit.....	225
America.....	221
Despatch.....	186
Queen Victoria.....	149
Total Tonnage.....	3209

Besides several schooners, the number and tonnage of which could not be ascertained.

The following are the Rates of Toll at Toronto Harbour :

Description of Property.	Rate.	
	s.	d.
Merchandise, per ton, weight or measurement, per bill of lading	1	3
Flour, per barrel.....	0	2
Oysters in shell, per do.....	0	2
Cider, per do.....	0	2
Apples and other Fresh Fruit, per do.....	0	2
Lime and Gypsum, per do.....	0	2
Potatoes and other Vegetables, per do.....	0	2
Pork, per do.....	0	3
Ashes, per do.....	0	3
Salt, per do.....	0	3
Whiskey, per do.....	0	3
Sheep and Pigs, each.....	0	2
Horses and Horned Cattle, each.....	0	6
Wood, per cord.....	0	4
Stone, per toise.....	0	10
Lumber, per 1000 feet board measure.....	1	0

Amount of Harbour Dues collected at the Port of Toronto, during the years 1843 and 1844.

Date.	Total Amount Collected.	Expense of Collection.	Net Revenue.
1843.....	£. s. d. 571 15 0	£. s. d. 94 13 5	£. s. d. 477 1 7
1844.....	712 3 8	121 10 11	590 12 9

Exports from the Port of Toronto for the year 1845.

Flour	153,226	barrels.
Wheat	53,787	bushels.
Ashes	363	barrels.
Peas	528	bushels.
Pork	2057	barrels.
Beef	300	barrels.
Do.	120	tierces.
Hams	45,500	pounds.
Timothy Seed	861	barrels.
Butter	555	kegs.
Lard	2	tierces.
Do.	95	kegs.
Wool	2	tons.
Sheep Pelts	3380	
Maple Sugar	29	barrels.
Calf Skins	12,600	pounds.
Sole Leather	9,540	do.
Salted Hides	42	hds.
Furs and Peltries	£2500	value.
Shingles	150	bundles.
Starch	350	boxes.
Lumber	1,550,000	feet.
Estimated Value of Exports.....	£187,700	

TOSSORONTIO.

A Township in the Simcoe District; is bounded on the north by the township of Sunnidale; on the west by Mulmur; on the south by Adjala; and on the east by Essa. In Tossorontio 3781 acres are taken up, 563 of which are under cultivation. In the south of the township, with the exception of a small cedar swamp, the land is good; farther north it becomes hilly and broken, and continues bad for four or five miles, the timber being principally pine and hemlock; towards the north of the township it improves. The township is well watered. In Tossorontio 8690 acres of Crown lands are open for sale, at 8s. currency per acre. There has as yet been no return of the population in this township.

Ratable property in the township, £1667.

TOWNSEND.

A Township in the Talbot District; is bounded on the east by the township of Walpole; on the north by Oakland and a small portion of Brantford; on the west by Windham; and on the south by Woodhouse. In Townsend 47,871 acres are taken up, 16,623 of which are under cultivation. This is a well settled township, containing excellent land, and many well cleared farms. There is no large river in the township, but it is watered by some good mill streams, on which are one grist and eleven saw mills. The village of Waterford is situated a little west of the centre of the township.

Population in 1842, 2517.

Ratable property in the township, £46,210.

TRAFALGAR.

A Township in the Gore District; is bounded on the north-east by the township of Toronto; on the north-west by Esquesing; on the south-west by Nelson; and on the south-east by Lake Ontario. In Trafalgar, 70,115 acres are taken up, 28,180 of which are under cultivation. The township is watered by the Twelve-mile Creek and the Sixteen-mile Creek. Trafalgar is a well settled township, containing numerous well cleared and cultivated farms, most of

which have good orchards. The land in general, with the exception of that bordering on the lake, which is light and sandy, is of excellent quality. Timber—principally hardwood, with a little pine intermixed. The villages of Oakville, Bronté, and Palermo are in the township; the two former situated on the lake shore road, and the latter on Dundas Street. There are seven grist and twenty-three saw mills in the township.

Population, ———.

Ratable property in the township, £109,789.

TRENT, OR TRENT-PORT.

A Village in the south-east corner of the township of Murray, twelve miles west from Belleville, situated at the entrance of the River Trent into the Bay of Quintè. It is principally supported by the lumber trade; immense quantities of timber being brought down the river. An excellent bridge has been constructed across the River Trent at this place. The Toronto and Kingston stages pass through the village; and, during the season, a steamboat leaves daily for Kingston, calling at Pieton, Belleville, Bath, Amherst Island, and other landing places on its route. There are two churches in the village, Episcopal and Catholic.

Population, about 350.

Post Office, post every day.

Professions and Trades.—One physician and surgeon, two lawyers, eight stores, three taverns, one distillery, three asheries, two waggon makers, three blacksmiths, one tinsmith, two tailors, three shoemakers. There is a grist and saw mill about one mile from the village.

TROUT LAKE.—(See RICE LAKE.)

TUCKERSMITH.

A Township in the Huron District; is bounded on the north-east by Hullett and McKillop; on the west by Stanley and Hay; on the south by Usborne; and on the south-east by Hibbert. The land in the greater part of the township is good. Two branches of the Bayfield River pass through the township, on which there are two grist and one saw mills. Tuckersmith contains 42,308 acres, 15,892 of which are leased or sold, of which 2233 acres are under cultivation.

Population, 599.

Ratable property in the township, £8451.

TUDOR.

A Township in the Victoria District; is bounded on the east by the township of Grimsthorpe; on the north by unsurveyed lands; on the west by the township of Lake; and on the south by Madoc. This township is not yet opened for sale, and no return has yet been made from it.

TURKEY CREEK.

A Stream running from east to west, nearly through the centre of the township of Sandwich, into the Detroit River. There is a grist mill on it.

TYENDENAGA.

A Township in the Victoria District, is bounded on the east by the township of Richmond; on the north by Hungerford; on the west by Thurlow; and on the south by the Bay of Quintè. In Tyendenaga 41,226 acres are taken up, 13,717 of which are under cultivation. The Salmon River enters the township about the centre of its eastern border, runs across the township to its south-west corner, where it enters the Bay of Quintè. There are two small lakes in the

North-east corner of the township. Tyendenaga is well settled, principally by Irish emigrants. The village of Shannonville is in the south-west corner of the township, on the eastern road. There are two grist and eight saw-mills in the township.

Population in 1842, 2898.

Ratable property in the township, £34,076.

USBORNE.

A Township in the Huron District; is bounded on the north and north-east by Tuckersmith, Hibbert, and Fullarton; on the south-east by Blanshard; on the west by Hay, and Stephen; and on the south by Biddulph. The greater part of the township is good land. A branch of the River Sable runs through the north of the township. Usborne contains 33,576 acres; 5,650 of which are leased or sold; of which 728 are under cultivation. There are in the township, one grist, and one saw mill.

Population, 283.

Ratable property in the township, £3071 8s.

UXBRIDGE.

A Township in the Home District, is bounded on the east by the township of Reach; on the north by Scott; on the west by Whitchurch and Markham; and on the south by Pickering. In Uxbridge 14,128 acres are taken up, 3337 of which are under cultivation. This township contains some good land; and a portion of it is of very secondary quality. There is a large lake near the north-west corner, situated partly in Uxbridge and partly in Whitchurch. Timber, a mixture of hardwood and pine. Two hundred and ten acres of crown lands are open for sale in Uxbridge, at 8s. currency per acre. There are one grist, and four saw mills in the township.

Population in 1842, (including the township of Scott), 810.

Ratable property in the township, £11,951.

VANKLEEK HILL.

A Village in the west of the township of West Hawkesbury, eight miles south from the Ottawa River, it contains about 250 inhabitants, who are principally of Dutch or German extraction. There are in the village a steam grist mill, carding machine and cloth factory, saleratus factory, two asheries, one foundry, six stores and two taverns.

VAUGHAN.

A Township in the Home District, is bounded on the east by the township of Markham; on the north by King; on the west by the Gore of Toronto; and on the south by York. In Vaughan 60,496 acres are taken up, 19,766 of which are under cultivation. This is a township of excellent land; it is well settled and contains numerous well cleared and highly cultivated farms. The land is generally rolling, and the timber a mixture of hardwood and pine. The township is watered by branches of the River Humber. The Yonge Street Road separates the township from that of Markham. On the road, partly in Vaughan and partly in Markham, are the settlements of Richmond Hill, and Thornhill. There are six grist and twenty-five saw mills in the township.

Population in 1842, 4,300.

Ratable property in the township, £60,942.

VERULAM.

A Township in the Colborne District, is bounded on the east by the township of Harvey; on the north by Sommerville; on the west by Fenelon; and on the south by Emily. In Verulam 9,298 acres are taken up, 956 of which are

under cultivation. A large lake called "Sturgeon Lake", stretches across the centre of the township, from west to east. A small lake, situated about the centre of the south border of the township, has a communication with Sturgeon Lake. There is much pine timber in this township. Verulam contains a mixed population. There is one grist mill, and one saw mill in the township. 8817 acres of crown lands are open for sale in Verulam, at 8s. currency per acre.

Ratable property in the township, £4296.

VESPRA.

A Township in the Simcoe District, is bounded on the north by the township of Flos; on the west by Sunnidale; on the south by Essa, Innisfil, and Kempenfeldt Bay. In Vespra 13,040 acres are taken up, 1722 of which are under cultivation. The Nottawasaga River runs through the north-west corner of the township, and Willow Creek, a branch of the Nottawasaga, flows through nearly the centre of the township, and might easily be made navigable to within nine miles of Barrie. One branch of Willow Creek derives its source from a small lake about four miles from Barrie, in the south-east corner of the township. The land on the bay is poor, sandy and stony, but a short distance back it begins to improve, and the interior of the township contains good land. The town of Barrie is situated near the south-east corner of the township, on Kempenfeldt Bay, and the village of Kempenfeldt about two miles below it. In Vespra 11,400 acres of Crown lands are open for sale, at 8s. currency per acre. There are in the township one grist and two saw mills, and one distillery.

Population in 1842, 571.

Ratable property in the township, £10,873.

VICTORIA DISTRICT.

Consists of the County of Hastings, which returns a member to the House of Assembly, and comprises the following townships—Elzevir, Grimsthorpe, Hungerford, Huntingdon, Lake, Marmora, Madoc, Rawdon, Sydney, Tudor, Thurlow, and Tyendenaga. It is bounded on the east by the Midland District; on the north by unsurveyed lands; on the west by the Colborne and Newcastle Districts; and on the south by the Bay of Quinté.

The district is watered by the Trent, the Moira, and the Salmon Rivers, and their branches; and there are numerous small lakes scattered over it.

A large portion of the district consists of excellent land, and the townships of Sydney, Thurlow, and Tyendenaga contain many fine farms.

Iron ore of superior quality exists in the townships of Marmora and Madoc; and in the former township a bed of lithographic stone has been discovered, which, after being examined and tested by a lithographer in London (England), was pronounced of excellent quality; but I am not aware if the bed has yet been quarried.

Clearing is going on rapidly in the district; and large quantities of potash are made. Eleven thousand five hundred acres of land were brought into cultivation between January, 1842, and January, 1844.

The district is settled principally by Irish and Scotch, U. E. Loyalists and their descendants, and Canadians.

Belleville, the district town, is a thriving place. The only other villages in the district are Shannonville, in Tyendenaga; and a small settlement in each of the townships of Madoc and Marmora.

Sixty-five thousand and eighty-three acres of Crown lands are open for sale in the Victoria District, at 8s. currency per acre; to purchase any of which application must be made to the Crown Lands Agent, at Belleville.

Population in 1842, 15,842; 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	61,098	17	30	5564	1850	2342	200,264
1843	63,705	17	37	5753	1985	2617	206,498
1844	72,630	21	39	6124	2026	2609	225,819

Government and District Officers in the Victoria District.

Judge of District Court.....	Wm. Smart	Belleville.	
Sheriff	J. W. D. Moodie	Do.	
Clerk of Peace	W. Fitzgibbon	Do.	
Treasurer	Philip Ham	Do.	
Judge of Surrogate Court.....	J. B. Crowe	Murray.	
Registrar of Surrogate Court	W. Bowen.....	Frankford.	
Do. of County of Hastings.....	A. McLean		
Deputy Registrar	B. Dougall.....	Belleville.	
Inspector of Licenses.....	A. Marshall	Do.	
Collector of Customs.....	Henry Baldwin.....	Do.	
Crown Lands Agent.....	Francis McAnnany ...	Do.	
Inspector of Potash	Thos. Parker	Do.	
District Clerk.....	P. O'Reily.....	Do.	
Deputy Clerk of Crown	W. H. Poutou	Do.	
Warden	W. Hutton.....	Do.	
Coroners.....	} P. O'Reily.....	Do.	
		W. H. Ponton	Do.
		John Dougall	Do.

Number of Common Schools in operation in the District.—Thurlow, seven; Sydney, eight; Tyendenaga, sixteen; Rawdon, seven; Huntingdon, six; Hungerford, four; Madoc, five; Marmora, two. Total, fifty-five. The town of Belleville has not come under the late act, not having raised an equivalent to the grant.

VIENNA.

A Village in the township of Bayham, situated on Otter Creek, three miles north from Port Burwell, in the midst of a hilly country. The lumber trade is carried on very extensively in the vicinity, and is the principal support of the village. Vienna was first settled about ten years since, and now contains about 300 inhabitants. Churches and chapels, three, viz., Episcopal and two Methodist; and there is also a Baptist chapel about one mile from the village.

Post Office, post three times a-week.

Professions and Trades.—One grist mill, three saw mills, one physician and surgeon, carding machine and fulling mill, one distillery, one tannery, eight stores, two taverns, two waggon makers, two cabinet makers, four blacksmiths, one saddler, one tinsmith, three shoemakers, two tailors.

Principal Tavern.—"Red Lion."

VITTORIA.

A village situated near the south-east corner of the township of Charlotteville, nearly three miles from Lake Erie, and seven miles from Simcoe. It was laid out in 1816; and was for a short time the district town of the London District

till the removal of the district offices to London, in 1826. The registry office for the county of Norfolk is kept here. There are three churches and chapels, viz. Episcopal, Presbyterian, and Baptist. A good mill stream runs through the village, on which it is intended to erect two grist mills during the present year. There are two carding machines and fulling mills about half a mile from the village.

Population, about 300.

Post Office, post six times a-week.

Professions and Trades.—Two physicians and surgeons, one lawyer, one distillery, two tanneries, three stores, two taverns, three tailors, four waggon makers, four blacksmiths, four shoemakers, two saddlers, one cabinet maker.

WAINFLEET.

A Township in the Niagara District, is bounded on the east by the township of Humberstone; on the north by Pelham, and Gainsborough; on the east by Moulton and a small portion of Caistor and Canborough; and on the south by Lake Erie. In Wainfleet 22,357 acres are taken up, 6,404 of which are under cultivation. The township is separated from Pelham and Gainsborough by the Welland River. The Grand River feeder of the Welland Canal passes through nearly the centre of the township. A large tamarack and cranberry swamp stretches across the township, a little to the south of the feeder. There is a small settlement called Marshville in the south of the township, on the feeder, and there are also two saw mills in the township.

Population in 1841, 1147, who are principally Canadians, with a few Dutch, Irish, and English.

Ratable property in the township, £19,890.

WALLACEBURGH.

A Settlement in the township of Sombra, situated at the forks of Bear Creek, nine miles from the River St. Clair, and about seventeen from Chatham. The road from Chatham to Port Sarnia passes through it. The north and west branches of Bear Creek unite at this spot, and each of them has a depth of from twelve to twenty feet water. Wallaceburgh contains about sixty inhabitants, one store, one tavern, one blacksmith.

Post Office, post twice a week.

WALPOLE.

A Township in the Talbot District, is bounded on the east by the township of Rainham; on the north-east by Cayuga, Oneida, and Tuscarora; on the west by Townsend and Woodhouse; and on the south by Lake Erie. In Walpole 23,163 acres are taken up, 5,637 of which are under cultivation. The plank road from Hamilton to Port Dover passes through the north-west of the township. There are some good farms in the township, and some of the land is of excellent quality, but a large portion of the timber consists of pine. There is a small settlement called "Williamsville," situated on Lake Erie, on the town line between Walpole and Rainham; and there are two grist, and five saw mills in the township. There has as yet been no return of the population in the township.

Ratable property in the township, £17,041.

WALPOLE ISLAND.

A Large Island situated in the north-east of Lake St. Clair; it is about ten miles long, and from three to four miles wide. It is a fine island, and is occupied by parties of Chippewa, Pottawatamie, and Ottawa Indians. These Indians are also known under the name of Chippewas of Chenail Ecarte. The Chippewas who have long hunted over the waste lands about the Chenail Ecarte and Bear Creek, are a branch of the same nation that is settled in Sarnia,

and share in the same annuity. The Pottawatamies are recent immigrants from the United States.

The settlement at Walpole Island was commenced at the close of the American war, when Colonel McKie, called by the Indians "White Elk," collected and placed upon this island the scattered remains of some tribes of Chippewas who had been engaged on the British side. Being left for many years without any interference or assistance on the part of the government, they became a prey to the profligate whites settled on the frontier, who by various frauds, and in moments of intoxication, obtained leases, and took possession of the most fertile and valuable part of the island.

When the settlement was first placed under the charge of an assistant superintendent in 1839, these Indians possessed scarcely an acre of arable land, but he has succeeded in expelling many of the most mischievous intruders, under the authority of an act of the Provincial Legislature, passed in 1839; and has placed their farms at the disposal of the Indians, who have since become more settled, and have turned their attention more generally to agriculture.

The number on the Island has increased considerably since 1839, owing to the influx of several bands of Pottawatamies, and Ottawas, invited by the proclamation of 1837, relative to the discontinuance of presents to visiting Indians. Previously to that year they did not exceed three hundred; but in 1842, presents were distributed to one thousand, one hundred and forty, viz.

Chippewas, old residents.....	319
Chippewas, arrived within a year.....	197
Pottawatamies and Ottawas from Michigan.....	507
On their way to settle.....	117
Total.....	1140

The new comers are very different in character and habits from the resident Chippewas. The Pottawatamies especially, are skilful hunters, and have long depended solely upon the chase. They are wild, turbulent, mendicant and dishonest. They possess no land or property. They have been kindly received by the resident tribes, and allowed to settle on their lands; but their roving habits render them averse from settling; they prefer remaining poor, ragged and filthy, to the restraints of civilized life; they are a burthen on their brethren, a nuisance to the white farmers in the district which they frequent, and their arrival in the province is in every respect to be regretted. Their chief hunting grounds are near the Thames, and the upper parts of the two branches of Bear Creek. They also hunt in the United States, but with some danger to themselves, as the Americans do not allow it.

The Indians who are settled upon Walpole Island, occupy the farms and houses hitherto possessed by the white squatters, together with a few houses erected by themselves. The present number of dwellings is twenty-eight, of which three are framed, with several more in the course of erection, and four log barns. There is no village, the farms being detached, as among the white settlers. There are five inferior chiefs among the Chippewas, who live surrounded by their own relations and connections by marriage; and the young men, who though under the controul of the head chief, recognise especially their own leader. These, on the expulsion of the squatters, met together, and subdivided the farms and arable land among themselves, according to their numbers. Thus, each separate band cultivates one vast enclosure; each man planting more or less according to his industry. It is intended, however, to lay out the fields more regularly.

Their acquaintance with agriculture is of recent date, but their progress has been satisfactory. In 1839, they planted only Indian corn, and used no other implement but the hoe. At present they have nine ploughs, and as many yoke of oxen, besides scythes and sickles in abundance. They have also a large number of pigs and horses, and the chief has two cows. Steps have been taken to improve the breed of these animals; a large quantity of marsh hay is saved

for winter fodder. The extent of cleared land is estimated at 600 acres, and it is annually on the increase. The greatest extent cropped by one Indian may be twelve acres; the smallest, about three acres. At least one hundred heads of families have commenced to till the land within the last two years. When a family has no land in cultivation, its members depend upon the chase and fishing, and the sale of baskets and mats. The chief crop is Indian corn, but they also plant large quantities of potatoes, some oats, buckwheat, and peas. They are about to begin the cultivation of wheat. Much of the lighter part of field labour is still done by the women.

The fondness for hunting and fishing is very much on the decrease among the Chippewas, who seldom indulge in either, except during the winter. The game has almost disappeared in the neighbouring hunting grounds.

All these Indians are heathens; but twenty families have applied for religious instruction. In January, 1841, a missionary of the Church of England was appointed, on a salary of £100, borne upon the parliamentary grant; but whether through the want of a proper interpreter, the distance of the residence, (there being no suitable house on the island) or other circumstances, the Indians have not profited by his labours, and the Bishop has been obliged to appoint another clergyman in his place. It is now intended to erect on the island, with the funds belonging to these Indians, a building adapted for a chapel and school-house, with a house for the missionary; and the plans and estimates have received the approval of the Governor General. A schoolmaster also is to be appointed and paid from the same source. The Indians are anxious for the education of their children; and since the recent death of their old chief, their aversion to become christians has diminished, and may be expected to be gradually overcome.

The health of the settled Indians is very good, and surpasses that of the neighbouring whites; their numbers are also on the increase, but the contrary is the case with the roving Pottawatamies, many of whom have been known to die from the effects of intoxication, or in broils, and from the effects of severe weather during the winter. The number of children born to a family is about five, and the number raised three. There are no regular half-breeds among them, recognised as such.

WALSINGHAM.

A Township in the Talbot District; is bounded on the east by the township of Charlotteville; on the north-west by Middletown; on the west by Houghton; and on the south by Lake Erie. In Walsingham 18,635 acres are taken up, 5,322 of which are under cultivation. A stream called "Big Creek" runs through the township from north-east to south-west, at the mouth of which is a settlement called Port Royal, where is a steam saw mill. Near the centre of the south of the township is a shipping place called Port Rowan. The principal part of the timber of the township is pine, and large quantities of sawed lumber are exported. There are two grist and six saw mills in the township.

Population in 1841, 1,046.

Ratable property in the township, £18,412.

WARDSVILLE.

A small Village in the township of Mosa, situated on the western road, thirty-six miles from London; it contains 100 inhabitants, an Episcopal church, five stores, one tavern, two blacksmiths.

WARWICK.

A Township in the Western District; is bounded on the east by the township of Adelaide; on the north by Bosanquet; on the west by Plympton; and on the south by Brooke. In Warwick 26,448 acres are taken up, 3,080 of which are under cultivation. The north branch of Bear Creek runs through

the township, and it is watered besides by branches of the River Aux Sables, and other small streams. Warwick contains a large portion of good land, and since the new road has been completed from London to Port Sarnia, it has commenced settling up fast. In Warwick 1,400 acres of Crown lands are open for sale, at 8s. c'y per acre.

Population in 1845, 1,235, which includes the township of Bosanquet, in which are very few settlers.

Ratable property in the township, £11,204.

WARSAW

A Village in the west of the township of Dummer, situated on the Indian River, fifteen miles north-east from Peterborough. It contains about seventy inhabitants, grist and saw mill, carding machine, two stores, and two taverns.

WATERDOWN.

A Village in the township of Flamborough East, seven miles from Hamilton. It contains about 200 inhabitants, and a Methodist church.

Post office, post twice a week.

Professions and Trades.—Two grist mills, two saw do., carding machine and cloth factory, two stores, one tannery, two taverns, one saddler, one scythe factory, one cooper, one tailor, one shoemaker, one blacksmith.

WATERFORD.

A Village in about the centre of the township of Townsend, on the road leading from Simcoe to Brantford, seven miles from Simcoe, and eighteen from Brantford. It is situated in a valley, surrounded by high hills, and the Nanticoke creek runs through the village.

It contains about 150 inhabitants; who have a Baptist Chapel.

Post Office, post every day.

Professions and Trades.—One grist mill, one saw do., one distillery, three stores, two taverns, one waggon maker, one blacksmith, one tailor, one shoemaker, one cooper.

WATERLOO.

A Township in the Wellington District; is bounded on the east by the townships of Puslinch and Guelph; on the north-west by Woolwich; on the west by Wilmot; and on the south by Dnnafries. In Waterloo 82,825 acres are taken up, 30,026 of which are under cultivation. This is the best settled and most wealthy township in the Wellington District. It has been settled about forty years, almost entirely by Pennsylvanian Dutch and Germans, most of whom brought considerable capital with them into the country; and their farms are consequently well cleared, and they have excellent houses and farm buildings. They are a thrifty set, and are gradually increasing in wealth. Many of them cannot speak English. The land is mostly rolling, and the farms are generally well situated. The Grand River runs through the centre of the township; and in the south of it is joined by the River Speed. Numerous other branches of the Grand River are spread over the township. The villages of Preston, Waterloo, Little Germany, Glasgow, New Hope, Berlin, and Bridgeport are situated in the township. There are eight grist and twenty saw mills in the township.

Population in 1841, 4424.

Ratable property in the township, £94,759.

WATERLOO.

A Village in the township of Kingston, situated on the western road, three miles west from Kingston—the little Cataraqui River runs through it. There is a Methodist church in the village, and a Quaker meeting-house.

Population about 200.

Professions and Trades.—Three physicians and surgeons, carding machine and fulling mill, and cloth factory, one ashery, one tannery, one store, three taverns, three waggon makers, one saddler, two blacksmiths, two shoemakers, one tailor, one baker.

WATERLOO, OR FORT ERIE RAPIDS.

A Village in the township of Bertie, situated on the Niagara River, about two miles below the entrance to Lake Erie, and sixteen miles from Chippewa. A steam ferry-boat is established which crosses the river every half hour to the American village, "Blackrock," which is about two miles below Buffalo. There is an Episcopal church in the village, and a custom house.

Population, about 180.

Post Office, post three times a-week.

Professions and Trades.—One grist mill, two stores, two taverns, one grocery, one waggon maker, two blacksmiths, one tailor, one cooper, two shoemakers.

WATERLOO.

A Village in the township of Waterloo, two miles north from Berlin, situated on a branch of the Grand River—contains about 200 inhabitants, principally Germans, who have a Lutheran meeting-house.

Post Office, post twice a-week.

Professions and Trades.—One grist and saw mill, one distillery, two stores, two taverns, two blacksmiths.

WAWANOSH.

A Township in the Huron District, belonging to the Crown; is bounded on the north by Crown lands; on the west by Ashfield; on the south by Colborne; and on the east by Crown lands, as yet unsurveyed. The soil and climate of this township are excellent. The River Ashfield runs through its north-west corner; and the River Maitland runs completely through it from north to south, making several bends in its course. This township is settling fast. In Wawanosh there are taken up 2050 acres, of which 87 are under cultivation. Government price for land in Wawanosh, 8s. currency per acre.

Population, 133.

Ratable property in the township, £593.

WAWANOSH, LAKE.

A Lake in the north of the township of Sarnia, about half a mile from Lake Huron. It contains about 2000 acres, and varies from six to eight feet in depth. The Riviere aux Perches runs through it.

WELLAND.

A County in the Niagara District. It comprises the townships of Bertie, Crowland, Humberstone, Pelham, Stamford, Thorold, Wainfleet, and Willoughby. For the purpose of representation in the Legislative Assembly, it is united to the county of Lincoln.

WELLAND CANAL.

The Channel of water communication between Lakes Erie and Ontario, constructed to overcome the obstruction in the navigation between the two lakes, caused by the Falls of Niagara. Its entrance from Lake Ontario, at Port Dalhousie, is in the north-west corner of the township of Grantham; it then passes through that township and the centre of Thorold, in the south of which it strikes the Welland River; after leaving which it divides, and one branch runs straight on to Lake Erie, while the other is carried to the Grand River.

The Welland Canal was originally projected by Mr. Merritt, in the year 1818, and the work was commenced in 1824.

The design at the time was to connect the Welland River, which is a tributary of the Niagara River, and enters that river above the rapids, and the surface of which is ten feet above the level of Lake Erie, with Lake Ontario, from which it is distant only about sixteen miles. This design to connect the two lakes by a canal so short, failed in consequence of the peculiar geological formation of that part of the ridge situated near the village of Port Robinson, through which the canal must pass. This part, which was found to consist of clay upon quick sand, and which after great expense and labour had been incurred, caved in and destroyed the work, is commonly called the deep cut.

The original design having failed, the Grand River was adopted as the feeder, and a summit level assumed, $6\frac{1}{2}$ feet above Lake Erie, and $336\frac{1}{2}$ feet above Lake Ontario; the descent to the former being overcome by one lock, at Port Colborne; and to the latter by thirty-eight locks. These locks were of wood, 110 feet by 20.

The works on the canal having become very much out of repair—the wood-work of the locks decayed and giving way; and the canal itself very inefficient for the accommodation of the increased traffic through it, and constantly requiring repairs, it was determined to make extensive improvements in the canal,—bearing more the character of a new work altogether—than the patching up of the old one.

The canal, according to the present design, will be navigable throughout by vessels 26 feet 4 inches, by 140 feet, the tonnage of which will be about 450 tons. New and magnificent, and substantial locks (of cut stone) have been constructed, the work of which is equal to that of any public work in the world. The canal has been straightened in many places, and from the increased size and capacity of the new locks, it has been found possible to diminish their number.

The Grand River was originally intended as the feeder, and principal channel for the canal; but it was found advisable to take the supply of water from Lake Erie as being less liable to fluctuation in its level, than any river could possibly be. A channel has therefore been formed from the Welland River straight to the lake. This has been a work of enormous labour and expense; a large portion of the cut being formed through the solid rock. This will much diminish the length of the passage, and the cut to Lake Erie will be the principal thoroughfare for all traffic on the canal, passing between the two lakes. The entire length of the canal and its branches will be about fifty-two miles. The harbour at Port Dalhousie is at present very defective, but when the proposed improvements are completed, will be equal to any harbour on the lake.

The original cost of the canal was £450,000; on repairs and other improvements, £250,000 was expended. The construction of the new canal is estimated to cost £750,000. These seem large sums, but when the magnitude and importance of the work is taken into consideration, it will be generally allowed that the money could not have been expended in any way to more advantage to the Province generally, and more particularly so, to that of the country west of the Niagara River.

Great disturbances having frequently occurred along the line of the canal, and many faction fights having taken place amongst the Irish labourers employed on the works, some of which were attended with loss of life, it was found necessary to have an armed force stationed on the canal, in order to overawe the rioters. A company of soldiers was therefore raised from amongst the coloured men settled in the province. In addition to which a party of mounted police were stationed along the line. These measures have had the desired effect, and peace has been since preserved.

The villages on the canal are Port Dalhousie at the entrance, on Lake Ontario, from thence to St. Catharines, $5\frac{1}{4}$ miles, from thence to Thorold, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles, from thence to Allanburgh, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles, and from thence to Port Robinson, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles. From Port Robinson to Lake Erie by the Grand River; to the aqueduct, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles, from thence to Marshville, $8\frac{1}{2}$ miles, from thence to Dunnville, $13\frac{1}{2}$ miles, from

Dunnville to Lake Erie, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles. From Port Robinson to Lake Erie by the feeder; to Merrittsville, 4 miles, to Helmsport or the Junction, 1 mile, from thence to Stonebridge, 6 miles, and from thence to Port Colborne, $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles.

Comparative Statement of the principal Articles of Property passed through the Welland Canal, from the opening of Navigation to the 30th November, in the years 1841, 1842, 1843, and 1844.

Articles.	1841.	1842.	1843.	1844.
Beef and Pork, barrels	30,416	87,394	19,382½	41,976
Flour, do.	213,483	247,602	171,450	305,208
Ashes, do.	268	441	991	3,412
Beer and Cider, do.	81	234	134	50
Salt, do.	156,138	152,533	145,971	209,008
Do. bags	.....	.....	.....	4,204
Whiskey, barrels	1,950	3,142	1,875	931
Plaster, do.	113	310	129	2,068
Fruit and Nuts, do.	246	459	265	470
Butter and Lard, do.	174	1,259	1,133	4,630
Seeds, do.	1,127	609	584	1,429
Tallow, do.	23	.....	209	1,182
Water Lime, do.	25	316	230	1,662
Pitch and Tar, do.	.....	.....	282	75
Fish, do.	132	888	1,227	1,759
Oatmeal, do.	75	.....	156	132
Bees Wax, do.	.....	.....	.....	36
Oil, do.	.....	2	116	96
Saw Logs, number	11,300	8,885	12,026	10,411
Boards, feet	3,560,911	4,199,590	2,231,143	7,493,574
Square Timber, cubic feet	1,155,986	267,242	342,414	490,525
Half Flatted, do.	.....	.....	1,300	13,222
Round, do.	28,556	7,231	8,360	20,879
Staves, Pipe, number	1,373,426	1,253,405	649,403	630,602
Do. West India, do.	1,402,725	1,128,508	163,960	1,197,915
Do. Double Flour Barrel, do.	277,277	260,760	9,656	130,500
Shingles, do.	414,500	217,000	61,100	380,400
Wheat, bushels	1,579,966	1,691,360	1,172,850	2,122,592
Corn, do.	70,474	151,164	92,186	75,328
Barley, do.	1,304	20	.....	930
Rye, do.	467	1,764	.....	142
Oats, do.	3,619	12,240	13,031	5,653
Potatoes, do.	486	1,650	8,818	7,311
Butter and Lard, kegs	967	1,917	1,092	4,669
Merchandise, tons	4,031	3,539	4,392	11,318 16 cwt.
Coal, do.	1,422	2,301	1,819	1,689
Castings, do.	91	213	228½	211
Iron, do.	78	237	485	1,748½
Tobacco, do.	369	277	97½	140
Grindstones, do.	237	220	99½	151½
Plaster, do.	369	935	422½	1,491½
Hide, do.	9	16	56	161½
Bacon and Hams, do.	58	41	164½	307
Bran and Shorts, do.	45	392	29	231
Water Lime, do.	.....	.....	.....	441
Stone, toise	126	311	1,106	738
Firewood, cords	31	402	1,876½	3,251½
Passengers, number	356	1,229	120	3,261½
Small Packages, do.	103	496	315	459
Pumps, do.	20	112	117	102
Schooners, do.	2,056	2,226	1,543	2,121
Steamboats and Propellers, do.	.....	34	24	484
Saws, do.	1,063	1,430	824	1,671
Rafts, do.	133	78	.....	119
Tonnage, tons	277,144	304,983	224,409	327,579
Amount of Tolls collected	£20,210.19s.9d.	£23,946.19s.6d.	£16,135.7s.8d.	£25,573.3s.10d.

The following are the Rates of Toll upon Persons and Property passing through the Welland Canal:—

DESCRIPTION OF ARTICLES.	QUANTITY or BUCK.	Through the whole line.		From Port Maitland and Port Colborne to Port Robin- son, and vice versa.		From Port Robinson to Thorold, and vice versa.		From Tho- rold to St. Catharines, Dalhousie, and vice versa.		
		£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	
On Steamboats and Vessels under 50 tons burden	Each	0	10	0	5	0	0	0	5	
do. do. from 50 to 75 do.	Do.	0	15	0	7	6	0	2	6	
do. do. from 75 to 100 do.	Do.	0	15	0	7	6	0	2	6	
do. do. from 100 to 150 do.	Do.	0	15	0	7	6	0	2	6	
do. do. from 150 to 200 do.	Do.	0	15	0	7	6	0	2	6	
do. do. from 200 to 250 do.	Do.	0	15	0	7	6	0	2	6	
do. do. upwards of 250 do.	Do.	0	15	0	7	6	0	2	6	
Canal Boats under 50 tons for Passengers chiefly	Do.	0	5	0	2	6	0	1	3	
Canal Scows, Boats, Lighters, &c., for freight chiefly	Do.	0	2	6	0	1	3	0	0	
1.—GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS.										
Flour	Barrel	0	0	4	0	0	1	0	0	
Pork and Beef	Do.	0	0	6	0	0	1	0	0	
Brandy, Gin, Rum, Whiskey, Shrub, Peppermint and Vinegar	Do.	0	0	9	0	0	2	0	0	
Wine	Do.	0	1	3	0	0	4	0	0	
Do.	Pipe	0	2	6	0	0	7	0	0	
Butter and Lard	Barrel	0	0	6	0	0	1	0	0	
Do. do.	Keg or Firkin	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	
Cheese	Cwt.	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	
Beeswax and Tallow	Do.	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	
Beer and Cider	Barrel	0	0	6	0	0	1	0	0	

Rates of Toll.—CONTINUED.

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.	QUANTITY OR BULK.	Through the whole line.		From Port Maitland to Dunville, & vice versa.		From Port Maitland, Dunville, and Port Colborne, to Port Robinson, and vice versa.		From Port Robinson to Thorold, and vice versa.		From Thorold to Port Catharines & Dalhousie, and vice versa.		From St. Catharines to Port Dalhousie, and vice versa.	
		£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.
Apples (fresh and dried), Fruit and Nuts, Rice	Barrel	0	0	4	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Oil	Do.	0	0	9	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0
Fish, salt or fresh	Do.	0	0	9	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0
Do. dried	Cwt.	0	0	3	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Hams and Bacon, Sugar	Do.	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tobacco, leaf	Do.	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Do. manufactured	Do.	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Biscuit and Crackers	Barrel	0	0	6	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Oysters	Do.	0	1	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0
Onions, seeds	Bushel	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bran, Ship Stuffs	Ton	0	2	6	0	0	0	7	0	0	0	0	4
2.—AGRICULTURAL PRODUCE.													
Wheat, Indian Corn, Barley, and Rye	Bushel	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Oats and Potatoes, Beans, Peas, Seed, and Vegetables of all kinds	Do.	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Raw Cotton and Wool	Ton	0	2	6	0	0	0	7	0	0	0	0	4
Hay	Do.	0	2	6	0	0	0	7	0	0	0	0	4
Hemp and Rags	Do.	0	2	6	0	0	0	7	0	0	0	0	4
Sheep, Hogs, Calves, Colts	Each	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Horses, Horned Cattle, Asses	Do.	0	0	6	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Flax Seed and all other Seed in barrels	Barrel	0	0	6	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0

3.—IRON, MINERALS, ORES, &c.,

	Ton	Free												
Salt	Do.	Do.												
Sea Coal	Do.	Do.												
Gypsum, not ground, in bulk.....	Do.	0 2 6	0 0 7½	0 1 3	0 0 7	0 0 4	0 0 4	0 0 4	0 0 4	0 0 4	0 0 4	0 0 4	0 0 4	0 0 4
Do. ground, in bulk	Do.	0 3 9	0 0 1 0	0 0 2 0	0 0 0 9	0 0 0 6	0 0 0 6	0 0 0 6	0 0 0 6	0 0 0 6	0 0 0 6	0 0 0 6	0 0 0 6	0 0 0 6
Ground Gypsum and Cement	Barrel	0 0 2	0 0 0½	0 0 0 1	0 0 0 0½	0 0 0 0½	0 0 0 0½	0 0 0 0½	0 0 0 0½	0 0 0 0½	0 0 0 0½	0 0 0 0½	0 0 0 0½	0 0 0 0½
Pot and Pearl Ashes	Do.	0 0 7½	0 0 0 2	0 0 0 3½	0 0 0 2	0 0 0 1	0 0 0 1	0 0 0 1	0 0 0 1	0 0 0 1	0 0 0 1	0 0 0 1	0 0 0 1	0 0 0 1
Pitch, Tar, Varnish and Turpentine	Do.	0 0 6	0 0 1½	0 0 0 3	0 0 0 1½	0 0 0 0½	0 0 0 0½	0 0 0 0½	0 0 0 0½	0 0 0 0½	0 0 0 0½	0 0 0 0½	0 0 0 0½	0 0 0 0½
Brick, Sand, Lime, Clay and Manure	Ton	0 0 5	0 0 1½	0 0 0 3	0 0 0 1	0 0 0 0½	0 0 0 0½	0 0 0 0½	0 0 0 0½	0 0 0 0½	0 0 0 0½	0 0 0 0½	0 0 0 0½	0 0 0 0½
Grind Stones, Cut do., Iron Ore, and Mill Stones	Do.	0 0 5	0 0 1½	0 0 0 3	0 0 0 1	0 0 0 0½	0 0 0 0½	0 0 0 0½	0 0 0 0½	0 0 0 0½	0 0 0 0½	0 0 0 0½	0 0 0 0½	0 0 0 0½
Pig & Scrap Iron, Broken Castings, & Wrought Iron	Do.	0 2 6	0 0 7½	0 1 3	0 0 7	0 0 4	0 0 4	0 0 4	0 0 4	0 0 4	0 0 4	0 0 4	0 0 4	0 0 4
Iron Castings, going up	Do.	0 3 9	0 0 0 0	0 0 2 0	0 0 0 9	0 0 0 6	0 0 0 6	0 0 0 6	0 0 0 6	0 0 0 6	0 0 0 6	0 0 0 6	0 0 0 6	0 0 0 6
Do. going down.....	Do.	0 2 6	0 0 7½	0 1 3	0 0 7	0 0 4	0 0 4	0 0 4	0 0 4	0 0 4	0 0 4	0 0 4	0 0 4	0 0 4
Mineral Coal, American.....	Do.	0 2 6	0 0 7½	0 1 3	0 0 7	0 0 4	0 0 4	0 0 4	0 0 4	0 0 4	0 0 4	0 0 4	0 0 4	0 0 4
Charcoal, Copperas and Manganese.....	Do.	0 2 6	0 0 7½	0 1 3	0 0 7	0 0 4	0 0 4	0 0 4	0 0 4	0 0 4	0 0 4	0 0 4	0 0 4	0 0 4
Pig Lead and Bar do.....	Do.	0 2 6	0 0 7½	0 1 3	0 0 7	0 0 4	0 0 4	0 0 4	0 0 4	0 0 4	0 0 4	0 0 4	0 0 4	0 0 4
Lead, Manufactured	Do.	0 2 6	0 0 7½	0 1 3	0 0 7	0 0 4	0 0 4	0 0 4	0 0 4	0 0 4	0 0 4	0 0 4	0 0 4	0 0 4
Stones, Unwrought	Cord	0 1 3	0 0 4	0 0 7½	0 0 3½	0 0 2	0 0 2	0 0 2	0 0 2	0 0 2	0 0 2	0 0 2	0 0 2	0 0 2
Fire Wood	Do.	0 0 7½	0 0 2	0 0 3½	0 0 2	0 0 1	0 0 1	0 0 1	0 0 1	0 0 1	0 0 1	0 0 1	0 0 1	0 0 1
Tan Bark	Do.	0 0 7½	0 0 2	0 0 3½	0 0 2	0 0 1	0 0 1	0 0 1	0 0 1	0 0 1	0 0 1	0 0 1	0 0 1	0 0 1
Stone Ware and Earthenware	Ton	0 5 0	0 1 3	0 2 6	0 1 2	0 0 8	0 0 8	0 0 8	0 0 8	0 0 8	0 0 8	0 0 8	0 0 8	0 0 8

4.—FURS, PELTRY, SKINS, &c.

Raw Hides, the Skins of Domestic and Wild Animals	Cwt.	0 0 3	0 0 1	0 0 1½	0 0 0½	0 0 0½	0 0 0½	0 0 0½	0 0 0½	0 0 0½	0 0 0½	0 0 0½	0 0 0½	0 0 0½
Furs	Do.	0 0 3	0 0 1	0 0 1½	0 0 0½	0 0 0½	0 0 0½	0 0 0½	0 0 0½	0 0 0½	0 0 0½	0 0 0½	0 0 0½	0 0 0½
Dressed Hides and Skins	Do.	0 0 3	0 0 1	0 0 1½	0 0 0½	0 0 0½	0 0 0½	0 0 0½	0 0 0½	0 0 0½	0 0 0½	0 0 0½	0 0 0½	0 0 0½

5.—FURNITURE, &c.

Furniture and Baggage	Ton	0 2 6	0 0 7½	0 1 3	0 0 7	0 0 4	0 0 4	0 0 4	0 0 4	0 0 4	0 0 4	0 0 4	0 0 4	0 0 4
Carts, Waggon, Sleighs, Ploughs, Mechanics' Tools, and Farming Implements	Do.	0 2 6	0 0 7½	0 1 3	0 0 7	0 0 4	0 0 4	0 0 4	0 0 4	0 0 4	0 0 4	0 0 4	0 0 4	0 0 4

6.—LUMBER, &c.

Squared Timber, 12×12 and upw. in Boats or Vessels	per m. c. Feet.	1 0 0	0 5 0	0 10 0	0 4 0	0 3 0	0 3 0	0 3 0	0 3 0	0 3 0	0 3 0	0 3 0	0 3 0	0 3 0
Do. in Rafts	Do.	1 10 0	0 7 6	0 15 0	0 6 0	0 4 6	0 4 6	0 4 6	0 4 6	0 4 6	0 4 6	0 4 6	0 4 6	0 4 6

Rates of Toll.—CONTINUED.

DESCRIPTION OF ARTICLES.	QUANTITY OR BULK.	Through the whole Line	From Port Maitland to Dunnville, & vice versa.		From Port Maitland, Dunnville, and Port Colborne to Port Robins- on, and vice versa.		From Port Robinson to Thorold, and vice versa.		From Tho- rold to St. Catharines, & vice versa.		From St. Catharines to Port Dalhousie, and vice versa.	
			£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.
Squared Timber under 12×121, and Round or Flatted												
Timber in Boats or Vessels	per M. L. Feet.	0 15 0	0 3 9	0 7 6	0 3 6	0 2 0	0 2 0	0 2 0	0 2 0	0 2 0	0 2 0	0 2 0
Do. in Rafts.....	per M. c. Feet.	1 0 0	0 5 0	0 10 0	0 4 0	0 3 0	0 3 0	0 3 0	0 3 0	0 3 0	0 3 0	0 3 0
Small Round Building Timber, Floats and Traverses, in Boats	M. L. In. Feet.	0 5 0	0 1 3	0 2 6	0 1 2	0 0 8	0 0 8	0 0 8	0 0 8	0 0 8	0 0 8	0 0 8
Do. in Rafts	Do.	0 7 6	0 2 0	0 3 6	0 2 0	0 1 0	0 1 0	0 1 0	0 1 0	0 1 0	0 1 0	0 1 0
Boards, Planks, Scantling, & Sawed Lumber, in Boats	M. F. In. meas.	0 1 3	0 0 4	0 0 7½	0 0 3½	0 0 2	0 0 2	0 0 2	0 0 2	0 0 2	0 0 2	0 0 2
Do. in Rafts	Do.	0 5 0	0 1 3	0 2 6	0 1 2	0 0 8	0 0 8	0 0 8	0 0 8	0 0 8	0 0 8	0 0 8
Pipe Staves and Headings	per M.	0 10 0	0 2 6	0 5 0	0 2 0	0 1 6	0 1 6	0 1 6	0 1 6	0 1 6	0 1 6	0 1 6
West India Staves and Headings	Do.	0 3 6	0 1 0	0 1 6	0 1 0	0 0 6	0 0 6	0 0 6	0 0 6	0 0 6	0 0 6	0 0 6
Headings	Do.	0 3 6	0 1 0	0 1 6	0 1 0	0 0 6	0 0 6	0 0 6	0 0 6	0 0 6	0 0 6	0 0 6
Shingles	Do.	0 0 3	0 0 1	0 0 1½	0 0 0½	0 0 0½	0 0 0½	0 0 0½	0 0 0½	0 0 0½	0 0 0½	0 0 0½
Saw Logs	Each	0 0 4	0 0 1	0 0 2	0 0 1	0 0 0½	0 0 0½	0 0 0½	0 0 0½	0 0 0½	0 0 0½	0 0 0½
Cedar Posts	Cord	0 2 0	0 0 6	0 1 0	0 0 6	0 0 3	0 0 3	0 0 3	0 0 3	0 0 3	0 0 3	0 0 3
Posts and Rails for Fencing	Do.	0 1 6	0 0 5	0 0 9	0 0 4	0 0 2½	0 0 2½	0 0 2½	0 0 2½	0 0 2½	0 0 2½	0 0 2½
Empty Barrels.....	Each	0 0 1	0 0 0½	0 0 0½	0 0 0½	0 0 0½	0 0 0½	0 0 0½	0 0 0½	0 0 0½	0 0 0½	0 0 0½
7.—ARTICLES NOT ENUMERATED.												
On all Articles of Merchandise not enumerated in the foregoing List	Ton	0 5 0	0 1 3	0 2 6	0 1 2	0 0 8	0 0 8	0 0 8	0 0 8	0 0 8	0 0 8	0 0 8
Firkins, Small Casks, Packets, &c.	Each	0 0 1½	0 0 0½	0 0 0½	0 0 0½	0 0 0½	0 0 0½	0 0 0½	0 0 0½	0 0 0½	0 0 0½	0 0 0½
Passengers, Adults	Do.	0 0 6	0 0 1½	0 0 3	0 0 1½	0 0 0½	0 0 0½	0 0 0½	0 0 0½	0 0 0½	0 0 0½	0 0 0½
Do. Children	Do.	0 0 3	0 0 1	0 0 1½	0 0 0½	0 0 0½	0 0 0½	0 0 0½	0 0 0½	0 0 0½	0 0 0½	0 0 0½

WELLESLEY.

A Township in the Wellington District, is bounded on the east by the township of Woolwich; on the north-east by Peel; on the north-west by Mornington; and on the south by Wilmot. In Wellesley 1,280 acres are under cultivation, only fifty acres are returned as uncultivated. This township formed a part of what was called the Queen's Bush; (crown land, where fifty acre lots were given away to actual settlers). The Canastoga, a branch of the Grand river, runs through the north-east corner of the township.

Population in 1841, 254.

Ratable property in the township, £2,884.

WELLINGTON DISTRICT.

Consists of the county of Waterloo, which comprises the township of Arthur, Amaranth, Beutinck, Derby, Eramosa, Egremont, Guelph, Glenelg, Garafraxa, Holland, Luther, Mornington, Minto, Maryborough, Melancthon, Nichol, Normanby, Peel, Proton, Puslinch, Sydenham, Sullivan, Waterloo, Wilmot, Woolwich, and Wellesley; and, for the purpose of representation in the Legislative Assembly only, the township of Dumfries, and for all purposes except that of representation in the Legislative Assembly, the township of Erin.

The Wellington District is bounded on the east by the Gore, Home, and Simcoe Districts; on the north by the Simcoe District, and unsurveyed lands; on the west by unsurveyed lands, and a small portion of the Huron and Brock Districts; and on the south by the Gore and Brock Districts. It is watered by the Grand River and some of its branches, the Sauguen, and numerous small streams, some of which are excellent mill streams. Some portions of the district, (which formerly composed part of the Gore District) have been long settled, as the township of Waterloo, which has been occupied above forty years. The more northerly townships, as Guelph, Woolwich, Nichol, &c., have been more recently settled. Guelph was laid out nearly twenty years since by Mr. Galt, on a block of land belonging to the Canada Company, and Woolwich, Nichol, Eramosa and Erin, have been settled subsequently; and many of the new townships towards Owen Sound have as yet very few settlers in them. A road has lately been opened by the government from Arthur to Owen Sound, and fifty acre lots have been given to settlers, fronting on the road, with liberty to purchase, within a certain time, the fifty acres in the rear. According to a return made in 1845, there were settled on this road within the first thirty miles above Arthur, a population amounting to 1111, of these 537 were Irish, 222 Scotch, 182 English, French Canadian eighty-four, Anglo Canadians seventy-eight, Americans eight; and they had under cultivation 2,500 acres of land.

There is much fine land in the district, and some of the best farms in the Province may be found in the townships of Guelph, Waterloo, Wilmot, and Puslinch. Eramosa, Erin and Woolwich are also well settled. Much of the land in the district is timbered with the best kinds of hardwood, maple, beech, Elm, Oak, &c., with a sufficiency of pine for all necessary purposes. The township of Waterloo was settled by a number of emigrants from the United States, consisting of Pennsylvanian Dutch; the rest of the district has been settled almost exclusively by English, Irish, and Scotch emigrants. Guelph, the district town, is situated in the midst of a rolling country, surrounded by handsomely situated, and well cultivated farms, and it is dry and healthy. There are besides in the district, the villages of Preston, Berlin, Glasgow, and Waterloo, in Waterloo; Haysville and Hamburg, in Wilmot; Fergus and Elora, (the latter of which is beautifully situated on the Grand River), in Nichol; and others of less note. There is some fine scenery in the district; that of the falls of Elora is particularly picturesque. Lime stone is abundant in the district, along the course of the Grand River and its branches. The settlers in this district are generally in good circumstances, and are improving the country fast;

15,000 acres of land were brought into cultivation between January, 1842, and January, 1844. In the Wellington District 307,178 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 Elora. A few lots in Amaranth, Erin, Garafraxa, and Melanethon, vary in price from 2s. 6d. to 10s. per acre.

Population of the district in 1841, 13,851, 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	75,863	12	39	6590	3623	4366	£234,892
1843	82,897	14	43	6872	3602	4572	243,872
1844	90,791	19	47	6973	3785	4515	258,763

Government and District Officers in the Wellington District:

Judge of District Court.....	A. J. Fergusson	Guelph.
Sheriff	Geo. G. Grange	Do.
Clerk of Peace	Thos. Saunders	Do.
Treasurer.....	Wm. Hewat.....	Do.
District Clerk.....	R. F. Budd.....	Do.
Inspector of Licenses.....	James Hodgert	Do.
Clerk of District Court	Robt. Alling.....	Do.
Deputy Clerk of Crown.....	Wm. Hewat.....	Do.
Superintendent of Schools.....	Alex. Allan.....	Preston.
Warden.....	A. D. Fordyce.....	Fergus.
Coroners	Henry Orton.....	Guelph.
	Jas. Buist.....	Fergus.
	Dr. Scott.....	Berlin.

Number of Common Schools in operation in the District.—Guelph, eight; Waterloo, twenty-four; Wilnot, twenty; Woolwich and Queen's Bush, six; Wellesley, five; Nichol, five; Eramosa, five; Erin, twelve; Puslinch, eight; Garafraxa, six; Amaranth, 1; total, one hundred.

WELLINGTON SQUARE.

A Village in the township of Nelson, pleasantly situated on Lake Ontario, eight miles from Hamilton. It has been settled about twenty years. The steamboats to and from Hamilton generally touch here. Wellington Square contains about 400 inhabitants. There are in the village an Episcopal church and a Free church. A schooner is owned here.

Post office, post every day.

Professions and Trades.—One physician and surgeon, one steam grist mill, one foundry, one tannery, two stores, six groceries, one druggist, one pottery, four taverns, one saddler, one tinsmith, two waggon makers, two blacksmiths, one baker, four tailors.

Principal Tavern—"Ontario House."

Exports from Wellington Square for 1844.

Flour.....	10,922 barrels.
Timothy Seed.....	91 do.
Wheat	34,921 hushels.
Butter.....	26 kegs.

WELLINGTON.

A small Village situated in the south-east corner of the township of Hillier, and partly in the township of Hallowell; it contains about 150 inhabitants. There are two churches in the village—Catholic and Methodist. There are three stores in the village.

WENTWORTH.

A County in the Gore District; it comprises the townships of Ancaster, Brantford, Binbrooke, Barton, Glandford, Onandaga, Saltfleet and Tuscarora; and for all purposes, except that of representation in the Legislative Assembly, and that of registration of titles, the townships of Seneca and Oneida; and, except for the purpose of representation in the Legislative Assembly, the town of Hamilton.

WESTERN DISTRICT.

Consists of the Counties of Essex and Kent. It is the most south-westerly district in the Province, and is bounded on the east by the London District and a small portion of the Huron District; on the north by Lake Huron; on the west by the River St. Clair, Lake St. Clair and the Detroit River; and on the south by Lake Erie. It is watered by the River Thames and the River Sydenham, or Bear Creek; the River aux Sables, and numerous small streams are distributed over the district. This district contains some of the finest land, and the most temperate climate of any portion of the province; the winter is short, and the spring sets in early. The valley of the Thames, as also that of Bear Creek, contain large portions of fine farming land, well adapted for raising wheat; as do also the townships of Moore, Sarnia, Plympton, Warwick and Enniskillen; and the soil for about seven miles below Chatham is noted for the superior quality of peas it produces. The County of Essex is well fitted for the cultivation of Indian corn, and tobacco of very good quality has been raised in it.

This district, although possessing the most temperate climate, the shortest winter, and some of the richest land in the province, has hitherto settled up very slowly. This may be attributed to various causes; in the first place, its remoteness, and till very lately, the lack of convenient modes of reaching it: again, many emigrants newly arrived in the country, having very incautiously settled themselves down on the plains or prairies, within convenient distances of extensive marshes, attracted by the greenness of the pasture (not, after all, much greener than themselves), and the ease with which the land could be brought into cultivation; where, as any reasonable person would have anticipated, they soon (from the miasma arising from the marshes) caught ague and fevers. These, removing to other parts of the country, and blaming, not their own folly, as they ought to have done, but the climate of the country generally, deterred other settlers from venturing into it. It is true that in the Western District there are many wet and marshy places, but not more in proportion than in other parts of the province; but most of these may be easily drained, for many of those places which were wet three or four years ago have been effectually drained in making the new roads through the district. No localities can be drier or more healthy than the townships on the upper portions of the Thames and Bear Creek, and on Lake Huron. And, on a hot summer's day, no situation can be more agreeable than that of the settlers on the banks of Lake Huron, in the township of Plympton,—the air is seldom sultry, and there is generally a refreshing breeze from the lake. On the lake shore vegetation flourishes; and the farms, gardens and orchards never suffer from late or early frosts. In the townships of Dover and Tilbury a large portion of the land consists of open plains, partaking very much of the nature of marsh: these are very useful for grazing cattle, which thrive very well on them; but no man of common sense would dream of making his habitation on them—those of course who have done so, have suffered the consequences.

The soil of a large portion of the district consists of a deep alluvial soil, very rich, and capable of producing large crops. In some of the townships bordering on Lake Erie the soil is a mixture of gravel and loam; and in Sarnia there is a large extent of oak plains. The timber of the district consists of maple, beech, black-walnut, butternut, hickory, oak, elm, &c.

The southern portion of the district has been long settled, many of the occupants in the County of Essex holding their lands under old French grants, which were confirmed to them by the British government after the conquest of Canada. The present inhabitants, the descendants of the original settlers, are still in every particular essentially French, and are too fond (sometimes too much so for the good of the country) of keeping up old French customs. Thus, on the death of a landowner his property becomes divided amongst his children; and on the decease of each of those children, it again becomes subdivided; so that in the present day, in that portion of the district peopled by French Canadians there is scarcely a good-sized farm to be found. And not only are the farms small and insufficient, but the farming is wretched. Many of these people settled on the lower portion of the Thames, actually build their stables on the banks of the river for the convenience of shovelling the manure into it. The following is an example of the difference between French and English farming: About ten years since an emigrant from England, a Lincolnshire farmer, engaged to rent a farm in the township of Dover East. The owners of the land (French Canadians) having exhausted that portion of the land which was cleared, and being too indolent to clear more, were literally starved out; they were therefore compelled to let the farm. When Mr. W. took possession he found *nine hundred loads of manure at the barn door*. When he took the farm there were forty-five acres of land cleared (out of a hundred acre lot), and he engaged to pay a rent of \$50 per annum. He has now had the farm ten years, has cleared thirty additional acres, and is so well satisfied with the quality of the soil that he has leased it for five years, at an annual rent of \$180. Since he has had the farm he has sold 1,300 bushels of wheat from one year's crop.

The farms and other settlements in this district generally have very fine orchards attached to them; and fruit is usually very plentiful in the district. Apples have been sold at Chatham at 3½d. currency per bushel; and peaches have been sold on the shores of Lake Erie at 1s. 3d. per bushel.

Many of the dwellings on the Detroit and St. Clair Rivers are beautifully situated.

Clearing has lately been going on extensively in the townships of Plympton and Warwick, and large quantities of potash have been made; but so little are the advantages of the district generally known, that cultivated farms are to be bought here for from \$10 to \$15 per acre, which in any other portion of the province would fetch from \$30 to \$50 per acre. Thirteen thousand acres of land have been brought into cultivation between January, 1842, and January, 1844.

The towns of Chatham, Sandwich (the district town), and Amherstburg are situated in the district; the former on the Thames, and the two latter on the Detroit River; and there are besides in the district the villages of Windsor on the Detroit River; Port Sarnia, Froomefield and Sutherlands on the St. Clair; Errol, in Plympton; and Lonisville on the Thames, besides smaller places of less note.

In the Western District 57,850 of Crown lands are open for sale, at 8s. c'y. per acre; to purchase any of which application must be made to the Crown lands agent at Sandwich.

Population in 1844, 27,619; since when it has probably increased one-tenth.

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	69,335	19	19	8,375	3,148	4,112	£394,711
1843	77,176	14	17	92,14	3,556	4,833	324,221
1844	82,726	15	22	9,624	3,963	4,628	341,354

Government and District Officers in the Western District:

Judge of District Court.....	Alexander Chewett.....	Sandwich.
Sheriff.....	George W. Foote.....	Do.
Clerk of Peace.....	Charles Baby.....	Do.
Treasurer.....	J. B. Baby.....	Do.
Registrar.....	James Askin.....	Do.
Inspector of Licenses.....	W. G. Hall.....	Do.
Judge of Surrogate Court.....	John A. Wilkinson.....	Do.
Registrar of do.....	James Askin.....	Do.
District Clerk.....	John Cowan.....	Do.
Deputy Clerk of Crown.....	S. J. Fluett.....	Do.
Collectors of Customs.....	R. E. Vidal.....	Port Sarnia.
	John F. Elliott.....	Windsor.
	William Cosgrave.....	Chatham.
	F. Caldwell.....	Malden.
Warden.....	— Cronyn.....	Rond 'Eau.
	John Dolsen.....	Dover East.
Coroners.....	Hugh Johnston.....	Moore.
	R. Pegley.....	Chatham town.
	S. T. Thebo.....	Sandwich.
	W. G. Hall.....	Do.
	James Kevill.....	Amherstburg.
	A. Young, junior.....	Port Sarnia.
	P. P. Lecroix.....	Sombra.

Number of Common Schools in operation in the District.—Anderdon, two; Brooke, none; Camden, three; Chatham, six; Colchester, three; Dawn, seven; Dover, East and West, three; Gosfield, six; Harwich, eleven; Howard, ten; Maidstone, four; Malden, nine; Mersea, five; Moore and Enniskillen, two; Orford, three; Plympton, three; Raleigh, twelve; Rochester, two; Romney, three; Sandwich, ten; Sarnia, four; Sombra, seven; Tilbury East, three; Tilbury West, three; Warwick and Bosanquet, five; Zone, six. Total, 138.

WESTMEATH.

A Township in the Bathurst District; is bounded on the east by the Ottawa River; on the north-west by the township of Pembroke; on the south-west by Stafford; and on the south-east by Ross. In Westmeath 15,863 acres are taken up, 1,684 of which are under cultivation. Westmeath is as yet but little settled, and 34,200 acres of Crown lands are open for sale in it, at 8s. currency per acre. There are two saw mills in the township.

Population in 1842, 628.

Ratable property in the township, £7,056.