WESTMINSTER.

A Township in the London District; is bounded on the east by the township of South Dorchester; on the north by London; on the west by Delaware; and on the south by Yarmouth and Southwold. In Westminster 56,695 acres are taken up, 16,751 of which are under cultivation. This is an old-settled township, containing good land, a large portion of which is rolling; it is well settled, and contains many fine farms, which are in a good state of cultivation, and have flourishing orchards. The township is watered by branches of the Thames and of Kettle Creek. Westminster is settled principally by Canadians, Americans, and Pennsylvanian Dutch. The village of Westminster, or Hall's Mills, is situated on the old road from Delaware to London; and a settlement called the "Junction," at the meeting of the new Delaware road with the plank road from London to Port Stanley. There are four grist and two saw mills in the township.

Population in 1842, 3,376.

Ratable property in the township, £45,656.

WESTMINSTER, OR HALL'S MILLS.

A Village in the township of Westminster, six miles from London, pleasantly situated on the old road from London to Delaware, in the midst of a fine, well settled country. It contains about 200 inhabitants, who are principally Canadians and Americans.

Post Office, post twice a week.

Professions and Trades.—One grist mill, one distillery, carding machine and cloth factory, one tannery, one tavern, one store, one fanning-mill maker, one blacksmith, one waggon maker, one shoemaker, and one tailor.

WESTON.

A Village in the township of Etobicoke, situated on the Humber River, four miles above Dundas Street. It contains about 150 inhabitants; a portion of of whom have procured an act authorising them to form a joint stock company for the purpose of making a plank road from the village, five and a half miles in length, to form a junction with Dundas Street. This gives them easy communication with the City of Toronto. There are two churches in Weston—Episcopal and Methodist.

Post Office, post twice a week.

Professions and Trades.—One grist and saw mill, one tannery, two distilleries, two stores, one tavern, two shoemakers, one saddler, one wheelwright.

WESTVILLE, OR WILLIAMSVILLE.

A small Village in the township of Kingston, situated on the western road, about one mile west from Kingston. It contains about 200 inhabitants, one store, one tavern, one grocery, one bakery, one painter, and one shoemaker.

WHITBY.

A Township in the Home District; is bounded on the east by the township of Darlington and a small portion of Cartwright; on the north by Reach; on the west by Pickering; and on the south by Lake Ontario. In Whitby 61,841 acres are taken up, 28,474 of which are under cultivation. This is a well settled township, containing a large portion of excellent land, which is mostly rolling. The farms are generally well cleared and cultivated, and in good order. The timber is a mixture of hardwood and pine. There are some excellent mill streams in the township. The flourishing villages of Oshawa and Whitby are situated on the main road from Toronto to Kingston; Gibb's Mills, about one mile south from Oshawa; Windsor Harbour on the lake shore; and Columbus and Winchester in the rear of the township, on the plank road from Windsor Bay to Skugog. There are eight grist and twenty-five saw mills in the township.

Population in 1842, 5,714; who are a mixture of English, Irish, Scotch, Canadians and Americans.

Ratable property in the township, £92,077.

WHITCHURCH.

A Township in the Home District; is bounded on the north by the township of East Gwillimbury; on the west by King; on the south by Markham; and on the east by Uxbridge. In Whitchurch 43.462 acres are taken up, 15,330 of which are under cultivation. This is an old settled township, containing many fine farms, which are generally well cultivated, and many of which are beautifully situated, and have excellent orchards attached to them. Most of the land is rolling. Whitchurch was originally settled by Pennsylvanian Quakers, most of whom or their descendants still hold the land. The village of Newmarket is situated in the north-west corner of the township. There are four grist and thirteen saw mills in the township.

Population in 1842, 3,836.

Ratable property in the township, £51,392.

WILLIAMS.

A Township in the London District; is bounded on the north by the township of McGillivray; on the west by the River Sable and Bosanquet; on the south by Adelaide; and on the east by Lobo. The River Sable runs through the east and south of this township, till it reaches its south-west corner, when it makes a sharp bend and runs northward, becoming its western boundary. The soil is generally good. In Williams 20,895 acres are leased or sold, of which 2,296 are under cultivation. In the township are one grist and one saw mill.

Population 857.

Ratable property in the township, £9133.

WILLIAMSBURGH.

A Township in the Eastern District; is bounded on the north-east by the township of Osnabruck; on the north-west by Winchester; on the south-west by Matilda; and on the south-east by the River St. Lawrence. In Williamsburgh 45.340 acres are taken up, 8,301 of which are under cultivation. The township is watered by branches of the Petite Nation River. It contains a fair proportion of good land, and is pretty well settled. There is a small village called "Cooksville" situated in the north-west of the township, six miles from the St. Lawrence; and a settlement called "Mariatown," on the banks of the river. One hundred acres of Crown lands are open for sale in Williamsburgh, at 8*s.* currency per acre. There are one grist and four saw mills in the township.

Population in 1842, 2,941.

Ratable property in the township, £38,935.

WILLIAMSTOWN.

A Village in about the centre of the township of Charlottenburgh, situated on the River aux Raisins. It contains about 200 inhabitants.

Professions and Trades.—One grist and saw mill, four stores, four taverns, two tanneries, one saddler, two blacksmiths, two shoemakers, two tailors.

WILLIAMSVILLE.

A small settlement on the town line between Walpole and Rainham, situated on the shore of Lake Erie. The Walpole post office is kept here.

Williamsville contains about 30 inhabitants, one store, one tavern, one blacksmith.

WILLOUGHBY.

A Township in the Niagara District; is bounded on the east by the Niagara River; on the north by the township of Stamford, from which it is separated by the Welland River; on the west by Crowland; and on the south by Bertie. In Willoughby 15,036 acres are taken up, 5686 of which are under cultivation. This township contains good land, and some well cleared farms; there is, however, a considerable quantity of low and wet land in it. Part of the village of Chippewa is in the township, the remainder being situated in the adjoining township of Stamford. The greater portion of Grand Island in the Niagara River, is situated opposite Willoughby. There are two saw mills in the township.

Population in 1841, 895; who are principally Canadians and Americans, with a few English: there are also a number of Swiss and German emigrants.

Ratable property in the township, £17,069.

WILMOT.

A Township in the Wellington District; is bounded on the east by the township of Waterloo; on the north by Wellesley; on the west by North and South Easthope, and Zorra; and on the south by Blandford. In Wilmot, 51,463 acres are taken up, 15,310 of which are under cultivation. The River Nith, or Smith's Creek, runs through the west of the township from north to south. The villages of Hamburg and Haysville are in the township; the latter situated on the Huron road; and there are also in the township two grist and nine saw mills.

Population in 1841, 2220; who are principally Germans, with a few Canadians.

Ratable property in the township, £43,552.

WINCHESTER.

A Village in the township of Whitby, situated near the centre of the township, five miles north from the village of Windsor. The plank road to Skugog passes through it. It was commenced in 1840, and contains about 300 inhabitants.

Professions and Trades.—One physician and surgeon, one grist mill, one ashery, one tannery, seven stores, three taverns, two waggon makers, three blacksmiths, three coopers, three tailors, three shoemakers, one cabinet maker.

WINCHESTER.

A Township in the Eastern District; is bounded on the north-east by the township of Finch; on the north-west by Russel and Osgoode; on the south-west by Mountain; and on the south-east by Williamsburgh. In Winchester 17,606 acres are taken up, 2,461 of which are under cultivation. The Petite Nation River runs through the south of the township, and it is watered besides by several branches of the same river. A large proportion of the timber of the township consists of pine. Four hundred acres of Crown lands are open for sale in Winchester, at 8s. currency per acre. There are one grist and two mills in the township.

Population in 1842, 979.

Ratable property in the township, £10,830.

WINDHAM.

A Township in the Talbot District, is bounded on the east by the township of Townsend; on the north by Burford; on the west by Norwich and Middleton; and on the south by Charlotteville. In Windham 31,710 acres are taken up, 11,396 of which are under cultivation. The township is watered by Big Creek, which runs nearly through its centre. This is a well settled township, containing good land; the timber is a mixture of hardwood and pine. There are one grist and two saw mills in the township.

Population in 1841, 1568.

Ratable property in the township, £28,203.

WINDMILL POINT.

A Point of Land on the shore of the St. Lawrence, about one mile east from Prescott; so called from the circumstance of a large windmill being erected there. Previous to the late rebellion there was a flourishing settlement here, which contained several good stone houses. Two battles were fought here during the rebellion; after the last of which the houses were set on fire by the military, and have not since been rebuilt.

WINDSOR.

A Village in the township of Sandwich, pleasantly situated on the Detroit River, opposite the city of Detroit, in Michigan. It was laid out in 1834, and is a place of considerable business. Two steam ferry-boats ply constantly between this place and Detroit. The situation is healthy, the town being built on a high bank, from thirty to forty feet above the river, which is here about a mile in width. Windsor possesses barracks, which are occupied at present by a battalion of Rifles. In December, 1838 (during the rebellion), this place was attacked by a band of 400 Americans and rebels, who crossed over from Detroit, and burned the steamer Thames, and two or three houses. They were charged by a party of militia, eighty in number, who, after firing two shots, completely routed them.

Windsor contains about 300 inhabitants.

Professions and Trades.—One physician and surgeon, one brewery, one distillery, four stores, three taverns, seven groceries, one baker, two carpenters, two blacksmiths, two tailors, two shoemakers, one tinsmith, one bank agency (Montreal).

Post office, post every day.

List of Exports for the year 1844, *with their estimated value :*

Quantity.	Description.	£	s.	d.
4642 Bushels ...	Wheat	696	6	0
65 Barrels ...	Flour	65	0	0
61 Do.	Potash	290	0	0
434 Do.	Pork	1164	0	0
77 Do.	Lard	308	0	0
93 Do.	White Fish	162	15	0
3 Do.	Furs (value not ascertained)			
98 Tierces ...	Beef	294	0	0
70 Do.	Hams (value not ascertained)			
22 Hogsheads	Do. do.			
15 Kegs	Tongues	22	10	0
226 Do.	Lard	197	15	0
33 Do.	Tobacco	99	0	0
4 Boxes	Bacon	16	0	0

The principal part of the pork, bacon, hams, lard, tongues, and beef were made from hogs and cattle *imported* from the United States, and *slaughtered* and *packed* in Canada.

WINDSOR.

A Village in the township of Whitby, situated on the eastern road, two miles from Windsor Bay, and about thirty-one from Toronto. The plank road from the bay to Skugog Lake passes through the village. There is a Congregational Church in the village.

Population about 500.

Post office, post every day.

Professions and Trades.—Two physicians and surgeons, two lawyers, eight stores, two druggists, one bookseller and stationer, three taverns, one watchmaker, one ashery, one brewery, three saddlers, two cabinet makers, one chair

maker, one fanning mill maker, two waggon makers, one tinsmith, one baker, three blacksmiths, four shoemakers, four tailors.

About one mile east from the village is a small settlement called "Windsor East."

WINDSOR HARBOUR.

A Village and shipping place in the township of Whitby, situated on Lake Ontario, about thirty-two miles from Toronto. An excellent harbour has been formed here, by constructing a breakwater and building two piers; within the breakwater is enclosed a basin of about 120 acres in extent, which when completed will have a depth of ten feet. The width of the channel, at its entrance, between the piers, is two hundred and fifty feet; and there is a light-house on the west pier. Up to July 1st, 1844, £15,355 was expended on this harbour. A plank road is in course of formation from the harbour to Scugog Lake.

The Steamboat "America" (a British boat) calls here daily, on her passage to and from Rochester and Toronto. Seven schooners, whose collective tonnage amounts to about 400 tons, are owned here. Windsor Harbour is a port of entry and has a resident collector of customs. There are two churches in the village, Episcopal (built of stone), and Methodist.

Population about 250.

Professions and Trades.—One brewery, three stores, four taverns, one saddler, two blacksmiths, two shoemakers, two tailors, one wheelwright, one baker, one ship carpenter.

Exports from the port of Windsor during the season of 1844:

Flour	21,597	Barrels.
Pork	1,435	Do.
Ashes	610	Do.
Oatmeal	285	Do.
Beer	120	Do.
Wheat	14,563	Bushels.
Oats	1,682	Do.
Peas	290	Do.
Grass Seed	1,175	Do.
Potatoes	1,240	Do.
Butter	32	Firkins.
Lard	32	Kegs.
Hams	14,000	lbs.
Lumber	646,000	Feet.

WINDSOR EAST.

A small settlement in the township of Whitby; about half a mile east from Windsor. It contains one saddler, two tailors, one cabinet maker, one waggon maker, one blacksmith.

WOLFE ISLAND.

A large Island situated in the north-eastern extremity of Lake Ontario, near the entrance of the River St. Lawrence. Its western portion is opposite the town of Kingston. It is a long, irregularly shaped island, having numerous small bays running into it. It forms a township of the Midland District. In Wolfe Island 24,449 acres are taken up, 6152 of which are under cultivation. Wolfe Island is well settled, and contains some good farms. There is one saw mill on the island.

Population, 1289.

Ratable property in the township, £17,323.

WOLFORD.

A Township in the Johnstown District; is bounded on the north-east by the township of Oxford; on the north-west by Montague; on the south-west by

Kitley; and on the south-east by Elizabethtown and Augusta. In Wolford 25,243 acres are taken up, 6477 of which are under cultivation. The Rideau River and Canal separate the township from Montague; and the township is also watered by branches of the Rideau River. The timber is a mixture of pine and hardwood. In Wolford 300 acres of Crown lands are open for sale, at 8s. currency per acre. There is a grist mill and a saw mill in the township.

Population in 1842, 2422.

Ratable property in the township, £21,384.

WOODHOUSE.

A Township in the Talbot District, is bounded on the east by the township of Walpole; on the north by Townsend; on the west by Charlotteville; and on the south by Lake Erie. In Woodhouse 28,226 acres are taken up, 10,232 of which are under cultivation. This is a well settled township, containing excellent land, and many well-cleared and cultivated farms. The land is generally rolling, and most of the farms are handsomely situated. Simcoe, the district town, Port Dover on Lake Erie, at the mouth of Patterson's Creek, and a small shipping place called "Port Ryerse," are situated in the township. The plank road from Hamilton to Port Dover, passes through the township. The timber in Woodhouse is a mixture of pine and hardwood. There are three grist and eleven saw mills in the township.

Population in 1841, 1694, who are principally Canadians and Americans.

Ratable property in the township, £41,864.

WOODSTOCK.

The District Town of the Brock District, in the south-west corner of the township of Blandford, thirty-two miles from London, and forty-six miles from Hamilton, pleasantly situated on a rising ground in the midst of a rolling country. It forms one long street of about a mile in length, and is divided into East Woodstock, and West Woodstock. It became the district town in the year 1840, (before which time the county of Oxford formed a portion of the London District.) It contains six churches and chapels, viz. Episcopal, (of brick, and in which is a tolerable organ,) Presbyterian, Baptist, British Wesleyan, Canadian Wesleyan, and Christian. There is a jail and court house, built partly of brick, and partly framed. Two newspapers are published here weekly, the "Monarch," and "Herald." There is a Mechanics Institute, and a cricket club.

Population, 1,085.

Post Office, post every day.

The following Government and district offices are kept in Woodstock:—Judge of district court, sheriff, clerk of peace, judge of surrogate court, registrar of ditto, treasurer, inspector of licenses, district clerk, clerk of district court, deputy clerk of crown, district superintendent of schools.

Professions and Trades.—Two grist mills, one saw mill, carding machine and fulling mill, brewery, distillery, two tanneries, four physicians and surgeons, two lawyers, one foundry, ten stores, seven groceries, one bookseller and stationer, five taverns, five cabinet and chair makers, four waggon makers, two watchmakers, one soap and candle factory, two livery stables, one glover, one turner, six blacksmiths, ten shoemakers, three bakers, four butchers, four saddlers, two coopers, one tinsmith, one barber, three painters, eight tailors, one printers, one school, one bank agency "Gore."

Principal Tavern.—"Woodstock Hotel."

Land Agent, J. F. Rogers.

WOOLWICH.

A Township in the Wellington District, is bounded on the east and north-east by the townships of Guelph and Nichol, on the north-west and west by Peel and Wellesley, and on the south by Waterloo. In Woolwich, 32,327

acres are taken up, 9100 of which are under cultivation. This is a large township and it is as yet but thinly settled. Much of the land in the township is of excellent quality, and the timber principally hardwood. The Grand River runs through the township. In the north of the township is a large block of land, containing 20,000 acres, belonging to the estate of the late General Pilkington. The village of Woolwich is situated in the township, and there are also in Woolwich two grist and two saw mills, one of which is situated on the Canastoga, a branch of the Grand River. There is an Episcopal church in the township, near the village of Elora.

Population in 1841, 1009.

Ratable property in the township, £22,315.

WOOLWICH.

A small Settlement in the township of Woolwich, seventeen miles from Galt; it contains two churches, Presbyterian and Methodist; a post office, post twice a week; a tavern and a blacksmith.

WOOPPOOSE ISLAND.

A small Island in Prince Edward's Bay, in Lake Ontario, between the forks of the township of Marysburgh. It is not inhabited.

YARMOUTH.

A Township in the London District, is bounded on the east by the townships of Malahide and Dorchester; on the north by Westminster; on the west by Southwold; and on the south by Lake Erie. In Yarmouth 70,758 acres are taken up, 22,350 of which are under cultivation. The township is watered by Catfish Creek, which separates it from the township of Malahide, and by Kettle Creek, which separates it from Southwold; both of which are good mill streams. The land in the township is generally of excellent quality, and most of it rolling. The township has been long settled, and contains many fine farms, well cleared and cultivated, with good orchards. It is the most thickly settled township in the London District. The north of the township is settled principally by Highland Scotch, and the south mostly by Quakers.

The villages of St. Thomas and Port Stanley are situated in the township (the former on the plank road from London, and the latter at the mouth of Kettle Creek) as are also the settlements of Jamestown and Sparta. There are five grist and ten saw mills in the township, from which large quantities of sawed lumber are exported, much of the timber on the creeks being pine.

Population in 1842, 1239.

Ratable property in the township, £70,057.

YONGE.

A Township in the Johnstown District; is bounded on the east by the township of Elizabethtown; on the north by Bastard and Kitley; on the west by Lansdowne; and on the south by the river St. Lawrence. In Yonge, 38,214 acres are taken up, 15,017 of which are under cultivation. The great Gananoque Lake extends into this township from the township of Lansdowne, and there are also three smaller lakes in the township; one of which is in the north, another near the centre of the township, and the third nearly midway betweeen the two; the whole of these are connected by means of small streams with the Gananoque Lake. There are two marshes in the south of the township, both of which discharge themselves into the St. Lawrence. This township is well settled, and contains good farms. In the north of the centre of the township is a settlement called "Farmersville," and in the north-east of the township a settlement called "Charleston." There are in the township five grist and

twelve saw mills. In Yonge 200 acres only of Crown lands are open for sale at 8s. currency per acre.

Population in 1842, 4036, who are principally Scotch and Irish.

Ratable property in the township, £46,673.

YORK.

A Township in the Home District; is bounded on the east by the township of Scarborough; on the north by Vaughan; on the west by Etobicoke, and a small portion of Toronto Gore; and on the south by Lake Ontario. In York 55,236 acres are taken up, 24,238 of which are under cultivation. This is an old settled township, and much of it has been long under cultivation. It is watered by the Humber and the Don rivers, and their branches. The land in the south of the township, bordering on the lake, is poor and sandy; in the rear of the township it improves in quality. There is a considerable quantity of pine in the township, and a large portion of the township is timbered with a mixture of hard wood and pine.

The City of Toronto is situated in the south of the township, on the Bay of Toronto; and there are eight grist and thirty-five saw mills in the township.

Population in 1842, 5,720.

Ratable property in the township, £82,682.

There were shipped at the Humber during the year 1845:

Flour	54,625	barrels,
Potash	84	"
Pork	127	"
Timothy Seed	8	"
Bran	60	tons,
Lumber (sawed)	20,000	feet,
Woollen Cloths	1,600	pounds,
Pot Barley	58	barrels,
Buckwheat Flour	3	"
Peas	48	"

YORK.

A Village in the township of Seneca, pleasantly situated on the banks of the Grand River, five miles from Caledonia, and nineteen from Hamilton. Considerable business is done here in the lumber trade. A grist mill, saw mill, and shingle factory were burned down in December 1844, which are about being rebuilt. York contains about 150 inhabitants. Churches and chapels, two, viz. Episcopal, and Wesleyan Methodist.

Post Office, post three times a week.

Professions and Trades—One physician and surgeon, two saw mills, (one of which has a gang of twelve saws,) three stores, three taverns, two waggon makers, two blacksmiths, three tailors, two cabinet makers, four shoe makers.

YORK, COUNTY OF. (*See* Home District.)

ZONE.

A Township in the Western District; is bounded on the east by the township of Mosa; on the north by Brooke; on the west by Dawn; and on the south by Camden West and the River Thames. In Zone 29,177 acres are taken up, 5,340 of which are under cultivation. The River Sydenham (Bear Creek) crosses the township from its north-east corner to its south-west corner. This is a fine township, containing excellent land, the greater portion of which is covered with the best kinds of hard wood; maple, oak, elm, beech, black walnut, &c. On Bear Creek, and also on the Thames, are many beautiful situations for farms. There are many well cleared and cultivated farms in the township. On the bank of the Thames is a salt spring, where salt has been made, but its capa-

bilities have never yet been thoroughly tested and brought into operation. The settlements of "Zone Mills," or "Van Allen's Mills," and "Smith's Mills," are situated on Bear Creek; and on the Thames is the site of the old Moravian-town, the battle ground where Tecumseth, the Indian Chief, was killed, in the year 1813. In Zone 800 acres of Crown lands are open for sale at 8s. currency per acre. There are two grist and two saw mills in the township.

Population in 1845, 1231, who are principally emigrants from Great Britain and Ireland, with a few Canadians.

Ratable property in the township, £15,230.

ZONE MILLS.

A Settlement in the township of Zone, pleasantly situated on the east branch of Bear Creek, nine miles from the western road and the River Thames. It contains abont 100 inhabitants; grist and saw mill, carding machine and fulling mill, one store, one waggon maker, one blacksmith.

Post Office, post twice a week.

ZORRA.

A Township in the Brock District; is bounded on the east by the township of Blandford, on the north-west by South Easthope and Downie; on the west by Nissouri; and on the south by North Oxford and part of Blandford. In Zorra 60,220 acres are taken up, 10,627 of which are under cultivation. This township contains very excellent land, and the timber is generally bard wood, maple, oak, elm, beech, &c. On the west side of the township, near its centre, is a spring, from which issues a large body of water, forming at once a creek of considerable size. The village of Embro' is situated a little south-west, and the village of Huntingford a little south-east of the centre of the township. There are one grist and three saw mills in the township.

Population in 1842, 2722, who are principally Highland Scotch.

Ratable property in the township, £35,120.

CANADA;

ITS FIRST SETTLEMENT AND EARLY HISTORY, CLIMATE AND PRODUCTIONS.

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ITS FIRST SETTLEMENT AND EARLY HISTORY, CLIMATE AND PRODUCTIONS.

The first settlement made by Europeans in Canada, was in 1535, by Jacques Cartier, a French navigator, who sailed up the river of Canada, (which he named the St. Lawrence, as far as the island of Montreal, where he found a settlement of Huron Indians, called Hochelaga, to which island he gave the name of Mont Royale, (afterwards called Montreal.) He took possession of the territory, which he called New France—built a fort—and wintered in the country. On this expedition he carried off a chief of the natives, and conveyed him to France, where he lived about four years, was converted to Christianity, and died there.

In 1540, an expedition, consisting of five ships, under the command of Cartier, was fitted out by command of François de la Roque, Lord of Robervall, who had been appointed Viceroy of Canada by the King of France; and who himself intended to follow with two additional ships. His departure, however, was postponed till the year 1542. When he arrived in Canada, he built a fort, and wintered about four leagues above the island of Orleans. In 1549, the same nobleman, accompanied by his brother, and a numerous train of adventurers, again embarked for Canada; but they were never afterwards heard of, which so discouraged the government and people of France, that for more than thirty years no further measures were taken to communicate with the settlers who remained in Canada.

In 1576, Martin Frobisher was sent out by Queen Elizabeth, with three small ships, and discovered Elizabeth Foreland, and the straights which still bear his name. He entered a bay in north latitude 63°, and carried off one of the natives. In this voyage he discovered what he supposed to be gold, which encouraged a society of adventurers to send him out the following year, with three other ships, to explore the coast of Labrador and Greenland, with an ultimate view of discovering a passage to India; but he returned without success. He brought away with him nearly two hundred tons of the ore supposed to be gold; which however, to their disappointment. turned out to be some other mineral. In 1578, he sailed again for the continent of North America, with no less than fifteen ships, in search of gold; and carried home immense quantities of the same glittering substance, to the complete ruin of many of the adventurers.

In 1581, the French trade to Canada was renewed, after an interruption of more than thirty years; and in 1583, three ships were employed in the trade to the continent.

In 1598, the Marquis de la Roche received a commission from Henry the Fourth, of France, to conquer Canada; but returned without doing anything of consequence; and shortly afterwards died of vexation. On the death of La Roche, his patent was renewed in favour of M. De Chauvin, who made a voyage up the St. Lawrence, as far as Tadousac; where he left some of his people, and returned with a freight of furs. The following year he sailed again, and proceeded as far as Trois Rivières. In 1603, Pierre du Gast, a gentleman of the bed-chamber to the same king, received a patent, constituting him Lieutenant General of the American territory, from the fortieth to the forty-sixth degrees of north latitude, with power to colonise it, and subdue and convert the natives to Christianity. In 1608, Champlain was sent out with three ships for the purpose of making a permanent settlement; and after having examined all the most eligible situations along the coast of Nova Scotia, (then called Acadia), and the River St. Lawrence, fixed upon the present site of Quebec, where he laid the foundation of what he intended to be the future capital of the country.

In 1627, in the reign of Louis XIII., Canada, then called New France, was, by direction of Cardinal Richelieu, placed together with its trade, under the management of a company, called the "Company of One Hundred Associates;" at the head of which was the Cardinal himself. A commission having been given by Charles I. to David Kertk, and his kinsmen, to conquer the American dominions of France; Kertk attacked Canada, in July, 1628, and continued to carry on his military operations with vigour. In 1630, he appeared again off Point Levi, and sent an officer to Quebec to summon the city to surrender. Champlain, then in command, knowing his means to be inadequate to a defence, surrendered the city by capitulation. The terms of the capitulation were favourable to the French colony; and they were so punctually and honourably fulfilled by the English, that the greater part of the French chose to remain with their captors, rather than return as had been stipulated to France. In 1632, Charles I, by the treaty of St. Germain, resigned the right which he had claimed to New France and Acadia, as the property of England, to Louis XIII., King of France.

In 1635, Rene Rohault, having become a Jesuit, resumed a project which had been interrupted by the English conquest of Quebec, of founding a college in that city; an institution that had been planned ten years before. In this year, M. Champlain died at Quebec.

In 1640, the French king vested the property of the island of Montreal in thirty-five Associates, of whom Maisonneuve, a gentleman of Champaign, was one; and who on the 15th October, 1641, was declared governor of the island; and brought over with him several families to Montreal.

The French in their trade with the neighbouring Indians, being much obstructed by the Mohawks, then a powerful tribe, and being unable to subdue them without assistance, in 1647, sent M. Marie, a Jesuit, as an agent to solicit aid from Massachusetts, with offers of liberal compensation for assistance, which the government of the English colony refused, on the ground that the Mohawks had never injured them.

In the following year, the colonists of Newfoundland sent to the Governor and Council of Canada a proposal of perpetual peace between the colonies, even though the mother countries might be at war. Although the French were much pleased with the proposal, and anxious to conclude an agreement of the kind, the business terminated without success, because the English were firm in their determination not to assist the French against the Iroquois (or Five Nations.)

In 1649, in the month of March, a party of Iroquois, about one thousand in number, attacked the Huron village of St. Ignatius, containing four hundred persons, all of whom, with the exception of three only, were massacred. About five years afterwards, the Eries, a numerous tribe of Indians inhabiting the borders of Lake Erie, were so effectually exterminated by the Iroquois, that were it not for the name of the lake, we should have no memorial of their existence.

In 1665, M. de Courcelles, being appointed governor of New France, transported the regiment of *Calignan Salieres* to Canada: it consisted of one thousand foot, and they were accompanied besides by numerous families, with mechanics, hired servants, horses (the first ever seen in Canada), cattle and sheep. The one hundred associates in whom the property of the colony was vested, had grown weary of the expense of maintaining the colony, and from the year 1644 abandoned the fur trade to the inhabitants, reserving to themselves as their right of lordship an annual payment of one thousand beavers. Reduced at length to the number of forty-five associates, they made a total resignation of all their rights in 1662, to the French King, who soon afterwards included New France in the grant which he made of the French colonies in America, in favour of the West India Company formed by the great Colbert.

The Mohawks having greatly annoyed the French, were attacked in the following year by a French army of twenty-eight companies of foot, and the whole militia of the colony. This formidable body of troops marched upwards of seven hundred miles, in the depth of winter, from Quebec into the country of the Mohawks, with a view of utterly destroying them; but the Indians retired with their women and children into the depth of the woods, leaving only a few ancient sachems in the villages, who chose rather to die than desert their habitations. These were murdered by the French, and their villages burnt, but nothing was gained by the expedition. In the following year, peace was at length established between the French and the Five Nations, which continued for several years, and they cultivated a mutual trade. In 1670 the small-pox broke out amongst the Indians in the northern parts of Canada, and swept off whole tribes, particularly the tribe of Atlikamegues, which has never since been heard of. Tadusac, the chief mart of the Indian fur trade with the French, was deserted, as was also Trois Rivieres, where the small-pox carried off 1,500 Indians at once. In 1671, a grand congress of the French and of many Canadian Indians was held at the Falls of St. Mary; where the Indians professed submission to the king of France in a formal manner. In 1672, M. de Courcelles, governor of Canada, commenced building a fort on the north side of the outlet of Lake Ontario (near where Kingston now stands), as a barrier against the Iroquois, which was completed in the following year by Count Frontenac, who called it after his own name. The French likewise built a fort at Michilimackinac. In 1674 Quebec was made a bishopric. In 1678 M. de Sale rebuilt the Fort Frontenac with stone; he also launched a bark of ten tons on Lake Ontario, and in the year following another vessel of sixty tons on Lake Erie; about this time he also enclosed a little spot of ground at Niagara with stockades intended for a fort. In 1683, the French erected a fort between the Lakes Erie and Huron; and in the following year M. de la Barre with a large army from Canada made an unsuccessful expedition into the country of the Five Nations, and found it necessary to conclude his campaign with a treaty. He was met at the place appointed by the Oneidas, Onondagas, and Cayngas; the Mohawks and Senecas refusing to attend. Seated in a chair of state, surrounded by his own Indians, principally the Hurons of Lorette, and the French officers, he addressed himself to Garangula, an Onondaga chief, in a very haughty speech, which he concluded with a menace to burn the castles of the Five Nations, and destroy the Indians, unless the satisfaction which he demanded was given. Garangula, who sat at some little distance before his men, with his pipe in his mouth, and the great Calumet of peace before him, did nothing but look at the end of his pipe during this harangue: when it was finished, after walking five or six times round the circle in silence, he stood perfectly upright, and thus addressed the French general: "Onnuntio, I honour you, and all the warriors who are with me honour you. Your interpreter has finished your speech, I now begin mine: my words make haste to reach your ears; hearken to them. Onnuntio, in setting out from Quebec, you must have imagined that the scorching beams of the sun had burned down the forests, which rendered our

country inaccessible to the French, or that the inundations of the lakes had shut us up in our castles; but now you are undeceived, for I and my warriors have come to assure you that the Senecas, Cayugas, Onondagas, Oneidas and Mohawks are yet alive." After ascribing the pacific overtures of the general to the impotence of the French, and repelling the charges brought against his countrymen, he thus concludes: "My voice is the voice of all the Five Nations; hear what they say; open your ears to what they speak. The Senecas, Cayugas, Onondagas, Oneidas and Mohawks, say, that when they buried the hatchet at Cataracuay, in the presence of your predecessor, in the very centre of the fort, and planted the tree of peace in the same place, it was then agreed that the fort should be used as a place of rendezvous for merchants, and not as a refuge for soldiers. Hear, Onnuntio, you ought to take care that so great a number of soldiers as appear now, do not choke the tree of peace, planted in so small a fort, and hinder it from shading both your country and ours with its branches. I do assure you that our warriors shall dance to the Calumet of peace under its leaves, and that we will never dig up the axe to cut it down, until the Onnuntio or the Corlar shall either jointly or separately endeavour to invade the country which the Great Spirit has given to our ancestors. This belt confirms my words, and this other the authority which the Five Nations have given me."

In 1685, according to a return made by order of the Government, the inhabitants of Canada amounted to 17,000, three thousand of whom were supposed to be capable of bearing arms.

In 1687 M. Denonville, who had succeeded De la Barre, took the field at the head of 1500 French and 500 Indians, in order to attack and destroy the Senecas, who had refused to attend at the late treaty, and were known to be firmly attached to the English. He commenced his march from Cataraqui in June; and the scouts of the French army advanced as far as the corn of the Indian settlements, without seeing a single Indian, although they passed within pistol shot of 500 Senecas, who laid on their faces, and suffered them to pass and repass without attacking them. At length, when the invading army had approached within a quarter of a league of the chief village of the Senecas, they raised the war shout, accompanied with a discharge of fire arms from all sides. This surprise threw the French into confusion, and the Senecas fell upon them with great fury; but the French Indians being rallied, repulsed them in the end. In this action about a hundred French, ten French Indians, and eighty Senecas were killed. The next day Denonville continued his march, with the intention of burning the village, but he found it already in ashes; the Senecas had burnt it and fled. Two old men only were found in the village, who were cut into pieces and boiled to make soup for the French allies. Before Denonville returned into Canada he built a fort with four bastions at Niagara, in which he left a garrison; but it was soon afterwards abandoned.

In 1689 Denonville was recalled, and Count Frontenac came over as governor of Canada. On the 26th of July in this year a body of 1200 Indians of the Five Nations invaded the Island of Montreal, burnt all the plantations, and made a horrible massacre of men, women and children, throwing the whole French colony into the utmost consternation; insomuch that Valrennes, the commandant at Cataraqui, was ordered by Denonville to abandon that place. In this attack 1000 French are said to have been slain, and twenty-six carried off and burnt alive.

In the following year an attack was made on Quebec by an English fleet, under the command of Sir W. Phipps, which proved unsuccessful. Between this time and the year 1698, when the Count Frontenac died, the war between the French and Indians still continued, with varying fortunes, neither party gaining any very signal advantage over the other; and on the arrival of M. de Calliers in 1699, who succeeded Count Frontenac as Governor of Canada, he terminated the disputes with the Indians by agreeing to an exchange of prisoners; which treaty of peace took place at Onondaga.

In 1705 the loss of a large and richly laden ship bound to Quebec (which was captured by the English), compelled the colonists to raise their own hemp and flax, which by permission of the French court they manufactured into linens and stuffs.

In 1714 the whole number of men capable of bearing arms, between the ages of fourteen and sixty, that could be raised in Canada, only amounted to 4,484; and in 1749 the population had increased so much, that the militia of Canada numbered 12,000.

In 1759 Quebec was taken by General Wolfe, and Niagara was captured by Sir W. Johnston; and on the 8th September, 1760, Montreal, Detroit, Michilimackinac, and all other places within the government of Canada, were surrendered to his Britannic Majesty; and the destruction of a fleet ordered out from France in aid of Canada, completed the annihilation of the French power on the continent of North America. As a reward to those soldiers and officers who had fought during the late war, the governors of the British possessions in North America were empowered to grant to each field officer 5000 acres of land; to a captain, 3000; to a subaltern or staff officer, 2000; to a non-commissioned officer, 200; and to each private 50 acres of land. At this time Canada contained upwards of 65,000 inhabitants; and the exports for the year from Great Britain to Canada amounted to £8.623.

In 1791, by an act of parliament, the Province of Quebec was divided into two separate provinces, to be called the provinces of Upper and Lower Canada; and the first parliament of the Upper Province met at Niagara on the 17th Sept. 1792. In 1797 the second parliament met at Little York (now Toronto); which place continued to be the capital of the Upper Province till after the re-union of the two provinces in the year 1841, when Lord Sydenham removed the seat of government to Kingston, where it remained till 1844, when it was again removed to Montreal. When the two provinces were re-united their designation was changed from Upper and Lower Canada, to Canada West and Canada East. Canada East is inhabited principally by the descendants of the old French settlers, with the exception of Quebec and Montreal (which, being the principal shipping places and commercial depots of the Lower Province, have amongst their population many English, Irish and Scotch merchants, and other persons connected with the trade and shipping interests of the province and Great Britain), and the Eastern townships, which the British American Land Company have been for some time engaged in trying to settle with British emigrants.

The Upper Province, or Canada West, (to which province this work is limited), is settled principally by emigrants and the descendants of emigrants from Great Britain and Ireland. There are also large numbers of U. E. Loyalists (or persons who fought on the side of Great Britain during the American war, a mixture of all nations) and their descendants; and in particular localities there are large settlements of Pennsylvanian Dutch; and there are also many Americans scattered over the country. The Irish have rather a majority in the province, and next to them the English.

Much has been written against, and strange notions are prevalent in Britain respecting, the climate of Canada. Most persons on the other side of the Atlantic imagine that the winter is so severe, and the snow so deep, that it is impossible for any one to stir out of doors without being wrapped up to the eyebrows in furs or woollens; nor even then without the risk of being frozen to death, or lost in the snow. This is a very erroneous idea; and persons after being a short time in Canada are not a little surprised to find the climate very different to what they had expected, and to what it had been represented. Emigrants from England find but little difference between the climate of Canada and that which they have left, except that the former climate is much drier, much more so indeed than any one would be led to expect, considering the immense bodies of water distributed over it and by which it is surrounded. Persons in Upper Canada generally clothe themselves much more lightly than they have been accustomed to

do at home: and many persons who in England always wore both cloak and great-coat in winter, in Canada seldom put on either. It matters little how low the thermometer may be, if there is no wind, a person taking exercise does not feel the cold; the atmosphere being remarkably clear and bracing, with a cloudless sky, the weather is generally very pleasant; and the finest winter's day the author was ever out on, was spent in travelling between Barrie and Penetanguishene, the mercury in the thermometer being early in the morning down to twenty-eight degrees below zero. Indeed. in Upper Canada, parties are heard much more frequently complaining of the heat than of the cold; and (which seems rather singular, considering their colour) the Indians say they suffer much more from the heat in summer than from the cold in winter. To convey a more definite idea of the severity of a winter in Upper Canada, it may be mentioned that the chain of shallow lakes which are distributed over the Newcastle and Colborne districts are seldom or never frozen over hard enough to bear a man with any heavy burden before Christmas, and they are generally open again before the middle of April. Lake Simcoe is seldom ventured upon with sleighs before the end of January; and farther west the winter is still shorter. Owing to the want of proper explanations, and misstatements by travellers and others who have attempted to describe the country (some of whom have seen very little of it), an idea has been formed in England that the great lakes are frozen over in winter, which is entirely a mistake. Lake Erie alone, which is very shallow, is said to have been frozen over two or three times within the last forty years; which, however, is very doubtful. The earth is seldom frozen to a greater depth than from twelve to eighteen inches, and the snow does not generally lie deeper than from eighteen inches to two feet. The length of the winter and the depth of snow vary very much according to the latitude of the locality; for instance, in the south of the Western District there is at least six weeks less winter than in Montreal; and while the snow at Sandwich or Amherstburg is seldom more than a foot in depth, at Penetanguishene it is frequently four feet deep. East or north of London there is generally sufficient snow for sleighing by about the third week in December; this usually lasts for two or three weeks, sometimes a little longer, when a thaw (called from its regular periodical appearance the January thaw) takes place, which continues for a few days, when it is succeeded by a fresh fall of snow; and the sleighing then continues good till the end of February or the beginning of March, when it breaks up altogether. In Upper Canada the occurrence of winters with scarcely any snow at all is not unfrequent; and such seasons are generally found to be injurious to the fall crops of wheat, and are besides considered to be a great misfortune, as they are found in many places to be a serious hindrance both to business and pleasure travelling, the snow when well beaten making the worst road in the province fully equal to a railroad. In fact, the winter is *the* season for travelling on the roads in Canada: in summer the principal part of the travelling is performed by steamboat. There is a material difference between the climate of Upper and Lower Canada. In Upper Canada a man can, if he chooses, work out of doors at all seasons of the year; but in the Lower Province there are occasionally days in the winter when the cold is so severe that it would be impossible for him to work in the open air.

It is something rather singular with respect to the climate of Canada, that the weather generally changes every three days; for instance. there is seldom more than three days of severe weather at one time, and if the weather continues fair for three days, and does not change on the fourth, there is almost certain to be a continuation of fine weather for two days longer. In summer the thermometer seldom rises above eighty-five degrees, and the heat is generally moderated by pleasant breezes from the lakes. By the following statement from the minutes of the Trinity House at Quebec, it will be seen that navigation never opens later, even there, than the sixth of May, and seldom later than the latter end of April; and the steamboats on the St. Lawrence and Lake Ontario, seldom cease running till nearly Christmas, and from Toronto to Niagara they frequently continue to run (weather permitting) through the whole winter.

Statement, from the minutes of the Trinity House at Quebec, of the dates of the opening of navigation, and of the arrival of the first steamboat from Montreal, in each year, from 1817 *to* 1844.

NAVIGATION OPENED.		ARRIVAL OF FIRST STEAMBOATS.	
Year	Date.	Date.	Names of Boats.
1817	May ... 6	May ... 7	Malsham.
1818	April ... 28	April ... 27	Do.
1819	No minute	May ... 2	Telegraph.
1820	"	April ... 24	Lady Sherbrooke.
1821	"	May ... 3	Quebec.
1822	"	April ... 29	Lady Sherbrooke.
1823	April ... 25	" 27	Quebec.
1824	" 20	" 21	Swiftsure.
1825	" 19	" 17	Do.
1826	No minute	" 22	Laprairie.
1827	April ... 14	" 16	Waterloo.
1828	" 15	" 12	Chambly.
1829	" 18	" 20	Lady of the Lake.
1830	" 16	" 17	Do.
1831	No minute	" 21	Do.
1832	May ... 1	" 29	St. Lawrence.
1833	April ... 19	" 18	Do.
1834	" 18	" 17	Lady of the Lake.
1835	May ... 4	May ... 4	Canada.
1836	" 10	" 11	Do.
1837	" 2	" 1	British America.
1838	" 1	April ... 28	St. George.
1839	April ... 23	"... 21	British America.
1840	" 21	"... 19	Lady Colborne.
1841	May ... 4	May ... 1	Queen.
1842	April ... 26	April ... 21	Lady Colborne.
1843	May ... 5	May ... 5	Canada.
1844	April ... 23	April ... 23	Alliance.

From the greater dryness of the climate, persons suffer far less from coughs and colds than they do in England; and many persons frequently expose themselves to the weather with impunity, in a manner that in any part of Great Britain would be fraught with great danger. Almost every work on the subject of Canada has a chapter or two devoted to that never-ending and ever-fruitful theme—*ague.* An emigrant comes out, and (contrary to the advice of every one capable of giving it) thoughtlessly settles himself down in the immediate neighbourhood of a swamp; as might naturally have been anticipated, he catches the "*ager*," and forthwith he condemns the country—unfairly so: he had previously been warned, but was unwilling to take the advice of those who knew better than himself, and he suffers the consequence of his folly. As well might the whole climate of England be condemned, because the fens of Lincolnshire, Cambridgeshire and Essex produce ague. The Indians are as liable to suffer from ague as the whites.

In consequence of the dryness of the climate, the surface of the country, in the latter part of the summer and autumn, has not that beautiful, verdant appearance that is so attractive in a moist climate like that of England: but this want is amply compensated for by the magnificent appearance, and the beauty

of the tints of the forest trees in the autumn, when their leaves are changing. Here every variety of colour may be noticed, intermingled one with another—crimson, orange, yellow, and every variety of brown; the whole forming one of the richest scenes that can well be imagined.

Canada may properly be said to have but three seasons—summer, autumn, and winter; indeed were it not for the change in the appearance of the foliage, it would be difficult to say where summer ends and autumn commences. Generally, as soon as the snow disappears, warm weather sets in, and vegetation is exceedingly rapid, so much so, that although the spring is about a month later than in England, by the end of June vegetation of all kinds is as far advanced as in the latter country. It occasionally happens that frosts occur in May, which do a great deal of mischief, but these are only occasional, and the farmer may always reckon upon fine weather for his harvest. Corn, on an average, is ready for cutting about a fortnight or three weeks earlier than in England, and the grain, when once ripe, dries so fast, that it is not at all unusual for corn to be cut and carried on the same day.

From the warmth of the seasons, and the absence of summer frosts, many fruits that can only be raised under glass in England, such as melons, are grown in the greatest perfection in the open ground. In the southern portions of the province, fruit is grown in such plenty, that peaches have been sold in the Western District, on the shores of Lake Erie, at a quarter of a dollar per bushel, and apples have been sold on the Thames at three-pence halfpenny per bushel. Pumpkins and squashes grow in the open fields to an enormous size; from fifty to eighty pounds weight is not at all unusual. All the vegetable productions of England flourish under proper cultivation; apples, pears, plums, peaches, cherries, raspberries, currants and strawberries; damsons are not yet much cultivated, and gooseberries have had but little attention paid them. Cabbages, peas, beans, celery, asparagus, lettuces, onions, turnips, carrots, parsnips, tomatoes, cucumbers, rhubarb, and spinach grow luxuriantly; and almost every other description of vegetable, necessary or desirable for the table, may be cultivated with very little trouble.

Of the natural productions of the country, amongst the monarchs of the forest may be found, white and red pine, the former of which will frequently be found one hundred feet high to the first branch, and will occasionally reach two hundred feet in height; the average size of the timber cut for the Quebec market, will be in logs of about twenty inches square, and sixty feet in length; white oak, which will cut to about eighteen inches square, and about fifty feet in length; although sticks of both timbers are occasionally cut considerably larger. Of both these kinds of timber immense quantities are annually sent to England; and large quantities of white oak are split up into staves for the manufacture of puncheons, hogsheads, barrels, &c., for the supply of the English and West Indian markets. There are several kinds of ash: white ash, which is valuable for making oars; swamp ash; and prickly ash (or black ash, as it is frequently called), which is an ornamental wood, some of which is very handsome, and is used for making furniture; black and white birch, with the bark of the latter of which the Indians make their light and beautiful canoes; beech; elm; hickory; sugar maple, from the sap of which immense quantities of excellent sugar are made (some families occasionally making as much as two thousand five hundred pounds), and the beautiful birds-eye or curled maple; butternut is also a tree the wood of which is highly ornamental, and the fruit of which is very good eating; it is rather larger than the walnut, richer, but the flavour not quite so delicate. The black walnut, which furnishes the most beautiful wood for cabinet work grown on the continent of America; this wood is as yet but little known in Europe, but it richly deserves to be so; it is much used for the best kinds of furniture in America, sawn into veneers; much of it is most beautifully veined, and some of it is richer in colour, and far more beautiful in appearance than the finest specimens of rosewood. The wild cherry tree (the Laurus Cerasus, or cherry laurel), is very abundant and is much used

for common furniture; it is a hard and durable wood. The bass-wood or lime tree; on rich moist ground, the white sycamore and button-wood tree; in the marshes, alder, spotted alder, willow and varieties of thorn; and in the swamps red and white cedar, tamarack and hemlock; from the tamarack the gum is obtained with which the Indians cement and make water-tight the seams of their bark canoes: besides which there are the spruce fir, pitch pine (or Scotch fir), larch, black oak, and several other varieties; the cedar is a most useful wood for many purposes, and very lasting. Of shrubs there are many varieties, amongst which are the sumach and leather-wood tree.

Of the wild fruits of the country may be mentioned the wild cherry, which is principally used for flavouring spirits; wild grapes, few of which however are to be found sufficiently sweet for eating; black currants, which although not equal to the cultivated, make a very good preserve; red currants; several kinds of gooseberries, red, green and black, the fruit of most of which is covered with prickles, and is only usable when young; raspberries, which are of a fine flavor; and nearly equal to the cultivated; black raspberries; cranberries, which make a most delicious preserve, and large quantities of which are exported; none of these however reach England in a state of perfection, the reason of which is that the berries are gathered much too early, long before they are ripe, through the jealousy of the Indians, each of whom is afraid he shall not get his share; they therefore generally pick them in August, although they are not thoroughly ripe till October; when they are allowed to hang on the bush through the winter, and are gathered in the spring, they are a very rich fruit. These cranberries grow in marshes, which are generally much infested with rattlesnakes, therefore the white settlers seldom venture into them, but depend for their supply of the fruit upon the Indians. Besides these there are wild plums; strawberries, which grow in great abundance in particular localities, and which are about equal to the English wild strawberry; blackberries and hazle nuts; and many other kinds of wild fruit.

The flowers are almost innumerable, early in the summer the woods are literally clothed with them; amongst which will be found many beautiful varieties which are cultivated in the English gardens, such as the scarlet lobelia, blue lupin, purple gentian, columbine, violets (without scent), fleur de lis, the beautiful white water lily, two varieties of dog's-tooth violet, scarlet and other honey suckles, wild rose (rosa canina), dogwood, arbutus, diosma crenata, sweet briar, asclepias (two or three varieties), campanula, lychnis, golden rod, michaelmasdaisy, hyoscyamus niger, hydrastis Canadensis, pyrola (or winter green), hare bell, mimulus, phlox, Solomon's seal, calceolaria, &c. To give, however, a detailed list of the botanical productions of Canada would occupy a volume. Hops grow wild, and in great perfection.

The living, breathing denizens of the forest are various; but their numbers are fast diminishing before the destructive progress of civilization. When they shared the sovereignty of the land with the red man, they were comparatively but little disturbed; but as the country became settled up they were either gradually destroyed, or were obliged to retreat before the advancing footsteps of their common foe. On this subject there has been much misrepresentation in all works published on Canada. Game of all kinds has generally been represented as so plentiful, that no person would so much as dream of starting for Canada without at least *one* gun; and emigrants on their arrival, generally keep glancing from side to side as they walk up the streets, expecting every instant to see a bear or a wolf dart out from the doorways; and in strolling into the country, they walk very cautiously along, lest they should inadvertently tread upon and crush some poor partridge, hare, or turkey. In the present day, bears and wolves are only to be found in the more unsettled neighbourhoods, and it is very seldom that they are seen, unless regularly hunted after; and sometimes the hunters will be out several days before they can find a bear; and wolves are still more difficult to come at. Both these occasionally commit depredations in the farm yards bordering on the woods; and the Legislature in

consequence established a premium or head money, payable for the head of each wolf. Formerly it was only necessary to take the scalp (i. e., the skin from the top of the head, and the ears) to a magistrate, who granted a certificate entitling the applicant to the premium. But this was found to lead to abuses, as some of the Indians were in the habit of breeding a cross between the wolf and their own curs, which when sufficiently old were killed for the sake of the premium; and many instances have occurred of *foxes'* scalps being substituted by white settlers for those of *young wolves*. A new regulation was consequently made, and the party claiming the premium was compelled to present the whole head. The beaver is now seldom found within reach of the white settlements; and the panther, lynx and wild cat have emigrated far to the north. Foxes, both silver grey, cross and red, raccoons, otters, fishers, martens, minks and muskrats, still remain in diminished numbers, and large quantities of fur are still annually exported.

Of the game—deer have become gradually destroyed, and but few comparatively now remain. In some localities, as in the Western District, they were tolerably plentiful till the winter of 1842–3, when a numerous band of Pottawattamie Indians came to the province from the United States. These were noted hunters, and the winter being favourable for the pursuit, immense numbers of the deer were slaughtered. The Indians do not generally kill more than they want for use; but this roving band appeared to hunt merely for the sake of destroying, as many a deer was left where it fell to be devoured by the wolves. In Canada, large numbers of deer are killed, at what are called "deer licks;" these are wet swampy places, the water of which is strongly impregnated with salt, and which places the deer are in the habit of visiting at night, during certain seasons of the year. In order to get within shot, the Indians usually build up a kind of platform in the branches of a neighbouring tree, and watch there, rifle in hand, for the arrival of the deer, whose doom is soon sealed. Occasionally the deer, when hunted, will take to the lakes, and swim out sometimes more than a mile; the hunters generally follow in canoes or skiffs, and a desperate water fight ensues, which usually ends in the destruction of the poor quadruped. Previous to the winter of 1842, wild turkeys were also plentiful in the Western and London Districts; but the severity of that winter, and the great depth of snow, caused them to be completely starved out of the woods; and immense numbers were killed in the farm yards, whither they had ventured in search of food. This was complete murder, as most of them were little better than skin and bone. Had they been fed and taken care of during the winter, and allowed to escape in the spring, the breed would have been effectually preserved; whereas in consequence of the wholesale destruction practised amongst them, not a single turkey was met with during the following year. Last year, two or three flocks were seen, therefore there are still hopes of their continuing to exist in the province. In particular localities, and at certain seasons of the year, the partridge or pheasant, for by both names is it known, (which is in reality a kind of grouse), is tolerably plentiful in the woods. Woodcocks and snipes are not so numerous, but may occasionally be met with. There is also a species of hare, which turns white in the winter. Pigeons are very plentiful in the spring and autumn, and are killed by hundreds. Of ducks there are many varieties, some of them are very beautiful; they are excellent eating, and being found in great numbers, particularly about the marshy parts of the lakes and rivers, afford excellent sport. Wild swans are occasionally seen, and wild geese very commonly. Amongst the smaller animals the squirrels must not be omitted, as they are in great numbers, and form the principal *game* of Canada: of these there are four varieties, the black squirrel, the largest and most numerous; the grey squirrel, which is seldom met with; the red squirrel, and the ground squirrel or chipmonk: these when properly cooked are excellent eating, and most persons prefer them to pigeons.

For the purpose of preserving the game of the province, and in order to endeavour to prevent its utter destruction, a bill was lately brought into parlia-

ment by Colonel Prince (himself a keen sportsman), the enactments of which are as follows :

"That no person or persons shall, within this province, from and after the passing of this act, hunt, shoot, take, kill or destroy any wild swan, wild goose, wild duck, teal, widgeon or snipe, between the tenth day of May, and the fifteenth day of August, in any year.

"That no person shall hereafter trap or set traps, nets or snares for any grouse or quail, or kill, or hunt, or go in quest after the same at night, within this province.

"That if any person shall hunt, shoot, take, kill or destroy any wild swan, wild goose, wild duck, teal, widgeon or snipe between the tenth day of May, and the fifteenth day of August in any year, or shall sell, offer for sale, buy, receive, or have in his or her possession, any of the above mentioned birds, between those periods, (such birds having been taken or killed after the said tenth day of May, the proof to the contrary whereof shall be upon the party charged,) or if any person shall trap or set traps, nets or snares, for any grouse or quail, or shall kill or hunt, or go in quest after the same at night, (that is to say, between sunset and sunrise,) on any such person being convicted of any or either of the said offences, before a justice of the peace, upon the oath or affirmation of one or more credible witness or witnesses, (which oath or affirmation the justice is hereby authorized to administer,) or upon view had of the offence by the said justice himself, shall pay a fine or penalty not exceeding five pounds, nor less than five shillings, current money of this province, together with the costs and charges attending the conviction."

It is to be feared, however, that no enactment of the kind will have much effect in preserving the game, as its provisions cannot be extended to the Indians, who are the principal hunters in the province; few other persons having much time or inclination for the sport.

Among the smaller feathered tribe are many beautiful birds: the jay, which is about the size of the English jay, but the whole of whose plumage is blue, and beautifully marked; several varieties of woodpecker, the largest of which is called the "cock of the woods," a bird nearly the size of a rook, with black plumage, and a tuft of scarlet feathers on his head; a smaller one, with the body and wings black and white, the head and neck of a glossy black shaded with green, and a crimson spot on the top of the head; another, about the same size, spotted over with black and white, with one or two other varieties. The scarlet taniger, a scarlet bird with black wings, and a very sweet note; the bluebird, nearly as large as a blackbird, of a most beautiful blue, with a red breast; the indigo bird, a smaller bird, of a deeper blue; three varieties of blackbirds, one of which has scarlet shoulders; the American canary, or flax-bird, a bird much resembling the canary both in plumage and note, the only difference in the former being that the wings are black; and there is also a patch of black feathers on the top of the head. The robin, a bird something resembling the English robin in appearance, but more than double the size; the meadow lark, (a different bird to the English sky lark); the thrush; the kingfisher; the whippoorwill; the sandpiper; several varieties of fly catchers, and tree creepers; the swallow; two varieties of plover; the curlew; two species of humming birds, one of which is of a golden green, and the other has a crimson throat; with many other species, some of which are equally handsome. Some of these birds, however, only spend the summer with us, coming in the early spring, and migrating to the south in the autumn. Besides these, we have the bald-headed eagle, a noble bird; the kite; the large fishing hawk; the sparrow hawk; the large horned owl, and two or three smaller varieties; the heron, the bittern and the crow.

In the lakes and rivers, the principal fish are the sturgeon, which is frequently taken of from eighty to a hundred pounds weight; the lake or salmon trout, which grows to the size of from ten to forty pounds; the whitefish, (the most delicious fish in the lakes), and herrings; of these three many thousand barrels

are annually taken and salted, a large portion of which is exported to the United States. There are also pike, of large size; pickerel; three varieties of bass; maskelonge, a magnificent fish; cat-fish; suckers; perch; and occasionally eels; and in most of the rivers and mill streams may be found the speckled trout. In the St. Lawrence, and rivers running into Lake Ontario, large quantities of fine salmon have formerly been taken during the migration of the fish in the spring and autumn. In the river Credit, in particular, a waggon load has frequently been taken by two or three persons in one night; but for the last two or three seasons the fish have almost deserted the streams running into Lake Ontario, the reason of which is supposed to be, the great number of dams erected across them, for the purpose of securing a supply of water for the grist and saw mills, which have much increased in number within a few years, and the immense quantity of saw-dust which is consequently constantly floating down them. It being considered desirable to preserve the salmon if possible, and prevent their being altogether exterminated or driven from the lake, an act was passed, which provides as follows:

"That from and after the passing of this act, it shall not be lawful for any person or persons at any time between the tenth day of September in any year, and the first day of March in the succeeding year, to take, catch or kill any salmon or salmon fry, in any manner whatsoever.

"That it shall not be lawful for any person or persons at any time to take, catch or kill in any manner, in any district in Upper Canada, any salmon or salmon fry nearer the mouth of any of the rivers or creeks emptying into Lake Ontario or the Bay of Quintè, than two hundred yards, or within two hundred yards up from the mouth of any such river or creek as aforesaid; Provided always, that nothing herein contained shall be construed to prevent the taking of salmon with a seine or net at any place along the shores of Lake Ontario between the first day of February and the first day of August.

"That it shall not be lawful for any person or persons to take, catch or kill, or to attempt to take, catch or kill any fish whatsoever, in any river or creek within Upper Canada, by torch or fire light within one hundred yards of any mill which may now or hereafter be erected on any such river or creek as aforesaid.

"That from and after the passing of this act, it shall not be lawful for any person or persons to buy, receive or have in his or their possession, under any pretence whatever, any salmon taken or caught during the period in which persons are hereby prohibited from taking or attempting to take or catch salmon within Upper Canada; and the proof that any salmon was not so taken or caught, shall lie on the person or persons in whose possession any such salmon shall be found.

"That if any person or persons shall be convicted of any offence against this act, before any one or more of her Majesty's justices of the peace within the district in which the offence shall have been committed, upon the oath of one or more credible witness or witnesses, such person or persons shall upon conviction, as aforesaid, forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding ten pounds, nor less than five shillings, for the first offence, at the discretion of the justice or justices before whom such conviction shall be had, with all reasonable costs both before and after conviction; and for every subsequent offence of a like nature, the sum of five pounds, with costs as aforesaid; and upon any such conviction, it shall be lawful for the said justice or justices before whom such conviction shall have been made, to issue his or their warrant of distress against the goods and chattels of the offender or offenders."

Two varieties of turtle are plentiful in the rivers and ponds—the common and the snapping turtle. The North American porcupine should not be forgotten, it is considerably smaller than the South American porcupine, and the quills are both shorter and more slender; they are naturally of an opaque white; and the Indians dye them of many beautiful colours, and use them extensively in ornamental work.

Snakes are numerous; but venomous kinds are not so plentiful as in the country more to the south (in the United States); of the latter are the rattle-snake, adder; and the copper-head is also said to exist. The water-mocassin is also said to be venemous. Those which are harmless consist of the large black snake, the small brown snake, and the garter snakes. Great numbers of the snakes are destroyed by the large hawks, which seem to consider them a very delicious morsel. Frogs (or Canadian nightingales) exist in great numbers in the ponds and ditches. Wild bees are also numerous: they make their comb in a hollow tree, and occasionally a tree (called a bee tree) is felled, in the hollow of which will be found two or three hundred weight of honey.

Of entomological specimens many beautiful varieties are to be met with, and mosquitoes are apt to form an early and sometimes rather *too intimate* an acquaintance with the newly arrived emigrant.

Minerals, and those of the most valuable kinds, are very abundant in the province. Iron ore of the richest description (which is said to produce iron equal to the Swedish) exists in the townships of Madoc and Marmora, in the Victoria District; in Bathurst, in the Bathurst District, and in other places; and bog iron ore is found in great plenty in many places, and is used extensively for making stoves and other castings. Silver, tin and lead are known to exist in various parts of the Province, beautiful specimens being frequently seen in the possession of the Indians; but the exact locality of the mines is not known, and the Indians are not willing to discover them. Copper has lately been discovered on the Canadian side of Lake Superior, and gold is also said to have been found. Marble of many beautiful varieties—pure white, green and yellow striped, spotted black and white, grey and black—exists in great plenty in the Eastern, Bathurst, Johnstown, Midland and Victoria districts, and also on Lake Huron. Lithographic stone in the townships of Marmora and Rama: freestone, limestone and granite are also abundant. Gypsum (or plaster of Paris) is also found in large quantities on the Grand River and other parts. And in various parts of the province salt has been made from brine springs; the water, however, has not generally been found sufficiently impregnated with salt to make the operation profitable.

DIVISIONS AND EXTENT OF THE UPPER PROVINCE:

ITS PROGRESS AND IMPROVEMENTS; RESOURCES; TRADE AND AGRICULTURE; EDUCATION; ADVICE TO EMIGRANTS, &c.

Canada West commences about twenty miles above the confluence of the St. Lawrence and the Ottawa Rivers; and the settled portion extends towards the west and south-west as far as Lake Huron, the River St. Clair, Lake St. Clair, and the Detroit River; and on the south it is bounded by the River St. Lawrence, Lake Ontario, the Niagara River, and Lake Erie. From the dividing line between Upper and Lower Canada to the Detroit River, the distance is about 500 miles in a straight line.

Canada is generally described as a flat country; but it is only called so by those who have travelled over very little of it. Most persons who have written

descriptions of the country have only travelled along the regular stage roads (which are always carried over as much level ground as possible), and have seen very little of the interior of the country. The surface of the greater portion of the Upper Province is rolling; and there are many portions that are very hilly. A range of hills or ridges, that may almost be termed mountains, runs through the townships of Albion and Caledon, and on to Lake Huron, terminating in the Blue Mountains on the Georgian Bay: one of these mountains is said to be about 2000 feet above the level of the lake. By looking at the map of the country, and noticing the sources and the courses of the streams, it is easy to form a tolerably correct judgment of the relative height of the land. Thus it will be seen that the ridge of land running through the townships north of Toronto must be considerably above Lake Ontario; as the rivers taking their rise in it, and which flow into Lake Simcoe, after passing down the falls of the Severn, through the Georgian Bay and Lake Huron, the rapids of the River St. Clair, Lake St. Clair and Lake Erie, the rapids and the Falls of the Niagara River, enter Lake Ontario; and, after performing a circuit of nearly 800 miles, pass down within from twenty to thirty miles of their source.

The following is the quantity of land surveyed in Upper Canada, and the manner in which it has been disposed of; together with the estimated quantity still remaining unsurveyed:—

	Acres.
There were originally surveyed in Upper Canada, including the surrenders by Indian tribes	18,153,219
Which has been appropriated and disposed of as follows:	
For support of Protestant Clergy	2,407,687
For Education—King's College, Toronto	225,944
" Upper Canada College	63,642
" Grammar Schools	258,330
To the Canada Company	2,484,413
U. E. Loyalists, and for various claims	10,404,663
Indian Reservations not disposed of	808,540
Land remaining on hand	1,500,000
Unsurveyed Lands in Upper Canada	13,592,320

Of the unsurveyed land 9,119,260 acres are supposed to be of a sufficiently good quality for cultivation; and 4,472,960 acres bad land, unfit for cultivation.

Canada West is divided into twenty districts, which are again subdivided into counties, ridings and townships. The districts vary in size, as do also the townships; the Western District containing twenty-nine townships, and the Prince Edward District only six. As the large districts become settled up, and contain a sufficient population to form two districts out of one, they are generally divided; thus the Colborne District was formed from the Newcastle, the Simcoe from the Home, and the Huron from the London. Some townships contain as many as 90,000 acres, and others not more than 20,000. Most of the townships are laid out in square blocks, but some of them are divided in a manner that defies description—leading one to form the conclusion that the original surveyors seldom commenced their work until *after* dinner. The townships are divided into concessions, which are generally supposed to run north and south, or east and west; but these vary very much according to circumstances. When a river runs through or bounds a township, the front lots are always laid out to face the river, no matter in what direction its course may lie. The concessions are again subdivided into lots of 200 acres each, and half lots of 100 acres.

About half the surveyed lands of Upper Canada has been purchased from the Indian tribes since the year 1818; the dates and quantities of which, together with the remuneration received by the Indians for them, are shown in the annexed statement.

Statement of Lands surrendered by the Indians for Annuities, shewing the dates of the surrenders, the names of the different Tribes, their present numerical strength, the number of Acres ceded, and the amount of the Annuities :—

Date of Surrender.	Name of Tribe.	Present Numerical Strength.	Number of Acres ceded.	Amount of Annuity in Currency. £	s.	d.	Conditions.
20th July, 1820....	Mohawks of the Bay of Quintè	415	33,280	450	0	0	£2. 10s. to each member of the Tribe, but not to exceed £450.
31st May, 1819....	Mississagas of Alnwick.....	218	2,748,000	642	10	0	£2 10s. to each member of the Tribe, but not to exceed £642 10s.
28th Oct., 1818 ...	Mississagas of the River Credit	245	648,000	522	10	0	
5th Nov., 1818 ...	Mississagas of Rice and Mud Lakes	345	1,951,000	740	0	0	
17th Oct., 1818 ...	Chippewas of Lakes Huron and Simcoe.....	540	1,592,000	1200	0	0	
26th April, 1825 ..	Chippewas of Chenail Ecarté and St. Clair ...	1129	2,200,000	1100	0	0	If the Tribe decreases one-half, the annuity is to decrease in the same proportion; the original number specified in the deed is 440 souls.
9th May, 1820 ...	Chippewas of the River Thames	438	580,000	600	0	0	£2 10s. to each member of the Tribe, but not to exceed £600 yearly.
25th Oct., 1826 ...	Moravians of the River Thames	184	25,000	150	0	0	
9th August, 1836..	Saugeen Indians*	348	150,000	1250	0	0	£2 10s. to each member of the Tribe; not to increase, but to decrease with its diminut'n.
	Total number of Acres.....		9,927,280				

* This Tribe did not commence receiving their annuity until the 1st January, 1840. They are resident in the two villages situated at the mouth of the Saugeen, and at Owen Sound.

Writers on Canada and the United States, who take a very superficial view of the subject, are apt to institute a very unfair comparison between the two countries, and always draw a conclusion unfavourable to Canada. In the United States every thing is said to be bustle and activity, progress and improvement; whilst the contrary is said to be the case in Canada. If this were really so, no one need be surprised when he takes into consideration the immense sums that have been borrowed from England, for the purpose of constructing the public works in the United States; which works may be said to have cost them nothing, as but little of the principal, and not much more of the interest has been paid. If we could get the cash on as easy terms in Canada, we should have no difficulty in "going a-head" quite as fast. But has Canada really been standing still all these years, while the States have been making such progress? Let us look at the facts and see. Within the last twenty-five years the Rideau Canal, the Welland Canal, and the St. Lawrence Canals, some of the most magnificent and important undertakings in the world, have been commenced and completed. In the year 1799, the Home District only contained 224 inhabitants; and in 1845, the City of Toronto alone contained 19,756. Twenty years ago, Hamilton, London, Bytown, and Cobourg, scarcely had an existence; now they are flourishing towns, containing handsome houses and public buildings; and their outskirts are studded with elegant villas. About forty years since, the first settlers entered the Gore and Wellington Districts (then united in one), at that time a mere wilderness; now they contain some of the finest farms in the Province. Forty years ago there was a post established from Niagara to Amherstburg once in six months, which was carried by a man on foot; after a time this was increased to four times a year; then once a-month, afterwards every week; till at length letters reach Amherstburg every day, with the exception of Wednesday; which omission is caused by the post not leaving Toronto on Sunday. In the year 1796, Toronto is described by the Duc de Rochefoucauld as being a mere swamp, containing only a fort and twelve log huts, and without a single settlement within a hundred miles of it; now the three great thoroughfares—the western, the northern, and the Kingston roads—are each planked or macadamised for about twenty miles; and for the same distance nearly every lot fronting on the roads is taken up, settled, and under cultivation. Three years ago, the voyage from Montreal to Kingston, by the Rideau Canal, occupied five or six days; now, by the St. Lawrence, the journey may be performed in twenty-eight hours, and from Kingston to Montreal in twenty-four hours.

As a proof that improvements have not been going on so very slowly, the following sums have been expended on the public works at present in progress, or lately finished, up to the first of January, 1846:—

Welland Canal	£551,646	17	4
Cornwall Canal	71,724	1	2
Williamsburgh Canals	156,347	13	10
Burlington Bay Canal	46,650	4	8
Hamilton and Dover Road	40,164	9	4
Newcastle District, &c.	8,303	7	0
Crooks' Rapids	10,004	16	6
Heeley's Falls	9,113	17	7
Middle Falls	4,851	10	8
Ranney Falls	10,749	9	5
Harris' Rapids	1,647	3	3
Rice Lake Road	7,206	19	2
Seymour Bridge	613	2	5
Buckhorn Bridge	453	14	1
Whitla's Rapids	6,210	0	5
Chisholm's Rapids	7,728	2	6
Scugog Rapids	6,706	17	9
Fiddler's Island	220	15	0

River Trent	338	14	0
Windsor Harbour	24,242	18	7
Dover Harbour	7,136	17	1
Long Point Lights	2,899	8	2
Windsor and Scugog Road	8,624	16	10
Port Stanley Harbour	16,423	6	3
Rond 'Eau Harbour	6,971	1	1
Ottawa Improvements	45,906	15	9
Main North Toronto Road	8,147	9	7
Brantford Road	49,501	6	3
Chatham, Sandwich, &c., Road	41,968	7	2
Owen's Sound Road	220	0	2
Scugog and Narrows' Road	54	10	2
Surveys, Canada West	379	0	8
Amherstburg and Sandwich Road	559	19	10
Cornwall and L'Orignal Road	28	0	0
Toronto Custom House	1,102	3	10
Kennebec Road	211	4	8
Grand River Swamp Road	2,295	11	0
Ronge Hill Road and Bridge	992	2	9
L'Orignal and Bytown Road	160	8	8
Belleville Bridge	564	7	11

Besides large sums expended on the works in Lower Canada.

Canada is also said to be a *poor* country: no one could travel over it and long retain that impression. The beauty and substantial nature of the public buildings—the handsome banks, stores, and elegant mansions—the beauty and superior excellence of the steamboats—the mills and rapidly increasing manufactories—the extensive and well cultivated farms, are all sufficient evidences of her wealth. In 1844 there were in the Upper Province 2,017,115 acres of land under cultivation; 175,604 milch cows; 139,584 oxen and other horned cattle over two years old; and the ratable property in the province amounted to £7,390,345. But these, it should be remembered, were only the numbers and amount *returned to the assessors*; and, as few persons ever return anything like the whole amount of their property, at least five-and-twenty per cent. may fairly be added to this amount; and the only articles of property assessed consist of land cultivated and uncultivated, houses, water grist and saw mills (steam mills are not assessed), merchants' shops, store-houses, horses, milch-cows, cattle over two years old, distilleries, and pleasure waggons; so that there is a vast amount of property of which no account whatever is taken. Land under cultivation is rated at £1, and uncultivated land at 4*s*. currency per acre, which is much under its real value, as many farms in the province could not be purchased at £10 or £12 per acre; and in some situations from $10 to $15 per acre is asked for wild land.

With regard to the population it is difficult to arrive at a true statement; with the exception of two or three districts, no census has been taken since that of 1842, which in many districts was taken in so careless a manner that but little dependence was to be placed upon it. However, the fault rested more with those who planned than with those who had to carry out the task. Enormous sheets of paper containing 121 columns were given out to be filled up, some items of which, in the first place, were very inquisitorial, and many of the people were not inclined to give the information required; many of them also believing that the object in collecting the returns was for the purpose of imposing additional taxes upon them, wilfully made false statements; and, in the second place, from the nature and size of the sheet to be filled up, no man of common intelligence could be supposed to avoid occasionally inserting an item in a wrong column.

To give anything like a correct account of the quantity of produce of various kinds—wheat, flour, pork, beef, &c.—raised and exported, would be under the present order of things absolutely impossible, as no entry is made of articles exported. It is most extraordinary that no provision is made by the provincial government for collecting some account of the grain and other farming produce exported from the province, in order that its capabilities and progress might be made public and known to the world. At present, except in some locality where the produce shipped is liable to harbour dues, there is no possibility of arriving at a knowledge of the exports except from the shipping merchants. A statement has lately been published by the House of Assembly of certain returns made to it, which contains very little real information on the subject; thirteen pages, or about half the pamphlet being taken up with *imports* at the little port of St. Johns. In this return the exports of wheat and flour from Montreal and Quebec in 1844 are stated at—Flour, 415,467 barrels; and wheat, 282,183 bushels. Now, as the quantity of flour and wheat that passed through the Welland Canal, the Desjardins Canal, with that shipped from Hamilton, alone amounted to—of the former, 448,958 barrels; and of the latter, 2,141,022 bushels; it is manifest that this amount must be incorrect; or what becomes of the immense quantity of both wheat and flour shipped from the various ports along the coast of Lake Ontario, including Wellington Square, Oakville, Port Credit, the Humber, Toronto, Windsor Bay, Oshawa, Bond Head, Brighton, Port Hope, Cobourg, Colborne, Trent, Belleville, the Prince Edward District, and the Johnstown District? unless the whole of this large quantity is required for the consumption of the inhabitants of Lower Canada, which will hardly be pretended. Large quantities of barrelled beef and pork, butter, peas, pot and pearl ashes, furs, wool, lumber and staves are exported; the aggregate value of which, if its amount could be ascertained, must be enormous.

In consequence of the suicidal policy of many of the importing merchants in Montreal, and the forwarders, the former in demanding too large profits, and the latter in making enormous charges for freight, the imports of many heavy articles from Great Britain are falling off, particularly of heavy groceries, such as tea, coffee, sugar, spices, &c.; the western merchants finding that they can go to New York and make their purchases (even paying the additional duties upon the articles on account of their being foreign goods), at a greater advantage than they can buy them in Montreal. This has been particularly the case since the diminution of the duty upon tea imported from the United States; thus, in 1842 the quantity of tea imported into Quebec and Montreal amounted to 1,380,940 lbs., and in 1845 it had fallen off to 770,615 lbs. In 1844 the number of vessels employed on the lakes and rivers above Quebec amounted to 86 steamboats, whose aggregate tonnage amounted to 12,808 tons; and 794 sailing vessels, barges, &c., the tonnage of which was 72,842 tons; and the

Property insured by the St. Lawrence Inland Marine Assurance Company for the season amounted to.....	£445,176	0	5
The premium on which amounted to.....	4,857	11	2
The amount of losses during the year paid by the Company	3,293	7	1
Additional losses not yet settled, but estimated at	1,450	0	0

For many years the agriculture of the province generally was at a very low standard; but within the last few years it has begun to make great advancements, and is beginning to keep pace with the improvements introduced into England and Scotland. The emigration into the country of scientific agriculturists, with the establishment of agricultural societies, have been mainly instrumental in producing this great change; stock of a different and better description has been imported, and much land that was previously considered by the old proprietors worn out, has been improved and brought back, by means of judicious treatment, to its old capabilities.

In order to give an impetus to the progress of improvement in agriculture

and for the encouragement of agricultural societies in Upper Canada, an act was passed, which provides—

"That when any agricultural society, for the purpose of importing any valuable stock, or whatever else might conduce to the improvement of agriculture, shall be constituted in any district in Upper Canada, and shall make it appear, by certificate under the hand of the treasurer of such district society, that the sum of not less than £25 has been actually subscribed and paid to the said treasurer by the several agricultural societies of such district, the president of the said society shall make application, enclosing the said certificate to the governor, lieutenant-governor, or person administering the government in this province, for and in support of the said society, it shall and may be lawful for the governor, lieutenant-governor, or person administering the government in this province, to issue his warrant to the receiver general in favour of the treasurer of the said society for treble the amount that shall have been paid or subscribed in such district as aforesaid: Provided always, that the annual sum to be granted to each district shall not exceed the sum of £250 currency.

"That in the event of there being county, riding, or township agricultural societies established, there shall not be more than one county or district society in each county or riding of any district within this province, and a proportion of the district bounty shall and may be granted to each county, riding or township agricultural society, and paid to them by the district society in proportion to the money that each county, riding or township agricultural society shall have subscribed: Provided nevertheless, that the whole sum granted to the district and county societies together shall not exceed the sum of £250 in each year; that, in the event of more than £50 being subscribed by the several societies in any district, the said grant of £250 shall be divided to each society in due proportion according to the amount of their subscriptions respectively.

"That each agricultural society shall and may elect such officers and make such by-laws for their guidance as to them shall seem best for promoting the interests of agriculture, according to the true intent and meaning of this act.

"That the treasurer's account of the receipts and expenditure of the preceding year shall, after the first year, always accompany the application for grants in aid of the said agricultural societies.

"That if the treasurer of any township society shall on or before the first day of July in each and every year, pay any sum of money into the hands of the treasurer of the district or county societies, he shall be entitled to receive the same again so soon as the legislative grant shall have been received, with a portion of the legislative grant equal to the amount so paid, or in proportion to what shall fall to their share upon an equal division being made, in proportion to the sums paid by the several societies in the district or county.

"That the secretary of each society shall annually transmit to the three branches of the Legislature, within fifteen days after the opening of each session of the provincial parliament, a report of its proceedings, showing the amount of the subscriptions received in the course of the year, and the amount received out of the public chest, the expenses of the society, the names of the persons to whom it shall have granted premiums, the objects for which such premiums were obtained, and all such other observations and information as he shall deem likely to tend to the improvement of agriculture."

Every district now has its agricultural society, and premiums are given for the best articles of live or dead stock exhibited at the annual show; and at some of these agricultural meetings stock is occasionally exhibited which would be no disgrace to the great cattle show at Smithfield. In many districts there are also branch societies in connection with the district society.

With respect to the provision made for public education, from a return made

by the Hon. Mr. Macaulay, of the 10th of August, 1841, for the general board of education, it appears that the

Total quantity of land originally set apart for school purposes was		546,861½
Of which were appropriated—		
For the King's College	225,994	
For Upper Canada College	66,000	
		291,944
Leaving reserved for Grammar Schools		254,917½
Sold under the management of the General Board of Education, up to 31st December, 1840	52,930½	
Sold by Col. Talbot under his former instructions, from Jan. 1st, 1841, to Dec. 31st, 1843	1,932	
		54,862½
Amount of Grammar School Lands remaining disposable on January 1st, 1845		200,055

For the purposes of education a district or grammar school is established in each district town, the master of which receives an annual grant of £100 from the government. In addition to which each township is divided into school districts, the number varying according to the size of the township and the amount of the population. Each school district has a school house erected in it, and the schoolmaster receives from the district (in addition to what he is paid by the pupils) a certain sum per quarter in proportion to the number of his scholars. The schools in each district are under the general superintendence of a district superintendent. For the support of these schools a small tax is levied upon the inhabitants.

The following is the amount paid towards the support of common schools in Upper Canada, for the year 1844:

Brock District	£ 706	1	10
Bathurst do	907	9	0
Colborne do	564	10	8
Dalhousie do.	628	11	8
Eastern do.	1,287	4	1
Gore do	1,811	15	7
Home do	2,952	9	3
Huron do	257	3	8
Johnstown do	1,302	15	9
London do	1,325	6	4
Midland do	1,373	18	6
Newcastle do	1,217	6	11
Niagara do	1,459	1	9
Ottawa do.	326	6	8
Prince Edward do	601	10	4
Simcoe do	561	11	2
Talbot do	485	14	11
Victoria do	587	4	1
Wellington do	612	19	11
Western do	1,030	17	4
Total	£19,999	19	5

It is most extraordinary, so long as Canada has been settled, that its great natural advantages should still be so little known; that so many persons who are either compelled by necessity to emigrate, or who do so from choice, should continue to pass it by and go on to the west of the United States, or otherwise emigrate to the more distant colonies of the Cape, New South Wales, or New

Zealand; and yet such is the case. Much of the emigration to the United States, however, is caused by the writings of English authors. Every now and then a traveller starts for the United States with a pocket full of money, travels over them at that season of the year when the appearance of the country is most captivating, becomes enchanted with the beauty of its scenery, the length of the summer, the ease with which an existence may be obtained; and straightways returns home and writes a book on the subject, painting everything *couleur de rose.* "One fool makes many;" and many persons whose judgments are led astray by the fascinating descriptions of travellers, emigrate there; and it is not till too late, when the property they took with them has been all expended, and their constitutions ruined, that they find out their mistake; but unfortunately they discover it too late, for they are left without the means of removing. Each state in its turn has been an *el dorado*, a perfect paradise. Thirty years ago it was Ohio and Indiana, then Illinois, then Michigan and Missouri; within the last five or six years, Wisconsin and Iowa; and now the current is beginning to set in strongly towards Oregon and California.

Birkbeck's "Letters from Illinois," published about twenty-seven years ago, induced many families of respectability to emigrate to the valley of the Wabash, who have since bitterly cursed his folly and their own. Many of them took out large sums of money, which they invested in land, or deposited in United States' banks; and many of them have of course lost their all; and Birkbeck's own family are scattered to the four winds of heaven. Birkbeck himself, according to his own account, used to keep his carriage in England. He took out with him to Illinois £5000 or £6000; and one of his sons, previous to his death, was actually earning a livelihood by working in a brick-field. Stewart again, some years since, followed the example of Birkbeck, and wrote very flattering accounts of the south-west, and with the same results; but he himself was not simple enough to remain there.

In what respects will the advocates of emigration to the United States pretend to say that any portion of that country is superior to Canada. Is it in the climate? A tree may be judged of by its fruits, and very many of the native Canadians, in point of robust appearance and complexion, might be taken for English emigrants. Will any one venture to make the same assertion respecting a native of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, or Missouri? And of what avail is it that the climate will grow cotton and tobacco, if the settler neither has the strength to cultivate them, nor a market in which to dispose of them, when grown? In the winter and spring of 1841–2, pork (a staple article of the State,) was selling in Illinois, at from a dollar to a dollar and a half per 100 lbs.; and at that price it was almost impossible to obtain cash for it; wheat at a quarter dollar, and indian corn from five to ten cents per bushel; butter, fifteen and sixteen pounds for a dollar; fowls, half a dollar per dozen; and other farming produce in proportion. At such prices farming could not be very profitable. A man certainly might live cheaply, and cram himself with bacon and corn bread till he brought on bilious fever; but he could *make nothing* of what he raised. And a farmer having a fat ox, has even been known after killing it, to take from it the hide and tallow, and drag the carcase into the woods to be devoured by the wolves; finding from the small price the beef would fetch, that it was more profitable to do so than to sell the whole animal!

Is it from the nature of the government, that the States are so much more desirable as a place of residence—where the only law is mob law, and the bowie knife is the constant companion of the citizens, and is used even in the halls of legislature themselves? Or is New Zealand much to be preferred, where the settler in taking his morning ramble, to acquire an appetite for his breakfast, frequently receives a "settler" himself, and instead of returning to his morning's meal, is roasted for the breakfast of some native chief, and his interesting family. Canada, on the contrary, suffers under none of these disadvantages and annoyances. The government and constitution of the country are English; the laws are English; the climate is fine and healthy; the Indians are tolerably civilized,

none of them at any rate are cannibals, and few of them are even thieves; and bowie knives are not "the fashion." The settler, unless he has been guilty of the folly of planting himself down beyond the bounds of civilization and of roads, may always command a fair price and cash for whatever he can raise—he need never be beyond the reach of medical attendance, churches, and schools—he can obtain as much land as he need wish to purchase, at a fair and moderate rate—he knows that whatever property he acquires is as secure as if he had it in England—his landed property, if he possesses any, is gradually increasing in value—and if he is only moderately careful and industrious, he need have no anxiety for the future—his sons, growing up in and with the country, and as they grow, acquiring a knowledge of the country and its customs, and the various modes of doing business in it, if steady, will have no difficulty in succeeding in any business they may select, or may be qualified for.

Much has been written on the subject of emigration, and many speculations entered into as to *who* are the proper persons to emigrate? The only answer that can be given to this question is—*those who are obliged to do so.* Let no person who is doing *well* at home, no matter what may be his profession or occupation, emigrate with the expectation of doing *better*,—let him not leave his home and travel over the world, in search of advantages which he may not find elsewhere. But those who are *not* doing well, who find it difficult to struggle against increasing competition, who fear the loss in business of what little property they possess, or who find it difficult with an increasing family to keep up appearances as they have been accustomed to do, and find it necessary to make a change—all these may safely emigrate, with a fair prospect of improving their condition. Persons of small, independent incomes may live cheaply in Canada, particularly in the country, and enjoy many comforts, and even luxuries, that were not within their reach at home. Retired military men do not generally make good settlers. They usually, when they leave the army, sell out, instead of retiring on half pay; and when they emigrate they are apt to squander their property in purchasing land and in building, till at length they come to a stand for want of the means to proceed, frequently with their buildings half-finished, from being planned on too large a scale; although, if they had been asked in the commencement how they intended to *live* when the ready money was expended, they would have been unable to give an intelligible answer. If they succeed in getting some government office, the emoluments of which are sufficient for their support, they will manage to get along very well; otherwise they will sink gradually lower and lower, and their children are apt to get into idle and dissipated habits. The idle and inactive life to which they have been accustomed while in the army, particularly during these "piping times of peace," totally incapacitates them for making good settlers in the backwoods. *A lounger, unless independent, has no business in Canada.* Naval officers, on the contrary, make settlers of a very different character. They have been accustomed, when on service, to a life of activity; and if they have been long on service, they have generally seen a great deal of the world—they have their half-pay to fall back on, which fortunately for them they cannot sell—and they generally make very excellent settlers. Lawyers are not wanted: Canada swarms with them; and they multiply in the province so fast, that the demand is not by any means equal to the supply. Medical men may find many openings in the country, where they will have no difficulty in making a tolerable living; but they will have to work hard for it, having frequently to ride fifteen, twenty-five, or even thirty miles to see a patient! And in the towns, the competition is as great as in England.

Weavers are generally supposed to be, from the nature of their previous occupation, unfitted to turn farmers in the backwoods. This is entirely a mistake. Although they may not for some time make good choppers, as no old-countryman does at first (and some never acquire the art), still they are very capable, as soon as they have got a little insight into the proper mode of managing and working a farm, of taking and cultivating cleared or partially

cleared farms—which may always be obtained to rent, or farm on shares. A good proof of this occurred a short time since in the Western District, where two young men, (weavers from Paisley), took a farm on shares, on the River Thames; and before it had been in their occupation a year and a half, it was cleaner and in better condition than any farm within miles of them.

Mechanics of all kinds can always find employment at good pay; and at present, building is going on extensively—much of it in the towns of stone; and stone-cutters, particularly those capable of executing ornamental work, such as cornices, figures, heads, &c., are much in demand.

There are many kinds of establishments much wanted in the province, and large sums of money are annually sent to the States for work that might as well be executed in Canada. For instance, one or two engraving establishments, capable of executing maps of the largest class, are much wanted in Toronto. Within the last year, several large works have been sent from the province, through the impossibility of getting them executed in it. Amongst these are—Bouchette's large Map of Canada, seven feet by four; Rankin's large Map of the Niagara, Gore, and Wellington Districts; Billiard & Parrs' Map of the Western District; and I was compelled to lithograph the map for the Gazetteer, on account of the absolute impossibility of meeting with an engraver capable of executing the work, within reach. This is a branch of the arts much wanted in Canada. Maps are in great demand, and are difficult to procure, in consequence of the trouble of getting the plates engraved; it being necessary at present, with all large works, to get the plates engraved at New York, and also to get the impressions struck off there; which, from the distance, is both a great expense and inconvenience. But an establishment of this kind in Toronto should be capable, not only of engraving, but should also have every convenience for, and workmen capable of printing maps of the largest class; and should also bring out with them printing presses, copper, and every other article necessary for the art, as these things are not to be procured here. One or two extensive lithographic establishments are also much wanted. An establishment for printing in colours, embossed cards, &c., in the manner introduced in England within the last few years, for placards and showbills, would also succeed very well. With many other branches of the arts, of which it is impossible to give a catalogue.

Many persons emigrating lay out what spare cash they can collect together in any articles that they imagine will prove a good speculation in the country to which they are journeying, fancying that they are coming into the backwoods, where goods are scarcely procurable, and that any articles they can bring out, will command a large profit. They are not aware that business of every kind is carried on extensively in Canada, and that most articles are to be bought as cheap there as in England, with merely the addition of the expense of carriage; and as on many articles the duty is considerably lower in Canada than in England, they are to be purchased at a less price. One wholesale house alone, is understood to have imported goods during the season of 1844, to the amount of £120,000. Other parties, supposing that furniture must necessarily be expensive in a new country, bring out all the old lumber they can lay their hands on. Some even carry their folly to the extreme of carrying out with them their heavy kitchen tables and dressers, long school-room desks, &c.—(do they fancy timber is *scarce* in Canada?) and find, to their astonishment and vexation when they arrive at Toronto, or wherever may be their place of destination, that it would have cost them far less to purchase the articles where they intended to settle, than the mere expense of transport; and that it would have been much more to their advantage to have made a bonfire of their goods and chattels than to have brought them across the Atlantic. Common furniture of all kinds is remarkably cheap; and that of a superior kind is considerably lower in price than the same quality in England.

Emigrants coming out to Canada, usually commit some very great mistakes; these are, loitering about the large towns, purchasing land before they know its

value, buying more land than they are able to cultivate properly, and entering into speculations they know nothing whatever about. We will take these in order as they stand; In the first place, an emigrant, coming out with perhaps a large family and small means, wishes to purchase land with the intention of farming, and of course wants it as cheap as he can procure it, at the same time it is an object with him to spend as little in looking for it as possible. He does not consider that by staying in a large town he defeats these objects, as his expenses in a large town are considerably higher than they would be in the country, and he is apt to be led insensibly into extravagancies, which in the country he would avoid. In a large town he cannot stay in a first-rate tavern for less than from a dollar to a dollar and a half per day, while in the country he may board in a house equally respectable, with accommodation in every respect equal, and a good table, for from two and a half to three dollars per week; again, in a town he has not the opportunities of hearing of land to be purchased cheap; and land in the neighbourhood of large towns is always rated higher, than land of the same, or perhaps better quality, situated a few miles distant. No emigrant, unless he has plenty of money to spare, should stay a single day upon the road till he arrives at Toronto, unless he has previously made up his mind to settle in the Victoria, Newcastle or Colborne districts, (or has friends residing east of Toronto whom he wishes to visit), in which case he should make his way as quickly as possible to Belleville, Cobourg, Port Hope, or Peterborough. If he wishes to settle in the neighbourhood of Toronto, he should take up his quarters in a respectable tavern on Yonge Street, or Dundas Street, where by remaining quiet and looking about him, he will soon hear of something likely to suit him, and he may visit Lloydtown in the township of King, Markham in Markham, Newmarket in Whitchurch, or any other of the villages in the neighbourhood. Should he prefer going further northward, and feel inclined to take the pure bracing atmosphere of the Simcoe District as a compensation for its more lengthy winter, he may proceed to the Holland Landing, and from thence make his way either by the road, or across Lake Simcoe to Barrie or Orillia. If he wishes to go westward and settle in the Gore, Niagara, or Wellington districts, let him take his passage either to Hamilton or Niagara. From the former place he may make easy journies to Dundas, Brantford, Galt, Paris, and Caledonia, (all of which except the first are on the Grand River,) in the Gore District, and he may also visit the villages on the river below Caledonia; and to Guelph, Preston, Elora, and Fergus in the Wellington District; in all of which neighbourhoods he will be likely to hear of land to suit him. If he feels a desire to see the Niagara District, he may proceed direct to Niagara or Queenston, by steamboat from Toronto, or when at Hamilton he may visit the villages along the road from Hamilton to Niagara, and also along the Niagara River and the Welland Canal. Should he prefer the Talbot or Brock Districts he may proceed by stage from Hamilton to Caledonia, and from thence to Port Dover on Lake Erie, from whence he may visit Simcoe, Vittoria, and other villages in the neighbourhood. Should he find nothing to suit him there, he may retrace his steps to Hamilton or Brantford, and look over the Brock District, to do which he should make his head quarters at Woodstock, Beachville, or Ingersoll. Should he however, at starting, intend to proceed farther west, and settle either in the London or Western districts, he should not waste his time and means in wandering over that portion of the country where he has no intention of fixing himself, but proceed at once to London or Chatham. From London he may visit Delaware, St. Thomas, Port Stanley, Kilworth, Westminster, Wardsville, the settlements on the road to Chatham, on that to Port Sarnia, and on that to Goderich; in all of which localities he will have no difficulty in meeting with excellent land, either wild or partly cleared, at a moderate price. From Chatham he may extend his inquiries to the settlements on the banks of the Thames, he may look along Bear Creek, the townships bordering on Lake Erie, the River St. Clair, and the southern portion of Lake Huron; in every township of which he may pur-

chase land of the finest quality, at a very low rate. To look over the latter portion of the district he should fix his quarters at Port Sarnia.

In the second place, no emigrant should purchase land till he has been sufficiently long in the country to know its value. A person purchasing land immediately on his arrival is certain to pay at least one-third more for it than he would after he has been in the country for some time. If he has capital, and can afford to remain idle for six months, let him establish himself at some respectable tavern in a village in that part of the country he thinks he would prefer residing in; he will there have an opportunity of looking about him, and seeing the quality of the land in the neighbourhood, and learning its relative value. By mixing among the farmers, he will get an insight into the mode of farming in the province, the cheapest method of clearing land, and the value of labour; all very essential things for him to know. And he will find after a time, when he has acquired all this knowledge, that the money he has expended has been well laid out, as in the subsequent purchase of his farm he will save considerably more than he has spent in looking about him. If he understands farming, but has no capital, or not sufficient to enable him to live for a time without employment, let him either rent a farm for a year (which he may readily do for a dollar per acre for the cleared portion of the land), or he will have no difficulty in obtaining a cleared farm to work on shares; that is, the owner of the land will find the whole or a portion of the stock and seed, and, by way of rent, take a share of the produce. In this case he can lose very little or nothing; he may live off the farm; and in a year or two he is certain to hear of some farm in his immediate vicinity which may either be purchased at a bargain (perhaps for half what it would have cost him had he purchased immediately on his arrival), or obtained on lease at a low rent. If he has no capital, or knows nothing of farming, let him engage himself to some farmer for a time, where he may learn everything connected with the business, and be paid something for his services besides. After staying on a farm for a year or two, and becoming capable of managing one himself, he will have no difficulty in procuring one to rent or farm on shares; and in course of time, if he is careful and industrious, he will be enabled to purchase one for himself. He will have acquired his knowledge and experience of the subject without any expense to himself, and will be the better able to take advantage of what he has learned.

In the third place, a farmer, who in England would consider that to farm well and profitably he ought to have a capital to start with of at least £4 or £5 for each acre of land he intended to cultivate, will emigrate with the remnant of his property, amounting to perhaps £400 or £500, or £600. This would enable him to take a farm in Canada, stock it well, and farm it well; to live comfortably, pay the rent, keep his produce till the state of the markets enabled him to sell it at a profit, and in the course of five or six years to save sufficient to *purchase* a good cleared farm, free from all incumbrances. But this will not suit him, the man who has been accustomed all his life to rent land, the moment he places his foot on American soil, becomes possessed with the mania for purchasing land; nothing will do but he must have a farm of his own —he must become a *landed proprietor*. The consequence is, that finding land easily acquired, he purchases a farm worth three, or four, or five times the amount of the whole of his capital; pays an instalment on it, and then has not sufficient cash left to stock his farm properly. He is consequently compelled to purchase live stock of an inferior quality, and insufficient in number—he is unable to employ labour on his farm, when it would be profitable for him to do so—he is obliged to go into debt to the stores, and consequently must part with his grain the moment it is off the ground, in order to satisfy the demands of his creditors, and must take whatever he can get for it,—and he has to struggle hard for years to provide the instalments on his land as they fall due. This is perfect folly, and he might have saved himself the toil and anxiety of all these years, and been in possession of a good farm much sooner, had he only been satisfied in the first instance to rent, instead of purchasing. No person should purchase more land than he is

able to pay for; and, above all things, he should avoid purchasing land on long credits. Many persons again, with small capital, who know nothing whatever of farming or clearing land, immediately on their arrival, purchase a lot of wild land, looking merely at the cheap rate at which it is to be bought, without any consideration of what it is likely to cost them before the stumps are out. These generally find in the end that it would have been much better for them had they purchased land partially cleared. But it is exceedingly difficult to convince a newly arrived emigrant of this fact.

> "A man convinced against his will,
> Is of the same opinion still."

And so it proves. Many of them are not willing to profit by the experience of other people, but require to pay dearly for the lesson. A few acres well cultivated are more profitable, even in Canada, than a larger quantity half or badly cultivated.

The fourth and last, although not the least important part of our subject, relates to those persons who come out with a certain amount of capital which they wish to invest profitably in business. These immediately commence speculating in something which they do not understand—perhaps purchase some concern which the owner has found to be unprofitable, and is therefore glad to part with; and in a short time they are obliged in their turn to sell out, after having incurred a heavy loss. Emigrants may rest assured that those who have been in the country a few years, know much better what speculations will answer, than those who have been out only a few weeks, or at most months; and are not likely to part with any really profitable concern without receiving its full value for it; and a business that may afford a very good return to one accustomed to the mode of doing business in the province, may turn out to be a very losing concern in the hands of a stranger. In general, emigrants with capital who, have growing up sons, will find it far better to invest their capital in good securities, and live upon the interest, while they place their sons in some good houses of business; and in the course of a few years, when these sons have acquired a knowledge of the commercial affairs of the province, they will be enabled to realize handsome profits on the capital, which, if their fathers had speculated with, they would most assuredly, have lost.

With respect to those portions of the province in which it is desirable for the emigrant to purchase land, much will depend upon various circumstances; as, if he is either English, Irish, or Scotch, he will most likely prefer settling among his own countrymen. Something also will depend upon the amount of capital he has to invest. There is one point however, of great importance, that I should wish strongly to impress upon the *newly-arrived* emigrant in particular, (because no other is likely to fall into the mistake), and that is, let him on no account whatever, no matter what the price, or the apparent advantages held out to him may be, be induced to purchase land at a distance from good roads and a good market; as nothing tends so much to keep back the settler, and frequently to dishearten him, and prevent his getting on as fast as he otherwise would do, as that feeling of loneliness that frequently oppresses him, when he finds himself alone in the woods, and no neighbours within convenient reach. He is apt in such a case to be away from home more than is profitable, either for himself or his farm. And there is no occasion for this, as in no district of the province need a man buy land at a greater distance than a mile from a cleared farm. By making proper inquiries the emigrant is always sure to hear of some one willing to sell within easy distance of a good market; and he may take this as a general rule, that one hundred acres within seven miles of a place where he can sell his produce at a fair price, and obtain cash for it, is worth more than four times the quantity, at twice or three times the distance; and at the end of ten or twelve years, he will generally find that the 100 acres has increased in value more than the 400. People in general have a great penchant for purchasing land either on a road or a river; and the difference in price on that account, is consequently very great; although frequently the land in the back lots will be of better quality than that in front.

To such an extreme is this carried, that land facing on a road will frequently be valued at twelve or fifteen dollars per acre, while that in the next concession (little more than a mile) back, may be purchased at from 1½ to 3 dollars. Land in Canada is valued, not according to its quality, but entirely according to its locality and other circumstances. Thus, if a few wealthy settlers fix themselves in any particular locality, and make considerable improvements, the neighbourhood becomes *aristocratic*, and land in the vicinity rises in value accordingly. Thus, farms in the neighbourhood of Woodstock have been sold at from $30 to $50 per acre; while farms equal in quality of soil, and superior as regards facility of getting to markets, may be purchased in the London and Western Districts for less than half the sum.

All lands in the possession of the Crown, with very few exceptions, are sold at 8*s*. currency per acre, which may be paid for either in cash or scrip. This scrip is usually to be purchased (and the emigrant, if a stranger, may ascertain where it is to be met with by inquiring of some respectable merchant or storekeeper) at a discount of twenty, twenty-five and sometimes thirty per cent. If he gets it at a reduction of twenty-five per cent., his land (supposing he purchases Crown lands) will only cost him 6*s*. c'y per acre, which is 3*d*. per acre *less* than the government price of land in the United States. The reader should particularly notice this fact, as great stress is laid by writers on the United States, upon the *low price* at which land is to be bought of the government there, while the Crown lands in Canada are really to be bought at a less price; and there are about 2,300,000 acres in Upper Canada alone, already surveyed to be disposed of at this price, exclusive of the clergy reserves. An agent appointed for the sale of these lands in each district, whose name will be found under the head of the district, and the quantity of land for sale in each township will be found under the head of the township.

For the guidance of emigrants, it may be as well to state the average value of land in each of the districts which they will be most likely to settle in—premising that these are the prices at which the land is to be purchased of private individuals, and that frequently a farm may be obtained at a considerably lower rate. In the Victoria District land near the front may generally be purchased at from four to ten dollars per acre for wild land, and for cultivated farms (including buildings) from twenty to thirty-five dollars per acre; and in the back townships at from one to four dollars for wild land, and from eight to twenty for cultivated. In the Newcastle District, in the first range of townships, wild land will be worth from five to ten dollars, and cultivated from twenty to thirty; and in the back townships, from two to five dollars for wild land, and from twelve to twenty-five for cultivated—some few farms in the neighbourhood of Port Hope and Cobourg, may be valued as high as forty or fifty dollars. In the Colborne District wild land in the neighbourhood of Peterborough will be worth from five to fifteen dollars, and cultivated from ten to thirty, according to situation and distance from the town; and wild land at a distance may be obtained at from one to three dollars. In the townships of Whitby, Pickering, Scarborough, Markham, Whitchurch, York, Vaughan, the front of King, Toronto and Chinguacousy, cleared farms will range from twenty to fifty dollars per acre, according to situation, &c., and wild land at from ten to twelve—with the exception of the townships of York, Toronto and Scarborough, where the wild land is valuable for the wood, on account of their vicinity to the City of Toronto. In the northern townships of the district wild land may be bought at from one to four dollars, and cleared at from ten to fifteen dollars; and the same prices will apply to the Simcoe District. In the Gore District, with the exception of the north of the townships of Nassagaweya and Esquesing, land will be generally rather high; wild land will range from six to fifteen dollars, and cleared farms from twenty-five to fifty dollars. In the Wellington District cleared farms in the townships of Guelph, Waterloo and Puslinch, will be worth from fifteen to forty dollars, and wild land from five to fifteen; and in the northern townships they will vary, according to their remoteness, from one to four dollars for wild, and from ten to twenty-five for cultivated. In the Niagara District wild land

will vary from three to ten, and cultivated farms from ten to forty dollars per acre. In the Talbot District from two to six dollars for wild, and from eight to twenty-five for cleared land. In the Brock District, from four to eight dollars for wild land, and from twenty to fifty for cultivated. In the Huron District prices vary according to locality, with the exception of the two government townships (Ashfield and Wawanosh), where all the land (wild) is rated at 8s. currency. In the London District, in the neighbourhood of London, Delaware and Westminster, and along the road to Port Stanley, wild land will be worth from five to eight dollars, and cultivated from twenty to forty; in the more remote townships the price will be about half. Along the road from London to Chatham, and on the banks of the Thames, wild land may be purchased at from two to six dollars, and cleared farms at from ten to fifteen; and at one or two concessions back they are to be bought for half. In the back townships between the Thames and Lake Erie, and also in those on Bear Creek, land of fine quality may be purchased at from one to three dollars per acre. On the River St. Clair there is but little wild land, at least, close to the river, and that is worth ten dollars per acre, the wood being in demand for the steamboats. In the townships of Plympton and Warwick, wild land of the best quality is to be bought at from two to three dollars per acre.

By *cleared farms* is generally understood those which have from seventy to eighty acres cleared out of a hundred, and it is for such farms that these prices are calculated; and of course the price will always vary according to the quantity of land cleared and under cultivation and the value of the buildings. At the same time it must be borne in mind, that in every district there may be some farms in particular situations that would be held considerably higher.

All emigrants in want of information or employment on their arrival at Kingston, are directed to apply at the office of Mr. A. B. Hawke, chief emigrant agent for Canada West. The government agents whose names are hereunto annexed will also direct emigrants in want of work to places where they may find it; as well as furnish information as to the routes, distances, and rates of conveyance to those parts of the province to which settlers may be desirous of proceeding.

Emigrant Agents.—G R. Burke, Bytown; W. J. McKay, Cobourg and Port Hope; E. McElderry, Toronto; J. H. Palmer, Hamilton; A. B. Hawke, junior, Port Stanley.

All indigent emigrants requiring medical assistance may obtain it gratis, on application to Dr. E. V. Cortlandt, Bytown; Dr. T. W. Robison, Kingston; General Hospital, Toronto; or Dr. W. G. Dickinson, Hamilton.

In order to guard against all misapprehension as to the assistance which the emigrant agents are authorised to grant, emigrants are distinctly informed, that the claims of the destitute who land in Canada during the current season only will be admitted, and that no able-bodied person, unless burthened with a helpless family, will be entitled to assistance in any form.

The following is a statement of the number of emigrants who arrived at Quebec, from the year 1840 to 1845, both inclusive:—

Places of Departure.	1840.	1841.	1842.	1843	1844.	1845.
England and Wales	4567	5970	12191	6499	6380	Proportions from the different parts of the kingdom not yet ascertain'd
Ireland	16291	18317	25532	9728	9528	
Scotland	1144	3559	6095	5006	5720	
New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, and Ports on St. Lawrence	232	240	556	494	582	
Continental Ports	...	...	...	...	...	
	22234	28086	44374	21727	22210	26280

POST OFFICE LIST.

LIST OF POST OFFICES IN CANADA WEST.

Name of Office.	Name of Town, Village or Township.	District.	Name of Postmaster.	DISTANCES IN MILES FROM Toronto.	Kingston.	London.	Cobourg.	Chatham.	Goderich.	Barrie.
Adolphustown ...	Adolphustown, t'p.	P. Edward.	S. Griffiths ...	173	32	311	67	342	328	233
Adjala	Adjala, t'p.	Simcoe ...	James Hart ...	54	222	169	130	235	198	39
Albion	Albion t'p.	Home	S. B. Sterne ...	53	230	145	125	216	208	56
Aldborough	Aldborough, t'p. ...	London ...	E. M'Kinlay...	184	361	47	256	113	162	244
Alexandria	Lochiel, t'p.	Eastern ...	R. Chisholm ...	323	146	451	251	490	476	383
Ameliasburgh.....	Ameliasburgh, t'p...	P. Edward.	T. McMahon..	115	76	248	38	314	306	170
Amherstburg ...	Amherstburg, t. ...	Western ...	James Kevill..	269	442	138	328	70	197	323
Amiens	Caradoc, t'p.	London ...	Jas. McKirdy..	158	334	20	230	76	78	237
Ancaster	Ancaster, v.	Gore	James Chep ...	55	232	83	127	136	106	115
Arnprior	Bathurst, t'p.	Bathurst ...	Isaac Gregory	367	154	401	251	467	460	430
Asphodel.....	Asphodel, t'p.	Colborne ...	Thos. Walker..	119	114	257	47	323	316	179
Aylmer	Malahide, t'p.	London ...	P. Hodgkinson	137	150	30	209	91	89	292
Ayr	Ayr, v.	Gore	Jas. Jackson...	36	258	120	153	186	94	141
Amherst Island ...	Amherst Island, t'p.	Midland ...	Unknown	166	11	166	92	232	319	234
Ballinafad	.....	Wellington.	T. C. Stephens	42	218	138	113	204	197	101
Berlin	Berlin, v.	Do.	Geo. Davidson	82	259	114	151	180	94	139
Barrie	Barrie, t.	Simcoe ...	John McWatt.	60	237	208	132	274	274	...
Bath	Bath, v.	Midland ...	W. J. Mackay.	159	18	297	87	363	314	219
Bayham	Bayham, t'p.	London ...	Joseph Bowes..	129	306	37	201	103	143	187
Beachville	Beachville, v.	Brock	W. Merigold...	102	294	86	189	101	122	177
Beamsville	Beamsville, v.	Niagara ...	J. B. Osborne..	71	248	113	143	176	130	131
Beaverton	Therah, t'p.	Home	James Ellice...	73	210	170	105	274	228	133
Belleville.....	Belleville, t.	Victoria ...	—. Menzies ...	118	59	256	46	319	273	178
Beverly	Bastard, t'p.	Johnstown.	P. Schofield ...	259	82	397	87	460	414	329
Bloomfield	Hallowell, t'p.	P. Edward.	J. Thirkell ...	122	44	323	59	334	277	192

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Name of Office.	Name of Town, Village or Township.	District.	Name of Postmaster.	DISTANCES IN MILES FROM Toronto.	Kingston.	London.	Cobourg.	Chatham.	Goderich.	Barrie.
Bond Head	Bond Head, v.	Simcoe	J. F. Robinson	42	210	181	100	223	186	27
Bradford	Bradford, v.	Do.	John Peacock	37	214	185	109	238	192	23
Brantford	Brantford, t.	Gore	W. Richardson	73	250	65	145	131	124	133
Brighton	Brighton, v.	Newcastle	Jos. Lockwood	98	79	181	26	276	163	158
Brockville	Brockville, t.	Johnstown	Henry Jones	233	56	371	169	434	388	293
Brock	Brock, t'p.	Home	Thos. Hill	59	207	198	94	208	224	220
Brougham	Pickering, t'p.	Do.	N. Howell	29	162	176	59	226	184	89
Burford	Burford, t'p.	Brock	W. Whitehead	83	260	55	153	121	134	143
Burritt's Rapids		Johnstown	S. Burritt	113	136	446	187	512	413	339
Bytown	Bytown, t.	Dalhousie	G. W. Baker	328	142	466	256	532	483	388
Caledon	Caledon, t'p.	Home	Geo. Bell	58	225	141	121	207	168	126
Caledonia	Caledonia, t'p.	Ottawa	W. Parker	341	164	497	269	563	556	419
Camden East	Camden East, t'p.	Midland	S. Clarke	157	32	343	137	409	402	217
Canboro'	Canboro', t'p.	Niagara	Wm. Fitch	83	260	125	123	191	142	143
Carleton Place	Carleton Place, v.	Bathurst	R. Bell	299	122	434	227	500	454	359
Castleford	Horton, t'p.	Do.	Thos. O'Neil	376	166	428	224	494	531	436
Cavan	Cavan, t'p.	Newcastle	J. Knowlson	88	133	226	30	292	243	148
Chinguacousy	Chinguacousy, t'p.	Home	P. Howland	34	211	126	106	192	153	90
Chippewa	Chippewa, v.	Niagara	J. Hepburn	110	287	160	182	226	166	170
Churchville	Churchville, v.	Home	D. Perry	25	202	135	102	201	166	85
Clarke	Clarke, t'p.	Newcastle	John Beavis	54	123	192	17	258	209	122
Clearville	Oxford, t'p.	Western	D. Gesner	189	366	52	261	31	167	249
Cobourg	Cobourg, t.	Newcastle	Thos. Scott	72	103	210	...	276	227	132
Colborne	Colborne, v.	Do.	J. A. Keeler	88	89	226	16	292	243	148
Colchester	Colchester, t'p.	Western	G. Buchanan	259	436	132	381	80	227	132
Coldwater	Coldwater, v.	Simcoe	Edmund Moon	99	276	247	171	313	254	39
Consecon	Hillier, t'p.	P. Edward	Robert Beggar	107	59	245	35	311	262	367

Cooksville	Cooksville, v.	Home	F. B. Morley	16	191	124	81	190	140	74
Cornwall	Cornwall, town	Eastern	G. C. Wood	294	117	432	222	498	449	354
Credit	Springfield, v.	Home	J. Magrath	19	193	110	90	176	137	78
Crowland	Crowland, t'p.	Niagara	W. Vanalstein	99	272	139	169	205	156	157
Darlington	Bowmanville, v.	Newcastle	R. Fairbairn	43	134	181	29	247	198	103
Dawn Mills	Dawn, t'p.	Western	W. Taylor	197	374	69	289	15	139	277
Delaware	Delaware, v.	London	John Drake	149	326	12	221	54	72	209
Demorestville	Demorestville, v.	Pr. Edward	T. Demorest	137	49	328	70	394	292	197
Dereham	Dereham, t'p.	Brock	B. VanNorman	109	295	22	183	88	132	342
Dickenson's Land'g	Osnabruck, t'p.	Eastern	W. Colquhoun	282	105	420	210	486	437	342
Drummondville	Stamford, t'p.	Niagara	S. Falconbridge	107	287	150	179	216	163	167
Dundas	Dundas, v.	Gore	B. Ewart	52	229	94	124	160	103	112
Dunnville	Dunnville, v.	Niagara	A. S. St. John	90	297	118	192	184	275	180
East Oxford	East Oxford, t'p.	Brock	Alex. Daly	93	270	45	165	111	124	183
Edwardsburg	Edwardsburg, t'p.	Johnstown	W. S. Akin	254	77	392	182	458	408	314
Ekfrid	Ekfrid, t'p.	London	Jas. McIntyre	103	340	26	235	38	131	228
Eldon	Eldon, t'p.	Colborne	A. Campbell	87	189	181	88	247	240	145
Elora	Elora, v.	Wellington	James Ross	82	289	143	173	209	114	161
Embro	Zorra, t'p.	Brock	D. Matheson	124	301	37	182	103	145	184
Emily	Emily, t'p.	Colborne	J. L. Hughes	103	163	254	58	320	241	176
Eramosa	Eramosa, t'p.	Wellington	Geo. Forster	61	271	136	166	202	107	154
Erieus	Raleigh, t'p.	Western	J. W. Little	214	391	77	286	14	282	274
Erin	Erin, t'p.	Wellington	W. Cornock	47	224	144	119	210	159	104
Errol	Plympton, t'p.	Western	Thos. Laing	196	372	58	267	71	118	255
Esquesing	Esquesing, t'p.	Gore	J. Lynd	33	210	130	105	196	145	93
Etobicoke	Etobicoke, t'p.	Home	W. Gamble	9	186	131	81	197	146	69
Farmersville	Yonge, t'p.	Johnstown	W. Landon	249	72	387	175	453	404	309
Fenelon Falls	Fenelon, t'p.	Colborne	James Wallis	109	198	289	93	355	264	211
Fergus	Fergus, v.	Wellington	J. McQueen	102	279	144	174	210	115	162
Finch	Finch, t'p.	Eastern	A. Cochburry	302	125	440	230	506	457	362
Fitzroy Harbour	Fitzroy Harbour, v.	Bathurst	G. Learmouth	358	145	410	242	476	513	389
Flos	Flos, t'p.	Simcoe	John Craig	78	255	226	150	294	233	18
Fort Erie	Bertie, t'p.	Niagara	James Kerby	126	303	108	192	174	182	186
Frankford	Sidney, t'p.	Victoria	W. Bowen	116	81	254	44	320	271	184

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Name of Office.	Name of Town, Village or Township.	District.	Name of Postmaster.	Toronto.	Kingston.	London.	Cobourg.	Chatham.	Goderich.	Barrie.
Franktown	Beckwith, t'p.	Bathurst	E. McEwen	290	104	428	218	494	445	350
Fredericksburg	Fredericksburg, t'p.	Midland	W. A. Anderson	168	27	306	82	372	323	228
Galt	Galt, v.	Gore	A. Shade	71	248	75	143	131	84	131
Gananoqui	Gananoqui, v.	Johnstown	I. McDonald	207	24	332	129	398	356	261
Georgina	Georgina, t'p.	Home	J. O. Bouchier	53	230	150	125	216	208	58
Goderich	Goderich, town	Huron	Thos. Kydd	155	332	59	227	125	...	205
Gosfield	Gosfield, t'p.	Western	J. Strong	246	423	109	318	48	175	319
Grimsby	Grimsby, v.	Niagara	F. Nelles	65	242	107	139	174	120	125
Guelph	Guelph, town	Wellington	R. Corbett	87	264	129	159	195	100	147
Haldimand	Grafton, v.	Newcastle	John Taylor	81	96	219	8	285	236	141
Hamilton	Hamilton, town	Gore	E. Ritchie	48	225	90	120	156	107	108
Hawkesbury	Hawkesbury, t'p.	Ottawa	C. Hersey	344	167	482	227	548	499	404
Hillier	Hillier, t'p.	Pr. Edward	P. Flagler	111	55	334	44	400	266	171
Holland Landing	Holland Landing, v.	Home	W. J. Sloane	36	209	180	104	233	187	28
Howard	Howard, t'p.	Western	D. Warner	197	374	60	269	126	175	257
Humber	York, t'p.	Home	R. Bowman	7	193	122	88	188	139	76
Huntley	Huntley, t'p.	Dalhousie	John Graham	321	144	459	249	525	446	381
Hornby	Hornby, v.	Home	W. McKindsay	30	297	127	101	193	144	89
Houghton	Houghton, v.	Talbot	B. M. Brown	127	304	72	198	138	185	140
Indiana	Indiana, v.	Niagara	R. Brown	71	272	137	144	203	154	155
Innisfil	Innisfil, t'p.	Simcoe	B. Ross	50	228	167	118	233	224	9
Jordan	Jordan, v.	Niagara	W. Bradt	91	268	120	162	186	123	150
Katesville	Adelaide, t'p.	London	R. Brown	164	341	27	237	67	132	224
Kemptville	Oxford, t'p.	Johnstown	W. H. Bottum	269	92	436	197	502	423	329
Keswick	N. Gwillimbury, t'p.	Home	S. Goode	47	224	195	119	261	202	43
Kilmarnock	Montague, t'p.	Johnstown	J. Maitland	302	99	440	230	506	457	362
King	King, t'p.	Home	D. McCallum	29	230	190	104	256	208	48

Kingston	Kingston, t	Midland	Robt. Deacon	177	.. ...	315	105	381	332	237
Kitley	Kitley, t'p	Johnstown	W Chamberlain	253	76	395	181	461	408	313
Lanark	Lanark, t'p	Bathurst	John Hall	288	111	426	216	492	443	348
Lancaster	Lancaster, t'p	Eastern	R. McDonald	310	133	448	238	514	466	370
Lloydtown	Lloydtown, v	Home	A. Eastwood	43	220	180	115	246	198	46
Lochiel	Lochiel, t'p	Eastern	D. McLeod	330	153	468	272	534	607	390
London	London, t	London	G. J. Goodhue	138	315	.....	210	66	59	198
L'Orignal	L'Orignal, v	Ottawa	T. H. Johnson	350	173	488	278	554	699	410
Loughboro'	Loughboro', t'p	Midland	H. Madden	192	16	331	120	397	348	253
Louisville	Louisville, v	Western	Jno. Crow	191	354	60	263	6	119	245
McGillivray	McGillivray, t'p	Huron	J. Moody	158	335	20	230	86	40	218
McKillop	McKillop, t'p	Do.	A. Meyer	133	310	80	200	146	26	189
McNab	McNab, t'p	Bathurst	Jas. Morris	353	176	438	234	504	541	408
Madoc	Madoc, t'p	Victoria	D. McKenzie	160	77	298	64	354	292	220
Maitland	Maitland, v	Johnstown	W. Garvey	238	61	390	166	456	392	312
Mara	Mara, t'p	Home	M. McDonagh	66	218	178	113	244	220	31
March	March, t'p	Dalhousie	Thos. Read	340	163	478	266	544	495	400
Markham	Markham, t'p	Home	A. Barker	22	199	160	94	226	177	58
Mariposa	Mariposa, t'p	Colborne	Jacob Ham	79	187	278	84	344	278	200
Marmora	Marmora, t'p	Victoria	J. Fidler	148	89	286	76	352	280	208
Marshville	Wainfleet, t'p	Niagara	E. Lee	116	282	158	188	224	173	195
Martintown	Martintown, v	Eastern	A. McMartin	307	130	445	235	511	630	367
Matilda	Matilda, t'p	Do.	G. Brouse	260	83	398	188	464	415	320
Merrickville	Merrickville, v	Johnstown	E H Whitmarsh	282	105	446	236	512	440	368
Mersea	Mersea, t'p	Western	F.A. Ambridge	207	414	98	309	32	367	297
Middleton	Middleton, t'p	Talbot	N. Eagles	110	287	60	182	126	169	170
Milford	Marysburgh, t'p	Pr. Edward	W. Y. Church	135	47	326	72	392	290	195
Milton	Trafalgar, t'p	Gore	Jas. Gordon	32	221	118	116	184	135	104
Mill Creek	Ernestown, t'p	Midland	P. S. Timerman	165	12	327	93	393	344	249
Mohawk	Brantford, t'p	Gore	A. Cook	78	253	70	159	136	129	138
Mono Mills	Mono, t'p	Simcoe	A. Lewis	60	239	154	134	220	177	122
Moira	.....	Victoria	W. Mullett	135	76	283	63	349	286	195
Moore	Moore, t'p	Western	Jas. Baby	237	414	82	289	47	130	279
Mosa	Mosa, t'p	London	Unknown	173	350	36	245	28	228	233

LIST OF POST OFFICES IN CANADA WEST.				DISTANCES IN MILES FROM						
Name of Office.	Name of Town, Village or Township.	District	Name of Postmaster.	Toronto.	Kingston.	London.	Cobourg.	Chatham.	Goderich.	Barrie.
Moulinette	Cornwall, t'p	Eastern	T. McCosh	287	110	439	215	505	442	347
Mulmur	Mulmur, t'p	Simcoe	John Little	69	264	154	161	220	183	49
Murray	Murray, t'p	Newcastle	Chas. Biggar	101	65	239	29	305	256	161
Nanticoke	Walpole, t'p	Niagara	John S. Gray	114	288	87	169	153	252	157
Napanee	Napanee, v	Midland	A. McPherson	147	30	285	75	351	302	207
Nassagiweya	Nassagiweya, t'p	Gore	A. Campbell	70	247	142	127	208	133	115
Nelson	Nelson, t'p	Do.	T. Cooper	32	209	106	104	172	123	92
Newboro'	North Crosby, t'p	Johnstown	B. Tett	274	97	412	198	478	429	344
Newmarket	Newmarket, v	Home	W. Roe	30	207	168	102	234	185	33
Niagara	Niagara, t	Niagara	A. Davidson	93	270	135	165	201	152	173
North Augusta	Augusta, t'p	Johnstown	S. J. Bellamy	249	72	401	177	467	404	317
North Port	Sopbiasburgh, t'p	Pr. Edward	S. Solmes	142	54	333	75	399	297	202
Norval	Esquesing, t'p	Gore	W. Clay	37	214	134	109	200	149	97
Norwich	Norwich, t'p	Brock	Thos. Wallace.	95	272	58	167	124	127	163
Nottawasaga	Nottawasaga, t'p	Simcoe	A. Campbell	94	272	215	127	281	228	30
Normandale	Charlotteville, t'p	Talbot	Jno. Tolmie	108	284	91	179	157	166	167
Oakland	Oakland, t'p	Brock	Jno. Joyne	83	258	75	155	141	134	159
Orillia	Orillia, v	Simcoe	G. Alley	85	262	233	157	299	240	25
Oakville	Oakville, v	Gore	R. K. Chisholm	26	203	124	98	190	141	86
Oro	Oro, t'p	Simcoe	E. Ryall	72	249	220	144	286	227	12
Osgoode	Osgoode, t'p	Ottawa	D. Cameron	303	163	491	281	556	458	413
Osnabruck	Osnabruck, t'p	Eastern	J. Bockus	281	104	419	209	485	436	341
Otonahee	Otonabee, t'p	Colborne	Thos. Carr	110	123	228	18	294	248	150
Otterville	Norwich, t'p	Brock	J. H. Cornell	101	278	53	173	119	133	161
Oxford	Oxford, t'p	Do.	Jas. Ingersoll	110	287	28	182	94	88	170
Oshawa	Oshawa, v	Home	Edw. Skae	35	142	173	37	239	190	95
Pakenham	Pakenham, v	Bathurst	A. Dickson	310	133	472	247	538	474	379

Palermo	Palermo, v.	Gore	A. S. Newbury	27	204	111	99	177	128	99
Paris	Paris, v.	Do.	G. Macartney	79	256	59	161	125	92	139
Pelham	Pelham, t'p.	Niagara	J. S. Price	100	272	153	170	219	225	155
Penetanguishine	Penetanguishine, v.	Simcoe	J. M. Hamilton	105	282	230	177	264	260	45
Percy	Percy, t'p.	Newcastle	A. Splatt	136	97	285	39	351	275	194
Perth	Perth, t.	Bathurst	F. Allen	275	98	413	203	479	430	335
Peterboro'	Peterboro', t.	Colborne	E. Sanford	101	148	230	37	296	256	161
Pickering	Duffin's Creek, v.	Home	F. Leys	22	155	169	54	235	177	82
Picton	Picton, t.	Pr. Edward	W. Rorke	127	39	318	64	300	282	187
Plantagenet	Plantagenet, t'p	Ottawa	P. McMartin	351	174	468	279	534	600	429
Point Abino	Bertie, t'p.	Niagara	Jno. Haun	119	314	139	189	205	171	197
Port Burwell	Port Burwell, v.	London	J. P. Bellairs	137	314	45	209	111	105	197
Port Colborne	Port Colborne, v.	Niagara	Jas. Black	108	283	143	179	209	165	166
Port Dalhousie	Port Dalhousie, v.	Do.	N. Panling	87	264	125	159	191	242	147
Port Dover	Port Dover, v.	Talbot	R. Jenkins	104	281	79	176	145	259	164
Port Hope	Port Hope, t.	Newcastle	D. Smart	65	112	216	7	282	220	125
Port Robinson	Port Robinson, v.	Niagara	D. McFarland	90	271	136	166	202	153	154
Port Sarnia	Port Sarnia, v.	Western	Geo. Durand	210	387	72	281	138	132	269
Port Stanley	Port Stanley, v.	London	J. Bostwick	157	334	26	235	92	85	217
Port Talbot	Dunwich, t'p.	Do.	M. Burwell	165	342	27	287	90	86	225
Portland	Bastard, t'p.	Johnstown	Unknown	269	92	386	99	452	415	337
Prescott	Prescott, t.	Do.	A. Jones	245	68	383	173	449	399	305
Preston	Preston, v.	Wellington	A. Ferrie	74	254	113	146	179	87	134
Princeton	Blenheim, t'p.	Brock	W. Grinton	89	206	40	171	106	102	149
Petersburg	.....	Wellington	Jno. Ernest	93	267	134	164	200	105	152
Port Credit	Port Credit, v.	Home	W. R. Raines	20	195	120	90	186	148	78
Port Rowan	Port Rowan, v.	Talbot	A. McClellan	129	293	65	217	131	175	197
Queenston	Queenston, v.	Niagara	Jno. Stayner	100	277	142	172	208	159	160
Rainham	Rainham, t'p.	Talbot	C. Williams	99	277	128	200	194	285	190
Raleigh	Chatham, t.	Western	Jas. Read	173	378	66	273	.....	125	261
Ramsay	Ramsay, t'p.	Bathurst	J. Wylie	298	121	442	235	508	446	367
Rawdon	Rawdon, t'p.	Victoria	E. Fidlar	133	74	271	65	337	288	201
Reach	Reach, t'p.	Home	Jas. Leitch	48	173	185	58	251	203	108
Richmond	Richmond, v.	Bathurst	Geo. Lyon	307	130	445	235	511	460	367

LIST OF POST OFFICES IN CANADA WEST.

Name of Office.	Name of Town, Village or Township.	District.	Name of Postmaster.	DISTANCES IN MILES FROM Toronto.	Kingston.	London.	Cobourg.	Chatham.	Goderich.	Barrie.
Richmond Hill ...	Richmond Hill, v...	Home	J. Sinclair	16	208	155	89	221	172	43
Romney	Romney, t'p.....	Western ...	Thos. Renwick	228	405	91	300	157	358	288
River Trent	Trent, v.....	Victoria ...	W. Robertson..	206	71	244	34	310	161	274
St. Andrews	Cornwall, t'p.....	Eastern ...	D. McDonell...	301	124	440	229	506	426	361
St. Catharine's ...	St. Catharine's, t...	Niagara ...	W. H. Merritt.	82	259	124	154	190	141	142
St. George	Dumfries, t'p.....	Gore	G. Stanton ...	69	246	103	141	169	120	129
St. John's	Pelham, t'p.....	Niagara ...	Jno. Davis ...	92	269	150	164	216	222	152
St. Thomas	St. Thomas, t'p.....	London ...	E. Ermatinger.	149	326	17	227	83	77	215
St. Vincent	St. Vincent, t'p.....	Simcoe.....	W. Stephenson.	124	306	184	200	250	194	69
Sand Hill	.....	Home	H. Yeoman ...	57	238	137	122	203	175	121
Sandwich	Sandwich, t.....	Western ...	P. H. Morin ...	253	430	115	325	52	175	313
Scarboro'	Scarboro', t'p.....	Home	A. McLean ...	12	165	150	84	216	167	72
Seneca.....	Oneida, t'p	Niagara ...	J. Little.....	62	239	104	134	170	121	130
Seymour East.....	Seymour East, t'p...	Newcastle..	Jno. Rainie ...	155	88	280	62	346	279	231
Seymour West ...	Seymour West, t'p...	Do. ..	H. Rowed	168	86	285	67	351	300	205
Shannonville	Shannonville, v.....	Victoria ...	R. McMichael.	127	50	265	58	331	282	187
Sharon.....	Sharon, v.....	Home	J. Hogaboom..	37	212	152	107	218	190	34
Sheffield	Beverley, t'p.....	Gore	W. Churchill..	65	242	91	137	157	90	133
Simcoe	Simcoe, t.....	Talbot.....	D. Campbell...	97	247	69	169	135	156	157
Smith's Falls	Smith's Falls, v.....	Bathurst ...	G. Mittleberger	273	92	411	201	477	428	338
Smithville	Smithville, v.....	Niagara ...	J. Forsyth.....	75	252	117	147	183	134	135
South Gower	South Gower, t'p...	Johnstown.	W. Bower.....	265	88	403	193	469	419	325
Sparta	Yarmouth, t'p	London ...	D. Wilson.....	165	337	38	238	104	88	204
Stanley's Mills ...	Toronto Gore, t'p...	Home	R. Woodill ...	18	195	134	90	200	157	78
Stoney Creek	Stoney Creek, v....	Niagara ...	J. Williamson..	55	232	97	127	163	114	115
Stouffville	Whitchurch, t'p.....	Home	Jno. Boyer ...	48	181	155	100	221	183	88
Stratford	Stratford, v.....	Huron	J. C. W. Daly.	110	286	72	181	138	46	169

Streetsville	Streetsville, v.	Home	W. H. Paterson	20	197	130	92	196	161	80
Sunnidale	Sunnidale, t'p.	Simcoe	A. Gillespie	85	261	184	156	250	239	24
Tecumseth	Tecumseth, t'p.	Simcoe	D. Evans	50	227	187	100	253	192	33
Thamesville	Thamesville, v.	Western	N. Cornwall	185	365	47	257	113	243	277
Thornhill	Thornhill, v.	Home	W. Parsons	12	189	150	84	216	167	48
Thorold	Thorold, v.	Niagara	P. Keefer	86	263	128	158	194	145	146
Toronto city	Toronto city, t.	Home	C. Berczy	...	177	138	72	204	155	60
Trafalgar	Trafalgar, t'p.	Gore	A. Proudfoot	20	197	118	92	184	135	80
Tuckersmith	Tuckersmith, t'p.	Huron	R. Thwait	155	364	49	193	115	12	217
Tyrconnell	Dunwich, t'p.	London	J. Patterson	173	350	35	245	111	101	233
Uxbridge	Uxbridge, t'p.	Home	J. Boscom	44	222	200	99	266	199	235
Vankleek Hill	Vankleek Hill, v.	Ottawa	N. Stewart	337	160	489	373	555	492	304
Vaughan	Vaughan, t'p.	Home	G. Stegman	22	199	189	94	205	157	58
Vienna	Vienna, v.	London	J. Saxon	134	311	42	212	108	102	200
Vittoria	Vittoria, v.	Talbot	S. McCall	103	280	95	175	161	162	163
Wallaceburgh	Wallaceburgh, v.	Western	L. H. Johnson.	215	393	88	311	154	158	286
Walpole	Walpole, t'p.	Niagara	W. Mudie	137	292	96	193	162	292	197
Walsingham	Walsingham, t'p.	Talbot	E. Dickenson	116	290	60	217	126	172	176
Waterford	Townsend, t'p.	Talbot	James Green	89	268	83	169	149	142	151
Warwick	Warwick, t'p.	Western	C. R. Nixon	182	358	44	253	110	104	241
Waterdown	Waterdown, t'p.	Gore	J. Barnard	67	244	97	127	193	114	115
Waterloo	Waterloo, t'p.	Wellington.	D. Suyder	85	260	127	157	193	98	145
Welland Port		Niagara	L. Cavers	105	282	143	189	209	235	145
Wellington	Hallowell, t'p.	P. Edward.	A. McFaul	122	50	239	50	305	246	201
Wellington Square.	WellingtonSquare, v	Gore	H. Smith	38	215	112	110	178	129	98
West Flamboro'	West Flamboro', t'p.	Do.	W. Colclough.	57	234	97	127	163	156	125
Westmeath	Westmeath, t'p.	Bathurst	C. Bellows	406	238	458	254	524	501	466
Westminster	Westminster, t'p.	London	C. Hall	145	320	6	217	60	65	205
Whitby	Whitby, t'p.	Home	A. McPherson	31	146	169	41	235	186	91
Williamsburg, E.	Williamsburg, t'p.	Eastern	M. Pillar	272	95	389	200	455	427	328
Do. N.	Do.	Do.	W. Bell	275	98	392	203	470	430	343
Do. W.	Do.	Do.	J. Holden	268	91	406	196	472	423	332
Williamstown	Charlottenburg, t'p.	Do.	D. McNichol	316	139	454	244	517	471	376
Wilmot	Wilmot, t'p.	Wellington.	R. Hays	91	268	109	163	175	64	151

POST OFFICES IN CANADA WEST.				DISTANCES IN MILES FROM						
Name of Office.	Name of Town, Village or Township.	District.	Name of Postmaster.	Toronto.	Kingston.	London.	Cobourg.	Chatham.	Goderich.	Barrie.
Wilton	Ernestown, t,p	Midland	S. Warren	150	23	337	82	403	314	263
Windsor	Windsor, v.	Western	T. Ritter	250	432	116	327	50	197	315
Woodstock	Woodstock, t.	Brock	H. C. Barwick.	113	290	32	185	98	91	173
Woolwich	Woolwich, t'p.	Wellington.	D. Davidson	87	264	126	159	192	100	147
Weston	Weston, v.	Home	Unknown	10	186	129	81	195	166	51
Williams	Williams, t'p	Huron	D. McIntosh	168	345	20	240	86	40	238
Warsaw	Dummer, t'p	Colborne	T. Clevate	114	161	252	56	269	260	174
Yonge	Yonge, t'p.	Johnstown	Robert Harvey	243	46	381	171	447	398	308
York	York, v.	Niagara	A. Scobie	67	244	109	139	175	154	127
York Mills	Milton, v.	Home	W. Hamilton	6	197	144	78	210	161	54
Zone Mills	Zone, t'p.	Western	J. Van Allen	198	365	60	280	24	234	266

LISTS OF MAGISTRATES IN CANADA WEST.

These Lists comprise only the Magistrates who have actually qualified, and are capable of acting, with the exception of those for the Ottawa, Western, and Johnstown Districts—which include the whole number of names in the commission—the names of those magistrates who had actually qualified, not having been returned, up to a late date, to Montreal.

Magistrates who have qualified in the Bathurst District.

John G. Malloch..	Perth.
Alex. McMillan...	Do.
Rod'k Matheson...	Do.
Alex. Fraser	Do.
Anthony Leslie ...	Do.
Henry Glass	Do.
John Ferguson ...	Do.
Donald Fraser.....	Lanark.
Matthew Leach ...	Do.
Geo. Tenant	Do.
John Hall	Do.
John Smith.....	Do.
James Wylie	Ramsay.
Joshua Adams ...	Bathurst.
W. P. Loucks.....	Elmsley.
W. Brooke	Burgess.
James Shaw	Elmsley.
Wm. Simpson.....	Do.
John Haggart.....	Perth.
James Rosamond..	Beckwith.
Peter Maegregor..	Do.
Robert Bell.....	Carleton Place.
Jno. L. McDougall	Horton.
Alex. McDonell...	MacNab.
John Bell	Perth.
Wm. Wallace.....	Ramsay.
John Doran.....	Perth.
Thos. McCaffray..	Drummond.
W. G. Wylie	Ramsay.
Patrick Camphell.	Bathurst.
Henry Aith	Horton.
Wm. Allan.....	Drummond.
Geo. Kerr	Perth.
John Balderson ...	Drummond.
Robert Davies ...	Beckwith.
Colin McLaren ...	Do.
Wm. Houston.....	Ramsay.
Wm. Richards ...	Drummond.
H. Ayton.....	Do.
Wm. Halfpenny...	Lanark.
Jno. Robertson ...	Darling.
Wm. Rae.....	Ramsay.
John Canhoy	Beckwith.

Magistrates who have qualified in the Brock District.

J. Vining.....	Nissouri.
John Scatchard ...	Do.
Philip Graham ...	East Oxford.
John Hatch	Do.
Arch. Burtch	Do.
C. Martin	West Oxford.
E. Harris.	Do.
John G. Vansittart	Do.
E. Deedes	Do.
P. Carroll	Do.
F. D. Fanquiere...	East Zorra.
R. Riddell	Do.
John Harrington..	Do.
J. D. Dent	West Zorra.
W. Gordon.....	Do.
John Carroll	Do.
G. W. Whitehead.	Burford.
R. Rounds	Do.
L. Daniels	Do.
James Oswald.....	Do.
John Moore	Do.
E. Butler.....	Blandford.
R. R. Hunter	Do.
John Arnold	Do.
J. Bodwell, Jun....	Dereham.
B. Van Norman...	Do.
John Eddy	Oakland.
M. Johnston	Blenheim.
N. Pickle.....	Do.
J. Jackson	Do.
J. Woodrow	Norwich.
J. G. Losee.....	Do.

Magistrates who have qualified in the Colborne District.

Jos. L. Hughes ...	Emily.
William Dixon ...	Smith.
Wm. Best	Emily.
John Gilchrist ...	Otonabee.
Samuel Davidson..	Mariposa.
Patrick Sullivan...	Ennismore
James Foley	Asphodel.
Stephen Nicholls..	Smith.
Alex. Campbell ...	Eldon.
John Langton ...	Fenelon.
Robt. Denistown..	Do.
Chas. Rubidge ...	Peterboro'.
Richard Birdsall..	Asphodel.
Francis Connin ...	Otonabee.
Hon. T. A. Stewart	Douro.
Thomas Need.....	Verulam.
Andrew S. Fraser.	Peterboro'.
Thomas Choat ...	Dummer.
James Wallis	Peterboro'.
Adam Stark	Otonabee.
Robert P. Madge..	Do.

Magistrates who have qualified in the Dalhousie District.

W. Thompson ...	Nepean.
John Richey.....	Fitzroy.
W. Campbell	Marlborough.
John McNab	Osgoode.
W. B. Bradley ...	Huntley.
W. Stewart.....	Bytown.
Ed. M. Barrie ...	Smith's Falls.
Alex. McDonell...	Osgoode.
Daniel Burrit.....	Marlborough.
James Stevenson..	Bytown.
Henry Harmer ...	Osgoode.
G. W. Baker	Nepean.
Hamnet Pinhey...	March.
David McLaren...	Torbolton.
John B. Lewis ...	Richmond.
Stephen Collins ...	Nepean.
Arch. McDonell...	Osgoode.
G. Lyon	Richmond.
W. H. Thompson.	Bytown.
John Buckham ...	Torbolton.
Daniel O'Connor..	Bytown.
John Chitty	Bytown.
Donald McArthur	Bytown.
Simon Fraser.....	Bytown.
Robert Sherriff ...	Fitzroy.
Fred. Bearman ...	Nepean.
John McNaughton	Bytown.
John Eastman ...	Marlborough.
W.B. Bradley, jun.	Huntley.

Magistrates who have qualified in the Eastern District.

George S. Jarvis..	Cornwall, town.
Phil. Vankoughnet	Do.
John McGillivray.	Charlottenburgh.
John Chrysler ...	Finch.
Duncan McDonell	Charlottenburgh.
Guy C. Wood.....	Cornwall, town.
A. Blackwood ...	Do. township.
Hugh McGillis ...	Charlottenburgh.
Peter Shaver	Matilda.
John McDonald...	Cornwall,township.
John McLennan...	Lancaster.
John Cameron ...	Charlottenburgh.
John Archibald ...	Osnabruck.
D. Æ. McDonell..	Cornwall,township.
William Clevi.....	Do. town.
John McBean.....	Lancaster.
Donald Cattanach	Kenyon.
Alexander McNab	Lochiel.
Angus Cattanach .	Lancaster.
William Mattice...	Cornwall, town.
Martin Carman ...	Williamsburgh.
Hugh McCargar..	Mountain.
Jacob Brouse	Matilda.
George Markley...	Williamsburgh.
Isaac Keeler	Matilda.
Robert K. Bullock	Osnabruck.
D. E. McIntyre ...	Charlottenburgh.
John McRae	Do.
D. A. McDonald..	Lochiel.
Alexander Fraser	Do.
Alexander M'Lean	Cornwall, town.
Adam Cockburn..	Finch.
Isaac N. Rose.....	Williamsburgh.
Charles J. Fox ...	Winchester.
George Laing.....	Do.
B. G. French	Cornwall,township.
Hon. Alex. Fraser	Legislative Council.

Magistrates who have qualified in the Gore District.

Alex. Roxburgh ..	Hamilton.
Arthur Bowen ...	Do.
H. T. Harwood ...	Trafalgar.
D. K. Servos	Barton.
Alfred Digby.....	Brantford.
John Williamson..	Saltfleet.
James Racey.....	Brantford.
John Secord	Barton.
W. B. Proctor ...	Do.
John Willson.....	Saltfleet.
Hugh Creen	Esquesing.
James B. Ewart...	Dundas.
Andrew T. Kirby.	Flamboro' West.
Hiram Smith	Wellington Square.
Elisha Ringham...	Glandford.
Wm. Gourlay.....	Saltfleet.
Thomas Fyfe.....	Esquesing.
Alex. Proudfoot...	Trafalgar.
Hugh Willson.....	Saltfleet.
George Stanton ...	St. George.
Andrew Steven ...	Hamilton.
Henry Morgan ...	Binbrook.
Ed. Thomas	Nelson.
Alex. McCann ...	Nassagaweya.
John Smith.....	Paris.
Robert Holt	Dundas.
John T. Howell...	Trafalgar.
D. R. Springer ...	Nelson.
Charles Sovereign.	Trafalgar.
William Walker...	Brantford.
Joseph Spencer ...	Dundas.
John Paterson ...	Do.
J. S. Wetenhall,...	Binbrook.
A. K. Smith	Do.
A. Cook	Brantford.
Samuel Mills	Hamilton.
Ebenezer Stinson..	Do.
Samuel Clarke ...	Trafalgar.
G. H. Armstrong.	Hamilton.
Nathan Gage	Brantford
John W. Hunter...	Do.
L. Willson	Trafalgar.
W. B. Vanevery...	Barton.
Charles Kennedy..	Esquesing.
Henry Moyle.....	Brantford,
Elijah Secord	Barton.
Alex. Buchanan...	Brantford.
John Wetenhall...	Nelson.
John Aikman.....	Ancaster.
W. McKay.....	Nelson.
N. Bell	Do.
J. W. Williams ...	Oakville.
Thos. Hummill ...	Ancaster.
P. Cooley	Do.
John A. Wilkes...	Brantford.
James Winniett ...	Do.
P. Kenney	Trafalgar.
E. C. Griffin	Flamboro' East.
George Chalmers..	Trafalgar.
Thomas Racey ...	Dundas.
Alex. Robertson...	Esquesing.
Robert Heslop ...	Ancaster.
James Cleaver ...	Nelson.
Geo. Hogaboom...	Ancaster.
C. C. Ferrie	Hamilton.
W. Bowman	Dundas.
John Winer	Hamilton.
John Young	Do.
Archibald Kerr...	Do.
David Buchan ...	Paris.
Edward Jackson...	Hamilton.
John White	Trafalgar.
C. Hopkins.....	Nelson.
G. Hopkins.....	Flamboro' East.
Samuel Bowman..	Trafalgar.
James Applebee...	Do.
Edward Evans ...	Flamboro' East.
P. D. Hart	Brantford.
Wm. Macklem ...	Barton.
J. C. Wyld.....	Do.
H. Smith.....	Do.
A. Shade.....	Galt.
W. Barber	Esquesing.
B. McKay	Do.
H. Capron	Paris.
P. Spann.....	Barton.
John Buck.....	Trafalgar.
George Brown ...	Milton.
P. Fisher	Nelson.
Edmund Richie ...	Hamilton.
H. Biggar	Brantford.
J. P. Gage	Wellington Square.
D. McNab	Hamilton.
A. Elliott	Galt.
George Chalmers..	Trafalgar.
William Craigie...	Hamilton.

Magistrates who have qualified in the Home District.

Wm. Allison	Markham.
John Button	Do.
C. Chauncey	Do.
Robert Campbell...	Do.
R. C. Gapper.....	Do.
S. Holden	Markham.
C. J. Baldwin.....	Toronto Gore.
Alex. Burnside ...	Do. City.
Charles Berczy ...	Do.
Thos. Belt	Do.

W. A. Baldwin ...	Toronto City.
Daniel Brooke ...	Do.
James Beaty	Do.
R. E. Burns	Do.
J. G. Chewitt.....	Do.
G. T. Dennison ...	Do.
John Doel	Do.
P. Freeland.....	Do.
J. G. Howard.....	Do.
Thos. Helliwell ...	Do.
S. G. Lynn.....	Do.
J. Lesslie.....	Do.
George Monro ...	Do.
James Nation.....	Do.
M. J. O'Beirne ...	Do.
W. L. Perrin	Do.
T. J. Preston	Do.
J. Radenhurst.....	Do.
Thos. G. Ridont...	Do.
Geo. P. Ridout ...	Do.
Robert S. Jameson	Do.
John Eastwood ...	Do.
J. Rogers.....	Do.
L. O'Brien	Do.
H. Scobie.....	Do.
J. M. Strange.....	Do.
W. Wakefield.....	Do.
Geo. Bell.....	Caledon.
Wm. Clark	Do.
D. McQuarrie.....	Do.
J. Brett	Mono Mills.
John Boyer.....	Whitchurch.
John Bogart	Do.
M. P. Empey.....	Do.
James Gamble ...	Do.
John Maclem	Do.
E. Birrell	Pickering.
A. Campbell	Do.
Wm. Dunhar	Do.
L. Mackey	Do.
F. Campbell	Chingnacousy.
John Lynch	Do.
W. Crewe	Cooksville.
W. Clarke	Scarboro'.
W. Davinish	Do.
P. Secor	Do.
John Thom.....	Do.
John Campbell ...	Whitby.
James Dryden ...	Do.
W. Dow, Jun.....	Do.
John Farquharson	Do.
A. Farewell	Do.
A. Mason	Do.
W. F. Moore	Do.
Edward Skae	Do.
Robert Spears.....	Do.
J. T. Somerville...	Do.
J. B. Warren	Do.

P. Whitney.....	Whitby.
W. Corley	St. Vincent.
T. P. Cooper.....	Do.
Thomas Fisher ...	Etobicoke.
W. Gamble.....	Do.
John Grubb	Do.
P. Shaver	Do.
J. Graham	East Gwillimbury.
S. Harrold	Do.
J. Æ. Irving	Do.
W. Reid	Do.
A. Hurd	Reach.
W. Johnson	Georgina.
Robert Johnston...	Do.
Thos. Mossington	Do.
M. McDonagh ...	Thorah.
A. McMillan	North Gwillimbury.
John Prosser	Do.
A. Smalley	Do.
James Monkman..	Albion.
S. B. Sterne.....	Do.
James Patterson...	Streetsville.
John Sanderson ...	Do.
S. E. Phillips	King.
N. Pearson	Do.
H. Stewart	Do.
J. Cook	Toronto township.
J. Gardiner.....	Do.
John Hawkins ...	Do.
B. Monger	Do.
W. B. Reeve	Do.
A. Silverthorn ...	Do.
W. Thomson	Do.
J. W. Taylor	Port Credit.
E. W. Thomson...	Toronto township.
J. Cummer.....	York.
W. Campbell	Do.
James Davis	Do.
J. Dennis.....	Do.
F. Jackes	Do.
P. Lawrence	Do.
John S Macaulay.	Do.
W. C. Rotchford..	Do.
Charles Thompson	Do.
John Willson	Do.
W. Bagshaw	Brock.
M. Cowan	Do.
James Rickey.....	Do.
John Truax	Do.
F. Boyd	Vaughan.
R. Burr	Do.
John W. Gamble	Do.
W. R. Graham ...	Do.
H. McQuarrie ...	Do.
D. McDougall ...	Do.
A. McKechnie ...	Do.
A. Thorne	Do.
A. Bagshaw	Uxbridge.

Magistrates who have qualified in the Huron District.

Arthur Acland ...	Goderich, town.
William Dunlop...	Colborne.
W. B. Rich.....	Goderich, town.
John Bignall	Goderich, township.
H. Ransford	Do.
J. C. W. Daly ...	Stratford.
T. M. Jones	Goderich, town.
James McArthur..	Williams.
William Chalk ...	Tuckersmith.
Arch. Dickson ...	McKillop.
James Murray ...	Hay.
E. T. Ledyard ...	Tuckersmith.
W.H. DeLa Hooke	Stanley.
George Brown ...	Goderich, towns'p.
Charles Widder ...	Goderich, town.

Magistrates in the Johnstown District.

George Malloch ...	Brockville.
Alex. McMillan...	Johnstown.
W. H. Bottom ...	Oxford.
Truman Hurd.....	Do.
Philip Dulmage ...	Augusta.
John Weatherhead	Brockville.
Archibald McLean	Yonge.
Dunham Jones ...	Augusta.
William Brown ...	Wolford.
James Morris.....	Elizabethtown.
Basil R. Church...	Wolford.
James McIlmoyle	Edwardsburg.
Peter Schofield ...	Bastard.
John Leggatt	North Crosby.
Robert Powell ...	Elizabethtown.
William Freeland	Augusta.
Paul Glassford ...	Elizabethtown.
John L. Reade ...	Wolford.
H. D. Jessup	Augusta.
Henry Bradfield...	Elizabethtown.
James L. Scofield.	Brockville.
Nicholas Horton ..	Elizabethtown.
Thos. Sheffield, jr.	Crosby.
John Kilburn	Do. or Wolford.
James Shaw	South Crosby.
Richard Johnston	Lansdowne.
Joseph Goff	Elizabethtown.
Nicholas Brisee ...	Bastard.
Alexander McCrie	Wolford.
Milo McCargar ...	South Gower.
Samuel Reynolds..	Brockville.
Ephraim Dunham	Do.
Philemon Pennock	Augusta.
Thomas McCargar	Oxford.
John Bleakley ...	Bastard.
Benjamin Tett ...	Crosby.
W. S. McDonald...	Gananoque.
Ephraim Webster	Do.
James Sabine	Elizabethtown.
John McLean.....	Do.
William Buell.....	Brockville.
John G. Booth ...	Elizabethtown.
Joshua Bates	Yonge.
Joseph Wiltse.....	Do.
Aaron Merrick ...	Wolford.
Dr. T. Gainfort ...	Prescott.
Samuel Crane.....	Do.
Matthew Howard.	Elizabethtown.
Palmer Lee.....	Yonge.
John Crow	Edwardsburg.
John Booth.....	Yonge.
Thomas Purvis ...	Do.
Peter McSweeny..	South Gower.
James Brooker ...	Yonge.
George Dougherty	Oxford.
William Garrey...	Maitland.
W. Chamberlain...	Kitley.
Richard Holmes...	Do.
Peter Adams	Edwardsburg.
John Brennan.....	Kitley.
Samuel J. Bellamy	Augusta.
William Simpson..	Elmsley South.
Walter McCrae ...	Wolford.
William Riddell...	Elmsley South.
S. H. Merrick.....	Wolford.
William Green ...	Lansdowne or Y.
Jesse Delong	South Crosby.
Robert Romanes...	Elmsley South.
W. W. Howard ...	Lansdowne.
James McDonell..	Bastard.
Arthur Fox	Yonge.
John Ketchum ...	Elizabethtown.
Elisha Landon ...	Elmsley.
John Holden	Prescott.
Joseph Adams ...	South Gower.
John S. Archbold	Do.
George W. Arnold	Brockville.
H. W. Blanchard	Elizabethtown.
Richard Bolton ...	Wolford.
Henry Bolton.....	Edwardsburg.
William Briant ...	Wolford.
Adminden Burritt	Augusta.
Edmund Burritt...	Wolford.
William Campbell	Oxford.
Andrew Carson ...	Do.
Duncan Clarke ...	Edwardsburg.
Roswell Cook.....	Do.
Elisha Coller	Wolford.
John Craig	Oxford.
Peter Davis	Elizabethtown.

William Earl	Lansdowne.
Samuel S. Easton	Wolford.
James Edgar	Kitley.
Henry Farre	Elizabethtown.
Robert Ferguson .	Kitley.
John Forrester ...	Edwardsburg.
John S. French ...	Oxford.
James Frooms ...	Edwardsburg.
William Gibson ...	Do.
Asa H. Giffin.....	Wolford.
Ogle R. Gowan ...	Brockville.
Edward Green ...	Leeds.
Robert Headlem...	Augusta.
James Higgins ...	Prescott.
Thomas Hill	Elizabethtown.
Timothy Hogan...	Augusta.
Noah Holliday ...	North Crosby.
Alfred Hooker ...	Augusta.
Adam Horton.....	New Dublin.
Henry Johnston...	Lansdowne.
John Johnston ...	Escott.
William Johnston	Kitley.
James Keeler.....	Edwardsburg.
Robert Kernehan.	Oxford.
Thomas Kidd.....	Escott.
Andrew Laidlow..	Edwardsburg.
Heman Landon ..	Elizabethtown.
Thomas Mair.....	Brockville.
Ira Mallory	Yonge.
William Meneally	Augusta.
William Moses ...	South Gower.
William Moulton..	Yonge.
J. L. McDonald...	Gananoque.
Thomas Newson..	Beverley.
Richard Osborne..	Yonge.
Peter O'Brien.....	Augusta.
John Patton	Do.
William Parkins..	Brockville.
J. W. Parmenter..	Gananoque.
Albert Parsons ...	Augusta.
Robert Peden.....	Brockville.
Richard Preston...	South Crosby.
Robert Putnam ...	Wolford.
John Reid	Brockville.
John Rogers	Bastard.
Robert Rorison ...	North Crosby.
Abel Russell	Leeds.
Robert Shepherd..	Augusta.
George Sherwood.	Brockville.
Hial Sliter	Leeds.
Septimus Soper ...	Kitley.
John Spencer.....	Elizabethtown.
Cleveland Stafford	Lansdowne.
Allan Sweet	Leeds.
Sam. P. Thomas...	Augusta.
James Thompson..	Escott.
John Vanston.....	Escott.
William Webster..	Lansdowne.
Isaac Brock Wells	Augusta.
E. H. Whitmarsh.	Wolford.
Joseph Wright ...	Augusta.
John Yonge	Yonge.
William Young ...	Bastard.

Magistrates who have qualified in the London District.

Henry Allen	London.
D. McKenzie.....	Do.
L. Lawrason	Do.
Thomas H. Ball...	Do.
Alex. Anderson...	Do.
S. Morrill	Do.
Adam Telfer	Do.
Edward Matthews	Do.
Thos C. Dixon ...	Do.
James B. Strathy	Do.
John H. Caddy ...	Do.
W. J. Geary	Do. township.
Charles Monserrat	Do.
John Harris	Do.
John Geary	Do.
John Kent	Do.
L. Patterson	Dunwich.
Thomas McCall...	Do.
John Bostwick ...	Port Stanley.
Andrew Dobbie...	Bayham.
J. Draper	Do.
J. W. Wrong.....	Do.
L. Burwell	Do.
W. B. Wrong	Bayham.
G. Wrong	Malahide.
C. Beer	Do.
P. Hodgkinson ...	Do.
A. McCausland ...	Do.
B. Wilson	Yarmouth.
E. Mihell.....	Do.
J. B. Clench	Carradoc.
Wilson Mills	Do.
W. Livingstoue ...	Do.
Ed. Ermatinger ...	St. Thomas.
J. K. Woodward..	Port Stanley.
M. McKenzie.....	St. Thomas.
B. Springer.....	Delaware.
R. Webb.....	Do.
John Johnstone ...	Do.
W. McKenzie	Adelaide.
J. S. Buchanan ...	Do.
R. Pegley	Do.
G. B. Iver	Do.
R. W. Branan.....	Do.
W. McK. Johnston	Do.
John Lang	Do.

G. Munro.....	Aldborough.
J. P. Bellairs	Port Burwell.
Alex. Saxon	Do.
John Shore	Westminster.
C. Hall.....	Do.
Alex. Strathy	Do.
J. L. Odell	Do.
Thomas Baty	Do.
J. J. Manning.....	Do.
H. Shenick	Do.
John K. Labatt ...	Westminster.
John McDougall...	Lobo.
James McArthur..	Williams.
George Robb	Southwold.
L. Fowler	Do.
William Hatalie ...	Mosa.
John D. Anderson .	Do.
A. McGregor	Dorchester.
D. Doty	Do.

Magistrates who have qualified in the Midland District.

A. McDonell	Kingston.
W. Beamish	Do.
J. Ashley.....	Do.
J. F. Kingston.....	Bedford.
A. Manahan	Kingston.
J. M. Rorison	Do.
W. McCauiffe.....	Do.
M. Clarke	Ernestown.
J. Allen	Adolphustown.
S. Casey	Do.
P. V. Darland.....	Do.
John Church	Fredericksburgh.
R. Lowe	Adolphustown.
D. C. Smith.....	Ernestown.
E. Switzer	Do.
S. Clark	Camden.
J. Macfarlane ...	Kingston.
W. Wilson	Do.
O. Hancox	Bath.
T. W. Robison ...	Kingston.
J. Fraser	Ernestown.
A. McNeil	Richmond.
Samuel Dorland ...	Adolphustown.
David Roblin	Fredericksburgh.
W. Holditch	Loughborough.
F. A. Harper	Kingston.
J. Mowatt	Do.
W. Garratt	Do.
M. Asselstone.....	Ernestown.
John Asselstone ...	Do.
Samuel Campbell .	Loughborough.
Alex. Cowan, Sen.	Pittsburgh.
Thomas Askew ...	Kingston.
Jacob Rambough..	Camden.
E. Huffman.....	Do.
Edw. Shewell	Do.
Benj. Tett	Newborough.
C. H. Millar	Camden.
J. P. Bower.....	Kingston.
B. Ham	Ernestown.
S. Warner	Do.
J. B. Marks	Pittsburgh.
A. Caton	Richmond.
A. Schermahan ...	Do.
Richard Hitchins .	Amherst Island.
Benjamin Seymour	Bath.
J. Spring	Loughborough.
J. Shibley	Portland.
W. J. Fairfield ...	Ernestown.
A. Campbell	Adolphustown.
D. Buth	Kingston.
H. Yeomans	Do.
H. Gilderslieve ...	Do.
James Sampson ...	Do.
A. Cameron.....	Wolfe Island.
J. Counter	Kingston.
C. McKenzie	Bath.
M. Shorey, Sen. ...	Fredericksburgh.
Matt. Ruttan	Adolphustown.
Thomas Scott	Amherst Island.
W. Radcliff.....	Do.
Henry Sadlier.....	Kingston.
A. McPherson.....	Richmond.
W. Simkins.....	Loughborough.
James Wilson	Richmond.

Magistrates who have qualified in the Newcastle District.

Porter Preston.....	Manvers.
D. F. Burke.....	Darlington.
Robert Waddell ...	Monaghan.
George Perry	Cobourg.
James Cummin ...	Murray.
Charles Hughes ...	Port Hope.
Alex. Macaulay ...	Murray.
Myndert Harris ...	Hope.
James Lang.....	Hope.
Asa E. Waldbridge	Clarke.
Allan Wilmot	Darlington.
John D. Smith.....	Port Hope.
James Goslee	Cramahe.
Henry Munro	Clarke.
Robt. P. Boucher..	Seymour.
Sheldon Hawley ...	Murray.

Andrew Jeffrey ...	Cobourg.
Thomas Scott	Do.
Ozem Strong	Cramahe.
John Barnard	Monaghan.
J. C. Procter	Cramahe.
James Robertson ..	Port Hope.
John Beavis.....	Clarke.
Chas. W. Spencer..	Do.
Edward Clark.....	Do.
John Middleton ...	Do.
John Simpson.....	Darlington.
W. H. Allen	Hope.
Moses Blackstock..	Cavan.
John Lamb	Murray.
John Blair	Percy.
F.C.A. Holdsworth	Hamilton.
Alex. Broadfoot ...	Hope.
W. F. H. Kelly ...	Haldimand.
S. Young	Murray.
John Smart	Darlington.
H. McCarty.....	Cobourg.
Thomas Eyre	Do.
W. Weller	Do.
E. W. Myers	Do.
D. Smart	Port Hope.
A. Macdonald.....	Hamilton.
James G. Rogers...	Haldimand.
E. Perry	Cobourg.
John P. Murphy...	Murray.
A. A. Burnham ...	Cobourg.
John Lister	Darlington.
John Landon	Seymour.
William Lowden...	Hamilton.
John T. William...	Hope.
John Steele	Haldimand.
Wm. Robertson ...	Murray.
H. LeVisconte.....	Seymour.
Patrick Maguire...	Cavan.
Alex. Fletcher ...	Darlington.
Henry S. Reed ...	Do.
John Thomson ...	Cavan.
Charles Short	Murray.
George Hughes ...	Cavan.
J. A. Keeler	Cramahe.
W. McKyes.....	Haldimand.
John Knowlton ...	Cavan.

Magistrates who have qualified in the Niagara District.

Ed. M. Hodder ...	Niagara.
Dan. McDougal ...	Do.
W. H. Dickson ...	Do.
W. B. Robinson ...	St. Catharines.
Thomas Butler ...	Niagara.
Henry Smith	Grimsby.
Lewis Wilson	Pelham.
John C. Ball	Niagara township.
J. W. O. Clark ...	Louth.
James Tisdale.....	Caistor.
A. Bradshaw	Canboro'.
J. M. Lockhart ...	Sherbrooke.
R. McKinnon.....	Indian Reserve.
J. Kennedy	Gainsborough.
E. S. Adams	St. Catharines.
J. B. Jones	Grantham.
P. B. Nelles.....	Grimsby.
D. McFarland.....	Thorold.
J. Keefer	Do.
Robert Hobson ...	Do.
A. Morse.....	Grimsby.
John Kirk	Moulton.
W. H. Nelles	Grantham.
George Secord ...	Gainsborough.
Edmund Riseley...	Bertie.
J. Brookfield	Crowland.
L. Misner	Wainfleet.
W. M. Ball	Niagara.
John McGlashan..	Pelham.
Daniel P. Brown...	Crowland.
Robert Henry.....	Clinton.
Samuel Street.....	Stamford.
George Keefer ...	Thorold.
John Turney	Do.
John Graybiel.....	Wainfleet.
Jacob Ker	Caistor.
Henry Fitch	Willoughby.
W. H. Merritt ...	St. Catharines.
George Rykert ...	Do.
J. Hellems	Crowland.
William Steel	Walpole.
William Bradt ...	Louth.
O. Buchner.....	Crowland.
R. Martin	Indian Reserve.
D. McF. Field ...	Walpole.
R. Kilborn	Clinton.
W. McMicking ...	Stamford.
Arch. Thompson..	Do.
John McMieking..	Do.
W. Lowell	Do.
J. Garner.....	Do.
John Radcliff	Thorold.
P. DeLatre	Stamford.
John Lemon	Do.
James Cummings..	Chippewa
T. C. Street.....	Stamford.
H. Mittleberger ...	St. Catharines.
Robert Melville ...	Niagara.
John McLean	Clinton.
P. B. Clement.....	Niagara.
John Gibson	Grantham.
J. R. Benson	Do.
A. K. Boomer.....	Do.
James Davis	York.

A. P. Farrell	Dunnville.
T. Hixson	Clinton.
William Adams....	Louth.
William Smith ...	Waterloo.
John Jarron	Moulton.
W. Nelles	Haldimand.
J. Misner.....	Wainfleet.
Edward Evans ...	Rainham.
H. Howey	Stamford.
G. P. M. Ball.....	Louth.
James Little	Seneca.
Owen Ferris	Humberstone.
J. S. Hann	Bertie.
Robert H. Bruce...	Cayuga.
Daniel Beamer ...	Louth.
J. T. Cooper	Walpole.
J. N. Pauling	Port Dalhousie.
J. B. O'Reilly.....	Wainfleet.
D. Woolverton ...	Grimsby.
J. P. Bridgman ...	Do.
Andrew Thompson	Moulton.
George Rowe	Stamford.
William Powell ...	Bertie.
John Ker.....	Grantham.
W. J. Imlach	Dunn.
D. Thompson	Indiana.
William Ford	Do.
John W. Ball	Niagara township.
John Jackson	Indian Reserve.
John Scholfield ...	Pelham.
John Clark	Port Dalhousie.
Richard Brown ...	Indian Reserve.

Magistrates in the Ottawa District.

George McDonell..	L'Orignal.
Alexander Grant..	Do.
John McDonell ...	Hawkesbury, East.
David Pattee	Do. West.
Chauncey Johnson	Longueil.
Josiah P. Cass ...	Do.
Elisha Cass	Do.
John Kearnes	Plantagenet.
James Molloy	Do.
John Chesser	Do.
Neil Stewart	Hawkesbury, West.
Daniel Wyman ...	Do. East.
Elisha F. Loucks...	Russell.
Hugh McLachlan..	Hawkesbury, West.
Charles A. Low ...	Do.
William Coffin ...	Do.
Peter Stirling	Caledonia.
Elijah Kellog	Longueil.
Archibald Stirling.	Hawkesbury, West.
William Wait	Longueil.
Archibald Petrie...	Cumberland.
Nicholas Giffard...	Clarence.
Hiram Wyman ...	Hawkesbury, East.
John Brady.....	Alfred.
Thos. Blackadder..	L'Orignal.
Richard B. Hatt...	Chesserville(Plan.)
D. R. McDonald...	Longueil.
Charles Hersey ...	L'Orignal.
F. Robertson	Hawkesbury, East.
Duncan McDonell.	Vankleek Hill.
Kenneth Fletcher..	Plantagenet.
Edward St. Julien.	Canadian Settlem't.
Wm. McDonald ...	Hawkesbury, East.
Peter Van Kleek...	Do. West.
John McMaster ...	Caledonia.
Peter McLaurin ...	Do. Scotch Mills.
Archibald McBean	Hawkesbury, East.
Thomas Higginson	Do.
William Parker ...	Caledonia.
Humphrey Hughes	Alfred.
Alexander McCaul	Clarence.
Ralph Wilson	Cumberland.
Allan Cameron ...	Do.
Archibald Loucks.	Russell.
Peter Freel	L'Orignal.

Magistrates who have qualified in the Prince Edward District.

A. Gilkison.....	Picton.
David Conger.....	Wellington.
Wilson Bentley ...	Athol.
W. A. Palin	Do.
Conrad Bongard...	Marysburgh.
E. W. Wright ...	Do.
John O'B. Scully..	Wellington.
Archibald McFaul	Do.
Caleb Williams ...	Bloomfield.
Thomas Flagler ...	Hillier.
P. C. Valleau	Hallowell.
John Allison	Sophiasburgh.
John Lane	Marysburgh.
David Stinson.....	Hallowell.
Abraham Lazier...	Sophiasburgh.
Peter W. Ruttan..	North Port.
Simon Washburn..	Picton.
Benjamin Hubbs..	Hallowell.
Wm. Dougall	Picton.
Samuel Solmes ...	North Port.
John P. Roblin ...	Ameliasburgh.
James Cotter	Demorestville.
James T. Lane ...	Hillier.
D. B. Stevenson ...	Picton.
John Howell	Demorestville.
John Thirkell.....	Bloomfield.

John Stapleton ...	Hillier.
John Murney	Picton.
Norman Ballard ...	Do.
Jacob Howell	Demorestville.
Henry Vandusen..	Milford.
George Drewry ...	Sophiasburgh.
Henry Dingman...	Marysburgh.

Magistrates who have qualified in the Simcoe District.

James R. Gowan..	Barrie.
Edward O'Brien...	Toronto.
George Lount.....	West Gwillimbury.
John Dawson	Do.
Elnies Steele	Medonte.
John Thompson...	Orillia.
Frederick Stephens	Tecumseth.
John Moberly.....	Barrie.
James Wickens, s'r	Vespra.
George Wilson ...	Medonte.
J. Æ. Irving	West Gwillimbury.
Frederick Dallas...	Orillia.
Charles Thompson	Toronto.
A. Goodfellow.....	West Gwillimbury.
W. C. Hume	Orillia.
W. Richey	Sunnidale.
Mathew Coates ...	Barrie.
Wm. Campaigne...	Mulmnr.
Alexander Lewis..	Mono.
Benjamin Ross ...	Innisfil.
Thomas West.....	West Gwillimbury.
John Craig	Flos.
Richard Drury ...	Oro.
Andrew Moffatt...	Orillia.
William Armson...	West Gwillimbury.
P. White	Vespra.
Charles Partridge..	Oro.
David Soles.....	Innisfil.
John Garbutt	West Gwillimbury.
M. Ryan	Adjala.
Joseph Hodgson...	West Gwillimbury.
B. West	Do.
A. Cunningham ...	Do.
W. Stephenson ...	Collingwood.

Magistrates who have qualified in the Talbot District.

Henry Webster ...	Simcoe.
Thos. J. Mulkins..	Do.
J. B. Crouse	Do.
George H. Parke..	Do.
James Walker.....	Do.
Isaac Gilbert	Do.
James Graham ...	Do.
David Marr, junior	Do.
P. O. Carr	Do.
William Salmon ...	Do.
Edward Gilman ...	Do.
Henry Waters ...	Port Dover.
J. W. Powell	Do.
E. P. Ryerse	Vittoria.
John Wallace	Middleton.
D. W. Freeman ...	Do.
John Roach	Do.
H. J. Killmaster...	Walsingham.
D. Schermerhorn..	Do.
Titus Williams ...	Do.
G. A. Killmaster...	Do.
J. B. Hutchinson...	Do.
Wm. Backhouse...	Do.
Jacob Wood	Vittoria.
W. Anderson	Do.
J. Covernton	Do.
J. Potts	Do.
L. H. Huns	Windham.
A. A. Rapelje.....	Charlotteville.
R. VanNorman ...	Do.
J. Tisdale	Do.
W. Walker	Townsend.
W. Mathews	Do.
D. Duncombe	Do.
M. W. Wbite	Houghton.
James Brown	Middleton.
Wm. McLennan...	Do.
James L. Green ...	Townsend.
A. Boulby	Do.

Magistrates who have qualified in the Victoria District.

Benjamin Dougall.	Belleville.
A. Marshall	Do.
John Turnbull.....	Do.
G. N. Ridley	Do.
Benj. Ketchison ...	Do.
P. Ham	Do.
B. F. Davy	Do.
R. Holden	Do.
John Gilbert	Belleville.
W. Ketchison	Sidney.
W. Bowen	Do.
E. Ketchison	Do.
S. Hawley	Do.
R. Purdy.....	Do.
H. Hagerman	Do.
W. Hutton	Do.

G. Turner	Sidney.
J. N. Lockwood ...	Do.
C. Gilbert	Do.
P. White	Do.
John Pout	Tyendenaga.
T. D. Appleby ...	Do.
J. Davis	Do.
J. Sweeney	Do.
S. W. Robinson ...	Do.
M. Nealon	Do.
C. L. Herchimer...	Do.
J. Osburn	Do.
D. McKenzie	Madoc.
J. O'Hara	Do.
E. Fidlar	Rawdon.
W. Chard	Do.
W. Bowen	Do.
S. Johns	Marmora.
W. Campion	Do.
R. A. McCameron	Hungerford.
George Bleecker...	Thurlow.
D. McLellan	Do.
W. Fairman	Do.
J. Canniff	Do.
J. Anderson	Huntingdon.
J. Ketchison	Do.
O. Durken	Do.

Magistrates who have qualified in the Wellington District.

A. A. Ferguson ...	Guelph.
William Hewat ...	Do.
William Clark.....	Do.
Edward Murton ...	Do.
Benjamin Thurtel.	Do.
Charles J. Mickle.	Do.
Thomas Hodgskin.	Do.
Richard Jackson...	Do.
Edw. F. Heming...	Do.
John Inglis	Do.
George Armstrong	Eramosa.
Henry Strange ...	Do.
Joseph Parkinson.	Do.
Henry Trout	Erin.
Archibald Paterson	Do.
John McKee	Garafraxa.
Alex. Drysdale ...	Do.
Thomas Webster ..	Do.
James Webster ...	Nichol.
Alex. D. Fordyce.	Do.
William Buist.....	Do.
William Reynolds.	Woolwich.
Jacob Bottschin ...	Wilmot.
William Hobson...	Do.
James Cowan	Waterloo.
James Phinn	Do.
George Davidson ..	Do.
A. M. J. Durnford	Arthur.

Magistrates in the Western District.

Alex. Chewitt.....	Sandwich.
Charles Eliot	Do.
J. B. Baby	Do.
W. Duff	Amherstburg.
John Dolsen	Dover.
Duncan McGregor	Raleigh.
W. E. Wright.....	Moore.
John Prince	Sandwich.
Joseph Woods.....	Chatham.
A. P. Toulmin ...	Plympton.
George Durand ...	Sarnia.
Prideaux Girty ...	Gosfield.
J. W. Little.....	Raleigh.
James Read.....	Chatham.
T. McCrae, jun....	Do.
J. A. Wilkinson...	Sandwich.
Robert Lachlan ...	Colchester.
Robert Reynolds...	Amherstburg.
John Ferriss	Colchester.
Benjamin Lavallie.	Grand Cote.
Samuel Gardiner...	Windsor.
Robert Mercer ...	Do.
Thomas Renwick.	Romney.
William Baby.....	Sandwich.
George Duck	Howard.
D. H. Gesner	Orford.
R. Wingfield	Anderdon.
W. Taylor	Dawn.
James Ruddle.....	Howard.
William Cosgrave..	Dover.
T. W. Smith	Do.
J. G. Weir	Chatham.
George Ironsides...	Manitoulin.
William Fletcher ..	Sombra.
L. H. Johnson	Do.
D. T. McDonald...	Do.
Thomas Williams.	Chatham.
Charles R. Nixon.	Warwick.
John Sloan	Anderdon.
George Wilson ...	Sault Ste Marie.
John Ballenden ...	Do.
Joseph Wilson.. ...	Do.
Paul Darling	Manitoulin.
Thomas L. Ritter.	Sandwich.
Joseph Promcher.	Do.
L. J. Fluett.....	Do.

John A. Ray	Do.	J. W. Sanford	Gosfield.
P. H. Morin	Do.	Ralph Foster	Mersea.
J. B. La Liberte ...	Malden.	Jonathan Wigfield.	Do.
F. A. Lafferte	Do.	Alex. S. Stockwell.	Do.
R. B. Elliott	Do.	Theodore Malott..	Do.
J. B. Fillion	Do.	Grant Duncan.....	Maidstone.
F. Caron	Do.	William Gatfield ..	Anderdon.
J. G. Buchanan... .	Colchester.	Henry Wright.....	Do.
Mathew Ferris ...	Do.	George Hyde	Plympton.
Richard Thornton.	Gosfield.	Froome Talfourd ..	Moore.
Martin Bower.....	Do.	Joseph Biddle.....	Do.

LIST OF MINISTERS OF VARIOUS DENOMINATIONS IN CANADA WEST.

Episcopalian Ministers.

Bishop of the Diocese of Toronto and Archdeacon of York—The Hon. and Rt. Rev. John Strachan, D.D., LL.D.
Archdeacon of Kingston—The Venerable George O'Kill Stuart, LL.D.
Examining Chaplain and Secretary to the Bishop—Rev. H. J. Grasett, M.A.
Diocesan Professor of Theology—Rev. A. N. Bethune, D.D.

HOME DISTRICT.

City of Toronto	John Strachan, D.D., LL.D. H. J. Grasett. H. Scadding, M.A. W. H. Ripley, B.A. Harvey McAlpin. —. Ruttan.	Thornhill	D. E. Blake, A.B.
		Markham and Vaughan	V. P. Mayerhoffer.
		Newmarket..... ...	G. C. Street.
		Georgina.....	John Gibson.
		Brock	Vacant.
		Whitby	J. Pentland, B.A.
Etobicoke	T. Phillips, D.D.	Scarboro'.....	W. S. Darling.
Toronto township.	J. Magrath, M.A.	Lloydtown	H. Bath Osler.
York Mills	Alex. Sanson.	Chinguacousy.....	G. Steven J. Hill.
Streetsville	R. J. MacGeorge.		

SIMCOE DISTRICT.

Barrie & Shanty Bay	S.B. Ardagh, A.M.	Orillia	John McIntyre.
Tecumseth and W. Gwillimbury ...	F. L. Osler, M.A.	Penetanguishine	Geo. Hallett, B. A. Charles Ruttan.

WELLINGTON DISTRICT.

Guelph	A. Palmer, A.B.	Travelling Miss'y.	James Mockridge.

GORE DISTRICT.

Hamilton	J. Gamble Geddes.	Wellington Square	T. Greene, A.B.
Saltfleet and Binbrook	J. L. Alexander.	Galt	M. Boomer, A.B.
Ancaster & Dundas	W. McMurray.	Paris	William Morse.
Brantford	J. C. Usher.	Oakville	G. Winter Warr.
		Trafalgar	George Graham.

Missionaries to the Six Nation Indians on the Grand River—Abraham Nelles and Adam Elliott.

NIAGARA DISTRICT.

Niagara	Thomas Creen.	Fort Erie	John Anderson.
Grimsby	G. R. F. Grout.	St. Catharines	A. F. Atkinson.
Chippewa, Stamford, Queenston & Drummondville	W. Leeming.	Louth	G. M. Armstrong.
		Dunnville, &c.	Adam Townley.
Thorold	Thos. B. Fuller.	Settlements on the Grand River	B. C. Hill, M.A.

TALBOT DISTRICT.

Simcoe..... Francis Evans and George Salmon.

LONDON DISTRICT.

London	Benj. Cronyn.	Port Burwell	T. Bolton Read.
London township	C. C. Brough, A.B.	Travelling Missionaries	George Petrie.
St. Thomas	M. Burnham, B.A.		James Stewart.
Adelaide	Arthur Mortimer.		John Hickie.
Carradoc	Rich. Flood, A.M.		

BROCK DISTRICT.

Woodstock	W. Bettridge, B.D.	Oxford	Vacant.

HURON DISTRICT.

Goderich	R. Campbell, M.A.	Devonshire Settle't	H. C. Cooper, B. A.

WESTERN DISTRICT.

Sandwich	William Ritchie.	Moore	Alex. Pyne, A.B.
Amherstburg	Frederick Mack.	Walpole Island	Andrew Jamieson.
Colchester	F. Gore Elliott.	Dawn, &c.	John Gunne.
Chatham	W. H. Hobson.	Raleigh, &c.	F. Wm. Sandys.
Warwick	Vacant.		

NEWCASTLE DISTRICT.

Cobourg	A. N. Bethune, D.D.	Clarke &c.	T. S. Kennedy.
	J. G. D. McKenzie	Grafton, &c.	John Wilson.
Port Hope	Jonathan Shortt.	Travelling Miss'y.	Robert Harding.
Cavan	Samuel Armour.		

COLBORNE DISTRICT.

Peterboro'	R. J. Taylor, M.A.	Fenelon Falls	Thomas Fidler.
Emily	Vacant.		

VICTORIA DISTRICT.

Belleville..... John Grier, M.A.

PRINCE EDWARD DISTRICT.

Picton	Wm. Macaulay.	Carrying Place	Philip G. Bartlett.

MIDLAND DISTRICT.

Kingston	G. O'Kill Stuart.	Bath	W. F. S. Harper.
	W. M. Herchmer.	Adolphustown	Job Deacon.
	R. Vashon Rogers.	Mohawk, &c.	Saltern Givins.
	J. H. Bartlett, M.A.	Amherst Island	J. Rothwell, A.B.
	John Pope, M.A.	Camden, Loughborough & Portland	Paul Shirley.
Wolfe Island	J. Antisell Allen.		

JOHNSTOWN DISTRICT.

Brockville	E. Denroche, A.M.	Prescott	Robert Blakey.
Lamb's Pool	W. Gunning, A.B.	Kemptville.....	Henry Patton.

BATHURST DISTRICT.

Perth	M. Harris, A.M.	Smith's Falls	F. Tremayne.
Carleton Place ...	Vacant.	Pakenham, &c. ...	Hannibal Mulkins.
Franktown	J. W. Padfield.	Travelling Miss'y.	Ebenezer Morris.

DALHOUSIE DISTRICT.

Bytown	S. Spratt Strong.	March.....	Matthew Ker.
Richmond	John Flood.		

EASTERN DISTRICT.

Cornwall.....	J. G. B. Lindsay.	Osnabruck	Romaine Rolph.
Williamsburgh ...	E. Jukes Boswell.		

Manitoulin Island ..... Frederick Augustus O'Meara, A.B.

Travelling Missionary in the Diocese... Richard Garrett.

Presbyterian Ministers in connexion with the Church of Scotland.

PRESBYTERY OF BATHURST.

Brockville	John Cruikshank	Pakenham	Alexander Mann
Beckwith	John Smith	Richmond.....	David Evans
Smith's Falls	George Romanes	Bytown.....	Alexander McKid
Perth	William Bell	Lanark	Thomas Fraser
South Gower.....	Joseph Anderson	Cumberland.....	George Bell

PRESBYTERY OF KINGSTON.

Kingston..... John Machar.
Queen's College..... T. Liddell, Principal and Professor of Divinity.
" ..... P. C. Campbell, Prof. of Classical Literature.

PRESBYTERY OF TORONTO.

Toronto Township	Andrew Bell	Markham.....	Geo. Galloway
Esquesing.....	Peter Ferguson	Eldon	John McMurchy
Scarboro'.....	James George	Pickering & Whitby,	James Lambie
Chinguacousy.....	Thos. Johnston	Monroe.....	Alexander Lewis
King.....	John Tawse	Toronto City.....	John Barclay

PRESBYTERY OF GLENGARY.

Williamstown.....	John McKenzie	Williamsburgh.....	John Dickey
Cornwall.....	Hugh Urquhart	Osnabruck.....	Isaac Purkis
Lochiel.....	John McIsaac	Lancaster.....	Thos. McPherson
Indian Lands.....	Daniel Clark	Dalhousie Mills....	D. Sinclair
Martintown	John McLaurin	L'Orignal.....	Colin Grigor

PRESBYTERY OF HAMILTON.

Niagara	Robert McGill.	Grimsby	Daniel Eastman.
Nelson.....	William King.	Woolwich	Alexander Ross.
Mount Pleasant ...	John Bryning.	Simcoe	Thomas Scott.
Beamsville	George McClachy.		

Presbyterian (Free Church) Ministers.

HAMILTON AND TORONTO PRESBYTERY.

Toronto	Dr. Burns. Henry Esson. James Harris.	Thorold and St. Catharines	A. McIntosh.
Streetsville	William Rintoul.	Williams	Duncan McMillan.
Dundas & Ancaster	Mark Y. Stark.	Puslinch	William Meldrum.
Hamilton	Alexander Gale.	Port Sarnia	Wm. Macalister.
Zorra	Donald McKenzie.	Saltfleet	George Cheyne.
Galt	John Bayne.	Ayr	Robert Lindsay.
Stratford	Daniel Allan.	Fergus	George Smellie.
		Amherstburg	Robert Peden.

Missionaries—Messrs. Macaulay, Steele, Grahame, and Kingan.

COBOURG PRESBYTERY.

Peterboro'&Cavan	John M. Rogers.	Grafton&Colborne	William Reid.
Cobourg	Thos. Alexander.	South Cavan	James Douglass.

KINGSTON PRESBYTERY.

Gananoque	Henry Gordon.	Camden	Thos. Wightman.
Demorestville	James Rogers.	Brockville	William Stuart.
Picton	Alex. McLean.	Prescott	Robert Boyd.

Missionary—John Corbet.

Congregational Ministers.

Tutor of the Congregational Academy, George Street, Toronto—Rev. Adam Lillie

Port Sarnia	J. Nall.	Eramosa	E. Martin.
Adelaide	J. Hart.	Vaughan	T. Hodgkin.
London	E. Ebbs.	Toronto	John Roaf.
St. Thomas	W. P. Wastell.	Markham	D. Kribs.
Southwold.	J. Silcox.	Newmarket	James Vincent.
Simcoe	Wm. Clarke.	Innisfil	John Climie.
Burford	Wm. Clarke, jun.	Oro	Ari Raymond.
Brantford	Thomas Baker.	Whitby	Thomas Machin.
Hamilton	J. Osborne.	Darlington	J. Climie, jun.
Glandford	S. Finton.	Brock	A. McKechnie.
Trafalgar	H. Denney.	Cobourg	Joseph Harris.
Esquesing	J. Armour.	Asphodel	J. Durrant.
Caledon	Stephen King.	Belleville	J. Woods.
Guelph	L. McGlashen.	Port Dover	Joseph Marr.

Baptist Ministers.

Chairman of the Canada Baptist Union—Rev. J. M. Cramp, A.M.
Corresponding Secretary—Rev. F. Bosworth, A.M.

Toronto	R. A. Fyfe.	York Mills	James Mitchell.
Do.	W. Christian.	Pickering	Thomas Gostick.
Hamilton	A. Booker.	Queenston	J. B. Vrooman.
Kingston	A. Lorimer, A.B.	Lanark	Robert Dick.
Brantford	J. Winterbotham.	Waterford	A. Slaght.
St. Catharines	W. Hewson.	Simcoe	W. Rees.
Brockville	Robert Boyd.	Perth	W. Cooper.
Woodstock	N. Bosworth.	Brendalbane	W. Fraser.
Peterboro'	John Edwards.	Tuscarora	W. H. Landon.
Do.	John Gilmour.	Osgoode	D. McPhail.
Beamsville	George Silver.	Lobo	D. Sinclair.
Bronté	John Oakley.	Williamsburg	C. Klutz.
Whitby	Israel Marsh.	Kitley	H. Nichols.
Hope	Samuel Tapscott.	Augusta	J. Fay.

Baptist Ministers—Continued.

Beverley	—. McEathron.	Oxford	E. Elliott.
March	M. Kerr.	Cornwall	A. McLean.
Dundas	J. Clutton.	Grafton	J. Holman.
Niagara	A. Underhill.	Caledon	J. Campbell.

British Wesleyan Methodist Ministers.

(In consequence of the annual changes to which the Methodist ministers are subject, their circuits are not inserted.)

W. M. Harvard.	Ephraim Evans.	Henry Lanton.	William Case.
Edmund Botterell.	E. Stoney.	Wm. Andrews.	William Scott.
James Booth.	John Bredin.	John Gundy.	John Sunday.
Robert Cooney.	Henry Byers.	William Steer.	Thomas Fawcett.
John Douse.	Edward Sallows.	John C. Davidson.	

Canadian Wesleyan Methodist Ministers.

MINISTERS AND PREACHERS.

Henry Wilkinson.	John Law.	John Baxter.	Ozias Barber.
William Ryerson.	Wm. Willoughby.	Wm. Coleman.	Michael Fawcett.
John Ryerson.	Peter Ker.	Benjamin Jones.	Erastus Hurlburt.
Richard Jones.	William Philp.	William Glass.	William Haw.
John Carroll.	Matthew Whiting.	G. Smith.	Francis Coleman.
James Musgrove.	R. E. Tupper.	Horace Dean.	John Lever
Anson Green.	Thomas Demorest.	J. W. Cawthorne.	S. Huntingdon.
George F. Playter.	Thomas Rattray.	Wm. McCullough.	G. B. Butcher.
E. Ryerson, D.D.	Jonathan Scott.	Conrad Vandusen.	Matthew Conner.
A. McNab, A.M.	Joseph Messmore.	David B. Madden.	Thomas Bevitt.
Edwy M. Ryerson.	Luther O. Rice.	Asahel Hurlburt.	W. H. Williams.
Corn. Flumerfelt.	Thomas Cosford.	John Sanderson.	J. W. McCollum.
George Kennedy.	John Goodfellow.	Wm. McFadden.	Joseph Hill.
Matthew Holtby.	Sylvester Hurlburt.	Thomas Cleghorn.	Wm. Pollard.
J. E. Ryerson.	Joseph Shepley.	Robert Darlington.	Geo. Goodson.
Samuel Philp.	John K. Williston.	Daniel Wright.	James Greener.
David Hardy.	G. R. Sanderson.	Isaac B. Howard.	George Beynon.
William Dignam.	George Young.	Cyrus R. Allison.	Charles Taggart.
Thomas Williams.	Samuel Rose.	John Williams.	John Armstrong.
Solomon Snyder.	William Price.	John Gemley.	Benj. Nankevill.
George Pool.	C. W. M. Gilbert.	Samuel P. LaDow.	Thomas Hannah.
Charles Lavell.	James Spencer.	Abraham Dayman.	James Hughes.
K. Creighton.	James Hutchinson.	I. B. Aylesworth.	John Tuke.
Rowley Heyland.	David Wright.	Lachlin Taylor.	Joseph Reynolds.
Thomas Jeffers.	David Jennings.	Weilington Jeffers.	John Howes.
Lewis Warner.	Alvah Adams.	V. B. Howard.	Henry Slater.
Francis N. English.	Ezra Adams.	John Black.	Wm. Morton.
E. Shepherd.	George Carr.	George Case.	James Elliott.
E. B. Harper.			

SUPERNUMERARY PREACHERS.

John Culham.	John Beatty.	Daniel McMullen.	Peter Jones.
	Moses Blackstock.	Thomas Harmon.	

MISSIONARIES.

Solomon Waldron.	Horace Dean.	William Herkimer.	Robert Robinson.
Abraham Sickles.	J. W. Cawthorne.	John Neelands.	Robert Lochhead.
David Sawyer.	Samuel Belton.	Gilbert Miller.	Stephen Miles.
Hamilton Biggar.	Peter Jones, super.	Richard Phelps.	Robert Corson.
Alexander Green.			

TABLE OF DISTANCES.

Western and South-Western Route.

From Toronto to Lambton, 8—Sydenham, 14½—Cooksville, 16—Springfield, 19—Palermo, 30—Flamborough, 38—Dundas, 40—Hamilton, 45—Ancaster, 51½—Brantford, 68½—Woodstock, 91—Beachville, 96—Ingersol, 101—London, 123—Delaware, 136—Wardsville, 159—Thamesville, 174—Louisville, 183—Chatham, 189—Windsor, 239—Sandwich, 241—Amherstburg, 257.

From Toronto to Hamilton by the Lake Shore Road—To Port Credit, 14—Oakville, 26—Brontè, 30—Port Nelson, 35½—Wellington Square, 37—Hamilton, 43.

From Hamilton to Galt, 25—Preston, 28—Stratford, 65—Goderich, 110—Guelph, 42—Fergus, 55—Elora, 55—Arthur, 67—Paris, 27.

From Hamilton to Caledonia, 14—Port Dover, 36½—Simcoe, 43½—Vittoria, 49.

From Hamilton to Stoney Creek, 7—Grimsby, 17—Beamsville, 22—Jordan, 28—St. Catharines, 36—Niagara, 48—Queenston, 47—Chippewa, 56—Waterloo, 72.

From Brantford to Caledonia, 20—Seneca, 21—York, 25—Indiana, 32—Cayuga, 35—Dunnville, 50—Port Maitland, 55—Paris, 6—Galt, 18—Waterford, 17—Simcoe, 24.

Distances on the Welland Canal.—From St. Catharines to Port Dalhousie, 5—Thorold, 4½—Allanburg, 8—Port Robinson, 10—Merrittsville, 14½—Helmsport, 15½—Stonebridge—21½—Port Colborne, 23.

From London to the Junction, 6—St. Thomas, 17—Port Stanley, 26—Westminster, 6—Kilworth, 8—Delaware, 13—Port Sarnia, 61—Goderich, 59—Temperanceville, 27—Aylmer, 29—Richmond, 37—Vienna, 42—Port Burwell, 45.

From Chatham to Louisville, 6—Wallaceburgh, 17—Dawn Mills, 15—Zone Mills, 24—Sutherland's, 50—Froomefield, 55½—Port Sarnia, 60—Errol, 73—Rond 'Eau, 14.

Northern Route.

From Toronto to Thornhill, 11—Richmond Hill, 16—Holland Landing, 32—Bradford, 36—Barrie, 64—Penetanguishine, 104.

From Toronto to Markham, 20—Newmarket, 30—Lloydtown, 42—Sharon, 35—Bouchier's Mills, 55—Coldwater, 95—Orillia, 92—Sturgeon Bay, 100.

Eastern Route.

From Toronto to the Rouge, 12—Duffin's Creek, 23—Windsor, 31—Oshawa, 33—Bowmanville, 42—Newcastle, 47—Newton, 52—Port Hope, 65—Cobourg, 72—Grafton, 80—Colborne, 88—Brighton, 96—Trent, 106—Belleville, 118—Shannonville, 127—Napanee, 147—Mill Creek, 164—Waterloo, 174—Kingston, 177—Gananoque, 193—Brockville, 233—Prescott, 245—Moulinette, 287—Milleroche, 289—Cornwall, 294—Martintown, 307.

From Port Hope to Peterborough, 30.

From Peterborough to Keene, 13—Warsaw, 15—Norwood, 25.

From Kingston to Picton, 39—Bloomfield, 44—Consecon, 59—Milford, 47—Wellington, 50.

From Perth to Lanark, 12—Pakenham, 40—Smith's Falls, 14—Oliver's Ferry, 7.

From L'Orignal to Hawkesbury, 4—Caledonia, 9—Vankleek Hill, 8.

From Brockville to Frankville, 22—Chamberlain's Corner, 24—Perth, 40.

Distances on the Rideau Canal.—From Bytown to Merrickville, 47—Smith's Falls, 60—Oliver's Ferry, 72—The Isthmus, 87—Brewer's Mills, 109—Kingston, 126.

LIST OF HOTELS, BOARDING-HOUSES, BANKS, FORWARDERS, &c., AT MONTREAL.

Hotels and Inns.

Rasco's Hotel, 65, St. Paul Street; Orr's Hotel, 90, Notre Dame Street; Tetu's Hotel, 23 and 25, Great St. James Street; Sword's Hotel, 2, St. Vincent Street; Ottawa Hotel, McGill Street; Adelphi Hotel, Place D'Armes; Rialto, 49, Notre Dame Street; Victoria Hotel, 10, Place D'Armes; Serafino's Hotel, Fabrique Street, New Market; Eagle Hotel, McGill Street; City Hotel, corner of St. Paul and St. Joseph Streets; Caledonia Hotel, 234, St. Paul Street; Commercial Hotel, corner St. Joseph and Commissioners Streets; Feller's Hotel, 231, St. Paul Street; Gould's Hotel, College Street; Grant's Hotel, St. Henry Street; Hondlow's Hotel, corner McGill and Lemoine Street; Exchange Coffee House, Exchange Court, St. Paul Street; King's Arm's Inn, St. Charles Street, New Market; London Coffee House, 19, St. Vincent Street; Queen's Arms Inn, 63, St. Paul Street; Dolly's Chop House, St. François Xavier Street.

Boarding Houses.

Mrs. Armstrong, 23, Chenneville Street; George Dowker, 3, Little St. James Street; Mrs. Farrel, 4, Chenneville Street; Mrs. L. Gosselin, Recollet, near St. Helen Street; Mrs. McEwen, College Street, near the College.

Banks.

Hours of Business at all the Banks—from 10, A.M., to 3, P.M.

Bank of British North America, Great St. James Street; Bank of Montreal, do.; City Bank, Place d'Armes; Banque du Peuple, St. François Xavier Street; Bank of Upper Canada, 11 Great St. James Street; Commercial Bank of the Midland District, 37 Great St. James Street.

Forwarders.

Macpherson, Crane & Co., Common, near Dalhousie Street; Murray & Sanderson, Common, near Nazareth Street; H. Jones & Co. Common, near Dalhousie Street; Hooker, Holton & Co., Common, near Canal Wharf; Ross, Matchie & Co., Common, near Nazareth Street; George Smith, corner George and Common Streets; Alex. Ferguson (Agent of the Quebec Forwarding Co.), corner Common and Prince Street; G. P. Dickson, corner Common and Queen Street.

Government Offices.

Civil Secretary's Office, Government House, Notre Dame Street; Provincial Secretary's Office, do., Receiver General's Office, do.; Inspector General's Office, do.; Surveyor General's Office, 55 Notre Dame Street; Board of Works, 45 Notre Dame Street; Crown Lands Office, do.; Provincial Registrar's Office, 60 Notre Dame Street; Emigrant Office, Commissioners' Street—facing the steamboat wharf.

Custom House—St. Paul Street.
Post Office—15, Great St. James Street.

Assurance Offices.

Alliance (of London), Auldjo's Buildings, St. Paul's Street; Britannia (do), 24 St. François Xavier Street; Eagle (do.), corner St. François Xavier and St. Sacrament streets; Globe (do.), Gillespie's Buildings; Lloyd's Agents (do.), Ryan, Chapman & Co., Gillespie's Buildings; Minerva (do.), corner Recollet and St. Helen Streets; Montreal, 177 Notre Dame Street; Inland Marine Insurance Company, Lemoine Street; Mutual (Montreal), corner St. Sacrament and St. François Xavier Streets; National Loan Fund, 51 Great St. James Street; Phœuix (London), 134 St. Paul Street; Quebec, 24 St. François Xavier Street.

Stage Offices.

Albany Stage Office, (via Burlington), Duclos' Hotel, McGill Street; Upper Canada Stage Office, McGill Street; Quebec Stage Office, 22, St. Jean Baptiste Street.

The following places were accidentally omitted in their proper order :—

ADELAIDE.

A small Village in the township of Adelaide, situated on the road from London to Port Sarnia, eighteen miles from London. It contains about 120 inhabitants, and an Episcopal Church.

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

STONEY CREEK.

A Village in the township of Saltfleet, pleasantly situated on the road from Hamilton to St. Catharines, seven miles from Hamilton. Stoney Creek flows through the village. There is an Episcopal Church a short distance from the village.

Population, about 160.

Post Office, post every day.

Professions and Trades.—One grist mill, one saw do., two stores, three taverns, three blacksmiths, three waggon makers, two tailors, one shoemaker.

ERRATA.

Barryfield, in the township of "Pittsburgh;" should be, in the township of "*Kingston.*"

Binbrook, in the "Niagara District;" should be, in the "*Gore District.*"

Germany Little, "nine miles south-west;" should be, "*nine miles north-east.*"

Oakville, "sixteen miles" west from Toronto; should be, "*twenty-six miles.*"

Torbolton, in the "Bathurst District;" should be, in the "*Dalhousie District.*"

"Boucher's Mills;" should be, "*Bouchier's Mills*"

ROWSELLS AND THOMPSON, PRINTERS, TORONTO.

Smith's
CANADIAN GAZETTEER

COMPRISING

STATISTICAL AND GENERAL INFORMATION RESPECTING ALL PARTS OF THE UPPER PROVINCE, OR

CANADA WEST:

DISTANCE TABLES;
GOVERNMENT AND DISTRICT OFFICERS AND MAGISTRATES IN EACH DISTRICT;
LIST OF POST OFFICES, WITH THEIR DISTANCES FROM SOME OF THE PRINCIPAL TOWNS;
STAGE AND STEAMBOAT FARES; PRINCIPAL HOTELS AND TAVERNS;
RATES OF TOLL ON THE WELLAND CANAL AND SOME OF THE PRINCIPAL HARBOURS;
LISTS OF EXPORTS; QUANTITY OF CROWN LANDS FOR SALE IN EACH TOWNSHIP;
NAMES AND ADDRESSES OF LAND AGENTS AND FORWARDERS;
THE LEADING FEATURES OF EACH LOCALITY AS REGARDS SOIL, CLIMATE, &C., WITH THE AVERAGE VALUE OF LAND.

WITH A MASS OF OTHER DESIRABLE AND USEFUL INFORMATION FOR THE MAN OF BUSINESS, TRAVELLER, OR EMIGRANT.

WITH A

MAP OF THE UPPER PROVINCE,

COMPILED EXPRESSLY FOR THE WORK, IN WHICH ARE LAID DOWN ALL THE TOWNS AND PRINCIPAL VILLAGES.

BY

WM. H. SMITH.

1846

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