

COUNTY OF BRUCE.

THE County of Bruce, which is shaped like a scalene triangle, is one of the 42 Counties composing Upper Canada : it is situated between 44 and 45½ degrees north latitude, and betwixt 81 and 81½ degrees west longitude. It is bounded on the north by the union of the waters of Lake Huron and the Georgian Bay ; on the east by the County of Grey ; on the south by the County of Huron ; and on the West by Lake Huron, which lake forms one link of the great chain of fresh water lakes which in part separate British North America from the United States, which chain of navigable water affords ingress, and egress to Bruce by means of vessels capacitated to carry from 20 to 25,000 bushels of wheat.

The settlement of the County by the whites dates from the year 1848, since which date the influx of population augmented the number of actual settlers from 3000 to 4000 in 1848 to about 35,000 in 1866. The rapidity of its settlement is without a parallel in any County in either of the Canadian Provinces. The plan of giving free grants of land, consisting of 50 acres in each grant, to each of such as became an immediate actual settler adopted by the liberal government, at the head of which as governor was Lord Elgin (whose family name was Bruce), together with the fertility of the soil, led to the sudden influx of parties in search of land. The County of Bruce proper comprises eleven Townships, viz : Arran, Bruce, Brant, Culross, Carrick, Elderslie, Greenock, Huron, Kincardine, Kinloss, and Saugeen. There are four other Townships temporarily attached for municipal purposes, viz : Amable, Albemarle, Eastnor, and Lindsay ; which townships, in their extension northward, stand out in bold relief, and, by being nearly encompassed by the waters of Lake Huron and the Georgian Bay, form a peninsula, hence an integral portion of the County of Bruce as it is, with Cape Hurd at its northern extremity. On the west side of this peninsula, in Lake Huron, near the mainland, and thirty miles northward from Southampton, is the situation of the Fishing Islands, very important for fall fishing by seines and nets,—herring, white fish, and trout, of which from five to six thousand barrels are taken to market annually, and adds not a little to the trade of Bruce. The distance across the County from east to west is 35 miles, and from north to south about 90 miles, its climate is usually vigorously cold in winter, variable in spring, moderately warm in summer, and boisterously windy intermixed with spells of fine weather in fall. Along its shore there are natural facilities for harbor accommodation, and vessels of moderate tonnage can now find good shelter at Kincardine during the prevalence of violent storms, and

also at the Fishing Islands, and temporary shelter at the places named as follow, viz., Port-Head, Bay-de-deur, and at Chantry Island: the latter is convenient to Southampton, to all of which places, including Inverhuron, Malta, Port Elgin, Bay-de-deur and Port Head, grants of money for purposes of improvement have been given by the government to facilitate an unobstructed intercourse betwixt the producers and those engaged in lake navigation. Until very recently the inadaptedness of those ports for shipping and landing places presented serious obstacles or barriers to local public traffic.

The principal roads claim attention next. The Goderich and Saugeen Road extends nearly in the direction of north and south in a right line parallel to the general margin of the lake, varying in point of distance from the lake from half-a-mile to four miles, according to the prominence of the capes or the indentations of the bays; its continuation northward from Saugeen or Southampton is denominated the Saugeen and Owen Sound Road; its extension south from the town line, intervening Huron and Ashfield, is known as the Goderich and Kincardine Road. The Goderich and Saugeen Road forms the eastern boundary of the town plot of Kincardine, by which access may be had to Tiverton, situated nine miles northward; to Underwood, five miles from Tiverton; to Port Elgin, eleven miles north of Underwood; and to Owen Sound, thirty miles northward of Port Elgin. The crossing of the Saugeen River, near Port Elgin, is effected by means of a costly bridge of trestle work, erected in connection with the gravelling of the leading roads by the County. The best travelled road in the County is the Durham Road, on which is situated Kincardine, at its western terminus. Adjoining the lake, 7 miles to the east of Kincardine village, is the location of Bervie, 5 miles to the east of which is the Black Horse: 4 miles eastward of the latter is Riversdale, 4 miles to the east of which is Enniskillen; 8 miles eastward of which is the situation of Walkerton the County-town in a deeply indented trough at the point of intersection of the Durham Road and the Saugeen river, which point is about 30 miles from the outlet of the river into the lake and a similar distance from the western end of the road, Kincardine village erected at a point adjacent to the lake, and known by the aboriginal name Pennatanau-guego, vulgarly pronounced by the English speaking people Penetangore, which was changed in connection with the act of its incorporation to Kincardine village. The Saugeen and Elora Road connects Southampton and Walkerton, which embryotic towns are 30 miles distant from each other: the continuation of said road south-eastward effects a communication with Elora, thence with Guelph, where myriads of roads converge.

The side lines of roads are parallel to each other at a distance apart of one and a quarter mile; similar lines of road are laid out at right angles with the former, the direction of the road is east and west, and north and south; thus the whole county is laid out into squares containing ten lots, consisting of one hundred acres in each lot; the side of each of these squares, is one and a quarter mile; of the whole a checker board is a fair representation, with the exception that in the case of this, the squares adjoin each other; whereas in that, the roads intervene.

The inhabitants of Bruce are made up of several nationalities, viz: Irish, Germans, Scotch, English, English and French Canadians. The Scotch are the most numerous, the Irish next, the Germans next, then the English, and then the French Canadians. The nationality of each is no criterion of the religious persuasions to which they belong—the French and a small portion of the Irish are Roman Catholics; some of the English, and some of the Irish are Episcopalians; the principal portion of the Scotch, some of the Canadians and Irish are Presbyterians; some of the Scotch, some of the English, some of the Canadians, and a few of the Irish, are Baptists; a great many of the English, a great many of the Irish, a few of the Scotch, and some of the Canadians, are Methodists. The Methodists are divided into Wesleyans, Episcopal Methodists, New Connexionists, Primitives, Clovites, &c., &c. The Presbyterians are divided into Old Kirkites, United Presbyterians, and Free Church. The Episcopalians into high and low church. The Baptists into Free Will, Close Communion, and Adventists.

Improvements to facilitate inland travelling are being attended to; the Provisional County Council have entered upon a scheme of turnpiking and gravelling one hundred and fifty miles of the principal roads or thoroughfares of travel, and the contractors who have undertaken the execution of the requisite work on the various sections (for the work is under contract), are progressing with the performance of the work as favorably as could be expected under the circumstances; and notwithstanding the unsuitability of the weather, owing to unusually frequent and heavy rains, a considerable amount of work has been performed; and it is anticipated that in the course of next summer, the roads at least shall be in such a state as to admit of the inland carrying trade being carried on without interruption at all seasons of the year: but such comforts as must result from such an extensive scheme of improvements cannot but be attended with an enormous expenditure of public moneys, which by the rate payers will be more sensibly comprehended and realized when the Township collectors appear on their annual dunning rounds to collect the needful wherewith to defray the incidental expenses, or pay the money lenders the vast amount borrowed from them, and for which they hold County debentures with coupons for interest. The amount of "borrowed money" expended falls but little short of two hundred thousand dollars, and must exceed that amount before the roads are completed.

The subjoined Table contains data from which the reader, on examination, may be enabled to understand correctly the comparative area of the various sections denominated Townships composing the County. The Township of Carrick is king as to the number of its schools; Brant sways the sceptre as to the extent of its improvements; Kincardine bears the palm for market facilities; Port Elgin, Southampton, and Inverhuron, rank next to Kincardine as grain depots. The people of these places sharply compete with one another with an eye to the monopoly of the inland trade. The space allotted will not admit of the insertion of all that might be said regarding the Townships. The

characteristics of important localities have to be omitted for want of space.

Townships.	No. of acres.	Class in 1864.	No. of acres cleared.	No. of Schools
Arran.....	54,835	1st	13,160	11
Brant.....	70,900	2nd	17,016	11
Bruce.....	66,122	4th	11,901	12
Carrick.....	59,620	2nd	15,500	14
Culross.....	58,095	3rd	11,619	8
Elderslie.....	55,777	4th	10,597	10
Greenock.....	61,595	5th	10,471	8
Huron.....	58,335	4th	11,667	8
Kincardine.....	60,036	1st	13,808	9
Kinloss.....	44,583	4th	8,470	9
Saugeen.....	35,510	1st	8,167	6
Amabel and.....	14,182	6th	815	1
Albemarle.....		.....	.....	1

The cleared land bears the proportion of a little over $\frac{1}{3}$ th of the whole.

The Townships adjoining the Lake were appraised by the government at \$2.00 per acre, and those of the interior and of the rear of the County, at \$1.50 cts. per acre. To prevent speculation the land was open for actual settlers only, who, to keep valid their tenure, were required to clear, and put under fences and cultivation five acres during four consecutive years from the date of settlement, erect a house 18 x 24, and a barn on each lot of 100 acres. Except in the case of a family, the male members of which were allowed to hold land irrespective of a house and barn whilst they lived with their father, the period fixed by the government for payment of the land was ten years: a tenth of the whole amount of the purchase money with 6 per cent was required to be paid annually during the period of ten years from the date of the lands being brought into market, which, when complied with, government patents were to issue to the purchasers who had paid and improved their respective lots according to government regulation. They are but very few indeed who complied with the rules as regards the periodical prompt payment; yet even to this day no one had occasion to complain of harsh measures on the part of the government or the resident agent.

Indications of petroleum in Bruce exist, on the South line in the Township of Kincardine. Shale rock, the ignition of which gives a flame about as brilliant as that which may be obtained from alcohol, turpentine, or camphine, the dark seams and odour of the same in the limestone rock where rents, fissures, or crevices appear so highly colored that all doubts are removed as to the existence of the presence of the most admired lubricator and light-giving element. A company was formed to test the bowels of terra in that locality, and they actually pierced to the depths of upwards of 350 feet, when the drill broke in the hole, from which they failed to extract it, although several attempts were made; and

in the situation thus described the thing rests ; yet we anticipate more brilliant nights for Bruce and the regions beyond its boundaries from reservoirs native to Bruce.

The productiveness of the soil in Bruce is proven beyond doubt by the quantity of wheat exported yearly, which in round numbers amounts to about 300,000 bushels. A County consisting of 639,590 acres of lands, with only 112,463 of these acres clear, disclose to the reader and especially to living eyewitnesses the bearing capabilities of the surface soil, composed of black loam, the remains of decayed vegetable matter. In time the residents will ascertain whether the subsoil is productive or not : oats, peas, hay, including timothy and clover, cabbage, mangel wurtzel, and garden vegetables usually grow well, and in like manner fruits of the orchard. The soil that yields in abundance cannot be otherwise than good.

The products of the County consist of salt, maple sugar, pearls, or potash ; so far as surface indications go there is nothing to indicate the presence of any of the useful metals.

The rock of the County combines granite, greywack, lime and ferruginous boulders : lime abounds on the South line Township, of Kincardine, near Stony Island, and near Teeswater in the Township of Kinloss, and in the bed of the Saugeen River, and at Inverhuron and near Walkerton. The prevailing rock is lime which underlies the whole County ; the isolated boulders of granite are foreigners, and must have been borne hither in icebergs in the days of antiquity when the water prevailed over the land ; there are sufficient indications to show that this has been the case, and a similar description answers the boulders of greywack and ironstone.

LAY OF THE LAND AND APPEARANCE OF THE ABORIGINES.

The County is devoid of mountains and hills ; the frontier of the County near the lake presents in calm weather, adjoining a silvery plain somewhat elevated banks, with here and there a deeply indented ravine in which the drainage from the water troughs finds an outlet to the lake. Those banks are continuous with an extension of flat surface inland, whence towards the source of the numerous creeks and rills it becomes undulating, which changes gradually falls into vast flats where creek channels are lost sight of, and immediately merges into swampy ground where water overflows without any apparent outlet. The ground from which the creeks flow in opposite directions forms the most choice locations to settle on, but the settlement of which belongs to the past. The Indians were somewhat numerous at one time but are now comparatively few ; they appear during the fall and winter for hunting purposes, when they usually kill many of the deer species with flint locks, fowling pieces, used by them with unerring aim. The males are of medium size, weatherbeaten in appearance, with bare heads, long jet black hair, high cheek bones, wide mouths and short foreheads : on their feet they have moccasins, on their legs coarse blankets tied tightly with buckskin thongs, surmounting which, on their bodies, each has a blanket and a hatchet and a smoking pipe with a long wooden stem. This is a finished Indian—the connecting link betwixt the

whites and the Peruvians, thence to the gorillas. The Indians carry their guns only: the squaws carry the venison and all the moveables; they are experts at basket making and staining them in variegated colours. The swamp ash affords them ample materials, they prepare the same by splitting sections of it into thin slivers from four inches in width down to nought according as it suits their taste, for the execution of the kinds of basket which they think most likely to meet with ready sale in the market. The birch bark, within the compass of which they usually domicile, is denominated a wigwam. They also make fancy hay baskets, and buckskin moccasins beautifully and tastefully wrought with porcupine quills and beads, which reflects much credit on their taste and their idea of the attractive characteristics of the really beautiful.

The benefits of daily mails are realized in Kincairdine, Southampton, Paisely, Walkerton, and intermediate places, with veins by which, for purposes of communication the most obscure places in the County are accessible.

The vegetation of Bruce consists of as follows: viz., such grasses and bulbous roots as are usually incident to the temperate zone; and cedar, tamarac, balsam, black ash, soft elm, and soft maple in swampy land; Norway black and white pine, white ash, maple, basswood, beech, rock elm, ironwood, and cherry on dry land; butternut on the flats of creeks and rivulets; hemlock and birch about the margin of the swamps; oak for waggons, such as plank, hubs and spokes, as well as a considerable amount of pine lumber, are usually imported annually. The exports embrace wheat, oats, pease, barley, timothy seed, pearl ashes, hides, hemlock bark, wool, pork, butter, live stock, eggs, flour, and oatmeal. In addition to the imports mentioned above, may be named salt, sugar, coffee, spices, and drugs; grindstones, scythe stones, and hones, dry goods and hardware, bar iron and pig iron, fruit trees, and tombstones, &c., We may mention, with pleasure, that as regards the article of salt which hitherto we have been importing, the recent discoveries in the adjoining County of Huron gradually precede the necessity of importation of salt, of which the Province consumes about 300,000 barrels annually, and the County of Bruce about 11,000 bushels annually—a considerable amount, when it is considered that the pork usually exported leaves the County in a fresh state in the winter season, to be cured somewhere near its destination for consumption. Home consumption and fish curing absorb the quantity of salt alluded to. Fish is no inconsiderable item; the take near the Peninsula, in the Fishing Islands, amounts to from 6000 to 6500 barrels, including the different kinds; and if we add to the same the fish caught within twelve miles of the shore of the main body of the County during the fishing season, probably 10,000 barrels, in the whole, will not be an overestimate of the fish caught by those who are municipally under the control of Bruce officials; but the leaseholders are directly controlled by the Government, to which the lessees pay yearly stipulated rentals.

To travel through a roadless forest, strewn with a profusion of windfalls in the way, with occasionally heavy burdens of provisions, is not easy of

accomplishment ; yet this was the only way or mode of procuring the staff of life by the first settlers of the interior of Bruce, when the beasts of burden for the carrying trade of this bush land, at the period alluded to, had not emerged from the womb of time. The primitive settlers had no other alternative than to perform the duties which, in the reclaimed portions of this Province, devolved upon the horse and the ox. The primitive settler had, at some period or other of time, to perform the work of the horse, ox, ass, camel, dromedary, or the mule in every part of the habitable globe. Need the reader wonder, then, that the first settlers of Bruce did not, in this respect, form an exception to the general rule ? At certain stages of the reclaiming, and multiplying, and replenishing process in the different portions of mother terra, the morning light shone alike faintly upon the minds of the mass of the people. If, in other portions of the world, more in advance in point of civilization, and the geniality of warmth and high noon-day brilliancy of light, benefits arising from a knowledge of the sciences, accrue to the advantage of the people, as like produces like under similar circumstances, may not all predicate a successful future for Bruce, and sanguinely anticipate the near approach of high noon-day heat and light, with all its concomitant advantages ?

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE FOR BRUCE.

The following are the twelve gentlemen named in the new Commission of the Peace. They will generally be regarded as a good selection. Some doubts are expressed whether the old ones can act :—

James Broedelbank, Brant ; William Hall, Brant ; Michael Fischer, Carriek ; Alexander McIntyre, Culross ; Robert Pinkerton, Greenock ; Peter Reid, Kinloss ; John Phelan, Greenock ; John Gillies, Elderslie ; John M. Lumsden, Arran ; William H. Ruby, Port Elgin ; John Valentine, Paisley ; Donald McLellan, Bruce.

REEVES AND COUNCILLORS FOR THE COUNTY OF BRUCE.

The following are the Reeves and Councillors for this County for 1867, with the exception of Amable and Albemarle, which we have not heard from as we go to press.

KINCARDINE VILLAGE.—Reeve, W. Rastall ; Councillors, A. Gordon, W. W. Davey, M. Macpherson, and S. Hayner.

KINCARDINE TOWNSHIP.—Wm. Millar, Reeve ; J. P. McIntyre, Deputy Reeve ; Councillors ; D. Leitch, C. Bennett, and Thos. Stewart.

HURON.—John Good, Reeve ; John Smith, Deputy Reeve ; Councillors, D. McDonald, E. Hunter, and W. McMurchie.

BRUCE.—D. McLellan, Reeve ; J. H. Coulthard, Deputy Reeve ; Councillors, John McEwan, P. S. McLaren, and H. Calder.

GREENOCK.—R. Pinkerton, Reeve ; Councillors, P. Tookey, A. Symon, James Mair, and Matthew Pinkerton.

KINLOSS.—R. Purvis, Reeve; Councillors, W. Henderson, Grant T. Maloney.

ARRAN.—A. Freeborn, Reeve; J. Monkmair, Deputy Reeve; Councillors, T. Nicholson, Wm. Esplan, and Wm. Crawford.

BBANT.—James Brocelbank, Reeve; Deputy Reeve, T. Wilson; Councillors, Messrs. Smith, Dorstine, and McNally.

SAUGEEN.—James Rowand, Reeve; Deputy Reeve, John Stafford; Councillors, R. B. Fleming, Donald Wilkes, Donald Currie.

SOUTHAMPTON.—T. Adair, Reeve; Councillors, J. A. Burwash, A. Lindsay, John Byers, Alex. Belcher.

CULROSS.—Alex. McIntyre, Reeve; Deputy Reeve, L. McKippen; Councillors, Paul Ross, F. H. Schoales, James Smith.

ELDELSLIE.—John Gillies, Reeve; Deputy Reeve, W. C. Bruce; Councillors, Neil McKechnie, Thomas Falconer, and E. A. Noble.

CARRICK.—Michael Fisher, Reeve; Deputy Reeve, James Parsill; Councillors, M. Clendinning, Joseph Diemert, James Campbell.

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

At the annual meeting of the members of the Agricultural Society of the County of Bruce, held in the Town Hall, Kincardine, on Wednesday, the 16th January, inst., for the election of officers for the current year, the following parties were elected:—President, Wm. Withers; 1st Vice do., Wm. Millar; 2nd Vice do., Wm. Blair; Treasurer, M. McPherson; Secretary, J. Campbell; Directors: Wm. Reekie, A. McCosh, D. Henderson, Henry Teskey, J. Sellery, R. Davey, and R. Rivers.

STATEMENT OF THE EXPORTS OF THE PORT OF PENETANGORE.

For the year ending 30th July, 1866.

Wheat	215,308 bush.....	\$262,678 60
Peas.....	2753 "	1652 00
Barley	890 "	495 00
Oats	250 "	62 50
Grassseed.....	3½ tons	210 00
Flour.....	476 brls.....	2856 00
Bark	651 cords	1478 00
Pearlash.....	283 brls.	6763 00
Pork.....	.....	12100 00
Butter	279 tubs ...	3658 00
Wool.....	.....	2700 00
Hides and skins.....	.....	1000 00
Lumber	65,700 ft.....	586 00
Fish .....	.....	234 00
Sundries.....	.....	906 00

Custom House, Penetangore,
26th Nov., 1866.

\$297,379 00

LIST OF POST OFFICES IN THE COUNTY OF BRUCE.

POST OFFICES.	POSTMASTERS.	POST OFFICES.	POSTMASTERS.
Arkwright.....	John D. Kergan.	Riversdale.....	H. B. O'Connor.
Bervie.....	Nicol McIntyre.	Glamis.....	J. Crawford.
Burgoyne.....	Alfred Shell.	Glenlyon.....	J. Shannon.
Carlsruhe.....	I. Kormann.	Greenock.....	J. B. Ritchie.
Carneige.....	Sam. Ewart.	Gresham.....	E. J. Brown.
Chapston.....	Wm. Henesy.	Hepworth.....	W. P. Plows.
Colpoys Bay.....	L. Kribbs.	Inverhuron.....	Peter McRae.
Dumblane.....	John Fraser.	Inverary ..	Abraham Neelands
Dunkeld.....		Kincardine.....	M. McKendrick.
Ellangowan.....		Kinloss.....	
Elmwood.....	J. Dirstein.	Kinlough.....	Simon Corrigan.
Elsinore.....	D. McLeod.	Langside.....	
Formosa.....	F. X. Mesner.	Lisburn.....	G. Ruttle.
Lovat.....	Thos. Allan.	Saugeen.....	Thos. Lee.
Lucknow.....	W. Campbell.	Scone.....	Thos. Bearman.
Lurgan.....	Jas. McCrindle.	Tara.....	John Tobay.
Malta.....	Walter Macfarlane.	Teeswater.....	M. Hadwen.
Normanton.....	John J. Lehnen.	Tiverton.....	N. McLanes.
North Bruce.....	D. McTavish.	Underwood.....	J. H. Coulthard.
Outram.....	David Smith.	Verdun.....	J. Colling.
Paisley.....	Thos. Orchard.	Vesta.....	Robt. Cannon.
Pine River.....	D. McDermid.	Walkerton.....	Malcolm McLean.
Pinkerton.....	M. Pinkerton.	West Arran.....	John Biggar.
Reekie.....	Joseph Sheir.	Williscroft.....	Geo. Williscroft.
Ripley.....	Thos. Harris.		

KINCARDINE POST OFFICE.

HOURS OF ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF MAILS.

- ARRIVE** from the B. & L. H. Railway, Goderich, Port Albert, Kingsbridge, Amberly and Pine River, every day, Sundays excepted, at 6 a.m.
- DEPART** for Pine River, Amberly, Kingsbridge, Port Albert, Goderich, and B. & L. H. Railway every day, Sundays excepted, at 3 p.m. Mails closed at half-past 2 p.m.
- ARRIVE** from Durham, Allan Park, Hanover, Walkerton, Greenock, Riversdale, Kinloss and Bervie every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 2 p.m.
- DEPART** for Bervie, Kinloss, Riversdale, Greenock, Walkerton, Hanover, Allan Park and Durham, every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 9 a.m. Mails closed at half-past 8 a.m.
- ARRIVE** from Saugeen, Normanton, North Bruce, Underwood, and Tiverton, every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 1p. m.
- DEPART** for Tiverton, Underwood, North Bruce, Normanton, and Saugeen, every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 8 a.m. Mails closed at 7 a.m.
- ARRIVE** from Reekie every Tuesday and Saturday at 11 a.m.
- DEPART** for Reekie every Tuesday and Saturday at noon.
- ARRIVE** from Lisburn every Saturday at 11 a.m.
- DEPART** for Lisburn every Saturday at noon.

MAILS FOR ENGLAND by Canadian Line, closed for despatch every Wednesday at half-past 2 p.m. By Cunard Line, every Friday at half-past 2 p.m.

M. McKENDRICK,
Postmaster.

MASONIC.

NORTHERN LIGHT LODGE, NO. 93, KINCARDINE.

Meets :—Thursday on or preceding full moon each month.

OFFICERS :

David Gairdner, W. M.
James Legear, P. M.
Ross Robertson, G. W.
William McKibbon, J. W.
DeWit H. Martyn, Secretary.

John Selery, Treasurer.
Robert Balantyne, G. D.
John Reutal, J. D.
Samuel Havener, J. G.
Henry Teskey, S.

ST. LAWRENCE LODGE, NO. 131, SOUTHAMPTON.

Meets :—Second Tuesday in each month.

OFFICERS :

F. E. Smith, W. M.
D. R. Campbell, P. M.
John McLean, G. W.
R. A. Drake, J. W.
J. Burwash, Secretary.

J. Eastwood, Treasurer.
R. S. Stafford, S. D.
Thomas Cascaden, J. D.
W. S. Scott, J. G.
William Smith, S.

JUDICIARY OF THE COUNTY OF BRUCE.

County Court.—Presided over by a resident Judge in each county.—Their jurisdiction extends to all personal actions where the debt or damages claimed do not exceed £50 ; and to all suits relating to debt, covenant, or contract, where the amount is ascertained by the acts of the parties, or signature of the defendant, to £100 ; and to all bail bonds and recognizances of bail given in the County Court, to any amount ; but not to cases involving the title to lands, validity of wills, or actions for libel, slander, crim. con., or seduction. An appeal lies to either of the Superior Courts of Law. These Courts also possess equity powers, to the amount of £50, subject to an appeal to the Court of Chancery.

Officers of Court.—Judge, J. J. Kingsmill ; Clerk, William Gunn.

Court of Quarter Sessions.—For the trial of issues of fact, and the assessment of damages, on the second Tuesday in March, June, September, and December, in each year. J. J. Kingsmill, Chairman.

Court of Chancery.—J. J. Kingsmill, Master and Registrar for the County of Bruce.

Surrogate Court.—The jurisdiction of these Courts relates to all testamentary matters and causes, and to the granting or revoking of probate of wills, and letters of administration of the effects of deceased persons having estate or effects in Upper Canada, and all matters arising out of or connected with the grant or revocation of probate or administration, subject to an appeal to the Court of Chancery. The County Judges are also Judges of the Surrogate Courts. William Gunn, Registrar, Walkerton.

Law Circuits.—The Courts of the Western Circuit are held in St. Thomas, Sandwich, Sarnia, Chatham, London, Goderich, and Walkerton. Clerk of Assizes, Deputy Clerk of the Crown, *ex officio*.

Division Courts.—For the summary disposal of cases by a Judge; but a jury of five persons may be demanded in certain cases. Their jurisdiction extends to action of debt or contract amounting to £25; injuries or torts to personal chattels amounting to £10; but not to actions for gambling debts, liquors drunk in a tavern, or notes of hand given therefor, ejection, title to land, &c., or any toll, custom, or franchise, will or settlement, malicious persecution, libel, slander, crim. con., seduction, or breach of promise, or actions against a J.P. for anything done by him in the execution of his office, if he objects to it. Courts are held once in two months in each division, or oftener at the discretion of the Judge. The Divisions are established by the Courts of Quarter Sessions..... J. J. Kingsmill, Judge. *Clerks for Bruce.*—3rd Div., Joseph Barker, Kincardine; 8th Div., William Collins, Walkerton; 9th Div., John Eastwood, Southampton; 12th Div., H. B. O'Connor, Riversdale; 4th Div., George Campbell, Paisley.

County and Judicial Officers of the County of Bruce.—Warden, James Brocelbank; Treasurer, Alexander Sproat, Southampton; County Registrar, John McLay, Walkerton; County Clerk, George Gould, Invermay; County Judge, J. J. Kingsmill; County Attorney and Clerk of the Peace, D. Wilson Ross; Sheriff, William Sutton; Clerk of the County Court, and Deputy Clerk of the Crown, William Gunn; Master and Deputy Registrar in Court of Chancery, J. J. Kingsmill; Registrar Surrogate, William Gunn; Surveyor, Latham B. Hamlin.

BOARD OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION FOR THE COUNTY OF BRUCE.

John Eckford, Chairman, Dunkeld; Dewitt H. Martyn, M.D., Secretary, Kincardine; Rev. A. Tolmie, Southampton; Rev. R. C. Moffatt, Walkertown; Rev. A. Dawson, B. A. Kincardine; Rev. W. Inglis, Kincardine; Rev. W. Fraser, Kincardine; P. McInnis, Esq., Kincardine; D. W. Ross, Esq., Walkertown; Wm. Dull, Esq., Colquhoun's Bay; W. S. Francis, Esq., M.A., M.D., Invermay.

CORONERS.

Dewitt H. Martyn, M.D., Kincardine; S. S. Secord, M.D., Kincardine; W. S. Francis, M.A., M.D., Inverary.

THE BRUCE BATTALION OF VOLUNTEERS, 32ND BATTALION.

Lieutenant-Col., Alexander Sproat, Southampton; Senior Major, W. C. Bruce, Paisley; Junior, Wm. Daniels, Kincardine Township; Adjutant, W. Readen, (attached to No. 1 Co.), Southampton; Drill Instructor, Lieut. McNab, (attached to No. 1 Co.,) Southampton; Surgeon, W. S. Scott, M.D., Southampton; Assistant Surgeon, ———; Quartermaster, W. Collins, Walkertown; Paymaster, Thomas Adair, Southampton; Serjeant-Major, John Biggar, (attached to No. 1 Co.,) Southampton; Orderly Room Clerk, J. G. Cooper, Southampton; Hospital Serjeant, Henry Hamlin, (attached to No. 2 Co.,) Kincardine; Quartermaster Serjeant, John McLean, (attached to No. 1 Co.,) Southampton.

No. 1 COMPANY SOUTHAMPTON RIFLES.

Captain, Alex. Sinclair; Lieutenant, Alexander McNab; Ensign, ———

No. 2 COMPANY KINCARDNE INFANTRY.

Captain, C. R. Barker; Lieutenant, W. M. McKibbon; Ensign, S. Havener.

No. 3 COMPANY PAISLEY INFANTRY.

Captain William Hawkes; Lieutenant, C. Sinclair; Ensign, —

No. 4 KINCARDINE TOWNSHIP INFANTRY.

Captain, Selery; Lieutenant, Miller; Ensign, —.

No. 5 WALKERTON INFANTRY.

Captain, John Chalmers; Lieutenant, John Hunter; Ensign, J. Jamieson.

No. 6 ARRAN INFANTRY, TARA.

Captain, — Drinkwater; Lieutenant, — Henderson; Ensign, Foster.

LOYAL ORANGE LODGES IN THE COUNTY OF BRUCE.

No. 203, 1st Wednesday in each month, Inverary; 208, 1st Wednesday in each month, Lot 1, Con. 1, Arran; 288, 1st Monday in each month, Kincardine vil.; 443, Con. 16, Greenock; 460, 1st Friday each month, Walkerton; 478, 1st Tuesday in each month, Lot 5 North Line Kincardine; 547, 1st Thursday in each month, Hanover; 581, Thursday before full moon, Eunniskillen; 595, Wednesday before full moon, Lot 60 S. Durham Road; 609 1st Thursday each month, Lot 23 Con. 14, Elderslie; 612, 1st Friday in each month, Lot 13, Con. 6, Arran; 629 Friday before full moon, Richard Douse, Culross; 639, 1st Friday each month, Tara; 669, 12 Con. Brant; 734, 1st Wednesday in each month, Paisley; 735, 1st Monday in each month, Lot 18, Con. 1, Elderslie; 755, 1st Monday in each month, Lot 15, Con. 2, Arran; 790, Tuesday after full moon, Francis Collins, Huron; 803, 1st Friday in each month, Orange Hall, Greenock; 815, Tuesday nearest full moon, Teeswater; 856, 2nd Tuesday in each month, Union S. H. Brant; 872, 1st Wednesday in each month, Ellingown; 898, Thursday before full moon, Kinloss; 978, Wednesday before full moon, Lot 33, Con. 11, Culross; 1093, 1st Wednesday in each month, Walkerton; 1122, 1st Friday in each month, Tiverton; 1139, Friday before full moon, Francis Guist, Kinloss; 1145, Friday before full moon, Lot 20, Con. 3, Huron; 2226, Wesleyan Church, Saugeen Line.

TOWNSHIPS OF AMABEL & ALBEMARLE.

The land in Amabel was first offered for sale by public auction in 1857, and Albemarle in 1858, but partly owing to the rough character of some of the land, and partly on account of some of the best lauds being bought up by speculators, this section of the country has not been very rapidly populated. The general character of the soil is a moderately rich light loam, lying on a whitish limestone rock; in some parts there is a good depth of clay above the rock, but in many places the rock is seen above the surface. This is particularly the case in Albemarle, owing to the peculiar position of the land between two large bodies of water, the extremes of heat and cold are less felt than in any other part of Canada, and there is little or no summer frost. There are no settled villages in these townships at present, but there are two town plots in Amabel, viz: Wear-ton, at the head of Colpoys Bay, and Oliphant, at the fishing islands, on Lake Huron shore, but they have not been brought into the market yet.

There are two schools in operation in Amabel, and one in Albemarle, two post-offices in Amabel, viz: Elsinore, Donald McLeod, postmaster; Hepworth, William Plows, postmaster; one in Albemarle, viz: Colpoys Bay, Ludwick Kribs; postmaster. There is a saw-mill at the mouth of the Sable River, owned by Mr. McKenzie of Dundas, a saw-mill on the same stream, owned by William Street; a saw-mill at Colpoys Bay, owned by Leonard Gleason; and a Grist and saw-mill owned by Ludwick Kribs.

ARKWRIGHT.

A small village in the centre of the Township of Arran, on the Southampton and Owen Sound Road, 10 miles from Southampton, 20 from Owen Sound. It contains a post office, 2 stores, 2 taverns, blacksmith's and waggon shop, 2 shoe shops, 2 churches, and a good school. Population about 100.

BELMORE.

Situate on the boundary line of Huron and Bruce, and on the four corners of the township of Turnberry and Howick, Huron county; Culross and Carrick, county of Bruce; distance 45 miles from Goderich, from Seaforth 31, and 16 from Walkerton. It contains, 3 stores, 1 saddler's shop, 3 boot and shoe shops, 2 blacksmiths' shops, 1 tannery, 1 tailor, 1 waggon shop, and 1 carpenter's shop.

VILLAGE OF BERVIE.

A small post village situated on the Durham line, seven miles from Kincardine; contains: 1 store, one saw-mill, 1 blacksmith's shop, 1 school house, 2 churches, 1 physician. Tri-weekly mail. Population about 80.

ENNISKILLEN.

A small post village, situated on the Durham line, in the Township of Greenock; distance from Kincardine, 20 miles, and from Walkerton 7; contains 1 store, 3 taverns, 2 blacksmiths' shops and waggon shop. Population about 80.

VILLAGE OF FORMOSA.

Thriving post village, situate on the boundary line of Culross and Carrick, 8 miles from Walkerton, and 24 from Kincardine. Contains a church, schoolhouse, carding, fulling and saw-mill, tannery, several stores, blacksmiths' shops, &c., &c. Population, about 100.

INVERHURON.

A post village on the Lake shore, in the Township of Bruce, 9 miles from Kincardine, about 26 from Walkertown, was surveyed by Government in 1851. It has excellent harbor accommodation. The post office was established in 1854; Mr. William Gunn, first postmaster. It contains 1 store, 1 tavern, 1 grist and 3 saw mills, 2 coopers' shops.

VILLAGE OF HANOVER.

A post village on the Durham Road, 11 miles west of Durham, 7 from Walkerton on the county line of Bruce and Grey. The Saugeen River runs near the village, which affords ample water power. The place was laid out as a village in 1857: it now contains a grist and flouring mill, a saw-mill, carding and fulling mill, 4 stores, 3 hotels, a brewery, a cabinet factory, 3 waggon shops, 4 blacksmith's shop, 1 foundry, 6 churches, a school, and population about 400. Mails received daily.

INVERMAY.

The village of Invermay is situated on the Owen Sound and Southampton mail road: it has a population of 250, contains 2 stores, 2 tanneries, post office, 2 blacksmith's shops, 2 waggon and carriage shops, 3 shoemakers shops, grist mill, 2 saw-mills and two taverns, 3 carpenter's shops, 1 pumpmaker's shop, 1 tailor's shop, 1 saddle and harness maker's shop, and 2 doctors.

The place contains 2 churches, a Wesleyan Methodist and Church of England.

Quite a business is done in this village, it being situated on the main travelled road.

VILLAGE OF LUCKNOW.

Lucknow, a village on the boundary line of the counties of Huron and Bruce. The Northern Gravel Road from Goderich to the county of Bruce here connects with the County Gravel Roads now in course of construction in the county of Bruce, which will thus form a continuous line through Lucknow to Kincardine and Walkerton. It is 22 miles from Goderich, 27 miles to Walkerton, and 22 miles to Kincardine. Population 430. Daily mail to Goderich.

PINKERTON.

A post village in the Township of Greenock on the Mud River, 11 miles from Walchester, 7 from Paisley, about 25 from Kincardine. It contains 1 first class grist mill, saw-mill, shingle mill, carding and fulling mill, 1 store, 1 tavern, blacksmith's shop, cabinet shop, school, also an Orange Hall. Names:

TIVERTON.

A post village on the Goderich and Saugeen Road on the boundary line of the townships of Bruce and Kincardine; distance from Kincardine 9 miles, Inverhuron 2½ miles, Walkerton about 26 miles. Post office established in 1860, N. McInnis, postmaster. It contains 1 store, 1 tin shop, 2 waggon shops, 2 tailors, 2 blacksmiths, 1 tavern, 1 pearl ashery, 1 steam carding and fulling mill, 2 churches, 1 Presbyterian 1 Baptist; a good school-average attendance 60. Temperance and Orange Lodges.

KINCARDINE VILLAGE.

Is situated on the shore of Lake Huron, about 30 miles north of Goderich, at the terminus of the Durham Road. The original town plot was surveyed by Government in 1850, and is one and a quarter mile square; in addition to which, Wm. Sutton, Esq., surveyed that portion known as Williamsburgh. The village is beautifully located on the inner portion of the Bay formed by Point Douglass, on the north, and Point Clark on the south. The ground rises gradually from the Lake for about a quarter of a mile to a level plateau, which extends to the banks of the river. It presents a fine appearance from the water, and commands a beautiful lake view. It is remarkable for the salubrity of its climate, and is fast coming into note as a summer resort for parties in quest of health and pleasure. The River Penetangore, (an Indian word, signifying *water on both sides*; formerly the name of the village, and still the name of the port), enters the town plot by four branches, which unite about a half-a-mile from the lake, and flows between high banks through the centre of the village—the mouth forming the entrance to the harbor. The Harbor Reserve is a low flat, comprising six acres; surrounded on all sides by high banks. By expending a few thousand dollars, in addition to the works now in progress, it could be made the safest if not the best harbor on the coast. The business of the place has been very much depressed and embarrassed for the want of proper harbor accommodation; but, during the present season, the sum of \$65,000, (45,000 Government Grant, \$10,000 County grant, and \$10,000 raised by the village), is being expended in extending the piers, and dredging a channel and basin. Vessels carrying 15,000 bushels of wheat can now load inside the harbor in safety.

The village was incorporated in 1857, since which time it has progressed in population, improvements, business, and prosperity; faster than, perhaps, any other village in the Western part of the country. It is the best market, and the principal place of business in the county. The exports of the past year amounted to one quarter of a million dollars. The principal articles being wheat, barley, peas, grass-seed, flour, butter, pork, wool, pearlsh, and tan bark; all of which command ready market at remunerative prices.

The population is about 1500. There are fourteen general stores; those owned by P. & N. M'Innis, D. Cameron, W. H. Hurdin, Peter Robertson, Joseph Cook, James Legear, John M'Leod, R. Wilson, M. Shewan, and A. M'Lean, compare favorably with those found in our best towns. There are five hotels, two foundries, two pearlsh factories, two woolen factories, five boot and shoe shops, five cabinet shops, four carriage and waggon shops, five blacksmiths' shops, four tailors' shops, two tinsmiths' shops, one bakery and confectionery shop, two tanneries, two harness and

saddlery shops, one brewery, three grist and three saw mills (water power). Six boats are engaged in the fisheries; they employ about twenty men. The fish are of superior quality, and command a ready sale and at good prices. There are seven churches, market house and town hall, post-office, customs offices, inland revenue offices Division Court, Clerk offices, four lawyer's offices, four doctors, one dentist, two photographers, two druggists, and a watchmaker.

The educational advantages of the village are very complete. There is a grammar school and three departments of the common school; under the charge of the united board of grammar and common school trustees. They employ four teachers,—two male and two female. The schools are free, and comprise all the branches from the first book of lessons, to the higher studies which fit students for honors at the Universities. A Mechanics' Institute was incorporated in the Spring of 1866, and is in a flourishing condition.

The principal streets are well graded and gravelled, and well side-walked. Mails are received and despatched daily from Goderich, and the East, and tri-weekly from Walkerton and Southampton. During the season, of navigation, the steamer *Silver Spray* calls daily to and from Goderich and Saugeen; connecting at Goderich with the Train on the B. & L. H. Railway.

MOSCOW.

Situate in the township of Culross, on the banks of a branch of the Teeswater River, surveyed in 1856, by Paul Ross, Esq.; contains a saw mill, tannery, hotel, &c. Distance from Walkerton, 16 miles, and 20 from Kincardine. Population about 80.

Clark William, tanner
Cameron John, hotel-keeper
Glenesk Alexander, Jeoman
Grey George, laborer

McDonald J., shoemaker
McIntyre Joseph, laborer [mill
ROSS, PAUL, proprietor of saw-
Staffour Abraham, carpenter

PAISLEY VILLAGE.

Some twelve years ago the now beautiful and picturesque village of Paisley was first surveyed by the Government; it has since progressed rapidly, and at the present time boast of a population of from seven to eight hundred. It contains nine stores, four hotels, as many blacksmiths' shops, three waggonmakers' shops, a cabinet shop, a foundry, two tanneries, and many handsome buildings; particularly noticeable among these are the stores of Messrs. McKehnie, Porteous and Orchard; Johnson's Anglo-American Hotel, and the private residences of Messrs. Brighty, Bristow, Beard, Bruce, Dick, and Hanna, all built of brick. Large brick school house is now in course of erection. There are three churches completed, one of which, the Episcopal, is built of brick. The professions are well represented; there are five clergymen, two doctors, two surveyors, and two lawyers. Messrs. Murdock and Orchard have lately erected a large carding and woolen mill, which must prove of no small advantage to the village. Two carding mills are in constant operation, and it is the intention of the proprietors to place power looms in them at an early date. It only requires enterprise and capital to make Paisley one of the best manufacturing towns in the west, its water power being almost unexcelled. Distance 15 miles from Walkerton, and about the same distance from Southampton.

VILLAGE OF PORT ELGIN.

The village of Port Elgin is pleasantly situated on the banks of the bay of the same name, 5 miles from Saugeen, and about centrally situated in the township of Saugeen, and surrounded by a good agricultural county. A considerable portion of the township business is done here: it was first surveyed in 1853 by Messrs Hilker, Schantz, Stafford, and Bricker from which time it has rapidly increased in prosperity and business. It has a good shipping harbor, with some extensive and valuable warehouses, and in the summer it has daily connection by steamboat with Goderich and Southampton: it has two mails daily and two tri-weekly, and can boast of 5 churches, the Methodist, Mennonites, United Brethren, Presbyterian, and the church of the New Jerusalem; 2 schools, with a good attendance of pupils, a commodious town-hall; and a lodge of Good Templars, numbering about 50 members: it contains 4 stores, 3 hotels, 1 job printing office, 1 brewery, 2 tanneries, 1 woollen factory, 1 foundry, 2 saw-mills, 1 grist mill, 5 boot and shoe shops, 1 harness shop, 1 tinsmith, 2 tailor shops, 2 waggon shops, 3 blacksmith's shops, 2 cabinet makers, 1 match factory, 1 shingle factory, 1 pottery, 1 milliner and dress maker, and 1 physician. Population about 630.

RIVERSDALE.

A village in the township of Greenwich, county of Bruce, on the Durham Road, 12 miles from Walkerton, and 16 from Kincardine, situated on the Teeswater River. Contains about 100 inhabitants; it has doubled its population within the last three months. Riversdale contains 2 churches, Presbyterian and Roman Catholic. The latter, built by the exertions of the Rev. H. J. Kelly, P. P. is a very fine building, and does much credit to the priest and congregation. The Presbyterian Church is one of the oldest in the county, and its pastor, the Rev. Mr. Forbes, is much esteemed by his congregation.

Professions and Trades—One physician and surgeon, 2 merchants, 2 hotel keepers, 1 blacksmith, 1 shoemaker and 2 weavers.

Riversdale is the centre of a splendid country, has daily mail communication with Goderich, Hamilton, Toronto, and good gravel roads in every direction.

Mr. Mason is at present erecting a very large steam saw mill, and intends putting up a flouring mill next summer.

VILLAGE OF TARA.

The settlement of this village commenced in 1855, and is now a prospering county village, distance 16 miles from Owen Sound, same distance from Southampton. It is beautifully situated on the banks of the Sable River, population about 200; and is well supplied with millers, merchants, manufacturers and mechanics; there is a grist and 2 saw-mills, 1 tannery, 1 carding, spinning, and weaving factory, 1 tanning mill factory, and 2 small asheries; a spacious and commodious schoolhouse, which is used as a place of worship on Sundays by the different Protestant denominations. There is an Episcopal Methodist church, also a Presbyterian church; the latter have now a brick church in course of erection. The limits of the village joins that of Invermay, the centres of both being about a mile distant. Both villages started about the same time, and vie with each other in trade and enterprise.

TEESWATER.

A flourishing post village situated in the township of Culross; it is beautifully located on the banks of the river from which it derives its name, and surrounded with an excellent agricultural country, and is one of the most desirable villages in the county for parties to locate in. It contains several churches, schoolhouse, manufactories, stores, hotels, &c., &c. The professions are also well represented. Distance from Walkerton, the county seat, about 19 miles, from Kincardine 24 miles. Population about 400.

SOUTHAMPTON.

This village is beautifully situated on Lake Huron, at the mouth of the Saugeen River, 22 miles west of Owen Sound, 15 from Paisley, 5 from Port Elgin, 32 from Kincardine, and the same distance from Walkerton, the county town. It was incorporated by a special act in 1858, under its present name, although its post office and port of entry are designated as *Saugeen*, by which name it is more extensively known than by its proper one. The agency for the Sale of Crown Lands in the county of Bruce, as also an agency of the Commercial Bank of Canada, are located here: The post office was established in the year 1851. Robert Reid, postmaster, ceased to hold that office in 1857, since which time Thomas Lee has been postmaster. The extensive grist mills, saw mill, carding and woollen factory of John Denny are within the limits of the village, as also the steam grist mill and distillery of Wm. Brady. There are in the village 7 stores, 2 blacksmith's shops, 1 cabinet shop, 1 tin shop, 2 bakeries, 4 tailors' shops, 5 taverns, 1 waggon shop, 1 saddlery shop and 1 drug store, 1 foundry, 2 physicians and surgeons. Mails received daily from Owen Sound, Walkerton and intermediate places, and tri-weekly from Goderich and intermediate places. During the season of navigation a steamer arrive and departs daily. Large quantities of grain, elm, and pine, timber, &c., are shipped from this place annually.

CHURCHES.

Canada Presbyterian Church, built 1863, size 45x35 feet, cost \$1200; seats 300.

St. Paul's Episcopal Church, built 1861, size 56x28 feet; seats 250.

Wesleyan Methodist Church, 20x30 feet.

New Connection Methodist Church, 20x30 feet.

Roman Catholic Church, no regular services; visited by Priests occasionally.

St. Lawrence Lodge, No 131, A. J. and A. M., meets regularly on the evening of the second Tuesday of each month: it was first opened in the year 1860.

The Southampton Volunteer Rifle Company, Capt. Redden, Lieutenant Sinclair, and Ensign ——— was organized in the winter of 1861 and 1862, since which time it has been regularly drilled, and has, on several occasions, passed a very creditable inspection.

WALKERTON.

Walkerton, the county town of Bruce, is situated six miles westward from the eastern boundary line of the county, and twenty-six miles eastward from the lake; was founded some fifteen years ago by Joseph Walker, Esq., to whose indomitable energy and perseverance the people are now, to no inconsiderable extent, indebted for the location of the county seat. It is beautifully situated on a plateau of slightly elevated ground forming the banks of the Saugeen river, which is intersected by the principal thoroughfare in the county, known as the Durham Road, within sixty yards of the business centre of the town. There are several manufactories in and around Walkerton, and the facilities afforded for this purpose are scarcely equalled in the western section of the Province, as its water power is almost unlimited. It is also surrounded by an excellent agricultural country, and one of the best wheat producing sections of Canada.

The rising ground forming the environs of the business part of the town, presents eligible sites for villas, and in close proximity to the town there is abundance of substantial building material in the shape of good limestone and clay, well adapted for the making of bricks. We know of few places presenting better opportunities for the investment of capital than Walkerton. The public and private edifices which form the chief objects of attraction are as follows:

PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

County buildings, consisting of the Court House and Jail, a plain structure of stone, with little or no claim to architectural beauty, were erected last summer at a cost to the county of about \$40,000, standing on slightly elevated ground on the west side of the river and south side of the Durham Road. The ground floor of the County Buildings contains the offices of the Registrar of Deeds, the County Treasurer, the County Court Clerk, the Sheriff and the County Attorney, and Clerk of the Peace, opening upon a central corridor that traverses the building. Above are the Court room—a fine lofty apartment—the Judges' room, the Grand Jury Room, the Petit Jurors rooms, &c.

The store and dwelling of John Bruce, Esq., merchant, and the commodious hotel of James Waterson, Esq., are the first buildings of their class in the county, both of which are a credit to the place.

The residence of the Registrar, John McLay, Esq., is a neat commodious edifice, occupies a conspicuous position, and commands an excellent view of the town.

The Presbyterian, Episcopalian, and Methodist churches are plain, neat buildings; in addition to which the place can boast of a first-class

schoolhouse, oatmeal mill, four general stores, two grocers and confectioners, two shoe shops, two blacksmiths' shops, two waggon shops, three tailors' shops, two painters and grainers, two tanneries, one pump-maker, one drug store, four medical practitioners, one tinsmith, three saddlers' shops, two millinery establishments, a post office, a printing establishment working two presses, four waggoners engaged at the Guelph carrying trade, two butchers' shops, two auctioneers, five lawyers, two physicians, and one foundry and machine shop. Distance forty-eight miles from Goderich, 65 from Guelph, 28 from Kincardine, and 30 from Southampton. Population about 700.