

D U R

Statistics.

Population	2,121	Corn-mills	1	Pearlasheries	2
Churches, R. C.	2	Carding-mills	1	Breweries	1
Curés	1	Fulling-mills	1	Shopkeepers	4
Presbyteries	1	Saw-mills	2	Taverns	3
Schools	1	Potasheries	2	Artisans	18
Villages	1				

Annual Agricultural Produce.

	Bushels.		Bushels.
Wheat	22,100	Peas	9,800
Oats	33,000	Rye	3,000
Barley	2,800	Buck wheat	6,800
Potatoes	75,000	Indian corn	15,000
Maple sugar	112 cwt.		

Live Stock.

Horses	1,174	Cows	2,120	Swine	1,400
Oxen	1,605	Sheep	6,900		

DUPAS including CHICOT, seigniory, in the co. of Berthier. This S. contains the Isle Dupas and extends $\frac{1}{4}$ l. above and below the r. Chicot and $1\frac{1}{2}$ l. in depth. Granted, Nov. 3, 1672, to Sieur Dupas. The rents of the S. are 4 French livres for each farm. Isle Dupas, which is a long narrow island, lying nearly parallel with the N. shore of the St. Lawrence, between the S. of Berthier and Sorel, is an *arrière fief*, 2 l. long by 16 acres broad; one-half belongs to the Hon. Jas. Cuthbert, the other half to Mrs. Eneau and is subject to the annual payment of a nosegay to the seignior of Berthier. Mrs. Eneau is also proprietor of fief Chicot. All the lands in Isle Dupas are conceded and the greater part prior to 1759.

Statistics.

Population	477	Churches, R. C.	1
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Annual Agricultural Produce.

	Bushels.		Bushels.		Bushels.
Wheat	4,800	Potatoes	8,500	Rye	200
Oats	8,500	Peas	800	Indian corn	90
Barley	100				

Live Stock.

Horses	193	Cows	405	Swine	371
Oxen	170	Sheep	1,002		

Title.—“Concession du 3me Novembre, 1672, faite par Jean Talon, Intendant, au Sieur Dupas, de l'Isle Dupas et adjacentes, ensemble un quart de lieue audessus et un quart au dessous de la rivière de Chicot, sur un lieue et demie de profondeur, supposé que cette quantité ne touche pas à celle accordée à Mr. Legardeur, fils.”—*Régistre d'Intendance*, No. 1, folio 35.

DURBOIS, river, in the S. of Ste. Marie.

DURHAM, township, in the co. of Drummond, on the west side of the river St. Francis, joins Wickham N. W.; Melbourne S. E.; Acton and Ely S. W. The land is generally good, presenting several extensive and improvable tracts that might

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be turned to advantage. Beech, maple, birch, butternut, pine, ash and cedar are found in great plenty; there is some oak but it is less abundant. —Watered by numerous small rivulets.—The principal proprietors are the heirs of the late Thomas Scott, Esq. The Abenaki Indians of the village in the S. of St. François hold 8150 acres by letters patent.—The *Drummondville Road* runs through this t. above 10 m. Near the centre is a new bridge built over the Black River and another over a ravine, 210 ft. wide, in which the high waters of the r. St. Francis rise to 8 feet. The old bridge over the Black River, built 12 years since and cost £75, had only one pier and six stringers; the new bridge has 3 piers and 61 stringers, with a solid causeway of logs covered with earth and sand 200 ft. in length. The bridge over the ravine is a cross log bridge, except two piers to let the water of a small brook pass; the whole built of large hemlock timber. The extent of road made is 4 m. and it is opened to 40 ft. and more; 3 miles of it are ditched and drained, and the width between the ditches is from 18 to 20 feet, having 16 small bridges or drains to let the water pass from one ditch to another across the road, with nine large bridges, from 20 to 100 ft. in length over brooks and ravines. The line of the Drummondville road through this t. is partly settled, and it runs nearly between the 3rd and 4th ranges, until it comes to the large bridge over the ravine at lot No. 8 in the 4th range, where it approaches the river St. Francis. The soil is good, with hardly a bad lot in the whole line. There are several steep hills over which the road has been carried in the upper part of the t. £125 have been expended and to complete the road through the t. a further sum of nearly £400 will be necessary.—This t. is considered one of the best amongst the eastern townships, having nine of its ranges fit for actual settlement, and being well watered with good springs and small brooks. There are most superior mill seats on the Black River.

Statistics.

Population	367	Saw-mills	2
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Annual Agricultural Produce.

	Bushels.		Bushels.		Bushels.
Wheat	3,908	Barley	300	Peas	700
Oats	2,920	Potatoes	4,390	Indian corn	1,460

Live Stock.

Horses	127	Cows	210	Swine	250
Oxen	153	Sheep	512		

DUSABLE or **NOUVELLE YORK**, seigniory, in the co. of Berthier, is in the rear of Maskinongé between Berthier and Carufel—1 league in front by 3 in depth. Granted, Aug. 15, 1739, to Louis Adrien Dandonneau Dusablé; now the property of the Hon. Ross Cuthbert.—A small ridge of rising ground crosses this grant, a little north of the road to Quebec, which seems to separate the fertile from the barren parts; south of it the soil is rich, productive, well settled and under good cultivation; but on the opposite side of the height it is very indifferent and thinly settled by a few farmers, who are compelled to exert their utmost industry to procure a living. The whole tract is almost free from wood, the little remaining only fit for fuel. A small stream, called *Rivière Cachée*, runs through the lower part and works one corn and one saw-mill.—This S. is in the parish of Maskinongé.

Title.—"Concession du 15me Août, 1739, faite par Charles, Marquis de Beauharnois, Gouverneur, et Gilles Hocquart, Intendant, au Sieur Louis Adrien Dandonneau Dusablé, d'une étendue de terrain d'environ une lieue de front sur trois lieues de profondeur; laquelle sera bornée pour la devanture au bout de la profondeur de la concession accordée par Mr. Talon au Sieur Jean Baptiste Legardeur le 3me Novembre, 1672, appartenant aujourd'hui au Sieur Petit Bruno; au Nord-est par les terres concédées par le dit Sieur Talon, le 29me Octobre, 1672, aux Sieurs Pierre et Jean Baptiste Legardeur, dont le dit Sieur Petit est aussi propriétaire, et par la ligne de la Seigneurie du Sieur Sicard de Carufel; au Sud-ouest au fief du Chicot, et continuation du dit fief; et par derrière aux terres non concédées."—*Régistre d'Intendance*, No. 8, folio 30.

DUTORT or **LINCTOT**, fief, in the co. of Nicolet, is bounded N.E. by Cournoyer; S.W. by Becancour; in the rear by the T. of Maddington and it fronts the mouth of the R. Becancour opposite Isle Dorval. The original title of this concession has not been found, therefore its date and dimensions, as granted, are both uncertain; it is however at present a quarter of a league in front by nearly 3 leagues in depth, and is the property of Mons. Bellefeuille.—The soil and timber are similar to those of Becancour.

Title.—"On n'a pu trouver le titre de cette Concession ni dans le Secrétariat ni dans le bureau du Papier Terrier, de sorte qu'on ne connoit ni l'étendue de son front ni le nom du concessionnaire originaire. Elle est placée sur la carte d'après les lumières qu'on a pu tirer des titres des concessions voisines.—Par le règlement de l'étendue des paroisses fait par le Gouverneur et l'Intendant, cet fief paroit avoir un quart de lieue du front du précédent fief de Becancour qui devoit avoir deux lieues et trois quart de front."

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EAGLE LAKES, called by the Indians *Chipi-loginissis*, in the co. of Rimouski, consist of five or six lakes, connected with each other by a line of water running from N. to S. Their accumulated waters run N. W. into the R. St. John, with which these lakes are also connected by an Indian line of communication branching into two portages, one leading to the R. a little below the mouth of the R. Marienquacktacook, and the other opposite the mouth of the R. Madawaska: another portage connects one of these lakes with a stream that flows into the R. Restook.

EARDLY, township, in the co. of Ottawa, is bounded E. by Hull; W. by Onslow; N. by waste lands of the Crown; S. by Lake Chaudière. Its breadth is the same as that of other river townships, but its lateral lines, running magnetically N., differ widely in their depth, the E. line being 1,099 chains, the W. line only 325, owing to the curves in the shore of the lake, which runs about N. W. and presents a diagonal front to this township of 14 miles, from its E. boundary in the 1st range to the W. limits of the 9th. This T. is indented by two large bays: the first lies above a small river which falls into the Lake at lot 8; the second extends from lot 21 to the W. bounds of the T., and in this bay two other small rivers discharge their waters, which, with several inferior streams, fertilize the front ranges. The soil, in many places suited to the cultivation of hemp and flax, does not yield in fertility to Hull. This T. is well timbered with elm, beech, maple and pine, and may be said to possess every local advantage met with in the townships below it. From the foot of the hills, which lie along the 6th range, to the margin of the lake, the country is generally level or rising into rich and gradual swells of excellent land.—This T. is but thinly settled and in front. It is well watered by small lakes but contains no considerable rivers, and has no regular roads.—A tract of 6,411 acres of the E. section of this T. was granted, in 1805, to the Sandford and Lukin families and others, the greater part of which has been since conveyed to other individuals; subsequently, 2,600 acres were patented to the Maclean family; these two grants occupied nearly the whole of the front. Large tracts of excellent land are yet ungranted.

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which, if placed under the superintendence of an active agent, may in time become a settlement of interest and consequence. Out of the prosperous colony of Hull the settlements of Eardly may be said to have originated; they are chiefly in the E. quarter and are traversed by the Hull road, which extends to the 14th or 15th lot; many neat and well-cultivated farms are on this part of the road as well as a school-house, which is attended by 20 to 25 youths of both sexes.—*Ungranted and unlocated*, 19,590 acres.

Statistics.

Population 156

Annual Agricultural Produce.

	Bushels.		Bushels.
Wheat	770	Peas	260
Oats	2,030	Rye	40
Barley	2,450	Indian corn	710
Maple sugar	56 cwt.		

Live Stock.

Horses	21	Cows	34	Swine	104
Oxen	18	Sheep	54		

EATON, river, is formed by two streams which water the townships of Ditton, Newport and Auckland, and meet in the r. of Eaton about 2 m. N. E. of the church. The r. then winds a N. course into the r. of Westbury, where it falls into the St. Francis in the 14th lot of the 2nd range.

EATON, township, in the co. of Sherbrooke, is bounded E. by Newport; W. by Ascot; N. by Westbury and S. by Clifton.—The W. half, of which a great part is settled, was granted in 1800, to Mr. Josiah Sawyer and others. The farms by care and industry are brought into good condition, assuming a very flourishing aspect. This tract is of a uniform and favourable quality, generously repaying the farmers wherever it is under tillage. The N. W. part generally is low and swampy; the other parts may be called hilly, being a series of bold swells whose bases may be traced by the courses of the streams. The soil in general is stony and occasionally sandy. Towards the N. W., at an angle with the horizon of between 60 and 70 degrees, masses of granite are occasionally met with on the surface, as well as large masses of alluvial rocks, some having the appearance of vitrification. Slate of excellent quality for roofing is abundant, and black-lead ore has been found. The rocky strata are invariably argillaceous.—The timber is more remark-

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able for diversity of kind than excellence of quality; pine, birch, basswood, spruce and hemlock are plentiful; that which covers the summits of the ridges is generally hard wood, viz. maple, beech, birch and basswood; on the slopes is a mixture of spruce with occasional patches of cedar where the land is very wet.—This r. is not watered by any stream of magnitude, but intersected by numerous small rivulets and brooks. On the principal river, called Eaton River, are several good mill sites, of which some are occupied, and two bridges. Several corn and saw-mills have been erected on some of the streams.—Flax sufficient for domestic use is grown; and though hemp has not yet been tried there is no doubt of its answering, particularly in places. The annual produce per acre, which might be increased under a better system, is, wheat 15 bushels, oats 20, rye 15 to 20, potatoes from 250 to 300. Indian corn is not much grown.—A considerable number of horses and fat cattle are sent annually to market. The cattle, in general, are of the breed common to the eastern townships, and are considered good of their kind. The wages of agricultural labourers 2s. 6d. a day, and the highest wages in harvest-time 3s. 4d. There is a fair proportion of artisans, but they do not follow their trades separately from farming pursuits, but when they are employed in mechanical trades they receive 5s. a day.—A large quantity of pearlshes is produced.—This r. is divided into two parishes by a line through the 6th range of concessions: the N. portion is called St. Peter's, the S. part St. Paul's. There is a church in each parish. There is one school, provided by the Royal Institution, in which are 50 scholars on the average; there are likewise 2 or 3 private schools.—The roads are not good though in an improving state.—About 9000 acres are cleared.—*Ungranted and unlocated*, 3100 acres.

Statistics.

Population	805	Fulling-mills	1	Pearlsheries	1
Churches, Pro.	2	Saw-mills	6	Distilleries	1
Corn-mills	3	Tanneries	1	Taverns	2
Carding-mills	1	Potasheries	1	Artisans	10

Annual Agricultural Produce.

	Bushels.		Bushels.		Bushels.
Wheat	16,820	Potatoes	19,100	Rye	3,100
Oats	9,500	Peas	4,500	Indian corn	1,600
Barley	350				

Live Stock.

Horses	562	Cows	924	Swine	770
Oxen	616	Sheep	1,540		

EAU CHAUDE, de l', river, at the s. e. angle of Buckland, is a large, deep and rapid stream and fordable during one or two months in the year.

ÉBOULEMENS, DES, seigniory, in the co. of Saguenay, fronts the St. Lawrence and lies between the seigniories of Le Gouffre and Murray Bay and is bounded in the rear by waste crown lands.—31. in breadth by 2 in depth.—No record of this grant has been preserved but it appears by an act of fealty and homage performed Apr. 3d, 1723, by Pierre Tremblay, then proprietor, that he produced a concession of this tract made to Pierre Lessard, but the date was not quoted. It is now the property of Marc P. de Sales La Terrière, Esq. M. P. P.—The name of this seigniory indicates convulsions of nature of which we have only some very loose traditions. According to the history of Canada by Charlevoix, some violent shocks of an earthquake were felt in 1663 throughout the whole of Labrador to the Bay of St. Paul. Others say that, before 1663, this part of the country had experienced shocks of earthquake, and they believe that Jacques Cartier, in his first voyage to Canada, sailed up the St. Lawrence from the north without meeting any obstacle; and that on his second voyage, wishing to follow the same track, he was stopped between the Isle aux Coudres and the north by a considerable *renversement des terres*, and this *déplacement* has ever since been called la Grande Pointe des Eboulemens, which forms almost an island considerably serrated by the r. St. Lawrence. The traditions prevalent among the oldest inhabitants support this opinion and also the idea, that the creeks formed near the point were formerly only one, or that the passage followed by the first explorers of the country has undergone some change. This coast has been subject to frequent shocks of earthquake; the most alarming in the memory of the oldest inhabitants was in Jan. 1757, when the earth cracked in many places without any accident except the fall of some chimneys. During the winter of 1791 this part of the country was again agitated by shocks that continued during 40 days, but they were less violent than the former. These extraordinary efforts of nature are still often felt every year, and occasion sudden transitions from heat to cold and *vice versa*. The shocks are more perceptible in winter than in spring or autumn, and

those in summer are the least felt. From these natural causes without doubt this seigniory has derived its name. The lateral parts of the great Pointe des Eboulemens, which is almost an island of 14 square arpents, form two large creeks into which many little rivers discharge their waters, which at high tide are sufficiently deep to receive vessels of above 100 tons and which there ride in safety in all weathers. These rivers are fordable at low water and wind across 10 to 12 arpents of breakers, which produce an abundant pasturage and a quantity of *d'herbe salée*. This seigniory, particularly the beautiful settlements whose verdant fields crown the summits of the sloping hills which rise amphitheatrically from the St. Lawrence, and all the coast extending from St. Paul's Bay to Malbay afford the most agreeable and picturesque variety and are comprehended in one view. The face of this seigniory is in general excessively mountainous; but the soil is not inferior to that about St. Paul's Bay, and is in many parts equally productive. The shore of the St. Lawrence is here very lofty, especially about Cap aux Oies; but the edges of the bays, between the different projecting points, afford some good patches of meadow and pasture land: from the elevated bank of the river the ground continues to rise ridge over ridge until it reaches the mountains in the rear, which are at least 1800 ft. above the level of the sea. In the concessions called Godefroi, Dorothée, St. Joseph, and St. George, some very good settlements, in an improved condition, present themselves on the slopes of the high lands and in the intervals: the whitewashed cottages and farm-houses, frequently embosomed in thick clumps of trees, have an appearance singularly picturesque. The inhabitants are chiefly settled in 3 ranges of concessions; the first range occupies the borders of the river and comprehends a ridge of land of the greatest fertility, producing corn, roots and all the fruits grown in Lower Canada, to a degree of perfection only to be accounted for by its favourable situation, which is at the base of mountains that protect it from the inclemencies of the north. The second range is on the highest elevation, where the road from St. Paul's Bay to Malbay passes over a distance of 9 l. The inhabitants have built extensively in stone and wood, and, in spite of the unavoidable difficulties of the mountainous situation, the roads are good

and passable for every description of carriage. The valley that contains the villages of St. Joseph and St. Godefroi, on one side of which is seated the parish church, is at least 3 leagues in circumference and the church, 120 ft. by 60, presents one of the finest prospects. From this eminence the view commands the Isle aux Coudres, separated from the land by a channel one league in breadth, and all the country, on the opposite side of the St. Lawrence, from Kamouraska to the environs of St. Thomas and even to the lower part of the Island of Orleans. The manor-house is in the centre of this valley on the bank of the little river, Ruisseau du Moulin, near which is built the seigniorial mill which never ceases to work in the driest summer, being constantly supplied with water from the river which is fed by two small lakes. On this river, which conveys the purest water to the door of every house, is another corn-mill and also two saw-mills, in which a large quantity of timber is cut for exportation. The beneficence of the Creator, every where apparent, seems to have united in this S. numerous benefits as a counterpoise to the disadvantages of a mountainous region. The different valleys on the sides of the mountains present nearly the same picture.—In the second range the soil is a light yellow, more or less mixed with marl, and extremely fertile. The climate, in consequence of the varied exposure of the lands, is very various and the difference is even perceptible in going from one farm to another; nevertheless, corn and leguminous roots of all kinds prosper as well here as in the first range, although sown and harvested fifteen days later. In the first range the autumnal mists dissolve in rain, in the second they descend in snow. The north and north-west winds are frequent.—A large portion of the third range is cleared from wood, and the soil is less flinty and generally more level than in the second range. This part of the seigniority is behind the front chain of mountains that bounds the St. Lawrence and extends over a plain from 6 to 7 leagues in depth to the great chain of mountainous rocks. The newly settled inhabitants of this range produce an abundance of corn from their lands, which are cultivated with the hoe. The autumnal frosts are later here than in the second range, which causes the belief that the surplus population, which migrate to this concession and multiply rapidly, will find abundant means

of subsistence. In spite of the local disadvantages, which entail on the inhabitants laborious modes of cultivation, instances of emigration to the plains are rarely known. Their well-aired climate and their vigorous corporeal powers appear, as it were, identified. This little colony of Canadian mountaineers may be compared to the inhabitants of Switzerland, or the Scotch highlanders.—This S. is watered by several streams, but principally by the rivulets du Moulin, du Mouton, de l'Eglise and du Cap aux Oies, which descend from the rear and wind between the different ridges in a manner truly decorative.—On the du Moulin, near its discharge into the St. Lawrence, are seated an excellent corn-mill and saw-mill; at a short distance from which stands the manor-house, a large and substantial stone building, with numerous appendages.—Several roads lead along the St. Lawrence, where the ground is practicable, and in other places over the ridges; they are in general tolerably good but frequently ascend some very long and fatiguing hills. The want of a road to Quebec is one of the greatest disadvantages of this and the adjoining seigniories. The industrious inhabitants are, as it were, imprisoned during six months of the year, and can only export their surplus provisions while the navigation is open. The different sums appropriated by the House of Assembly for the purpose of opening a communication between St. Joachim and St. Paul's Bay have been expended chiefly in searching for a convenient line of route, and have been totally lost by abandoning the road opened in 1815 or 16 by the Chevalier D'Estimenville, at that time assistant chief overseer of roads. The sum of £1906 expended since, under the management of commissioners, was only sufficient to open a communication of 9 leagues across difficult places, where there are many expensive *côtes* and bridges to make. This road can never be finished without the intervention of the legislature, the inhabitants being insensible to every thing to which they have not been habituated, and without this road this interesting part of the country will remain for a long time neglected. This S. and those of Le Gouffre and St. Paul's Bay, being denied access by land with other seigniories, owing to the intervention of a barren tract in Côte de Beaupré, the principal part of the disposable produce is transported to Quebec by water, in which trade

many schooners are almost continually employed during the season of navigation: their cargoes consist chiefly of grain, live cattle and poultry, besides large quantities of pine planks.—In the bays are some good banks for fishing, which is resorted to as a means of livelihood. Great abundance of excellent fish and large quantities of herrings are caught, besides loche, cod, sardenne, l'epians, caplans, pilchards, eels and some salmon. The porpoise, which was formerly taken in abundance near the coast, is now become more rare; nevertheless, there is still oil made sufficient for the consumption of the inhabitants.—All the front of this S. contains limestone; the more elevated peaks are granite and there are many quarries of freestone of superior quality.—The timber is of vigorous growth; the woods contain but little maple and much wild cherry, birch, pine, spruce, poplars, cedar and in general all the dwarf trees usually found in the forests of Canada.—Sulphureous springs of various strength and aggregation are very common; there are also many ferruginous springs, but their medicinal qualities are not sufficiently appreciated by the inhabitants.—Ten schooners and four chaloups, carrying nearly 300 tons, continually ply to and from the port of Eboulemens to Quebec, and the chief articles of trade are deals, boards, firewood and some wheat.—In the S. are many potters, 2 joiners, 2 shipwrights and 5 blacksmiths.—Each of the 3 corn-mills drives 4 pairs of stones.—The horses are generally of the original Canadian breed and, though small, are extremely docile and willing. The horned cattle which the late Colonel Nairne, the seignior of Malbay, imported from Europe have multiplied and bring greater prices than any others, and, notwithstanding the degenerating influence of the long Canadian winters, they preserve the shape and qualities of their superior breed. Sheep are reared in great numbers, but the inhabitants pay no attention to selection.—The number of farms conceded in this S. is 284, containing 24,607 arpents. 17,729 arpents remain unconceded.—This S. is in the parish of *Notre Dame de Bon Secours*, which also includes a small portion of the S. of Murray Bay. The population of this P. amounted, in 1826, to 1800, although, by an error in the census taken in that year, the number is said to have been only 1400.

Statistics

of the Parish of Notre Dame de Bon Secours.

Population	1,632	Corn-mills	3	River craft	5
Churches, R. C.	1	Fulling-mills	1	Tonnage	225
Cures	1	Saw-mills	7	Keel boats	4
Presbyteries	1	Artisans	10	Ship yards	2

Annual Agricultural Produce.

	Bushels.		Bushels.		Cwts.
Wheat	9,000	Potatoes	13,000	Maple sugar	62
Oats	3,500	Peas	900	Hay, tons	138
Barley	1,000	Rye	150		

Live Stock.

Horses	375	Cows	500	Swine	1500
Oxen	750	Sheep	5000		

Title.—"Le titre de cet octroi n'a pas encore été trouvé au Bureau du Secrétariat, mais il paroît par un Acte de Foi et Hommage, rendu le 3me Avril, 1723, par *Pierre Tremblay*, alors propriétaire de ce fief, qu'entr'autres titres il produisit une concession faite à *Pierre Lessard*, portant que toutes les terres en Seigneuries qui se trouvent depuis la Seigneurie, du Sieur *Dupré*, jusqu'à celle du Sieur de *Comporté*, nommée la *Malbaie*, demeureront et appartiendront à l'avenir au dit *Pierre Lessard* (*Pierre Tremblay*, probablement.)"—*Rég. Foi et Hommage*, folio 55, April 3, 1723.—*Cahiers d'Intend.* No. 2 à 5, folio 3, April 5, 1683.

ECHAUFFAUD AUX BASQUES, v. CANARDS, R.

ECHO LAKE, in the E. part of the T. of Abercromby, is one of the sources of a nameless stream that descends to New Glasgow and joins the Achigan.

ECUREUILS, LES, or BELAIR, and its augmentation is a seigniorie in the co. of Portneuf. It fronts the St. Lawrence and is bounded s. w. by the S. of Jacques Cartier; N. E. by Point aux Trembles and in the rear by D'Auteuil.—It is $\frac{1}{2}$ l. in breadth by 1 league in depth. Granted Nov. 3rd, 1672, to the Sieurs Toupin. The augmentation, of the same breadth as the seigniorie and 2 l. in depth, was granted Jan. 20th, 1706, to Marie Magdelaine Mézérail, widow of Jean Toupin.—Though composed of a soil nearly similar to the front part of the seigniorie of Jacques Cartier, Belair cannot vie with that property in fertility.—The lands are all nearly conceded and most of them settled. Many of the concessions were granted before 1759, and those that have been granted since are held on the same terms as the former. There are some neat and well managed farms. The unconceded lands are of indifferent quality, and many of them totally unfit for agricultural purposes.—The river Jacques Cartier crosses the S. diagonally, and it is also watered by the Riviere aux Pommes, a pretty winding stream that flows

into the former. The timber has been nearly all cleared off, and what remains is very inferior both in kind and value.—Several roads cross this grant and one, intersecting them at right angles, runs from the banks of the St. Lawrence to the Jacques Cartier.—The augmentation is generally mountainous, but the land is not of a bad quality; it is only partially cultivated near the seignior and is tolerably well timbered with beech, ash, maple, pine and birch, and is watered by the River Portneuf and some of its branches. The road from Jacques Cartier bridge crosses it, on each side of which there are a few neat settlements.—The *Parish of St. Jean Baptiste des Ecureuils* is divided into three fiefs, belonging to Messrs. Deschenay, Hart and Alsop. The church, though small, is large enough for the congregation. The parish contains 60 families, three-fourths of whom, appreciating the advantages of education, supply the means of supporting a public school to which all the children of the parish can easily have access; in this school the elements of the French, Latin and English languages, arithmetic, &c. are taught.—There is no want of tradesmen in the S. This r. was for a long time celebrated for the quality of its corn, but for some years this reputation has been on the decline. The presbytery is spacious and very commodious. The church, though small, is large enough for the congregation, and the parishioners are inspired with an extraordinary zeal in its decoration; their contributions for this purpose have frequently been surprising.

Statistics.

Population	512	Fulling-mills	1	Artisans	10
Churches, R. C.	1	Saw-mills	2	River craft	1
Presbyteries	1	Shopkeepers	2	Tonnage	19
Corn-mills	1	Taverns	2	Keel boats	1
Carding-mills	1				

Annual Agricultural Produce.

Wheat	4,365	Barley	90	Peas	3,100
Oats	5,120	Potatoes	5,100		

Live Stock.

Horses	206	Cows	510	Swine	309
Oxen	190	Sheep	1,035		

Title.—"Concession du 3me Novembre, 1672, faite par Jean Talon, Intendant, aux Sieurs Toupin, Pere et Fils, d'une demi lieue de front, sur une lieue de profondeur, à prendre sur le fleuve St. Laurent, moitié au dessus et moitié au dessous de la pointe Bouroila (aux Ecureuils) aboutissant des deux côtés aux terres non-concédées."—*Régistre d'Intendance*, No. 1, folio 39.

Augmentation.—"Concession du 20me Janvier, 1706, faite par Philippe de Rigaud, Gouverneur, et François de Beauharnois, Intendant, à Marie Magdelaine Mezerau,

veuve de feu Jean Toupin, d'une demi lieue de terre de front sur deux lieues de profondeur derrière la Seigneurie de Bélair, le front à prendre immédiatement à une lieue du fleuve St. Laurent."—*Régistre d'Intendance*, No. 5, folio 41.

EDWARD (L.), v. BATISCAN, R.

EDWARDS-TOWN, v. BEAUHARNOIS, S.

ELX, township, in the co. of Shefford, bounded E. by Melbourne and Brompton; W. by Roxton; N. by Acton and S. by Stukeley. The whole of this T. has been surveyed and the S. E. quarter granted. The land is good and, if cultivated, would prove fertile; the low land, though rather wet, is not unfit for tillage and produces some of the best kinds of hard, black woods.—This T. is watered by branches of the Yamaska and other streams.—Here are very few settlers.—950 acres were purchased by Mr. Wm. Hall of Quebec for £100.—*Ungranted and unlocated* 2,800 acres.

EMBERTON, a projected township, in the co. of Sherbrooke, is bounded by Dutton, Auckland and Drayton, and is watered by the R. Margalloway.

ENFANT JESUS, de l' (P.), v. MONTREAL.

ENGLISH BAY, on the N. shore of the St. Lawrence, in the co. of Saguenay, lies between St. Panovace and Manicouagan Bay.

ENGLISH RIVER, in the S. of Beauharnois, rises in several springs in the rear of William's Town and, winding to the front, joins the Chateauguay nearly 1 m. above the church.

ENNIES, des, river, rises in waste lands in the rear of the 2nd aug. to Ste. Anne, in the co. of Champlain, and watering the rear part of the S. of Batiscan falls into the R. of that name.

ENTRY (I.), v. MAGDALEN, I's.

ERIEN LAKE, in Clarendon, lies near the centre of the T., between the 9th and 10th ranges and E. of Decoy Lake.

ESCOUMAINE, river, in the co. of Saguenay, falls into the N. shore of the St. Lawrence about 10 m. below the R. Grande Berzeronne.

ESEGANETSOOGOOK, river and lake, in the co. of l'Islet. The river rises in the mountainous and waste country lying S. of the rear boundary of the T. of Ashford; running S. it receives one stream from the N. E. and another from the N. W., both descending from small lakes. The R. then forms the lake of the same name and, taking a S. W. direction, joins the Daaquam about 6 m. above the junction of that river with the R. St. John.

ESHER, a projected township, fronts Lake des Allumets, in the co. of Ottawa, and lies between

the projected townships of Hastings and Sheen. In Esher the Hudson's Bay Company have a Post.

ETCHEMIN, lake, is in the cos. of Bellechasse and Beauce and lies in the angle formed by the junction of the townships of Ware, Standon and Cranbourne; it supplies one of the main branches of the r. Etchemin.—No part of the District of Quebec is better calculated to be the centre of an extensive and flourishing settlement than the vicinity of the Lake Etchemin; no inland situation could be selected better adapted for the site of a village than the margin of this beautiful sheet of water, which is somewhat more than 4 m. long, navigable from one end to the other and abounding with fine fish. The shores of the lake, without assuming the appearance of rocks, are bold and picturesque and the margin in most places either pebbly or composed of the finest sand; it is surrounded by excellent land, presenting on all sides a moderate and gradual ascent from the water and three or four good mill-streams enter the lake at different points. On a small peninsula on the n. side is every appearance of an extensive mine of iron ore: bog ore has been found in great abundance not far from the s. w. side, and indeed on all sides, for many miles round the lake, there are strong indications of this valuable mineral. This lake is in a most central situation; at the head of a considerable branch of the r. Etchemin, and within a mile or two of the head waters of the River St. John and of considerable streams communicating with the Chaudière; it is in the direct line of the nearest and only practicable route of communication with the River St. John, and is by nature appointed the great highway between Quebec and the lower provinces; it is also in the line of the nearest road to the State of Maine and enjoys, moreover, the advantage of proximity to the road lately opened to the Kennebec settlements, wherefore the distance by that road may be shortened by descending in a direct line down the valley of the Etchemin to Pointe Lévi, in lieu of the circuitous route by the Chaudière: so situated, few inland places in the province possess superior advantages as a commercial entrepot to the Lake Etchemin. A village in this situation, communicating with Quebec at the short distance of sixteen leagues, would, when the country in the vicinity has somewhat advanced in settlements, offer a most convenient place of deposit for the produce of the neighbouring country, as well as for that of

the St. John district and the state of Maine: being in the high road from the capital, at the distance of a short day's journey, it would also form an intermediate point of departure for all the extensive countries lying to the south, south-east, east and north-east. The value of an easy and safe inland water communication with the lower provinces must be obvious, and will ever be an object of the utmost importance to the inhabitants of the British North American colonies.

ETCHEMIN, river, in the cos. of Beauce and Dorchester, rises on the s. e. boundary of Standon, and, having the r. in a direction at right angles with its general course, it enters Cranbourne and, sweeping along the s. w. base of the mountains, again returns n. e. before it enters Frampton, forming in its course a rocky peninsula of 6 m. in length by half that in width: a good water communication exists round this peninsula, the Etchemin being deep and navigable from lot 19 to lot 28, but not lower, for it becomes a wide and shallow stream on a rocky bed; the rapids in the 10th range extend only a short distance. After watering the r. of Frampton and the S. of Jolliet, it enters Lauzon and traverses the whole of that S. to the St. Lawrence, into which it falls between the domain and fief Ursuline.—When the extensive country through which this r. runs, now wholly uninhabited, has been settled and brought into a state of improvement capable of reimbursing the cost, an inland water communication from Pointe Lévi to Madawaska, and perhaps eventually even to the Bay of Fundy and the distant Atlantic, would neither be doubtful as to its beneficial result nor very costly in the execution, by simply improving the bounty of nature furnished by the rivers St. John and Etchemin.—At the Upper Falls of the r. is an Indian carrying-place and the remains of a canoe have been there found, which indicate, perhaps, a nearer route to the navigable waters of the St. John than that discovered by Mr. Ware. From Lake Etchemin to the Middle Falls the descent is very trifling, so that, it is believed, the *décharge du Lac* might by embankment be made navigable for boats: the descent at the falls is not more than twenty feet, and the ground is favourable for the construction of locks: from the falls to Ware's River, at the s. angle of Buckland, eight miles, the Etchemin is narrow, deep and navigable, flowing through an

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alluvial valley; from the last-mentioned place to the Bridge of Ste. Claire, 18 m., is over a hilly tract of country, but in a gradual slope, affording numerous and considerable streams as feeders to a canal; and, lastly, from the Bridge of Ste. Claire to Pointe Lévi, about 21 m. is over a fine level country very favourable for the excavation of canals, so that the whole length of the canal connecting Pointe Lévi with the River St. John would not, in all probability, exceed fifty miles, if so much. Perhaps the bed of the Etchemin, above the Lower Falls, might, by embankment, be made navigable for a great part of the distance, the fall being in most places very inconsiderable.

EUGENIE, river, rises in L. Oliveira in the t. of Dorset, in the co. of Megantic, and taking a s. course enters the t. of Gayhurst, through which it winds gracefully in a gentle current until it falls into the Chaudière near Pointe Ronde.

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FAMINE, LA, river and lake. The river rises in several branches, in the t. of Ware, which unite with other branches, one of which descends from Lake la Famine in the t. of Watford, and running into the S. of Aubert de L'Isle falls into the Chaudière near the w. angle of the r. of St. Barbe. The lake is in the extensive swamp lying in the rear of Ware and Watford.

FARNHAM, township, in the co. of Shefford, is bounded n. by the t. of Granby and the s. angle of the S. of St. Hyacinthe; s. by Stanbridge and Durham; e. by the t. of Brome, and w. by the aug. to the s. of Monnoir. It is watered throughout by the first branches of the r. Yamaska. The land is of good quality, generally similar to that of Stanbridge though perhaps with a greater proportion of indifferent tracts; in the n.w. parts are wide-spreading swamps.—The best parts are timbered principally with beech, elm and maple; on the marshy parts are the usual inferior sorts.—Watered by large branches of the river Yamaska, on which are many corn and saw-mills.—Several roads cross in every direction. Along the banks of the streams are some good patches of settlements. Nearly all the land is granted. In 1798, Mr. Samuel Gale and others obtained a large portion and still continue the greatest landholders: in 1805, a grant was made to the family of the late Colonel Cuyler, and in 1809 the westernly

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part, being the "rest and residue of Farnham," was laid out and 10,176 acres granted to John Allsop, Esq. and others, his associates, who still retain the property.—*Ungranted and unlocated* 1272 acres.

Statistics.

Population	835	Fulling-mills	3	Breweries	1
Churches, Pro.	2	Saw-mills	13	Distilleries	2
Curates	1	Tanneries	1	Medical men	1
Schools	6	Hat manufact.	1	Notaries	1
Villages	1	Potteries	2	Shopkeepers	3
Corn-mills	4	Potasheries	4	Taverns	4
Carding-mills	3	Pearlasheries	9	Artisans	18

Annual Agricultural Produce.

	Bushels.		Bushels.		Bushels.
Wheat	6,010	Potatoes	25,000	Buck wheat	5,800
Oats	9,150	Peas	4,950	Indian corn	5,460
Barley	1,300	Rye	100	Map. sug. cwt.	35

Live Stock.

Horses	322	Cows	660	Swine	780
Oxen	395	Sheep	2,355		

FAUSEMBAULT, seigniory, in the co. of Portneuf, is bounded n. e. by Guillaume Bonhomme and St. Gabriel; s. w. by Neuville and Bourglouis; s. by Desmaure and n. by waste lands. This S. is irregular in front and depth; its superficial extent about 12 l., one-third of which is in lakes, rivers and mountains. From the S. of Desmaure to the r. Jacques Cartier it is only a narrow slip of land, $\frac{3}{4}$ l. broad, and $2\frac{1}{2}$ l. deep; beyond that river it spreads to a breadth of 8 m. with an additional depth of 3 l. granted Feb. 20th, 1693, to Sieur de Gaudarville and now the property of Juchereau Duchesnaye, Esq. The front of this S. is 3 l. from the St. Lawrence and its first two ranges of concessions are settled by natives of the country; a third range is conceded to natives but is not settled. The principal settlements are on the Jacques Cartier, consisting of about 80 farms on each side of the r.; there is also another settlement more to the n. besides those on Lac St. Joseph, on the discharge of which are an oatmeal mill, a saw-mill and a bridge 60 feet by 18. A great part of the lands were conceded before 1759, and more recent concessions have been made which are held under the ancient tenure. The land that remains unconceded is of very indifferent quality, and much of it is totally unfit for agricultural purposes. That part of the seigniory lying between Gaudarville and Guillaume Bonhomme, though rather mountainous particularly towards the river, is of good quality; the land rising gradually affords many

opportunities for cultivation; the soil is either a middling sort of loam or a layer of black earth, of no great depth, upon a stratum of sand: the farms exhibit good tillage and are by no means defective in fertility.—There is a tolerable variety of timber; the maple, beech and birch are particularly good: inferior wood is in great abundance.—Several roads lead to the adjoining seigniories on each side, and one from Desmaure up to the Jacques Cartier, but there is scarcely a stream to be met with until reaching that river; thence northward, this S. is mountainous, continually rising until it approaches the great N. W. ridge, and is very well clothed with timber but it is generally unfit for cultivation.—This S. is watered partially by the R. Jacques Cartier, by Lac St. Joseph and Lac Bonhomme besides some smaller lakes in the ravines, and also by several little branches of the R. Portneuf which rise in the skirts of the mountains.—Part of this S. is in the parish of St. Augustin and part in the P. of Ste. Catherine, which lies behind it and is served by the same curé. (*Vide Gaudarville*, and for statistics of Ste. Catherine, P. *vide Desmaure*.)

Statistics

of the Settlement of St. Patrick.

Population	283
Arpents under cultivation	310

Annual Agricultural Produce.

	Bushels.		Bushels.		Bundles.
Wheat	90	Barley	54	Hay, &c.	250
Oats	1,172	Peas	76	Butter	cwts. 18
Rye	27	Potatoes	19,340		

Live Stock.

Horses	10	Horned cattle	64	Swine	49
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Title.—"Concession du 20me Février, 1693, faite par Louis de Buade, Gouverneur, et Jean Bochart, Intendant, au Sieur de Gaudarville, de trois lieues de profondeur au derrière du fief de Gaudarville, ensemble toutes les terres attenantes qui sont derrière les fiefs des Sieurs Desmaures et Guillaume Bonhomme, et jusqu'à la profondeur de la même ligne du Nord-est au Sud-ouest, qui terminera les dites trois lieues, en sorte que tout ce qui est compris en la présente concession sera borné d'un bout, par devant, au Sud-est, par les lignes qui terminent les profondeurs des dits fiefs de Gaudarville, Bonhomme et Desmaure, et par derrière au Nord-ouest par une ligne courant aussi Nord-est et Sud-ouest qui terminera la profondeur des dites trois lieues par derrière le dit fief de Gaudarville, et sera prolongée droit jusqu'au fief de Neuville, et par un côté au Nord-est, d'une partie des terres du fief de Sillery, d'une partie de celles de Gaudarville, et des terres du dit Bonhomme; et de l'autre côté, au Sud-ouest, bornée des terres du fief de Neuville."—*Régistre d'Intendance*, No. 4, folio 11,

FEMMES, ruisseau des, a small rapid stream descending into the N. shore of the R. Saguenay, nearly opposite Ha Ha bay. The *Descente des Femmes* forms a good harbour for vessels.

FERE, river, rises in a small lake behind the high lands near the rear line of the S. of St. Roch des Annais, and taking a W. course washes the boundary line of that S. and Reaume, where it receives a small rill from the S. and turns a mill, from which it strikes off to the N. and running to the village in St. Roch des Annais falls into La Grande Anse in the R. St. Lawrence.

FERME, petite, river, rises and falls in the S. of Côte de Beupré; it runs through the domain of St. Joachim into the St. Lawrence about 4 m. from the mouth of the R. Ste. Anne.

FERRE, river, rises in several lakes in the waste lands in the rear of the S. of Bourglouis; it runs S. W. through the S. of Perthuis into Long Lake which is the source of the R. Noire.

FITCH'S BAY is a long sheet of water in the R. of Stanstead emptying itself into Lake Memphrémagog. It receives the waters of a considerable lake that cuts the division line of Stanstead and Hatley. At the mouth of this bay is a small island.

FLAMMAND, river, runs into the R. St. Maurice above the N. Bastonais R.

FLEUR, la, river, in the Island of Orleans, rises in the high lands, and taking a S. W. direction runs through the fief Mons. Poulain into the south channel of the R. St. Lawrence.

FORGES of St. MAURICE, v. St. ETIENNE, P.

FOUCAULT or Caldwell Manor, seignior, in the co. of Rouville, is bounded N. by the S. of Noyan; S. by the state of Vermont; E. by Missiskoui Bay, and W. by the R. Richelieu. Granted, Ap. 1, 1738, to Sieur Foucault; 2 l. in front by 2½ l. in depth. —The line of boundary between Lower Canada and the United States runs through this S., by which a great part of it is placed within the state of Vermont.—The face of this S. is generally level, though slightly undulating and regularly interspersed with swamps and gently rising grounds; the land though low is superior in quality to the other low lands on the east bank of the Richelieu, and may be cultivated with the greatest success; but this superiority, joined to the benefit of having water communication at its east and west boundaries, has yet attracted but few settlers, who are chiefly American farmers, and are settled in different parts of the S.—Apple

orchards flourish well in this S. and various kinds of the plum and cherry are cultivated with success. The forest timber consists of white pine, white oak, cedar, ash, elm, maple, beech, hemlock, larch and fir.—The roads are mostly in good repair; 5 principal roads are established by law, 4 of which lead from the province line N. through the S. and one from Missiskoui Bay W. to the river Richelieu; these are intersected by several shorter roads.—There is a ferry over the Richelieu at the province line, where the river is one mile broad; the rates of ferriage are, for a waggon drawn by two horses 3s. 9d., a waggon with one horse 2s. 6d., a foot passenger 1s.—This S. and that of Noyan adjoining are divided into 2 parishes; the W. parish, which includes the protestant episcopal church of Foucault, is called St. Thomas; there is no parsonage house nor public school, but there are 4 private seminaries in each of which are taught, on an average, 25 scholars.—Foucault is about equally and uniformly settled in every part. The population in 1825 amounted to 1051; the number is now increased. About $\frac{3}{4}$ ths of the land are under cultivation, and the soil is highly favourable to the growth of hemp and flax; the latter is cultivated by every family for domestic use.—The average corn produce is about 20 bushels per acre: wheat, rye, Indian corn, oats, barley and buck-wheat are raised in abundance, and peas are cultivated to a considerable extent. The annual consumption of wheat, rye and Indian corn, for food, is about 8400 bushels of each; and of Indian corn, peas, buck-wheat and oats, for fattening cattle and pigs and feeding horses, about 9000 bushels.—One corn-mill and one saw-mill have been erected on Wolf Creek by Captain John Taylor, which, from the smallness of the stream, can work only about 4 months in the year. There are 4 permanent potash factories and several private ones of minor importance: there are also 2 tanneries.—Potash, lumber, beef cattle, pork and grain are the principal articles of traffic, which are exchanged for merchandize.—The price of agricultural labour is 2s. 6d. a day; and a mechanic earns 5s.—Among the tradesmen are 1 saddler, 1 wheelwright, 3 blacksmiths, 3 cordwainers, 1 hatter.—Milch cows and labouring oxen prosper well, and sheep are reared in sufficient numbers to supply each family with wool for winter clothing.—Although no mine nor mineral has been discovered, some specimens of rock crystal, garnet and emerald have been

found, also various petrifications on the shores of the Richelieu.—This S. is watered by Wolf Creek that flows into South River, also by Missiskoui Bay on the E. and by the R. Richelieu on the W.; these rivers abound with fish of delicious flavour.

Title.—"Concession du 3me Avril, 1738, faite par Charles, Marquis de Beauharnois, Gouverneur, et Gilles Hocquart, Intendant, au Sieur Foucault, de deux lieues de terre de front, bornées du côté du Nord par la Seigneurie nouvellement concédée au Sieur de Noyan, et sur la même ligne, et du côté du Sud à deux lieues de la dite ligne par une ligne parallèle tirée Est et Ouest du monde; sur le devant par la rivière Chambly, et sur la profondeur par la Baie de Missisquoi."—*Régistre d'Intendance*, No. 7, folio 9.

FOUQUET, a small stream in the S. of Grandville and Lachenaye; it turns a corn-mill at its junction with Rivière des Caps.

FOURCHE, grande, river, runs through the Côte de la Grande Fourche across the Temiscouata Portage into the N. W. branch of the R. Trois Pistoles.

FOURCHE, petite, river, connects the small lake that receives the waters of R. des Sangués with the S. W. branch of the R. Trois Pistoles. It runs across the Temiscouata Portage, S. E. of the R. Grande Fourche.

FOURCHE, la, a river in the S. of St. Giles.

FOURNIER, fief, in the co. of L'Islet, fronting the St. Lawrence, is bounded S. W. by L'Epinay; N. E. by Gagnier and Ste. Claire; in the rear by waste lands of the crown.—30 arpents in breadth, by 2 l. in depth. Granted Nov. 3rd, 1672, to Sieur Fournier.—It is watered by the Bras St. Nicholas and two other streams, besides a fourth which rises in a small lake near the S. W. angle.

Title.—"Concession du 3me Nov. 1672, faite par Jean Talon, Intendant, au Sieur Fournier, de trente arpents de terre sur deux lieues de profondeur, à prendre sur le fleuve St. Laurent; tenant d'un côté au Sieur de l'Epinay, et d'autre aux terres non-concédées."—*Régistre d'Intendance*, No. 1, folio 28.

Fox, rivers. Great and Little Fox rivers are about 2 m. from each other, both falling into the gulf of St. Lawrence, between Griffin's Cove and Little Vallée in the co. of Gaspé. Great Fox river runs through the S. angle of fief Anse de l'Etang.

Statistics of Great Fox River.

Population . . . 57.

Annual Agricultural Produce.

	Bushels		Bushels.
Potatoes . . .	200	Peas . . .	100
<i>Live Stock.</i>			
Oxen . . .	16	Sheep . . .	18
Cows . . .	20	Swine . . .	17

FRAMPTON.

FRAMPTON township, in the co. of Beauce, in the rear of the SS. of St. Joseph and Ste. Marie, on the river Chaudière, bounded N. E. by the T. of Buckland; S. W. by the S. of Jolliet and S. E. by the T. of Cranbourne. This township is situated at the commencement of the mountainous tract of country separating the waters of the St. Lawrence from those of the St. John, and consequently presents, on its near and farther sides, very different appearances. * The S. E. side, from about No. 16 to 28, is intersected from S. W. to N. E. by a chain of elevated mountains, in many places impracticable for roads, frequently rocky and otherwise unfavourable for immediate settlement. Like the other parts of the township the elevated portions are, however, very much superior to the valleys, which are generally swamps covered with stones and producing inferior descriptions of timber such as sapin, spruce, some birch and cedar.—As far as is now known, neither this nor any other portion of the T. contains any limestone or sand.—The N. W. half of the T., although also hilly, is much superior to the opposite side; all the hills may be cultivated to their summits, the valleys are in general good soil or cedar, alder and ash swamps. The land is every where stony, but the stones are loose and on the surface. The soil is a strong white or yellow clay, producing very superior crops of wheat and other grain, potatoes, turnips, &c. The grass, in the cultivated valleys, is very fine and is thought to be the cause of the superior quality of the butter made in Frampton. The uplands are timbered principally with maple and birch with a mixture, more or less, of ash, spruce, iron wood, beech, hemlock, &c. In the valleys and alluvial points on the river are cedar in great abundance, alders, elm, ash, spruce, pine, with many other kinds of soft timber, and occasionally also birch and maple, but there is no white birch.—In the valleys are found considerable quantities of potter's earth.—The whole of the township is uncommonly well watered, and there are a great many very excellent mill seats on the various branches of the R. Etchemin, as well as on the waters communicating with the Chaudière.—This township will be costly in bringing into cultivation from the number of stones on the surface; but, once cleared, it will become a very valuable and productive settlement, particularly to graziers.—The most conspicuous mountain is called the *Crapaudière*; it

is in the 9th and 10th ranges, No. 15 to 20, and is only a link of others as high or higher, extending from it to the N. E. and S. W.—The N. E. half of the T. is traversed by the river Etchemin in its whole extent. There are two small lakes in the 3rd range, abounding with excellent trout; both communicate with Pyke River, a branch of the Etchemin.—Roads have been opened and made passable for wheeled carriages in the 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 9th and 11th ranges, nearly half way through the T.; and a cross road, in very tolerable order, has been made between lots No. 2 and 3, from the front to the rear the whole way. The road in the 9th range is opened and passable for 7 miles, and that in the 3rd nearly as far. Other roads are projected and in progress, and a road in continuation of that in the 9th range has been traced to the river St. John (distant from the S. E. side of the T. 17 miles) by order of government.—There are no bridges or ferries established over the Etchemin in this T., but it has now become absolutely requisite that a bridge should be built over that river, as the communication between the inhabitants is often cut off by floods, &c.—This T. has not been erected into a parish yet, and there is only one place of religious worship, a Roman Catholic chapel, recently erected in the 3rd range, where service is occasionally performed. From the situation of this township it ought to be divided into two parishes, for the N. E. and S. W. sides ought to be distinct. On the south side an appropriation of crown lands has been made for the support of the school; on the N. E. side there is no reserve for this purpose or any other of the kind. The S. W. side of the T. in the 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 4th ranges has been settled from 1816, and at present contains the greatest population, about 170. The settlement on the N. E. side was begun in 1823, 7 years later than the other side; the total number of souls on the N. E. side is 101.—The chief proprietors in this township, enumerated according to the extent of land they respectively hold, are, Mr. Gilbert Henderson, Colonel Jacques Voyer, Mr. P. E. Desbarats, Hon. Mr. Justice Pyke, Mr. William Henderson, Hon. James Irvine, heirs of Labruère, Colonel Vassall, Colonel Armstrong, besides several other persons who possess from 100 to 800 acres each.—In the N. E. side 900 acres of forest are cut down, of which 618 are cleared and cultivated. On the S. W. side it is sup-

FRAMPTON.

posed that the quantity of land improved is about one-third more than on the N. E. side.—There is no village although there may be about 60 houses in the township, and no trade is as yet carried on.—The average annual crop of wheat produced on an acre of new land is 20 bushels, potatoes from 18 to 25. The produce on the N. E. side of the r. was nearly as follows, in 1827, and very much under an average crop.

4,800 bushels of potatoes	50 bushels of barley
550 ditto turnips	80 ditto peas
415 ditto wheat	165 ditto rye
730 ditto oats	2,500 bundles of hay

The total produce is more than is required for the consumption of the growers; the surplus is, however, in great demand for new settlers (many of whom had no land cultivated in 1827), and in the adjoining seigniory. It is supposed that the produce of the S. W. side was more than double the above, as there are fewer new settlers, and also a greater surplus for sale out of the township. The seasons for sowing and reaping are about a fortnight earlier than in the vicinity of Quebec. On the S. E. side Mr. Desbarats has erected a saw-mill, corn-mill and oatmeal-mill: on the N. E. side Mr. G. Henderson has a saw-mill, corn-mill and oatmeal mill.—There are many tradesmen, particularly masons, bricklayers and joiners, who, in most instances, work all summer in Quebec while their families look after their farms. There are also shoemakers, weavers, cattle doctors, wheelwrights, blacksmiths and other mechanics settled in both sides of the township.—The average price of agricultural labour is from 2s. to 2s. 6d. per day, the labourer boarding himself, or from 1s. 6d. to 2s. with board.—There are appearances of iron ore in several places; the stones are clay slate interspersed with a few boulders of granite, and some few detached pieces of porphyry have also been seen; quartz and quartzstone clay slate is very common.—Flax grows well but hemp has not been tried, although there is no doubt of its growth; hops are found indigenous in several places.—The neat cattle hitherto introduced are of the common Canadian breed, which, perhaps, with some improvement by judicious crossing, are the best calculated to thrive in a hilly country.—There is scarcely any part of the r. where the stumps have as yet rotted out

from the cleared lands, consequently very little ploughing is performed, and when it becomes necessary it is probable that oxen will be used exclusively. The average price for clearing is from £2 10s. to £3 per acre. This sort of clearing leaves the stumps on the land, but it prepares it for seeding. Considerable quantities of saw-logs were cut on the N. E. side previous to the lands being granted; in fact, the land was in general stripped of all the pine and spruce timber fit for logs in the vicinity of the river. This illegal conduct has been very injurious to the interests of the grantees, who have thereby been deprived of the only immediate source of commerce to enable them to carry on their settlements.—Out of the money granted for the improvement of internal communications the sum of £300 was here expended. The opening of the projected road to the R. St. John would be of the greatest advantage to the r. generally, especially if carried on to the United States, to which it would then be the direct road from Quebec.—This r. is considered decidedly superior in soil and situation to Buckland, Cranbourne and Standon; and, of all the settlements in the rear of the French grants below the R. Chaudière, it is the most forward in improvements and population. It has been occasionally visited by a great many bears, which destroyed some cattle and lacerated others; active measures, however, have been taken by the settlers to prevent the future intrusion of such troublesome visitors.—As the progress of settlement in this part of the province mainly, if not entirely, depends on the state of the roads through this r., the House of Assembly has wisely contributed sums of money for the purposes of opening new roads and the erection of a bridge over the Etchemin. Commissioners were appointed, whose judicious and faithful discharge of their important duties is alike honourable to themselves and the assembly which selected them. They were appointed under the provincial act, 9th George IV. chapter 13, “to open and make two roads in the county of Dorchester, whereof one shall lead from the old settlements east of the River Chaudière as far as Lake Etchemin, and the other from the settlements in the ninth range of the township of Frampton, as far as Lake Etchemin on the north-east side of the River Etchemin.” The 1st road is that from the R. Chaudière towards L. Etchemin, through the r. of Cranbourne, about 33 miles, viz.

FRAMPTON.

	Miles.
1st. From St. Joseph Mill on the Chaudière to rear line of St. Joseph, or front line of Cranbourne	6
2nd. From the end of said road to the intersection of road number three, carried through 5th range of Cranbourne	3½
3rd. From 4th range of Frampton to 8th range of Cranbourne, carried through between lots 14 and 15 of Cranbourne	6¾
4th. From end of last-mentioned road to intersection of the rear line of Cranbourne, between the 7th and 8th ranges	7½
5th. From termination of road carried through Frampton on the north-east side of River Etchemin to Lake Etchemin, carried on, as nearly as possible, the rear line of Cranbourne	9
Total	33

Of the above roads, the first three have been opened about 16½ miles fit for winter roads. There are no ditches, and no stream requires a bridge above 6 or 8 feet span, but no bridges have been made. The width of road opened is 10 feet. The whole of this part of the country is hilly and extremely well watered, but no portion of it is mountainous; the road is not carried over any steep hills, nor are there any streams requiring public bridges; but the portion of the road leading from the Chaudière as far as the crown lands in Cranbourne is extremely swampy, and could not be made passable for carts without a very heavy expense. The timber on the adjoining lands has been mostly destroyed by accidental fires, and the quality of the soil is entirely unfit for settlement. The remainder of the road is on the crown lands, which are every where tolerably good, and in some places excellent and very fit for settlement. The remainder of the road proposed to be opened passes entirely on the crown lands, which, with the exception of a small portion in the peninsula in the N. E. corner of Cranbourne, are of good quality and well adapted for settlement, when the roads from Frampton, by which alone they can be advantageously approached, are made good. There are no hills to impede this road, nor any swamps of any extent to increase the expense of making it, but there are two considerable streams to cross, which will require public bridges, viz., one over the main branch of the river Etchemin, and the other over the outlet of the lake of that name. These roads lead directly to a very valuable portion of the waste lands of the crown (exclusive of those they more immediately pass through) in Standon, Ware and Watford, all of which are of a description to encourage immediate settlement when roads are made to them.—The other road

is from the 9th range of this T. on the N. E. side of the R. Etchemin to the N. angle of the T. of Cranbourne. The whole extent of this road is about 9½ miles, commencing on lot No. 10 in the 9th range of Frampton, and thence following the general course of the R. Etchemin. It has been opened and made passable for carts as far as the river *de l'Eau-Chaude* at the S. angle of the T. of Buckland 5½ miles. There are one large and two smaller bridges built over streams in this space; but the road has not as yet been ditched, although it will require it in many places. It has been opened 11 feet wide and in places where no settlements are commenced, the wood has been cleared to the distance of a chain on each side. A considerable portion of this road, and more particularly the first two miles, runs through low land and requires logging at an expense of from £50 to £60 a mile. The country traversed by the road, so far as it is made, is all good soil and mostly in progress of settlement; there is only one steep hill, beyond which the road is excellent; it is at the commencement and does not exceed an acre in descent. That part of the road which remains to be opened traverses a fine tract of country on the S. side of a gentle slope, forming one side of the valley of the Etchemin usually called *Les Aulnaies*. There is only one hill to ascend, which may be done gradually, and a space not exceeding 1 mile of low land requires logging and ditching; one large bridge and five smaller ones will be required before the road can be travelled. No road in this; part of the country can be more important than this, it leads and indeed passes through in one place the unsettled lands in Buckland, and passes through the first range of Standon, at the distance of from ½ to ¾ m. from the most valuable portion of the crown lands in Standon, and thence directly to Cranbourne Road now opening; which until this road is completed will be entirely useless, and the only road by which the waste lands of the crown in Standon, the N. E. part of Cranbourne, the fine tract of country on the T. of Ware surrounding Lake Etchemin, and a considerable portion of Buckland, can be approached.—The bridge over the R. Etchemin in this T. is erected on lot 2 in the 8th range. The length is 321 ft. with two arches of 64 ft. each arch 17 ft. high in the centre by 13 at top; centre pier 50 ft. long by 20 wide at base; the abutments from 34 to 45 ft. wide. The expense

F R A

of building this bridge has been about £435, viz.—

Voted by the House of Assembly	£300
Approaches and homologation, <i>about</i>	80
Subscribed by the settlers, <i>about</i>	55

Total expense of the bridge . . . £435

In rendering an account of their proceedings to the House of Assembly the commissioners very justly remark that no similar work could be constructed in the province for less money. It is here not improper to observe that the long experience of the author, as surveyor-general of this province, and the evidence of facts prove how judiciously the commissioners for the opening and improving of the internal communications are chosen; the economical and judicious manner in which they direct their important labours, particularly the personal supervision which they bestow, ensures promptness of execution and confines the expenses within the limits of the estimates; therefore the sums voted for such purposes are never exceeded without attaining an adequate and generally an unexpected benefit. The money expended on these roads and bridges has, exclusive of the object in view, been of the greatest possible advantage to the adjoining country, both seigniories and townships, and a small additional sum granted for improving the roads in this valuable t. would have the immediate effect of settling the principal main roads up to the boundary of Cranbourne, and thereby open the most valuable portion of the lands in that t. for immediate settlement, which cannot otherwise be effected. The commissioners strongly recommend the opening and making passable, for summer carriages, three main roads in this t. leading towards the waste lands of the crown beyond, and traversing a tract of excellent country offering every inducement for immediate settlement: viz. 1st, a road on the N. E. side of the R. Etchemin; 2nd, a wheel-carriage road on the S. W. side of the R. Etchemin, from the new bridge to Cranbourne, about ten miles. This road will open a direct communication with the upper valley of the Etchemin, called *Les Aulnaies des Mines*, and lead directly to the best lands in Cranbourne; 3rd, improving the present main roads in the 3rd and 4th ranges of this t., by which alone the road at present opened in the S. W. part of Cranbourne can be approached, and the communications from the parish of Ste. Claire through Frampton and Cranbourne to the R. Chaudière, opened for carts.

G A D

The author cannot conclude this account of the t. of Frampton without publicly expressing his acknowledgments to Wm. Henderson, Esq., a large landed proprietor, whose public spirit and enterprising talents render him a most valuable member of the Literary Society of Quebec, and are highly useful to the prosperous advancement of the best interests of this part of the province.

Statistics.

Population	263	Potasheries	2	Taverns	1
Corn-mills	1	Pearlasheries	1		

Annual Agricultural Produce.

	Busheis.		Busheis.		Busheis.
Wheat	830	Peas	260	Mixed grain	20
Oats	2,500	Rye	330	M. sugar, cwts.	31
Barley	100	Indian corn	160	Hay,	tons 19
Potatoes	9,600				

Live Stock.

Horses	18	Cows	108	Swine	172
Oxen	65	Sheep	68		

FRANCHEVILLE, fief, in the co. of Portneuf. This small F. fronts the St. Lawrence and is bounded N. E. by La Tesserie; N. W. by Reste des Grondines and N. by the R. Ste. Anne.

FRANCHEVILLE (F.), v. GRONDINES, S.

FRANCHEVILLE (F.), v. LA TESSERIE, S.

FRELITZBOURG (V.) v. ST. ARMAND, S.

FRENES, des, river. Ruisseau des Frènes rises in a concession of the same name in the S. of Murray Bay, and passing through the N. E. angle of the Concession called la Rivière Malbay falls into the R. of that name.

FRIPONNE, la, river, in the S. of Côte de Beau-pré, rises in Petit Lac in the P. of St. Joachim and, running first N. W. and then S. W., enters the St. Lawrence nearly 6 m. below the mouth of the R. Ste. Anne.

FRONT BROOK rises from several springs and a lake in the 5th range of the t. of Clifton and, running N. through the W. angle of Eaton, falls into the R. Salmon in the first range of Ascot.

FROST VILLAGE, v. DUNHAM, T.

G.

GABELLE, Falls of, v. ST. MAURICE, S.

GADUAMGOSHOUT or GADUAMGOUCHAM, river, rises in two lakes in that part of the district of Quebec which borders on the N. W. angle of the co. of Bonaventure, and, running through that part of the co., becomes one of the chief sources of the R. Ristigouche.

GAGNIER, fief, in the co. of L'Islet, is bounded N. E. by Cap St. Ignace; s. w. by Fournier; in the rear by Ste. Claire, and in front by the St. Lawrence.—10 arpents in front by one l. in depth. Granted, Sept. 3, 1675, to Sieur Louis Gagnier.—The soil is tolerably rich, productive and in good cultivation, particularly along the St. Lawrence where the surface is level; the rear part is rugged and mountainous.—Well watered by the Bras St. Nicholas and another river from the E.

Ti^{ve}.—"Concession du 3me Septembre, 1675, faite par le Comte de Frontenac, Gouverneur, à Louis Gagnier, dit Belleavance, de dix arpents de terre de front, à commencer depuis sa concession, en montant le fleuve St. Laurent, dans les terres non-concédées, séparant icelle et ce qui appartient au Sieur Fournier, avec une lieue de profondeur, pour être unie à sa part du fief Lafrenay, qui lui a été concédé conjointement avec le Sieur Gamache, part qui lui appartiendra."—*Régistre d'Intendance*, No. 2, folio 15.

GAGNON, river, rises in the lakes of Abercromby in the co. of Terrebonne and falls into the Rivière du Nord or North River.

GAGNON, river, in the S. of Rivière du Loup.

GAGOUCHIGAOU or **GAGOUCHIGAOUMY**, river, falls into the s. bank of the R. Ristigouche.

GAMACHE (F.), v. CAP ST. IGNACE.

GARNET, river, in the waste lands in the co. of St. Maurice, runs w. into Lake Kempt.

GARTHEY, a projected township in the co. of Sherbrooke, lies N. E. of Weedon. The Lake St. Francis severs this tract into two nearly equal parts.

GASPE BAY, in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, on the s. e. side of the co. of Gaspé, lies between Cape Gaspé and Whale Head; it runs about 16 miles into the land and is about 5 miles broad: from its extremity two inlets, called the N. w. and s. w. arms, penetrate a considerable distance into the interior and receive the waters of several streams that flow from the mountains: the bay itself is deep and well sheltered; the shores are lofty and the settlers are nearly all fishermen. The basin is said to be one of the best and most commodious harbours in America, and is capable of containing more than 300 vessels in the most perfect security. It is easy of access and may probably become of importance, as a rendezvous for the homeward and outward-bound fleets. At present, it is frequently resorted to by ships on their way to and from Europe, meeting with tempestuous and adverse weather in the Gulf. This place deserves attention from persons skilled in nautical affairs, and competent to give a correct view of the advantages it possesses as a port. Ap-

plications have been made for grants of water lots in the basin, which it might be expedient to grant under certain conditions, such as the immediate erection of wharfs and store-houses for the convenience of shipping and trade, taking care, however, to make suitable reserves for public purposes, such as laying up and repairing vessels, &c. The whale fishery is carried on with some success by a few active and enterprising inhabitants, who are almost exclusively employed in this kind of fishery. Four or five large schooners, manned each with from eight to twelve able and skilful persons, are occupied in whaling during the summer months. This business yields about 18,000 gallons of oil, which is principally sent to Quebec. The number of hands employed in reducing the blubber to oil, preparing casks and other incidental labour, may amount to about 100. In summer the bay is refreshed by a sea-breeze which commences about nine in the morning and lasts till sunset, and is succeeded by a land-breeze that continues till the morning. The singular reflection of objects on the shore during calm weather is remarkable in this bay; the whole face of the shore, opposite to that on which the spectator stands, suddenly appears to change and presents the most fantastic appearances, which continually vary until, by degrees, the whole disappear and leave nothing to be seen more than the natural appearances.—*Grande Grève* is a tongue of land projecting into the gulf that forms the E. shore of the entrance into Gaspé Bay. This place, with its environs, is settled by fishermen. The population amounts to 352. The live stock is 3 horses, 21 oxen and 25 cows.—*Vielle Femme* or the *Old Woman* is a rock contiguous to the cape and is evidently a fragment or section of it, the space between them having been evidently worn and carried away by the sea, or broken off from the cape by some convulsion of nature. In fine weather this remarkable rock offers to the eye of the spectator at Douglas r., 15 leagues off, the appearance of a ship doubling the cape with a fair wind: this appearance is rendered still more striking by the reflection on the rock, on which appear shades of colours that look like the flags of a ship streaming in the air.—Several rivers empty themselves into Gaspé Bay: the principal are called the N. w. and s. w. arms of the bay and St. John's river. The s. w. arm, in particular, affords good anchorage and an easy resort for vessels during the most violent tempests, which prevail in the gulf at certain seasons of

the year.—On the N. side of Gaspé Basin is the O'Hara establishment, commenced in 1764 by Felix O'Hara, Esq. late judge of the District of Gaspé: this gentleman, who was most deservedly and highly esteemed, emigrated from

Ireland and was the first person who settled here for agricultural purposes; he was the father of the present Lt.-Col. Edward O'Hara, who has been created a Companion of the Bath for his meritorious public services.

Statistics of the Settlements of Gaspé Bay.

Settlements.	Population.	Just. of Peace.	Medical Men.	Notaries.	Artisans.	River craft.	Tonnage.	Keel boats.	Annual Agricultural Prod. in bush.				Live Stock.				
									Wheat.	Oats.	Potatoes.	Peas.	Horses.	Oxen.	Cows.	Sheep.	Swine.
Gaspé Basin	277	.	1	1	5	7	525	15	294	720	900	200	30	180	125	260	187
Haldimand	103	.	.	.	.	2	150	6	54	50	50	.	3	4	8	25	23
Douglas Town	164	2	.	.	.	.	.	19	290	120	100	.	6	45	54	51	58
Grand Greve	352	.	.	.	.	.	.	71	.	.	256	.	3	21	25	.	2
Total	896	2	1	1	5	9	675	111	648	890	1306	200	42	250	212	336	270

GASPE, county, in the Inferior District of Gaspé, is bounded s. w. by a line commencing at *Point Maguereaux* on the north side, and at the entrance of *Chaleurs Bay*, running thence N. W. 47 miles, then south, 69 degrees west, until it intersects a line running from Cap Chat on the St. Lawrence, due S. E.; on the W. by the last-mentioned line, and N. E. by the river and gulf of St. Lawrence, including the island of Bonaventure and all the islands in front, in whole or in part nearest the same, as well as the Magdalen Islands. It comprises the fiefs Ste. Anne, Magdaleine, Grande Vallée des Monts and Anse de l'Étang, the Bay of Gaspé and settlements therein, Point St. Peter, Malbay, Percé, Anse à Beauvils, Cap D'Espoir, Grand River, Little River and Pabos, and New-Port.—Gaspé may be esteemed among the most eligible situations for commerce in British America, from its numerous harbours, wherein vessels of any burden can lie in perfect security; two in particular—the south-west arm of Gaspé Bay and the Bay of Ristigouche.

Statistics.

Population	2,567	Villages	1	Shopkeepers	9
Churches, Prot.	2	Corn-mills	5	Taverns	6
Churches, R. C.	9	Saw-mills	3	Artisans	7
Curates	1	Ship-yards	4	River-craft	15
Schools	1	Just. of Peace	3	Tonnage	1,125
Court-house	1	Medical men	1	Keel-boats	441
Gaols	1	Notaries	1		

Annual Agricultural Produce.

	Bushels.	Bushels.	Cwts.
Wheat	878	Mixed grain	520
Oats	3,803	Potatoes	162,610
Peas	1,205	Maple sugar	
Indian corn	198	Indian corn	260

Live Stock.

Horses	962	Cows	600	Swine	785
Oxen	596	Sheep	1,154		

GASPE DISTRICT, v. DISTRICTS.

GASPE, seigniory, in the co. of Lotbinière, in the rear of the S. of Tilly, is bounded N. E. by Lauzon; N. W. by Desplaines and St. Giles.—1½ l. in breadth and depth. Granted, Mar. 25, 1738, to Dame Angelique Legardeur, widow of Aubert de Gaspé.—There is not an acre of tillage in this S., and it is scantily supplied with water, although it gives rise to 5 or 6 streams besides the Rivière Noire and Ruisseau Gosselin in the S. E. angle.

Title.—"Concession du 25me Mars, 1738, faite par le Marquis de Beauharnois, Gouverneur, et Gilles Hocquart, Intendant, à Dame Angelique Legardeur, veuve du Sieur Aubert de Gaspé, d'une lieue et demie de terre de front, derrière la Seigneurie de Tilly, appartenant aux héritiers de feu Sieur Legardeur; à prendre le front au bout de la profondeur et limite de la dite Seigneurie de Tilly; tenant d'un côté à la Seigneurie de Lauzon, et d'autre à celle accordée à Demoiselle Legardeur sa sœur, par concession du 4me Janvier, 1737, et par derrière aux terres non-concédées."—*Régistre d'Intendance*, No. 9, folio 1.

GATINEAU, river, rises in some large lakes far in the interior of the country, between the rear of the T. of Hull and Hudson's Bay: these lakes have been visited by the Indians only. It enters Hull at lot 23 of the 16th range and traverses the T. diagonally, varying in width from 10 to 20 chains, and finally disembogues into the Ottawa in the T. of Templeton, about half a mile below the E. outline of Hull.—Steam-boats have ascended this R. for 4 miles, and it is navigable for the heaviest bateaux and other small vessels for 5 miles from the Ottawa: then it becomes rapid for about 15 miles and turns two mills. It is navi-

gable for canoes, it is said, for above 300 miles; and the Indians ascend this r. when they go into the back country for the purposes of trade. It is a large, wild and rapid stream, and above 5 miles from its mouth is so obstructed by falls and rapids that timber cannot be brought down it—at least the experiment, it is believed, has never been tried. It abounds in views of the wildest and most romantic scenery. At its confluence with the Ottawa in lot 27 of the front range of Templeton, this r. is nearly 20 chains wide. It is well stocked with fish and the usual sorts are bass, pike, pickerel, maskinongé, cat-fish, sturgeon, eels, &c. On the n. bank is a hill which may become an object of notice in a military point of view from its shape and commanding position. Ascending the r. beyond this point, cascades and rapids are not unfrequently to be met with, some of which are remarkable for their beauty and variety, environed as they are by a rather picturesque scenery, particularly in the 7th range of Hull where a small saw-mill, situated at the foot of a rapid, breaks into view. The agitated waters, flowing fast between a small island and the main bank, which, on this side as on the other, is much elevated above the bed of the river, produce a fine effect. This river, though well worthy of research, is remarkably little known. It is the largest of the Ottawa's tributaries and joins it 3 miles below the Chaudière Falls, nearly opposite the Rideau, discharging at least five times as much water as that river. Our ignorance of it is partly explained by the common report of its course; because, for upwards of 100 miles before it joins the Ottawa, it flows parallel with and but a short distance from it, so that no Indian traders have found it worth their while to make establishments on it. This river has been wholly unfrequented by the lumber-dealer on account of the great rapids and falls near its mouth, at one spot said to be 100 feet perpendicular. It is supposed that the Gatineau will present one of the finest pieces of river navigation in Canada, after passing the heights from which it descends near its mouth. The variety of minerals known to lie on the banks of this r. renders it an object of still higher interest.

GATINEAU and Augmentation, seignior, in the co. of St. Maurice, is bounded w. by Grosbois; n. by Pointe du Lac; in the rear by the r. of Caxton

and in front by the St. Lawrence.— $\frac{3}{4}$ l. in front by $1\frac{1}{2}$ l. in depth. Granted, Nov. 3, 1672, to Sieur Boucher, junior. The augmentation, of a similar breadth and 4 l. deep, was granted, Oct. 21, 1750, to Demoiselle Marie Josephe Gatineau Duplessis.—The land is of rather a lighter soil than that of the adjoining grants, but it is equally fertile and under nearly the same mode of culture.—Watered by the two rivers Machiche, whose banks for a considerable distance upwards display some good and thriving settlements, which are connected by many good roads besides the public road that crosses them.

Title.—"Concession du 3me Novembre, 1672, faite par Jean Talon, Intendant, au Sieur Boucher, fils, de trois quarts de lieues de terre de front sur une lieue de profondeur, à prendre sur le Lac St. Pierre, depuis la concession du Sieur Boucher son père, jusqu'aux terres non-concédées."—*Régistre d'Intendance*, No. 1, folio 37.

Augmentation.—"Concession du 21me Octobre, 1750, faite par le Marquis de la Jonquière, Gouverneur, et François Bigot, Intendant, à Demoiselle Marie Josephe Gatineau Duplessis, de quatre lieues de profondeur derrière le fief Gatineau, situé sur le Lac St. Pierre, et sur le même front d'icelui."—*Régistre d'Intendance*, No. 9, folio 71.

GAUDARVILLE or GUARDARVILLE, seignior, in the co. of Portneuf, is bounded n. e. by Sillery and Notre Dame des Anges; n. w. by Desmaure and Guillaume Bonhomme; in the rear by the n. Jacques Cartier and in front by the r. St. Lawrence.—45 arpents broad by 4 leagues in depth. Granted, Feb. 8th, 1652, to Louis de Lauson, Sieur de la Cité. The present proprietor is Juchereau Duchesnay, Esq.—This grant consists of nearly the same species of soil as Desmaure and the lower part of Fausembault, but superior in fertility and good cultivation. For nearly 3 l. from the St. Lawrence it is entirely settled; thence it becomes mountainous with scarcely any part under tillage, though many patches appear to be tolerably good arable land.—The front being thickly inhabited has but little timber, but further on good beech, maple and pine are found in plenty.—Its general fertility is aided by several little streams that trace a mazy course through it and run into the r. St. Charles, and also by the lower part of the Rivière du Cap Rouge. On the west side of this river, near its discharge, there is a gradual slope from the high bank down to a delightful and well-cultivated valley extending almost to the r. St. Charles, and joining the level tract of low land that spreads for a great distance in the rear

of Quebec.—This S. is intersected by numerous good roads in all directions: the main one, along the St. Lawrence, ascends several steep acclivities, especially in the vicinity of Cap Rouge, of which travellers seldom fail to feel the effect, particularly in the summer.

The following account of the new settlements in Guaderville and Fausembault was given before a committee of the House of Assembly in 1823, by Lieut.-Col. Duchesnay, the proprietor.—“ These settlements, mostly of Irish emigrants, were commenced in Oct. 1820. The number of grants amount to 232; and there are about 225 resident proprietors, about 80 children or more, and about 70 or 80 labourers employed. Very few of the settlers had any capital to begin with, most of them had hardly any thing; they were, therefore, obliged to overcome the difficulties incident to new settlements and the want of capital by great privation, extreme economy, occasionally labouring for money to provide provisions, working industriously while provided, and when unprovided repeating the same means.—During the summer many of the settlers obtained employment as tradesmen or labourers in the king's works in Quebec; others could not, from the number wanted being supplied. The wages to tradesmen were from 4s. to 5s. a day, and to labourers from 2s. to 2s. 6d. a day. To these settlers the Quebec Society of Emigrants gave five pounds currency in provisions for the use of those in urgent necessity, and lent to others 10l. currency for the purchase of seed. Provisions were besides given to 4 or 5 families and some of the women were assisted by the Quebec Benevolent Society. Some clothing was also charitably given by Mr. Le François, curé of St. Augustin, to some of the men, women, and children. In order to assist the settlers, the proprietor (Col. Duchesnay) liberally advanced to them provisions and seed, opened roads and procured work for some and employed others; and the sum of 25l. currency was expended by the commissioners for the internal communications to assist in making a road to the settlement.—The rents are 30s. currency per lot of 90 arpents, deducting the usual charges for the difference of money (*argent tournois*), wheat, capons, *corvées*, &c.: for nearly 4 years no rent was required. Above 670 arpents of land have been cleared (1823) in St. Patrick settlement. For clearing out the stumps, 50s. per square arpent are

generally paid.—As no capital is required to obtain lands, and as no rent is paid for the first 3 or 4 years, the settlers are highly pleased with their lands and the tenure; and if there were more lands in the seigniories similarly situated there would be no difficulty in obtaining more settlers: the only obstacle now (1823) is, the lands to be conceded are at a greater distance, which however would cease to be an impediment if roads were made,” &c.

Title.—“ Contenant quarante-cinq arpens de front sur quatre lieues de profondeur; tenant du côté du Nord-est au fief de *Sillery*, appartenant aux révérends pères Jésuites, et du côté du Sud-ouest au fief de *Desmaure*, appartenant au Sieur *Aubert*.—Cette concession a pour date le 8 de Février, 1652, et fut accordée au Louis de Lauson, Sieur de la *Citière*.”—*See Cahiers d'Intendance*, No. 10 à 17, folio 638.

GAUTHIER, river, rises in the lakes of the T. of Abercromby and falls into Rivière du Nord.

GAYHURST, a projected township in the cos. of Megantic and Sherbrooke, lies between the T. of Winslow and the R. Chaudière and is bounded N. E. by the T. of Dorset. The S. E. angle of this tract is watered by the R. Eugénie and by another R. whose precise course is unknown: both rise in the W. angle of Dorset.

GENTILLY, river, rises in Lake St. Louis and several other sources in the T. of Blandford. It runs W. into the T. of Maddington, where it has many branches. Below the saw-mill in Blandford it is navigable for canoes and rafts. From Maddington it runs in a serpentine course through the S. of Gentilly from S. to N. and falls into the St. Lawrence about a mile N. E. of the church.

GENTILLY, seigniorie, in the co. of Nicolet, fronts the St. Lawrence and is bounded N. E. by Livrard; S. W. by Cournoyer; in the rear by Maddington and Blandford.—2½ l. in front by 2 in depth. Granted, Aug. 14th, 1676, to Michel Pelletier, Sieur de la Perade, and now the property of Messrs. de Lery.—For a great distance the S. bank of the St. Lawrence is low, in many places but little above the water's level; it here assumes a different character, rising high and steep, whence there is a gradual descent towards the rear. The soil in front is a sandy loam and good clay, but further back it changes to a strong black mould very favourable to agriculture. The first and second ranges of concessions near the St. Lawrence, and on the river Gentilly, exhibit judicious management: the land in cultivation amounts to about ½ of the S.—4 ranges are conceded, 3 of

which are in a great degree inhabited: the grantees of the 4th labour industriously, each on his respective farm. The farms in the 1st concession, viz. those that front the river St. Lawrence, extend 40 arpents in depth; those of the other ranges extend to only 30.—There are no roads across the non-conceded lands, nor are they surveyed. The seignior lays out a range, and, when all the lands or farms of this range are conceded, he lays out another, and as soon as possible the grantees apply to the grand-voyer to open the necessary roads.—The lands conceded before 1759 were granted in lots or farms of $\frac{1}{4}$ or $\frac{1}{2}$ league in front, 40 arpents in depth, and oftentimes the depth was only limited by the extent of the seignior: since that period, an arrangement being made with the grantees, such lands have been reduced to 40 or 30 arpents in depth, and were charged by the seigniors with very moderate rents, which have not been increased.—The youths are in general desirous of making new settlements. The fathers take in concession as much land as they are able, in order to provide for their children who settle as near as possible to their relatives and friends. There are still about 2 ranges of 30 arpents in depth unconceded. Among these there are, as in every other part of the S., good and bad lands: the latter are generally taken by the grantees for wood.—Nothing in this S. retards the establishment of new settlements, which are increasing fast, and the seignior demands moderate rent only.—The timber on the banks of the Gentilly is of the best kind and quality, but that in other parts is only fit for firewood, and, for that purpose, large quantities are cut and rafted down to Quebec.—This property is watered by the river Gentilly and two or three smaller streams, which work one corn and one saw-mill.

Road from the S. of Gentilly to the r. Bécancour. This important road has been commenced by commissioners chosen for the purpose by the provincial assembly, as its general utility to the townships on the Bécancour is most obvious, particularly to Blandford, Maddington, Bulstrode and Standon, which will thereby be connected with the old settlements on the St. Lawrence: it will also become in a short time, if it be continued to Somerset and Nelson, part of the line of communication between the St. Lawrence and Craig's Road. Notwithstanding the care and attention to economy evinced by the superintendent, the

commissioners have been unable to make this road but in a very imperfect manner, on account of the nature of the ground over which the road passes. From the St. Lawrence, as far as the rear of the S. of Gentilly, the ground is tolerably favourable to the opening and making of a road; but from the point last named to the river Bécancour the land is for the most part low, wet and difficult to drain, unless some labour be spent in clearing and opening the rivers and water-courses which cross the road. The timber on almost the whole of this ground is of large size and consists of cedar, hemlock, ash, larch, &c.—an evident proof of the fertility of the soil, as well as of the difficulty of clearing the road and freeing it from stumps and roots, which must nevertheless be taken out before the work can be made durable. These difficulties inevitably made the performance of the work now done on the road tedious and expensive, at the same time that they convinced the commissioners that when once well made the road in question would yield to none in the province in facility of repair or in goodness. The commissioners caused the part of the road first commenced to be causewayed and ditched. Perceiving in a short time that the funds placed at their disposal were insufficient, they thought it their duty to open this communication from one end to the other, even in an imperfect manner, rather than complete a part and leave the remainder unopened. They were, however, able to do no more than to cause the timber to be cut down, the roots and stumps to be taken out, and 18 ft. in the middle of the road to be levelled, leaving uncausewayed and without ditches a multitude of places which it becomes every day more and more difficult to pass with safety. The last-mentioned inconvenience has been in part diminished by the work done on the road by the owners of lands in the r. of Blandford, by the causeways they have made, and by their clearing out the river Gentilly and two of the principal water-courses.—Of the sum appropriated (£470 currency) there remains in the hands of the commissioners £24. 1s. 2½d. To prevent the total loss of the money already expended, it would be necessary that a further sum should be appropriated for the completion of the work already commenced, and for making the necessary ditches, bridges, causeways and clearings. Independently of the work which remains to be done in order to complete this road to Blandford, it

would be desirable that the legislature should grant to the persons, to whom lands have been conceded in the back concessions of the S. of Gentilly, an aid to enable them to finish more promptly a road which was verbalized in 1828 and in great part opened by them. £175 currency would be sufficient to finish this road together with that to Blandford, and thus an easy and uninterrupted communication would be established between the new settlements on the river Bécancour, in the townships above mentioned, and the settlements on the St. Lawrence from which they are distant about 17 miles.

Title.—"Concession du 14me Août, 1676, faite par Jacques Duchesneau, Intendant, à Michel Pelletier, Sieur de la Perade, de la Seigneurie de Gentilly, contenant deux lieues et demie de front sur le fleuve St. Laurent, à prendre aux terres du Sieur Hertel en descendant, et deux lieues de profondeur."—*Régistre d'Intendance*, No. 2, folio 11.

GEORGETOWN, v. BEAUHARNOIS, S.

GEORGEVILLE (V.), v. NOYAN, S.

GLAISES, AUX, river, in the S. of Pointe du Lac, falls into Lake St. Péter between the rivers St. Charles and aux Loutres.

GODBRET, river, in the co. of Saguenay, falls into the mouth of the St. Lawrence between Cap St. Nicholas and Cap des Monts Pelés.

GODEFROI, river, rises in Lake St. Paul, of which it is the main outlet into the St. Lawrence. Its whole course is short, not above 2 m., and forms the division line between Bécancour and Gentilly.

GODEFROI, river, rises near the front of the S. of Roquetaillade and running N. E. traverses Godefroi, and near the N. E. angle of that S. falls into the St. Lawrence.

GODEFROI, seignior, in the co. of Nicolet, is bounded N. E. by Bécancour and the most N. extremity of the r. of Aston; S. W. by Roquetaillade; in the rear by Aston and its aug., and in front by the St. Lawrence.— $\frac{3}{4}$ l. in front by 3 l. in depth. Granted, Aug. 31, 1638, to Sieur Godefroi and is now the property of Etienne Le Blanc, Esq. and Mons. Loiseau.—Estimated generally, the land is valuable; in the front, indeed, it is rather light and sandy, but it soon loses that character and towards the interior improves into a fine black mould; in the rear it lies low and has one or two small swamps and, perhaps, as many *brûlés*: a little draining would, in a short time, convert the first into fine meadows, and the latter might be as

easily improved into good arable land.—Wood is plentiful, although there is little of first-rate quality.—The rivers Ste. Marguerite and Godefroi, with many small rivulets, wind through this S. and water it completely.—About two-thirds are settled and partly in a state of superior cultivation, particularly on the road or *Chemin du Village*, as it is called, that goes from Bécancour to Nicolet, the Côteaux Vuide Poche, Beauséjour, St. Charles and Côte du Brulé. Between the different ranges there are roads leading to the Route de St. Gregoire, which communicates with the main road near the ferry across the St. Lawrence. The church of St. Gregoire, surrounded by a few well-built houses, is situated on the east side of the route near the Chemin du Village. The E. boundary of Godefroi is supposed to pass down the middle of the river Godefroi from Lake St. Paul.

Title.—"Concession du 31me Août, 1638, faite par Charles Huot de Montmagny, au Sieur Godefroi, de trois quarts de lieues de terre le long du fleuve St. Laurent, sur trois lieues de profondeur dans les terres; et sont les dites terres bornées du côté du Sud-ouest d'une ligne qui court Sud-est et Nord-ouest, au bout de laquelle, du côté du Nord, a été enfoncée une grosse pierre avec des briquetons auprès d'un sicomore, sur laquelle une croix a été gravée, le tout pour servir de marque et témoignage, et du côté du Nord-est de la rivière nommée la rivière du Lac St. Paul, sans néanmoins que le dit Godefroi puisse rien prétendre en la propriété du tout ou de partie de la dite rivière, et icelle y étant, ni du Lac St. Paul, encore bien que la dite ligne s'y rencontre."—*Cahier d'Intendance*, No. 2 à 9, folio 151.

GODMANCHESTER, township, in the co. of Beauharnois, on the E. side of Lake St. Francis, is bounded in the rear by the r. Chateauguay, that separates it from Hinchinbrook; by a small part of the province line that divides the British from the American dominions, and by the Indian lands.—This t., in situation, climate, local advantages, soil and timber may be considered as one of the most valuable tracts in Lower Canada. It is $14\frac{1}{2}$ m. in front by an average depth of 7 miles, and is divided into six ranges, each being subdivided into 61 lots, averaging 107 chains in depth by 19 chains in breadth, and a space, one chain wide, is left between the ranges for a road. This t. is watered by L. St. Francis, Dead Creek and the rivers Chateauguay and à la Guerre. The generality of the lands on the borders of the lake are low, but the soil is good and in many parts affords excellent meadows. Most of the lands along the river Chateauguay may also be said to

G O D M A N C H E S T E R.

be low and of a good quality. Towards the interior the country throughout ascends and forms large swells of hard timbered land, traversing the township nearly in a parallel direction with the front and intermixed with tamarack and alder swamps, which are more extensive in the E. part. The soil generally is a yellow loam mixed with various sorts of sand, clay and marl and in some places stony. The timber is chiefly beech, birch, maple, ash, elm, some pine and the remains of oak: the swamps are principally timbered with tamarack, cedar and spruce.—This t. was surveyed in 1788, when the greater part was allotted and located to the Canadian corps employed in the first American war; since which the greater part has been granted, under patent, to sundry individuals who had purchased these lands of the original locatees.—The settlements in this township may be divided into parts, viz. the first, embracing the whole front of the township, extends along the lake, and is chiefly settled by Canadians, among whom are intermixed a few more recent settlers, principally Scotch emigrants; the second part, called the Irish Emigrant Settlement, is more immediately towards the centre of the township, w. of the Rivière à la Guerre and the road traversing to the Chateauguay—they occupy lots in the 2nd, 3rd and 4th ranges; the third settlement is that which extends along the banks of the Chateauguay, composed of American and Scotch emigrants. Many of the American settlers along the river have settled without authority since the last war. The fourth and last settlement consists of the lands of Edward Ellice, Esq. M. P. and are chiefly occupied by Americans. In various parts of the t. a few persons hold permits of occupation, but the majority have settled without leave or any sort of authority whatever.—The Canadian settlements along the borders of the lake have improved since 1820, but in no degree proportionate to those of the Americans and emigrants who have settled since that period. It ap-

pears obvious, that, before that time, the old Canadian settlers chiefly depended for their support upon the resources of fishing, hunting and the cutting and rafting of timber; the last resource has been carried on extensively for many years, and in consequence timber of a large size, principally oak and pine, has become rather scarce in the vicinity of the lakes, rivers and creeks. The road which extends along the borders of the lake is in many parts very indifferent.—Mr. Wm. Hall, of Quebec, purchased 700 acres in this t. for £120, and the whole has been settled without his permission. The lots in the first range (all of which border upon the Lake St. Francis) are, by means of the windings of the shore and the headlands and points which project into the lake, considerably augmented in their length, and their superficial contents are much beyond the portion of 100 acres assigned by government. Although the quantity of land in this t. actually under improvement is very limited, but a small number of the lots remain ungranted, unoccupied or unclaimed.—The *Village of Godmanchester* is at the second fork of the R. à la Guerre and is built on government land: it contains 82 persons in 16 families, who are traders, mechanics or labourers.—The rapidly increasing population and importance of this t., the general fertility of the soil and its favourable situation between the St. Lawrence and the province boundary line, render it extremely probable that in a few years it may become the channel and centre of an extensive commercial intercourse with the inhabitants of the United States.

The following statistical tables give an interesting view of the progressive advancement of the settlements in this township.—In 1828 there were 240 families, viz. 71 Irish, 69 Scotch, 60 Canadian, 30 American, 7 English, 3 German, making a population of 1413; and the land improved was 2505 acres.

Year in which the account was taken.	Acres of cleared land.	Acres under cultivation.	Total population.	Males.	Females.	Live Stock.				
						Year.	Horses.	Horned cattle.	Sheep.	Swine.
1820		759	333	182	151	1827	110	563	183	399
1827	2208½	2036½	880	471	409	1830	250	1340	1505	780

Statistics.

Population	1,340	Pearlsheries	1	Shopkeepers	2
Corn-mills	1	Distilleries	1	Taverns	3
Saw-mills	5	Notaries	1	Artisans	15
Potasheries	3				

Annual Agricultural Produce.

	Bushels.		Bushels.		Bushels.
Wheat	10,830	Peas	6,500	Indian corn	3,900
Oats	6,200	Rye	6,000	M. sugar, cwts.	13
Barley	1,000	Buck wheat	1,000	Flax, cwts.	150
Potatoes	33,700				

GOSSELIN, river. The Ruisseau Gosselin rises in the rear part of the S. of Gaspé, in the co. of Lotbinière, and running into the S. of Lauzon is joined by the Rivière Noire and falls into the R. Beauvillage.

GOUFFRE, DU, or St. Paul's Bay River, in the co. of Saguenay, rises partly in several streams running s. from the rocky hills called Mont des Roches and partly from others that run n. from the centre of the r. of Settrington. These streams unite in the waste lands n. of Settrington and form the Gouffre, which winding s. divides the p. of St. Urbain, in Côte de Beaupré, from Racourcie, and descending towards the St. Lawrence receives the waters of several rivers, particularly from the n. w., and enters that R. nearly opposite Isle aux Coudres. This river may be considered as one continued rapid, though of moderate violence: the only obstacles to its free navigation arise from an accumulation of boulders in several parts of its channel, over which it is difficult for a canoe to pass without striking. It is in most places shallow, but its shallowest places might be easily rendered navigable, and without doubt for bateaux by removing only such of the boulders as are most in the way of the channel. To drown these boulders would not be easy and would occasion a great loss of excellent land, unless expensive banks were formed to retain the waters. This river is surprisingly circuitous, considering the rapidity of its current, and is perhaps one-third longer than the road between St. Urbain's parish and the bay. Although the R. is not easily ascended, being full of rapids, the excellent road on its right bank renders this inconvenience lighter. —In the parish of St. Urbain and in Racourcie, on both banks of the river, are mines of ore extending from 100 yards to 2 miles; the ore is of that excellent quality called by mineralogists magnetic oxide of iron and by miners rock ore. There is also bog ore in the low grounds adjacent to this R., in the beautiful valley through which it cir-

cuitously takes its course. The valley commences in the parish of St. Urbain and continues 6 or 7 leagues to the St. Lawrence, and is perhaps half a league wide. There is also a cross valley on the left bank of the R., which is said to communicate with the valley of the Malbay river. These valleys are exposed to injurious frosts on account of the north winds that rush down them early in the fall.—It appears that the river is rapidly gaining on the w. bank and receding from the eastern, owing to the alluvial section that the former presents in many places, while the latter forms in general a gradual slope to the foot of the mountains, which on the eastern side is much nearer the river than on the western. The spring torrents rush with such impetuosity as to tear away a portion of the feeble barrier opposed to them, particularly at the sudden bends of the river where their effect is greatest. These torrents by undermining the bank soon make it top-heavy, and the superincumbent mass falling is gradually removed to the bay, where a species of delta is forming. The height of the banks on each side of this R. varies from 1 to 50 ft., and near its entrance into the bay one small limestone rock lifts its head above water in mid-channel. The sandy nature of the soil at the mouth opposes little resistance to the action of the current, which when strongest steals upon the shore contiguous, leaving a proportionable space dry on the opposite side, and in this way one proprietor of lands finds himself possessed of the property of his neighbour. When property in this place becomes more valuable, and this natural encroachment more aggravated, it will probably become a subject of litigation. The estuary of this river, with the exception of its bed, is almost dry at low water, but it affords a convenient strand for river-craft and boats.

GOUFFRE, du, river, Bras du Nord-ouest, in the S. of Côte de Beaupré, rises in a lake in the p. of La Petite Rivière and takes a n. e. course until it reaches the concession St. Gabriel, when it turns to the s. e. and soon enters the R. du Gouffre, about 1 m. above the ferry that lies near the mouth of that R.

GOUFFRE, le, seigniory, in the co. of Saguenay, fronts the St. Lawrence and is bounded w. by the R. du Gouffre; e. by the S. of Les Eboulemens, and in the rear by waste crown lands.—It is about $\frac{1}{2}$ l. in front by 4 l. in depth along the R. du

Gouffré. Granted, Dec. 30th, 1682, to Pierre Dupré and is now the property of Madame Drapau.—This S., on the E. side of the river, is nearly the counterpart of the opposite settlement in Côte du Beupré, possessing almost the same kind of soil and cultivated in a similar manner.—The capes Corbeau and La Baie, projecting into the St. Lawrence, are of great height and rise abruptly from the water's edge: they are connected with the chain of mountains that ranges along the R. du Gouffré far into the interior; diverging at first a short distance from it, leaving an intermediate tract of good land, but afterwards drawing quite close upon its bank.—The first concession, bordering upon St. Paul's Bay and coasting the river, shows a range of settlements where agriculture has obtained no small degree of improvement: some trifling degree of amelioration has also been obtained in the rear of this range. From the capes, that form the exterior points of the bay on either side, the ridges of high lands describe a circuit before they close upon the river: their lofty and craggy summits form a grand amphitheatric back-ground to the picturesque and highly romantic situation generally known as the St. Paul's Bay Settlement.—There are several routes or concession roads that lead into the interior to the concessions of St. Ours, St. Croix and the village of St. George.

Title.—"Concession du 30me Décembre, 1682, faite par Lefebvre de la Barre, Gouverneur, et De Meulles, Intendant, à Pierre Dupré, d'une demie lieue de terre de front sur quatre lieues de profondeur, joignant douze arpens de terre qui sont depuis la borne de Monseigneur l'Evêque de Québec, en descendant vers le cap aux Oies; le tout concédé à titre de fief et Seigneurie, avec le droit de chasse et de pêche; pour la dite concession et les douze arpens plus haut mentionnés (à lui concédés par Mr. de Frontenac) ne faire qu'une seule et même Seigneurie."—*Insinuations du Conseil Supérieur, Lettre B. folio 19.*

Goumitz, river, rises in the S. angle of the co. of Bonaventure and runs into the R. Ristigouche between the rivers Gaduamgoushout and Pscudy.

Grais la (Falls), v. St. Maurice, R.

Grais, à la, river, in the seigniories of Vaudreuil and Soulange, traverses Côte St. Louis and appears to connect the waters S. of Isle Perrot with those N. of Grande Isle.

Granby, township, in the co. of Shefford, is bounded N.E. by Milton; E. by Shefford; S.W. by Farnham and N. by the S. of St. Hyacinthe.—The land is generally of a useful quality, principally composed of a blackish loam, over which, in some places, there is a layer of fine vegetable mould,

from which good crops of wheat and other grain might reasonably be expected; many parts are particularly eligible for the growth of hemp and some for flax. The timber consists of beech, elm, butternut, maple, pine and a little oak. The parts laid out were granted in 1785 to officers and privates of the British militia, who served during the blockade of Quebec in 1775-6.—Watered by various streams running into the N. W. and S. branches of the R. Yamaska.

GRAND CALUMET (I.), v. OTTAWA, R.

GRANDE COUDEE (R.), v. COUDEE.

GRANDE DECHARGE, v. SAGUENAY, R.

GRANDE GREVE, v. GASPE BAY.

GRANDFOND, du, river, runs W. into the R. Saguenay above Chicoutimi.

GRANDE ISLE lies between L. St. Louis and L. St. Francis and fronts Catherine's Town and part of Helen's Town in the S. of Beauharnois.—It is $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. long by nearly $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. broad. On the S. side a redoubt was thrown up and a road made across the isle to communicate with Côteau du Lac, in the S. of New Longueuil, by Col. de Lotbinière in 1813. This isle, with 2 or 3 smaller ones adjoining, are appendages to Beauharnois. The Grande Isle divides the stream of the St. Lawrence into 2 channels; that on the S. side is called the Beauharnois Channel, in the course of which are the rapids Croche, Les Fauilles and De Bouleau, the latter both intricate and dangerous to pass.

GRAND LAC, v. LAC St. JOACHIM.

GRANDE MERE (Falls), v. St. Maurice, R.

GRAND PABOS, seignior, in the co. of GASPE, extends along the entrance of the Bay of Chaleurs $2\frac{1}{2}$ leagues E. of the river of Grand Pabos, and half a league W. of it towards the river of Little Pabos.—Granted to Sieur René Hubert, Nov. 14, 1696.—On the W. side of the bay is the little v. of Pabos and on the opposite side on an eminence are what the fishermen generally call their summer-houses. Many currents of water descend into this bay from a chain of numerous small lakes on the S. W.

Statistics.

Population . . . 49 | Keel-boats . . . 5

Annual Agricultural Produce.

	Bushels.		Bushels.
Potatoes . . .	500	Indian corn . . .	50

Live Stock.

Horses . . .	2	Cows . . .	5
Oxen . . .	8	Sheep . . .	3

Title.—"Concession du 14me Novembre, 1696, faite par Louis de Buade, Gouverneur, et Jean Bochart, Intendant, au Sieur René Hubert, de la rivière du Grand Pabos, autrement dite la rivière Duval, située dans la Baie des Chaleurs, avec deux lieues et demie de front du côté de l'Est de la dite rivière, et demi lieue du côté de l'Ouest, en tirant vers la rivière du Petit Pabos, icelle comprise sur pareille profondeur."—*Régistre d'Intendance*, No. 5, folio 3.

GRANDPRÉ or MADRID, seigniory, in the co. of St. Maurice, is on the N. side of Lake St. Peter, between the Aug. to Rivière du Loup and the SS. of Grosbois and Dumontier.—One league in front by 3 in depth. Granted, July 30, 1695, to Pierre Boucher, Sieur de Grandpré and now belongs to the Hon. Louis Gury.—This seigniory is singularly overlaid by that of Rivière du Loup, which, from being a prior concession and the term of the grant expressing half a league on each side of the river, leaves but a small irregular frontage on the lake for Grandpré. This tract, in soil and timber, strongly resembles that of Rivière du Loup, but it is by no means so well settled; there is, however, every probability of its becoming, in a few years, an estate of considerable value.

Title.—"Concession du 30me Juillet, 1695, faite par Louis de Buade, Gouverneur, et Jean Bochart, Intendant, à Pierre Boucher, Sieur de Grandpré, d'une lieue de terre de front dans le Lac St. Pierre, tenant d'un côté aux terres concédées de la rivière Yamachiche, et de l'autre à celles de la Rivière du Loup; ensemble les isles, islets et battures adjacentes."—*Régistre d'Intendance*, No. 4, folio 18.

GRANDE RIVIERE or QUIAUKSQUACK, rises near the Portage of Wagansis and the extreme point of the co. of Bonaventure, near the first waters of the Ristigouche; it runs s. w. into the R. St. John about 5 m. above the Great Falls. This river would be navigable for canoes if cleared of trees. The greatest part of its borders is covered with maple, building wood and mixed wood. The land through which it runs appears fit for culture, for its whole course, 8 leagues, is through good land, and the people on the Madawaska settlement have commenced other settlements near the mouth of this R. which promise well. The navigation is in many places obstructed by jams of drift-wood, torn away by the floods in the spring which form dams across the R. and which, gradually filling up with soil, sometimes divert the course of the river into new channels.

GRANDE RIVIERE, seigniory, in the co. of Gaspé, lies in the Bay of Chaleurs and extends $1\frac{1}{2}$ l. in front by 2 l. in depth. It is between the S. of Grand Pabos and Cap D'Espoir towards Isle Percée.

Statistics.

Population . . . 148 | Keel-boats . . . 20

Annual Agricultural Produce.

	Bushels.		Bushels.		Bushels.
Oats	150	Potatoes	2,680	Indian corn	68

Live Stock.

Horses	2	Cows	33	Swine	59
Oxen	33	Sheep	101		

Title.—"Concession du 31me Mai, 1697, faite par Louis de Buade, Gouverneur, et Jean Bochart, Intendant, au Sieur Jacques Cochu, de la Grande Rivière, située dans la Baie des Chaleurs, avec une lieue et demie de terre de front sur deux lieues de profondeur, à prendre depuis la Seigneurie du Grand Pabos, appartenant au Sieur René Hubert, en tirant du côté du Cap Espoir, vers l'isle Percée."—*Régistre d'Intendance*, No. 5, folio 18.

GRAND RUISSEAU rises near the s. w. boundary line of Lauzon, and running N. E. falls into the R. Chaudière about 2 m. from its mouth.

GRAND RUISSEAU, river, rises in two small streams in the S. of Rivière Ouelle. These little streams, at whose confluence and between the forks are some settlements, unite near the boundary line of Ste. Anne, and in that S. run a short course into the St. Lawrence.

GRANDE VALLEE des MONTs, seigniory, in the co. of Gaspé, lies between Anse de l'Etang and Magdalen, on the s. side of the St. Lawrence.—2 l. in front and 3 l. in depth. Granted to Sieur François Hazzeur, Mar. 23, 1691.—It is 2 l. from the R. Magdelaine and 4 l. from L'Etang.—A river of the same name divides this S. into two nearly equal parts.—This S. also includes the isles and islets in front and in the R. Grande Vallée des Monts.

Title.—"Concession du 23me Mars, 1691, faite par Louis de Buade, Gouverneur, et Jean Bochart, Intendant, au Sieur François Hazzeur, d'une étendue de terre de deux lieues de front, au lieu appelé la Grande Vallée des Monts Notre Dame, dans le fleuve St. Laurent, du côté du Sud, à deux lieues de la rivière Magdelaine, et quatre lieues de L'Etang, en descendant vers Gaspé, avec la rivière qui se rencontre à la dite Vallée des Monts, qui sera dans le milieu des dites deux lieues de front sur trois lieues de profondeur dans les terres, avec les isles et islets qui pourront se trouver sur la devanture des dites deux lieues, et dans la dite rivière sur la profondeur des dites trois lieues."—*Régistre d'Intendance*, No. 4, folio 3.

GRAND VILLAGE, v. LAUZON, S.

GRANDVILLE, seigniory, in the co. of Kamouraska, is bounded N. E. by the S. of Islet du Portage; s. w. by the S. of Kamouraska; in front by the St. Lawrence; in the rear by the unsurveyed T. of Bungay.— $\frac{3}{4}$ league in breadth by 4 l. in depth. Granted, Oct. 5, 1707, to Marie Anne de Grandville, widow of Sieur de Soulange.

One half now belongs to Mr. Taché and the other half to Mr. Joseph Fraser.—4 ranges are conceded and subdivided into 126 lots or farms. One quarter of the S. is unfit for agricultural purposes. The parts under cultivation are, all the two front concessions, three-fourths of the 3rd and the front road of the 4th.—In this S. are pineries.

Title.—"Concession du 5me Octobre, 1707, faite à Dame Marie Anne de Grandville, veuve du Sieur de Soulange, d'une lieue ou environ de front sur le fleuve St. Laurent, à commencer joignant le Sieur de Foulon, dont la concession commence à deux lieues audessus de la rivière de Kamouraska et finit une lieue audessous, et en descendant au Nord-est, joignant son ancienne concession, avec les isles et islets, bancs et battures qui se trouveront vis-à-vis icelle, laquelle sera incorporée et jointe avec la dite ancienne concession, pour des deux n'en faire qu'une."—*Régistre des Foi et Hommage, No. 107, folio 107, 2me Août, 1781. Cahiers d'Intendance, 10 à 17, folio 584.*

GRANDVILLE and LACHENAYE, seigniory, in the co. of Kamouraska, fronts the St. Lawrence: it is bounded s. w. by Islet du Portage and the unsurveyed lands of Bungay; n. e. by the S. of Terrebois; in the rear by the r. of Bungay and waste lands.—2 leagues in breadth by 3 in depth. Granted, June 2nd, 1696, to Sieur de Grandville and de la Lachenaye.—There are some very fertile patches of land; a small portion of the S. is cultivated, but it is not at present in a very flourishing condition. The best farms are near the main road that passes close to the river.—Timber is sufficiently plentiful and some is of the best kinds.—This S. is but sparingly watered by a few small streams that descend into the St. Lawrence, and possesses nothing worth notice: there are indeed ranges of concessions marked out which bear the names of St. André, Bouchetteville, Marie Louise Adelaide, Ste. Rachel and St. Theodore: of these St. André only is in a good condition; in the others the ground has scarcely been broken. A corn-mill is seated on the Rivière des Caps at its junction with the little stream called Fouquet.—The Parish of St. André comprises, besides this S., the SS. of Islet du Portage and Grandville. In this parish is a considerable extent of land unconceded, although it is very fit for cultivation; there is no road across these lands and but few have been even laid out. It does not appear that any of the concessions were granted previously to 1759; it is difficult to discover why some farms extend 40 arpents in depth while others extend to 30 only, and why 40 sols were at first exacted per arpent and the rent afterwards increased with the addi-

tion, in many instances, of a sugar rent, sugar being very often the only return made from the new lands. A considerable number of persons are both willing and able to make new settlements; and a great number of farms remain unoccupied in the neighbourhood, some of which are of very good quality. The principal obstacle that retards the settlement of these lands is the want of roads across them. The church is seen to emerge very prettily behind two or three hills, and, combined with the Pilgrim isles to the northward, forms an interesting subject for a sketch. Mr. Marquis, a very respectable landholder at this place, is the first who has yet tried the use of embankment of low land in this province to prevent its being inundated; he has found the principle to answer perfectly, and means to extend his labours to other inundated parts of his estate. Two leagues below St. André is the entrance to the Temiscouata Portage, and about 14 acres west of it stands a comfortable inn kept by Madame Pirron.

Statistics of the Parish of St. André.

Population 1903	Corn-mills . 2	Artisans . 12
Churches, R. C. 1	Saw-mills . 7	River-craft . 4
Curés . 1	Shopkeepers 1	Tonnage . 185
Presbyteries 1	Taverns . 3	Keel-boats . 2

Annual Agricultural Produce.

	Bushels.		Bushels.		Bushels.
Wheat .	11,371	Potatoes	27,600	Indian corn	2,000
Oats .	3,500	Peas .	600	Maple sugar,	
Barley .	1,250	Rye .	300		cwts. 134

Live Stock.

Horses .	460	Cows .	920	Swine .	920
Oxen .	230	Sheep .	4,600		

Title.—"Concession du 2me Juin, 1696, faite par Louis de Buade, Comte de Frontenac, Gouverneur, et Jean Bochart, Intendant, au Sieur de Grandville et de la Lachenaye, de deux lieues de terre de front, sur trois lieues de profondeur en lieux non-concédés, joignant d'un côté la terre du dit Sieur de Grandville nommée l'Islet du Portage, et de l'autre la Seigneurie de Terrebois, appartenante au dit Sieur de Lachenaye, représentant Dautier, situées les dites concessions sur le fleuve St. Laurent, du côté du Sud, audessus de la rivière du Loup."—*Régistre d'Intendance, No. 5, folio 1.*

GRANTHAM, township, in the co. of Drummond, fronts the w. side of the r. St. Francis: it is bounded s. by Wickham; n. and w. by Upton. On the St. Francis the ground is high and broken by several deep ravines.—Much iron ore is found in the neighbourhood.—Large extents produce fine luxuriant natural grass, which, after coming to maturity, dries upon the ground and is little inferior

to good meadow hay.—The principal proprietors are the heirs of the original grantee, the late William Grant, Esq. About one half of the clergy reserves are leased and have been rapidly improving since the terms have been rendered more favourable. The front ranges are the most settled, some as far as the 9th range. The chief proprietors in the township of Grantham are the Hon. John Richardson of Montreal, Lieut.-Col. Heriot of Drummondville, Major Ployart, Capt. Steigar and the heirs of the late Col. De Chambault. Mr. Richardson has about 30 Canadian families improving land for themselves which they have purchased from him at 5s. per acre upon credit. Col. Heriot has built a large house, round which he has cleared about 200 acres of land. A corn and saw-mill are now in operation, and a stone corn-mill is erected at the Drummondville Falls. That gentleman has likewise several lots of land with clearings which are cultivated by others on shares, *i. e.*, he receiving one half of the produce in lieu of rent. There are two bridges of note in this r.; the Prevost Bridge over the Prevost river near its mouth, on the high road from Three Rivers, where Col. Heriot has mills; and Richardson Bridge, two miles above, upon the Yamaska road leading to Sorel.—The average produce per acre is from 16 to 20 bushels of wheat, and every kind of grain is raised. The cattle is of the American breed, and good breeds of sheep and swine have been introduced by Col. Heriot. The price of agricultural labour is, with board, £2 a month during harvest and 30s. at other times; young men £12 per annum.—The post-road passes through this r. and Wickham, and the mail goes through once a week from Quebec to Boston. There is also a road from Drummondville to Sorel and to Long Point in the adjoining r. of Wickham. The provincial legislature has expended £200 in making a road from Drummondville ferry to the upper line of Wickham, joining Durham, 16½ m., which, when completed, will be the best communication from the eastern townships to Sorel and Montreal: an additional expenditure of £700 will be requisite to complete the road in a manner which will enable the back settlers, who are poor and few in number, to keep it in repair. The commissioner has cleared the road of trees, underwood and windfalls about 36 feet wide, and has in general felled all the leaning trees and most of the dry trees close to the road:

he has erected two large bridges and several smaller with squared timber coverings; he has also made several new causeways and repaired the old, covering them with earth although not deep enough: he has also made several ditches on each side of the road in the wettest places, and has cleared of stumps and roots about one-third of the breadth. The face of the country through which the road passes is, in general, flat and sandy, very fit for a road but not for cultivation, except a few lots on the last 2 m., where the land becomes good and is settled. The continuation of the road through Durham, Melbourne and the townships on the side of the St. Francis to the province line, is well settled and traverses good land, capable of maintaining an immense population.—The road from Drummondville to the S. of Deguir has also experienced the enlightened liberality of the provincial legislature. The sum of £900 has been voted towards its improvement and £827 16s. 3d. expended: the additional sum of £400 will be required to finish it. As the public utility and convenience of this road are unquestionable, no doubt can be entertained of the liberality of the provincial assembly, more especially as without this additional grant the money expended will be entirely lost. Had the soil over which this road runs been any other than what it is, the sum voted for the purpose would have been sufficient; but the country being very low and flat, and the soil a deep black earth intersected by many swamps of greater or less extent, the waters having no outlet spread over a great part of it and the ground adjacent, which created a vast deal of additional expense and labour. The road being at first made only 33 ft. wide was liable to be blocked up by trees blown across it, whenever the wind was high, as well as to other accidents; it has therefore been opened throughout its whole length to the breadth of from 106 to 110 feet, leaving about 20 feet clear of every obstacle that might impede the traveller. A bridge across the river Prevost, which crosses the road near the village of Drummondville, has been built in a more substantial manner with the heaviest and most durable wood of the neighbourhood: it cost £45 18s. The length of the road is 16½ miles. Until this road is completed, the inhabitants of Drummondville are obliged to transport their produce to Sorel either by the r. St. Francis or by the present circuitous route, a distance of no less than 17 l.

while Drummondville is only 9 l. distant from Sorel in a straight line and across a fine level country, most suitable for a road, having no hills and but one river to impede the progress of any carriage, while the present mode of conveyance is attended with innumerable inconveniences from the unevenness of the road, ferries, &c. if the goods are sent by land, and by many rapids, portages, &c. if conveyed by water, together with the great distance of the journey, which considerably increases the expenses of transportation. —The *Parish of Drummondville* extends over the township of Wickham as well as Grantham and contains two churches, both situated in the village of Drummondville: one is attended by members of the Church of England and the other by Roman Catholics. The village is on the r. St. Francis and was built under the direction of Lieut.-Col. Heriot, C. B. for the accommodation of disbanded veterans. It was destroyed by fire June 22, 1826. Its chief trade is in grain and pot and pearl ashes; it carries on an extensive traffic with Sorel as well as with the neighbouring townships and those more in the interior to the south. It contains 2 schools, one public and the other private, in each of which 20 scholars are instructed. The settlement of Drummondville was commenced in 1816, during the administration of Sir George Drummond. It is particularly indebted to Col. Heriot, member of the provincial parliament for the co. of Drummond, for its original establishment and progressive advancement. That gentleman has been at considerable expense in building several corn and saw-mills: his house and establishment, erected on an eminence at the n. w. extremity of the village, add materially to the beauty of the scenery when viewed from the opposite bank of the St. Francis. —*Ungranted and unlocated, 13,315 acres.*

Statistics of the Parish of Drummondville.

Population	389	Corn-mills	2	Potasheries	4
Churches, R. C.	2	Carding-mills	1	Pearlasheries	4
Curés	1	Fulling-mills	1	Shopkeepers	2
Schools	2	Saw-mills	3	Taverns	2
Villages	1	Tanneries	4	Artisans	10

Annual Agricultural Produce.

	Bushels.		Bushels.		Bushels.
Wheat	3,763	Potatoes	5,500	Rye	200
Oats	4,000	Peas	510	Indian corn	500
Barley	590				

Live Stock.

Horses	175	Cows	310	Swine	290
Oxen	240	Sheep	480		

GREEN ISLAND, v. ISLE VERTE, S.

GREEN POINT, v. OUIATCHOUAN, R.

GREEN RIVER discharges into the r. St. John, 6 leagues below the church in the settlements of Madawaska.

GREEN RIVER or QUAMQUERTICOOK, in the co. of Rimouski, rises n. e. of Middle Lake, and, running s. through the country, receives the waters of several smaller streams; it passes w. of the Quamquerticook mountains and joins the r. St. John about 3 m. below the church belonging to the Madawaska settlements.

GRENVILLE, township, in the co. of Two Mountains, with its augmentation, is bounded in front by the Ottawa; e. by Chatham; in the rear by the waste lands of the crown and by La Petite Nation. It possesses many local advantages besides the Military Canal. The front was surveyed and subdivided in 1788, in 1807 the s. e. section was laid out and subdivided, and in 1821 and 2 the survey was extended to the 7th range. The lands thus surveyed are not of a very favourable description, being bold, abrupt and mountainous, in many parts divested of soil yet offering at the foot of frequent mountains rich, fertile and in some places extensive intervals, composed of a siliceous earth very fit for cultivation. The hills and cliffs are chiefly of a condensed granite of various colours. The most conspicuous ridge of highlands rises not far from the St. Lawrence at the s. w. angle of the r., and, extending n. e., traverses it obliquely as far as the 6th range, where it enters Chatham. The meadow-land, which lies at the base of these hills in the front, is overflowed in the spring of the year by the Ottawa, from lot No. 8 to the w. line of the r. This part and the remainder, comprehended between those highlands and the St. Lawrence, form a triangular space of fine level and well irrigated soil, which was at the time of making the old grants considered by the grantees as the only cultivable section of the r. Proceeding northward, from the Grenville heights to the 7th range, the face of the country presents only a succession of ascents and descents, abrupt hills and stupendous mountains, interspersed, nevertheless, with rich vales whose fertility is almost an adequate compensation for the many sterile and unarable parts of the r. On the banks of the Calumet limestone of a superior species is to be found in abundance, also stone of various colours with

G R E N V I L L E.

which mantelpieces have been made; and in No. 10 of the 5th range a black-lead mine is worked. The surface of this *r.* is in general mountainous with many small valleys of excellent soil, and some of the hills afford good land for tillage. The soil varies from the richest clay loam to the poorest *fox-land*, and in many places would produce hemp and flax. The mountains in the *r.* are more prominent about the centre, drawing towards River Rouge, but in the *aug.* they prevail most on the *E.* side towards the *s.* of Petite Nation, rising to great heights in cliffs and broken surface, approaching a great lake in the 10th range, then stretching *E.* crossing the line to the *R. Rouge*. An extensive valley embraces the *E.* part of the augmentation from about the 4th range, and spreading along the Beaver Meadow Creek from the *R. Rouge* on the *E.*, and embracing variously from No. 1 to 3 in the augmentation until it reaches the base of the mountains in the 9th range, still bounded by the *R. Rouge*, from which there is an easy and gradual ascent, generally, throughout the whole extent. The soil in that valley is chiefly argillaceous, sometimes becoming a surface of strong yellow loam mixed occasionally with a siliceous rock, timbered with elm, maple, birch, tamarack, some cedar and ash, pine and hemlock, and is particularly watered by large rivers and their tributary waters flowing to the Rouge. The numerous valleys, particularly the one just mentioned, offer the best situations for settlers in the township and its augmentation.—This *r.* is abundantly watered by many rivers, rivulets, small lakes and ponds, which traverse it in every direction. The principal rivers are the Kingham, the Calumet and the river Rouge. Many of the lakes are well stored with trout. West of the river Rouge, and in the 3rd and 4th ranges, are five small lakes, into which flow many rivulets and inferior streams that rise in the upper part of the *r.*; the waters of the lakes, issuing by several small channels, meet and are discharged into the Ottawa between the front lots Nos. 24 and 25. On the Kingham is the only saw-mill in this *r.*; it belongs to Mr. Kaine.—The south and only surveyed half of this township is traversed by several roads, the principal of which being that opened at the expense of the province, which runs almost parallel to the *N.* bank of the Ottawa, entering Grenville at lot No. 1, above the canal; passing through the military *dépôt* at

the basin, it crosses the Kingham over which there is a good bridge, and thence continues *w.* to the *E.* boundary of La Petite Nation. This road appears to have been marked out with little judgment, as a comparatively trifling deviation from the existing line might, in more than one place, have rendered it much better, and the necessity of so many bridges and causeways would have been avoided. This high-road is good as far as the 7th lot, after which it becomes impassable. Along the Kingham there is a tolerably good road, leading to Mr. Kaine's residence and saw-mill. The rivers generally in this *r.* present numerous mill-sites which must ultimately prove highly advantageous. Westward towards the river Calumet, over which there is a bridge, the road is tolerably good and has many new settlements with some well cultivated and prosperous fields; but the habitations and barns are by no means calculated to impress the traveller with an idea of ease and comfort. A few such settlements are scattered along the remainder of the road to the division line, between the *S.* and the augmentation of Grenville. Along the road *w.* of the Calumet bridge to the lofty ridge of highlands are excellent patches of good land clothed with hard timber, which are, however, by no means so extensive as to make up for the stony and unculturable parts of the *r.* This road continues, though very bad, along the *E.* branch of the Calumet, and, passing occasionally by the door of a solitary settler, terminates in the 7th range. It should be observed, in justice to the inhabitants of these parts, that they have surmounted, with the most industrious and praiseworthy perseverance, the various obstacles presenting themselves in regions so hilly and forbidding, and have succeeded in the attainment of a degree of rustic enjoyment beyond what might have been reasonably anticipated to exist in the 4th, 5th and 6th ranges of Grenville at so early a period of its settlement. Several other by-roads communicate with the interior settlements and are more or less of the same description. The best settlements are in the east section, most of which is granted under letters patent.—This *r.* appears to be particularly adapted to the breeding of cattle of all kinds, for all that have been introduced have thrived amazingly. The extent of land under cultivation is 970 acres and 100 of pasture. The average produce per acre is, wheat 10 bushels, Indian corn 15, and

oats 20. Wages vary from 8 to 10 dollars a month.—*The village* contains 50 inhabitants and is built in No. 7 of the 2nd range, and in 1788 one square mile was set aside for the purpose, and 400 acres allotted to the church and other public institutions. In 1821 the s. half of lot 7 was surveyed and laid out in streets and in two-acre lots of 4 chains in breadth by 5 in depth. Not more than 6 or 8 houses have been erected, and these without the least regard to regularity. Locations are made to those who are desirous of settling here, and will contract to clear their lot and build a house within one year from the date of their location ticket. In the village is one school attended by 40 scholars.—*The Military Establishment* chiefly consists of the staff corps. The dwellings of some of the soldiers and labourers are scattered on each side of the Grenville Canal, and others live in tents. The houses of the officers are new, neat and comfortable. This important canal has been chiefly cut, blasted and excavated through solid rock: it is nearly completed, and the work is solid and durable. (For farther particulars of this canal see "CANALS" and vol. i. page 155.)—The principal landholders in this t. are Archibald McMillan, Esq., the heirs of the late Col. Taylor, Major Ritter, and Capt. John McGilivray, besides several others who hold grants to an inferior extent. Mr. McMillan obtained in 1808, for himself and others, 1230 acres under letters patent and subsequently a grant of lot No. 8, in the 2nd range, which it is to be regretted was not reserved for the use and disposal of the Crown on account of its contiguity to the village.—*Ungranted and unlocated*, in the t. 10,200 acres, in the aug. 10,130.

Statistics.

Population	1,875	Saw-mills	3	Notaries	1
Schools	1	Potteries	1	Shopkeepers	3
Villages	1	Potasheries	3	Taverns	3
Corn-mills	1	Medical men	1	Artisans	30

Annual Agricultural Produce.

	Bushels.		Bushels.		Bushels.
Wheat	9,497	Barley	150	Peas	100
Oats	2,280	Potatoes	15,000	Indian corn	2,000

Live Stock.

Horses	59	Cows	500	Swine	375
Oxen	64	Sheep	250		

GREY PINE, river, runs into the Grande Decharge that connects the Sag. r. with L. St. John.

It is $1\frac{1}{2}$ chain wide and in places very rapid; the banks are low and the soil on each side sandy but very level. It appears to run nearly parallel to the river Terres-Rompues. At $3\frac{1}{4}$ m. from its mouth there is a fine little cove on the left, and, a few chains higher up, another on the right. One mile from this is a portage, 2 miles long, that runs towards the N. E., leading to lake *Patispiscasmetché*, which is altogether irregular, and round which are first seen small and very low rocks, extending but a small distance from the banks. Having passed these, the land becomes level and sandy.

GRIFFIN'S COVE, in the co. of Gaspé, lies N. of Gaspé Bay, between Great Fox river and Cap Rosier.

Statistics.

Population	53	Keel-boats	4
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Annual Agricultural Produce.

Potatoes	300 bush.
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Live Stock.

Horses	1	Cows	21	Swine	11
Oxen	17	Sheep	5		

GRONDINES, les, seigniory, in the co. of Portneuf, is bounded s. w. by the S. of Ste. Anne and its augmentation; N. E. by La Tesserie; in the rear by the projected t. of Alton and waste lands of the crown; in front by the St. Lawrence.—Granted in three parts, viz. the w. part, one league in front by ten in depth, 20th Mar., 1638, to the Duchess d'Aiguillon for *Les Dames Hospitalieres* of the Hotel Dieu of Quebec; the E. part, $\frac{3}{4}$ l. in front by 3 l. in depth, 3rd Nov., 1672, to the poor of that hospital; the aug. to the E. part, 2 l. in depth by $\frac{3}{4}$ l. in front, 25th Apr., 1711, to Louis Hamelin: the whole is now the property of Mr. Charret.—Throughout the greater part of these grants the soil is indifferent; a thin layer of poor earth upon a solid bed of stone: here and there a few patches of better quality may be found, and all the known lands on the Grondines' side of the rapid of the R. Ste. Anne are of good quality.—Five concessions have been conceded and part of another; the first 4 are cultivated and the first 3 settled.—A small ridge extends across the S. near the front, between which and the St. Lawrence there is very good meadow land.—The timber is of inferior quality.—The principal settlements lie on the main road just beneath the ridge and on the R. Ste.

Anne. The soil and timber in general are barely above mediocrity, yet there are some well cultivated farms, owing to the industry of the occupiers rather than to the fertility of the soil. Somewhat more than a fourth part is under culture.—This S. is very well watered by the Ste. Anne, the Blanche, and the Batiscan which traverses its N. extremity, also by a small river in the front that falls into the St. Lawrence; the last turns a corn and a saw-mill.—This S. has a church and a parsonage-house, but the service is performed by the curé of a neighbouring parish.—The main road crosses the S. near its front: a road ascends the Ste. Anne on each side and another leads to the back concessions. In the St. Lawrence the extensive shoal, called Les Battures des Grondines, stretches along the front. There are two small fiefs in this S. called Francheville, which, by default of inheritance, have reverted to the crown.

Titlc.—Partie Ouest.—"Concession du 20me Mars, 1638, faite par la Compagnie, à Dame Duchesse d'Aguillon, pour les Dames Hospitalières de l'Hôtel-Dieu de Québec, de la Seigneurie des Grondines, contenant une lieue de terre en largeur sur le grand fleuve St. Laurent, sur dix lieues de profondeur; savoir: est, depuis la pointe de l'ance des Grondines, du côté du Nord-Est, un quart de lieue audessous de la dite pointe, en tirant vers le Cap de Lauzon, borné par une route qui court Sud-Est et Nord-Ouest ou environ; et d'autre côté au Sud-Ouest trois quarts de lieue, borné aussi par une route qui court Sud-Est et Nord-Ouest, d'un bout au Nord-Ouest par une route qui court Sud-Ouest et Nord-Est."—*Régistre des Foi et Hommage, folio 47. Aussi Reg. d'Intendance, et Cahiers d'Intendance.*

Partie Est.—"Concession du 3me Novembre, 1672, faite par Jean Talon, Intendant, aux Pauvres de l'Hôpital, de trois quarts de lieues de terre sur trois lieues de profondeur, à prendre sur le fleuve St. Laurent, au lieu dit les Grondines, tenant d'un côté à la Concession appartenante aux religieuses du dit Hôpital, de l'autre aux terres non-concédées; tirant en descendant le fleuve vers Chavigny."—*Régistre d'Intendance, No. 1, folio 34.*

Augmentation.—"A la Partie Est."—"Concession du 25me Avril, 1711, faite par Raudot, Gouverneur, et Vaudrenil, Intendant, à Louis Hamelin, de la continuation de deux lieues de profondeur sur le front de trois quarts de lieue non-concédé, étant au bout des trois quarts de lieue de front sur la profondeur de trois lieues, en quoi consiste l'étendue de la dite Seigneurie des Grondines; borné d'un côté aux terres du Sieur de la Chevrotière et d'un côté à celles du dit Sieur Louis Hamelin."—*Régistre des Foi et Hommage, folio 47.*

GROSBOIS or Machiche, seigniory, in the co. of St. Maurice, on the N. side of Lake St. Peter, is bounded N. E. by Pointe du Lac and Gatineau; S. W. by Rivière du Loup and Grandpré and in the rear by Dumontier.— $1\frac{1}{2}$ l. in front by 2 l. in depth. Granted Nov. 3, 1672, to Sieur Boucher and is now the property of the Hon. Louis Gury, Mr. Johnstone and Mr. Dumoulin.—This S. is

rather low towards the front, but retiring from the lake there are some few rising grounds. The soil and timber are very similar to those of Rivière du Loup and Grandpré.—Watered by the R. du Loup and the great and little rivers Machiche, over which, where they are intersected by the main roads, are bridges substantially built of timber and possessing a light and pleasing appearance. About $\frac{3}{4}$ ths of the S. are conceded and the settlements, in front and on the banks of the rivers, are very flourishing; the houses and farm buildings, well constructed, prove their proprietors to be very industrious and in easy circumstances. On the east side of the main or Quebec road, that here resumes its course close to the R. St. Lawrence, are the church and presbytery of Machiche with a cluster of houses, forming a small neat village.—The interior is traversed by many roads leading to the seigniories in the rear, as well as to those on each side.—On the different streams are some good corn and saw-mills.

The *Parish of Ste. Anne de Yamachiche* comprehends Gatineau, Pointe du Lac and the front part of Grosbois or Machiche. Some lands in the P. are still unconceded, and, although not of a rich quality, they are susceptible of cultivation. About one-third of the concessions in this P. were granted before 1759 and generally measured 3 arpents by 40 and were let at low rents, viz. 2 or 3 capons and a crown in money.—All the young persons are desirous of settling either at home or abroad, but would universally prefer settling near their relations, particularly as it would be the least expensive.—Here are two schools, one for boys and the other for girls, both supported by the parish; the number of scholars is 28 boys and 30 girls, who are instructed in English and French.—The P. contains 2 villages, one near the church on the R. Petite Machiche, the other on the Grande Machiche; each contains about 30 houses.—The church is 120 ft. by 40, besides which there is a chapel.—There are 3 corn-mills; 2 of them on the Grande Machiche, which are built of stone and are 2 stories high, the other is on the R. du Loup.—One-fourth of the grain grown in the parish, in good seasons, is sold in meal or flour and much provision is sent to the Quebec market.

The *Parish of St. Leon* comprehends the rear part of Grosbois and Machiche and the whole of Dumontier and Grandpré. In this P. are 6 con-

cessions and 400 farms; the 2nd concession w. of the r. du Loup is the most inhabited. This r. is watered by the Ruisseau Chakouna and by the r. du Loup, which is very rapid and in general navigable for bateaux. A little village surrounds the church; the houses are built with wood and the church is 120 ft. by 52. There are several saw-mills, one on the r. du Loup, 2 on the Chakouna and 2 in the ravines.—In this r. are some non-conceded lands susceptible of cultivation, in different places, amounting altogether to 1 league,

including lands kept for the purpose of wood only. Over these lands there is no road, but the grantees form roads as they are wanted.—The non-conceded lands are not surveyed, and no concessions were made, within the precise limits of this r., before 1759.—The number of persons desirous and able to make new settlements would be considerable if they could procure farms in the non-conceded lands, which would supply 60 farms of a tolerable quality.

Statistics of the Parishes of Ste. Anne de Yamachiche and St. Leon.

Parishes.	Population.	Churches R.C.	Curés.	Presbyteries.	Schools.	Villages.	Corn-mills.	Barley Mills.	Carding-mills.	Fulling-mills.	Saw-mills.	Tanneries.	Potteries.	Potasheries.	Pearlasheries.	Just. of Peace.	Medical men.	Notaries.	Shopkeepers.	Taverns.	Artisans.	River craft.	Tonnage.	Keel boats.
Ste. Anne de Yamachiche	3376	1	1	1	2	2	3	1	1	1	3	2	1	1	1	2	1	1	8	10	20	1	25	1
St. Leon	1792	1	1	1	.	1	1	.	.	.	5	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	13	.	.	.

Parishes.	Annual Agricultural Produce, in bushels.								Live Stock.				
	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Potatoes.	Peas.	Rye.	Ind. corn.	Mixed Gr.	Horses.	Oxen.	Cows.	Sheep.	Swine.
Ste. Anne de Yamachiche	19800	23400	3250	27080	3380	.	50	1300	900	850	2000	4500	1260
St. Leon	10400	7800	260	15500	1300	180	.	130	412	275	825	2200	550

Title.—"Concession du 3me Novembre, 1672, faite par Jean Talon, Intendant, au Sieur Pierre Boucher, de Grand-pré, d'une lieue et demie de terre de front, sur deux de profondeur, à prendre, savoir, trois quarts de lieue au dessus de la rivière à Marcin (*Machiche*) et autant audessous de la dite rivière."—*Régistre d'Intendance*, No. 1, folio 39.

GROS RUISSEAU, a rivulet, in the S. of Murray Bay, rises in the concession St. Jean, and running s., dividing concession Joyeuse from the 2nd concession of Terrebonne, it divides the 1st concession of Terrebonne into two nearly equal parts, and then falls into the St. Lawrence.

GROSSES ROCHES, des, is a rivulet that runs from the N. E. and joins the Saguenay near Bay St. Etienne; about 14 m. from the St. Lawrence.

GUERRE, a la, river, in the township of Godmanchester, rises about the middle of the 2nd range, and running N. W. falls into Lake St. Francis. At the upper forks of this r. is built the v. of Godmanchester. The navigation of this r. and its branches is of material advantage to the inhabitants of that township. This r. is navigable for canoes for some little distance above the Forks; but as there is a sand bank or bar at its

mouth, with only 18 inches of water, it is there navigable only for flat-bottomed boats. About 30 chains from its mouth are two small farm-houses on the E. bank, opposite to which is a chantier. The depth of the water from the lake to the first forks varies from 5 to 8 ft. and thence to the second forks from 3 to 4 ft.

GUILLAUDIERE, fief, in the co. of Vercheres, fronts the St. Lawrence and is bounded N. E. by St. Blain; S. W. by Cap St. Michel and in the rear by the aug. to Belœil.—30 arpents in front by a league in depth.—Granted, Nov. 3, 1672, to Laurent Borney, Sieur de Grandmaison, and now belongs to — Hertel, Esq.

Title.—"Concession du 3me Novembre, 1672, faite par Jean Talon, Intendant, à Laurent Borney Sieur de Grandmaison, de trente arpents de front sur une lieue de profondeur, à prendre sur le fleuve St. Laurent, depuis les terres du Sieur de St. Michel, en descendant vers les terres non-concédées."—*Régistre d'Intendance*, No. 1, folio 28.

GUILLAUME BONHOMME, seignior, in the rear of Desmaure, is bounded N. E. by Gaudarville; S. W. by Fausembault and N. by the r. Jacques Cartier.—One league in breadth by two in depth.

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Granted Nov. 24th, 1682, to Guillaume Bonhomme.—This tract is uneven and mountainous; near Desmaure, the lowest and most level part, the soil is a black mould, but, receding towards the Jacques Cartier, a light-coloured loam prevails much covered with loose stones: only a small portion of the land is in cultivation. The timber is both abundant and good, particularly on the high grounds towards the rear. Scarcely a stream or rivulet traverses the interior.

Title.—"Concession du 24me Novembre, 1682, faite par Lefebvre, Gouverneur, et De Meulles, Intendant, à Guillaume Bonhomme, des terres qui sont au bout de celles de Mr. Juchereau de la Ferté, tirant vers la rivière Jacques Cartier, bornées d'un côté, au Sud-ouest, de Mr. Dupont, Conseiller, et de l'autre à Mr. de Mesmer, Greffier, au Nord-est; d'un bout, sur le dit Sieur de la Ferté au Sud; et de l'autre au Nord-ouest à la dite rivière: la dite terre contenant environ une lieue de front avec deux lieues ou environ de profondeur dans les dites terres."—*Insinuations du Conseil Supérieur, Lettre B. folio 26.*

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HA HA BAY, or BAIE DES HAS! v. SAGUENAY, R.

HA HA, seignior, in the co. of Rimouski, is between Trois Pistoles and Bic. It is but thinly settled.

HAIL BAY, in Commissioners Lake, s. w. of Lake St. John.

HALDIMAND, a town in Gaspé Bay, situated on a tongue of land formed by the estuaries of St. John's River and the s. w. arm of Gaspé Bay.—This town was named after General Haldimand, who, about the year 1785, was Governor of Canada, which at that time was called the Province of Quebec.

HALIFAX, township, in the co. of Megantic, between Chester and Inverness, bounded n. w. by Arthabaska and Somerset, and s. e. by Wolfestown and Ireland.—The soil is generally excellent and would yield abundantly under almost any system of agriculture, and in many places would produce hemp and flax: in the n. e. part, which is low, are a few swamps, which might be easily reclaimed by ditching; in the opposite direction the land is uneven and rises as it inclines towards the s.—The timber is similar to that of Wolfestown and Ham.—Watered by some small rivers and streams and the picturesque little Lake Pitt. The s. e. half has been laid out and granted, but none of it

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is cultivated: Craig's Road passing through a part of it may be, perhaps, the means of attracting some settlers. The principal landholders are the heirs of the late Joseph Frobisher, Esq. and Mrs. Scott and family.—*Ungranted and unlocated 7200 acres.*

Statistics.

Population . . . 15

Annual Agricultural Produce.

	Bushels.		Bushels.
Wheat . . .	50	Barley . . .	15
Oats . . .	55	Potatoes . . .	350

Live Stock.

Horses . . .	1	Cows . . .	9	Swine . . .	21
Oxen . . .	5	Sheep . . .	8		

HALL'S STREAM rises in the t. of Auckland; running s. through the n. w. part of Drayton it enters Hereford at the 6th range, and continuing in the s. e. quarter of that t. joins the r. Connecticut on the boundary line. On this stream are good sites for mills; but as its course is obstructed by falls it is of no other navigable advantage than for the transport of logs to the mills. Its middle branch waters the n. e. quarter of Hereford and its n. w. branch circulates about the centre of that t.

HAM, township, in the co. of Drummond, between Wotton and Wolfestown, joins Tingwick and Chester n. w. and Weedon s. e. One half has been granted among several individuals. The land might be brought into cultivation with great advantage, and would produce wheat or other grain, and many parts are fit for flax and hemp. The surface is diversified by many large swells of inconsiderable elevation, covered with wood and some few places in the valleys are rather swampy.—The timber is maple, beech, basswood, birch, hemlock and cedar.—Watered by part of the river Nicolet, which here has its source in the beautiful lake of the same name, near which the road communicating with Craig's Road is designed to pass.—*Ungranted and unlocated 18,500 acres.*

HAMEL LAKE, called by the Indians Assini-gaashtets, "a rock that is there," is the largest lake on the r. Pastagoutsic, which runs from Lake Kenwagomi s. e. of Lake St. John.

HAMILTON, township, in the co. of Bonaventure, lies between Cox and Richmond, and is bounded in front by Chaleurs Bay and in the rear

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by waste lands:—The *Village of Bonaventure* is pleasantly situated on the w. side of the harbour of the same name. The land on each side of the town is level and good and produces great quantities of grass for cattle. The soil is a fine gray earth on a clayey sub-stratum, which appears fit for the cultivation of hemp and flax; but the season is supposed to be too short for the growth of grain, the frost generally commencing in the beginning of September and continuing to the middle or end of May. This village or town is advantageously placed for the cod-fishery, and is susceptible of great improvement. The bank on which the fish are generally cured is very extensive and is divided into 95 lots, each extending 40 ft. in front and 120 ft. in depth, sufficient space for curing the fish taken by one shalloup. A vacancy of 10 ft. is left between the lots for the purpose of piling up the fish when cured; and 100 ft. is appropriated, at the point of each beach, for a public landing-place. In the roadstead there is good anchorage for shipping, and the common tides rise from 7 to 8 ft. The town lot consists of 60 acres; and 1040 ft. of ground divided into 36 lots, each 240 ft. square, to be subdivided into 8 divisions, each 60 ft. in front by 120 in depth, with 200 acres adjoining for the benefit of the town. This v. is only a small place, containing about 25 houses and a church: its whole dependence is in the fishery.

HAMPDEN, a projected township in the co. of Sherbrooke, is an irregular tract of land lying between Marston, Ditton, Lingwick, Stratford, and Gayhurst.

HARE ISLAND lies nearly in the middle of the St. Lawrence, and fronts the S. of Rivière du Loup and that of Terrebois: it is nearly 8 m. in length by an average breadth of about half a mile. It is low and flat, extending in a direction nearly parallel to the shores of the St. Lawrence. The soil is good, but wholly uncultivated. At each extremity are long and dangerous shoals stretching from it. On the s. e. side lie the three small islands called the Brandy Pots: on the w. side is placed the telegraph No. 13, the last in the chain from Quebec.

HARRINGTON, a projected township in the co. of Two Mountains, lies between Wentworth and Ponsonby and is bounded in front by Grenville. Its s. w. angle is watered by the R. Rouge.

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HASTINGS, a projected township in the co. of Ottawa, fronting Lake des Allumets and lying w. of th. T. of Esher.

HATLEY, township, in the co. of Stanstead, is bounded s. by the T. of Stanstead; n. by Ascot; e. by Compton; w. by the Lake Memphramagog, a branch of the river St. Francis, and Lake Scawanepeus. The surface is irregular, in some places hilly, and the quality of the land very variable. The soil e. and n. e. is good and most kinds of grain might be grown; and w. it is rather superior; the middle very indifferent, rugged and swampy. On the best lands beech, elm, maple and ash grow in abundance; in the swamps spruce fir, cedar and alder. Towards Ascot and Compton are some extensive settlements, where the houses and out-buildings are substantially constructed, the farms cultivated with industry and much ability and well stocked with cattle. On the border of Lake Memphramagog is another range of improving settlements.—Watered by several lakes besides Lake Tomefobi, which is entirely in this T., and by some small rivers and streams, which as they wind through the cultivated lands turn corn and saw-mills. Many roads lead to the adjacent townships, and others communicate with main roads leading to the states of Vermont and New Hampshire. One of the most extensive landholders is Henry Cull, Esq., lieut.-col. of the militia; a gentleman highly esteemed for his public spirit and the industry and good-will with which he encourages every species of improvement. The first settler in the T. was Capt. Eb. Hovey.

The *Parish of Charleston* commences on the line between Stanstead and Hatley, and on the line between the 8th and 9th ranges of Hatley; thence n. on the same line it crosses Lake Tomefobi; thence on the w. shore of the lake n. until it intersects the line between the 4th and 5th ranges; thence n. on the same line to the n. line of Hatley; thence e. on the same line to the line between the 2nd and 3rd ranges of Compton, and s. across that T. to the line between the 2nd and 3rd ranges in Barnston, and then w. to the w. line of that T., and then n. to its n. w. corner; thence w. to the place of beginning.—In this parish stands the *Village of Charleston*, near the n. e. corner. It is very pleasantly situated on the main road leading from Sherbrooke to Stanstead Plain: it contains about 20 neat houses and 115

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inhabitants: it has a protestant episcopal church, a school-house, a brewery and a distillery. The site of the v. is in Nos. 5 and 6 of the 1st and 2nd ranges.—Robt. Vincent, Esq. was the first inhabitant and settled here about 20 years since.—*Ungranted and unlocated* 12,641 acres.

Statistics.

Population	1,573	Fulling-mills	2	Pearlasheries	5
Churches	1	Saw-mills	11	Distilleries	1
Curates	1	Tanneries	1	Notaries	1
Schools	8	Hat-manufact.	1	Shopkeepers	3
Villages	1	Potteries	2	Taverns	2
Corn-mills	7	Potasheries	6	Artisans	17
Carding-mills	3				

Annual Agricultural Produce.

	Bushels.		Bushels.		Bushels.
Wheat	18,030	Potatoes	29,420	Buck wheat	80
Oats	26,590	Peas	4,063	Indian corn	5,020
Barley	3,865	Rye	825		

Live Stock.

Horses	760	Cows	1,598	Swine	830
Oxen	914	Sheep	3,169		

HAUTEVILLE (V.), v. KAMOURASKA, S.

HAYOTTE (V.), v. CHAMPLAIN, S.

HELENSTOWN, v. BEAUHARNOIS, S.

HEMISON, river and lake: the R. rises in the T. of Buckland and partly in the lake; taking a S. W. course, it enters the T. of Frampton and joins the R. Etchemin a little below Papa Isle.

HEMMINGFORD, township, in the co. of Beauharnois, is on the boundary line between the province and the United States, having N. W. the S. of Beauharnois and N. E. that of La Colle. This township has been laid out for close settlements, that is, to be granted by single lots to persons, upon condition of immediately taking possession and beginning to improve them; a large portion of the T. is settled and some of the farms are in a thriving state. There are five complete ranges of 200 acre lots, and the remainder of the T. is divided in a similar manner to Hinchinbrook; but a proportion of these reservations has been let under lease. Although the surface is very uneven and several high ridges rise in various directions, with many large seams of flat rock a little below the surface, there are many tracts of superior quality fit for the growth of grain, hemp and flax. On the N. E. and N. W. sides are some swamps covered with cedar, spruce fir, tamarack, &c. On the high lands the timber is beech, maple, elm, birch, &c.: along the 2nd range are some oak and pine of large dimensions and good qua-

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lity.—This T. is well watered by the R. Montreal descending to the Richelieu, and by many small streams that descend from the heights to the Chateauguay.—There are many roads, but most of them very indifferent, and practicable only in winter when rendered firm and solid by the frost.—There is only one corn and saw-mill in this T. built in the 5th range.—The population consists of 150 families, of whom 70 are from Ireland, 24 from the United States, 19 from England, 11 from Scotland, 10 American loyalists and 3 from Germany. Of the population 345 souls are on the crown reserve without any title.—This T. consists of 58,600 acres; about 6067 acres are under improvement, of which 4242 are among the granted lands, 1320 on the crown reserves and 505 on the land located by the agent.—*Hemmingford Mountain or Covey's Hill* has about the same perpendicular elevation as the Rouville cone and commands an extensive horizon. This mountain, from its conspicuous height, is worthy of notice. It occupies a space of about 3½ miles in length by 2 in breadth and rises by gradations, almost about 1,100 feet from the level of the St. Lawrence. The ascent on the N. side, though rather abrupt, is notwithstanding easy of access, but on the E. it is more gradual; on the S. side it rises out of a low swamp in the vicinity of 2 small lakes, and rises nearly 200 feet in a perpendicular cliff. From the top of this mountain can clearly be distinguished the mountains of Montreal, Pinacle, Mansfield and Camel's Rump, and a most commanding view of the surrounding country.

Statistics.

Population	980	Fulling-mills	1	Distilleries	1
Churches, R. C.	1	Saw-mills	5	Shopkeepers	1
Corn-mills	1	Potasheries	4	Taverns	1
Carding-mills	1	Pearlasheries	4	Artisans	10

Annual Agricultural Produce.

	Bushels.		Bushels.		Bushels.
Wheat	7,000	Potatoes	33,000	Buck wheat	1,000
Oats	6,000	Peas	4,000	Indian corn	3,000
Barley	100				

Comparative Statement of Increase.

Year in which the account was taken.	Acres of cleared land.	Acres under cultivation.	Total population.	Males.	Females.	Live Stock.			
						Horses.	Horned cattle.	Sheep.	Swine.
1820	.	2550	358	171	187	.	.	.	.
1825	3206	2591	616	331	285	97	588	426	377
1829	6067	.	980	.	.	273	1372	1300	598

HEMMINGWAY BROOK joins the R. Connecticut near the most s. point of the T. of Drayton on the boundary line.

HENRYVILLE (V.), v. NOYAN, S.

HEREFORD, township, in the co. of Sherbrooke, is bounded N. by Clifton and Auckland; W. by Barford; E. by Drayton and S. by the boundary line. The greater part may be called tolerably good land and generally applicable to any kind of agriculture: the surface is uneven and, approaching the river Connecticut, rather mountainous.—The S. part of the T. is partially settled, 1600 acres being under cultivation: most of the settlers are on the banks of Hall Stream and Leech Stream and the lands between them.—There is only one reserve under lease; it is in No. 7 of the 7th range and belongs to the clergy.—The timber is various and in general good, consisting of maple, beech and birch, mixed with spruce fir and a small proportion of pine and poplar.—In the year 1800 the southern half was granted to James Rankin and others; but a very small progress has been made towards its settlement: a few farms, however, are in a tolerably good condition.—This T. is well watered by several branches of the Connecticut, aided by many small streams descending from the high lands. The branches of the Connecticut are called Hall's Stream on which 16 families are settled, and Leech Stream on which 10 families reside, and on both streams are good sites for mills; it is also watered by Leech's Pond and other small lakes, in which are trout, suckers, chub, perch, eels, &c.—There are 4 bridges, two king's highways and 2 or 3 cross-roads: one of the highways extends from line 45 to Eaton through Clifton, the other from line 45 through Barford to Compton.—The *Hereford Mountain* is in the 5th and 6th ranges and in the N. W. part of the T.—The land under crop averages 180 acres and about 500 acres are annually mowed. Flax of excellent quality is produced, and hemp grows luxuriantly but is liable to the effects of early frosts; wheat is the staple commodity and its produce from new land is from 15 to 20 bushels per acre and other grain in proportion. The annual consumption of wheat is about 750 bushels and that of other grain 1000 bushels.—This T. is well adapted for grazing and rearing neat stock, horses and sheep, and also for dairy farms. Some of the settlers keep 30 head of neat cattle, besides horses and sheep. Agricultural labour is high;

from 1 to 1½ dollar a day without board, with board from 10 to 12 dollars a month, or ¾ths of a dollar per day in summer and 6 to 8 dollars in winter, or 2s. 6d. a day.—During haymaking wages are 3s. 4d. a day, at other times from 8 to 12 dollars a month. Mechanics are paid one dollar a day.—The articles of trade or rather traffic consist in beef, cattle, butter, cheese, pork, pearlash and grain.—In this T. are two private schools: in each from 12 to 15 scholars are instructed.—*Ungranted and unlocated*, 16,200 acres.

Statistics.

Population	160	Corn-mills	1
Pearlasheries	1	Saw-mills	2

Annual Agricultural Produce.

	Bushels.		Bushels.		Bushels.
Wheat	1,500	Potatoes	2,240	Rye	45
Oats	1,280	Peas	210	Indian corn	580
Barley	200				

Live Stock.

Horses	64	Cows	120	Swine	128
Oxen	70	Sheep	300		

HERTEL, fief, fronts the St. Lawrence and lies N. E. of Champlain and S. W. of Batiscan. It has one corn-mill on the R. Champlain, which waters it through its whole extent. It belongs to les Chartiers.

HERTEL, rivulet, in the S. of Champlain, turns one flour-mill.

HINCHINBROOK, township, in the co. of Beauharnois, is bounded S. by the boundary line; N. E. by Beauharnois and is separated from Godmanchester by the R. Chateauguay. This T. contains 38,000 acres, of which 18,350 have been granted by letters patent: from 11 to 12,000 acres were granted to non-resident persons in 1821, many of whom were then residing in the United States; soon after these lands were granted some of the grantees died, and some left the country and were never afterwards heard of: on this tract are some few families without titles to the lands they occupy. This T. is divided into 8 ranges and every range into lots of 200 acres each. From the province line N. are three full ranges, but the remainder is more irregularly divided and is appropriated to crown and clergy reservations, in large portions or blocks as they are technically termed. The surface is somewhat uneven but the soil, although rather light and in many places stony, is

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good, excepting only a very few swampy tracts which are covered with cedar, spruce fir and hemlock trees. The large knolls, or rising grounds, are thickly clothed with good timber. Towards the Chateauguay, in some places, the surface subsides into valleys and gentle slopes, where there are large breadths of fine meadows well watered by several branches of that r. The settlers are generally near the river's side and in eligible situations along the frontier, in which direction there are several roads passing into the state of New York. The roads are in many parts bad, but are nevertheless frequented by loaded wagons. An immense stock of fine timber still remains in this township, although, for years past, vast quantities have been cut and rafted down the Chateauguay to Montreal and Quebec.—In this r. are 225 families, of which 79 are from Scotland, 78 from Ireland, 22 from the United States, 15 from England, 12 American loyalists and 5 from Germany; making an aggregate population of 1214 souls. 5549 acres are claimed under orders in council, of which 2595 are under improvement. 16,325 acres are settled upon under the authority of the agent, of which 3044 are under improvement.—The *Village of Hinchinbrook*, called Huntingdon, is built on each side of the r. Chateauguay; the portion in Godmanchester on government ground and the other side on the property of Wm. Bowron, Esq. acquired by purchase. The village is laid out in 3 rows on lots 1 and 2 in the front range of this r. in extensive village plots of from 10 to 20 acres each, which have been mostly located; and those in the 1st and 2nd ranges, bordering on the river, are nearly all settled upon or occupied. The village lots Nos. 4 and 5, in the front of the front range, are reserved for public purposes, where the inhabitants are about to erect a schoolhouse. The village of Huntingdon, lying partly in Hinchinbrook and partly in Godmanchester, is connected by a strong bridge across the river Chateauguay, made of timber and stone, 240 feet in length, which cost the inhabitants £250. This village is inhabited by Irish emigrants and contains a population of 125 souls; and although the number is not so great as it was some time ago, yet the present residents appear to succeed in their different occupations and are likely to become permanent settlers: they are composed of small farmers, mechanics, traders, &c.—*Vacant lands*, 19,150 acres.

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Statistics.

Population	1,214	Carding-mills	1	Distilleries	1
Villages	1	Fulling-mills	1	Artisans	9
Corn-mills	2	Saw-mills	7		

Annual Agricultural Produce.

	Bushels.		Bushels.		Bushels.
Wheat	6,225	Potatoes	30,000	Buck wheat	800
Oats	5,360	Peas	2,000	Indian corn	2,050
Barley	3,000	Rye	1,050		

Comparative Statement of Increase.

Year in which the account was taken.	Acres of cleared land.	Acres under cultivation.	Total Population.	Males.	Females.	Live Stock.			
						Horses.	Horned cattle.	Sheep.	Swine.
1820	.	545	143	71	72	.	.	.	.
1825	2238	2170	536	294	242	90	358	81	268
1829	.	3044	920	.	.	268	1246	1280	600

HORE, township, in the co. of Bonaventure, is bounded s. by Chaleurs Bay; w. by Cox; n. by the settlements of Port Daniel and n. by waste lands. It is watered by the Lower r. Nouvelle, and a part of the town of New Carlisle and its settlements range along the front from the s. w. angle to the r. Nouvelle.

Statistics.

Population	674	River craft	2	Keel-boats	33
Artisans	9	Tonnage	150		

Annual Agricultural Produce.

	Bushels.		Bushels.		Bushels.
Wheat	1,050	Potatoes	7,000	Indian corn	200
Oats	1,450	Peas	100		

Live Stock.

Horses	20	Cows	99	Swine	197
Oxen	80	Sheep	272		

HORTON, township, in the co. of Drummond, is bounded s. by Warwick; n. w. by Simpson and Wendover and n. e. by Aston and Bulstrode.—This small, irregular tract has been surveyed and granted to the militia, but it at present contains only one settler. The main branch of the Nicolet runs through the centre and its e. branch waters the n. e. angle of the r.

Statistics.

Population	7
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Annual Agricultural Produce.

	Bushels.		Bushels.
Wheat	15	Potatoes	100
Oats	40	Indian corn	25

Live Stock.

Horses	1	Cows	3	Swine	7
Oxen	2	Sheep	4		

HOWARD, a projected township in the co. of Two Mountains, is bounded N.E. by Abercromby; in front by Wentworth; in the rear by waste lands.

HUBERT, seignior, in the co. of Quebec, is in the rear of St. Gabriel and St. Ignace, and otherwise bounded by waste crown lands. Two leagues in breadth and depth. Granted June 10th, 1698, to Sieur René Louis Hubert.—Being far north of all the cultivated lands, the quality or worth of this S. is wholly unknown; even the timber seems never to have been an object of inquiry. It is watered by the R. Talayorte, which traverses it from the N.E.

Titte.—"Concession du 10me Juin, 1698, faite par Louis de Buade, Gouverneur, et Jean Bochart, Intendant, au Sieur René Louis Hubert, fils, de deux lieues de terre de front sur pareille profondeur, située au derrière des seigneuries nommées St. Gabriel et St. Ignace, appartenant aux pères Jésuites et aux religieuses Hospitalières de Québec: le dit terrain tirant au Nord-Ouest, borné d'un bout des dites Seigneuries, d'autre bout et des deux côtés des terres non-concédées."—*Régistre d'Intendance*, No. 5, folio 23.

HUDDERSFIELD, a projected township in the co. of Ottawa, is bounded s. by Clarendon; E. by Bristol and Aldfield; N. by Shorn and Cawood; W. by Litchfield.

HULL, township, in the co. of Ottawa, is bounded E. by Templeton; N. by Wakefield; W. by Eardley and S. by the river Ottawa. It contains 82,429 acres, and was surveyed and subdivided in 1801 under a warrant of survey issued in favour of Philemon Wright, Esq., two of his sons and seven associates, who obtained a grant of 12,000 acres under letters patent in 1806. The order of council was granted Mar. 22, 1800. The grant to Mr. Wright, &c. embraced the whole front of the township and comprehends the ranges 1, 2, 3 and parts of 4, 5, 6, with 2 lots in the 7th range, through which the R. Gatineau runs. The associates in this grant reconveyed, as was the practice at that time, the greater part of the lands to their leader, as an indemnification for expenses incurred in the survey and for patent fees on the grant, by which means Mr. Wright became the principal and almost sole proprietor of the lands thus granted, upon which it appears he and his sons have made improvements to the considerable extent of 4703 acres in culture, 24 houses, &c.—This T. extends 16 ranges in depth; each range being subdivided into 28 lots of 26 chains in breadth, by 80 chains 80 links in depth. Such

are the authorized dimensions of the lots of land in river townships throughout the province, excepting, of course, the lots broken and indented by the sinuosities of the river or lake upon which they front, as in the 1st, 2nd and 3rd ranges of this T.—Hull is 120 miles from Montreal and is in the centre of a fertile country, possessing every agricultural advantage in soil and climate. The general features of Hull are mountainous; a range of hills, named by the Indians Perguatina, runs through the middle from E. to W.; the highest part is not supposed to exceed 900 ft. above the level of the Ottawa: on each side of this range and occasionally upon it are tracts of excellent land and the swamps are comparatively few and of small extent. The front of the T. is, generally, a plane undulated by gradual swells as far back as the highlands in the 6th range, which traverse the T. in a curvilinear direction almost parallel with the Ottawa. Beyond these the surface rises into more frequent and abrupt slopes, though by no means unfit for tillage, and becomes a rich pasturing and grazing country, much prized as such by the inhabitants. The soil in the level parts and in the intervals frequent in the hilly sections is excellent, and, when under proper cultivation, produces in abundance wheat, rye, barley, oats, potatoes, &c. In the immediate vicinity of the Chaudière or Columbia Falls the soil is poorer, being very rocky and sandy; but at a little distance this inferiority disappears and the soil becomes a strong loam.—This T. is traversed by several roads; the principal begins at the steam-boat landing, passes through Wright's Village and running along the front strikes the Chaudière Lake between the 2nd and 3rd ranges; thence it follows the margin of the lake and enters Eardley: this road is very good and on it is the greater portion of the most flourishing settlements of Hull. This road is called Britannia Road and extends 7 m. Being the first road made in this T., the mode of forming it may be interesting as well as useful; Mr. W. first marked it out as far as the lake, then ploughed it on each side and threw the earth to the centre to form it oval; he then levelled the hills and laid the stuff from the top into low places, built bridges and paved the road, where necessary, with broken stones; he also built stores at each end for the deposit of different kinds of goods for the accommodation of the upper country.—From Co-

Columbia Farm two roads branch off in different directions. One, passing along the edge of Columbia Pond, leads to the Gatineau Farm, remarkable as being the spot selected by Mr. Ph. Wright in 1801 for his first and original habitation, and as such is not divested of interest, being, as it were, the parent of the actual flourishing settlement of Hull. The other road directing its course w. winds suddenly at lot No. 8, and rejoins the main front road; meanwhile the Columbia Road continues towards the N. until it meets the River Gatineau in the 7th range, where Mr. Christopher Wright's new farm is situated. A road from Chaudière Lake, cutting at right angles the Britannia Road, leads into the back settlements, where, of course, no good roads can at present be expected: on this road few settlements are to be seen beyond the 4th and 5th ranges, from which to the 3rd range the farms progressively increase and towards the Chaudière Lake the road passes apparently through an old-settled country. The road communication from Hull to Montreal is bad and in 1821 was impracticable for any horse or team. A road, 16 ft. wide, has been cut by the government commissioners, over 64 miles, to the head of Long Sault and 71 bridges built. There are 4 places where either ferries must be established or large bridges built and the ravines or gullies filled up to enable teams to pass. The remaining 60 miles to Montreal are passable. Mr. Ruggles Wright, the postmaster of this T., in his evidence as to this road, said, that the inhabitants and travellers of every description have suffered great inconvenience for the want of a road, that there have been several mails lost and horses drowned by attempting to transport the mail on the ice early in the fall and late in the spring (there being no land road), and that not a year has passed for the last twenty-five years back that accidents have not occurred either in the loss of property or men's lives, as there are about four weeks at these seasons of the year, between the opening and closing of the boat navigation, when the river is not passable, owing to the ice at the Chaudière breaking up 15 days earlier than it does 60 miles below, and that this is the only possible communication they have to and from a market. Mr. Wright has, with some assistance, opened all the roads to make it possible for his people to pass and repass. One stone causeway, in particular, cost him above £1000.

The total sum expended by him and some of his neighbours upon these roads, during the 20 years after he first obtained the property, amounted to £2211 17s. 6d. besides £955 expended by the government commissioners making a total of £3166 17s. 6d. The extent of roads made with this money is about thirty miles.—This T. abounds with excellent timber, which is chiefly beech, birch, maple, pine, elm and some oak, basswood and hemlock; the oak is fit for naval purposes and much of the pine for masts of large dimensions. Of the oak there are 4 species: the white, rock, scarlet and red. Of the pine kind there are 10: the white spruce fir, balsam fir, shrub pine, hemlock spruce, yellow pine, American larch or tamarack, black spruce fir, pitch pine, red or Norway pine and white pine. Of the birch 5 sorts: the yellow, black canoe, white and dwarf birch. Of the maple 6: the soft or white maple, black sugar maple, red or hard maple, sugar maple, striped maple or morsewood, and another species for which there is no English name. Of the beech 2 species, and also of the ash 2 species, the white and black. The walnut, the hickory and the butternut, a species of the walnut, and red and white cedar. Of the cherry there are 3 kinds; of the willow 6; of the basswood 2; of the elm 2, the common and slippery elm: &c. There are in all, as far as have been observed, 42 species of forest trees and upwards of 60 shrubs.—Hull is abundantly watered by rivers, lakes and numerous tributary streams; the Gatineau is the principal river, and in a large and rapid stream runs diagonally through the T. from N. E. to S. W. and is only navigable for canoes. In the chain of highlands are a great many lakes, some of which are exceedingly beautiful and abound with excellent trout. The principal lake lies in a transverse position from lot 23 in the 11th range to the commencement of lot 28 in the 13th range; it is 3 m. in length by $\frac{3}{4}$ m. in breadth and forms a narrow pass of about 16 chains wide on the division line between the 11th and 12th ranges, which intersects a small island situate about midway from shore to shore; its shape is extremely irregular and at lot 28 it branches off into Eardley; its waters discharge into the Gatineau at the line between the 15th and 16th ranges, thus running in a contrary direction to the current of that river—a singularity occasioned by the highlands which stretch across the 8th, 9th and 10th ranges, and form a natural

division of the waters flowing north and south.—The *Columbia Pond* is a small lake lying at the extremity of the 5th range; its waters fall into the Ottawa a little south of the estuary of the Gatineau.—An iron bed of great richness has been discovered in the township, but it has never been worked. There is also a lead-mine on the Gatineau River, known only to the Indians, who have brought down quantities of it; but the situation has not been precisely ascertained, owing to the reluctance which the Indians have to communicate discoveries of this nature. Marble of the finest quality is abundant: there is a very fine bed of this mineral on the Gatineau River, near the first rapid, about 400 yards above the still water, where a steam-boat may float with ease and safety. This bed of marble is supposed to be of immense extent; it appears in the neighbourhood of the iron-mine and the Lac des Châts abounds with it; that which appears at the surface is of inferior quality: this quarry forms a precipice one mile in length and 60 or 70 ft. high and is of a remarkably white appearance; it is a fair species of white marble without vein. There is limestone of the best quality on the borders of the Gatineau, and also a lead-mine in the 10th or 12th range. Granite is found in the interior, on the ranges of rocks or mountains.—In this r. are several excellent and well-cultivated farms, and Mr. Wright has from 5 to 6,000 acres under cultivation; his son, Mr. T. Wright, has two establishments in the 7th and 8th ranges on the E. bank of the Gatineau; his lands are advantageously situated and in a high state of culture, affording excellent pasture.—The *Columbia Farm* is situated in the 4th range, about $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile from the Ottawa and W. of Mr. Wright's house. The extent, position, and culture of this farm deserve to be particularly commended. The convenient and judicious subdivision and economy exhibited in the management of this farm are truly meritorious, and reflect great credit upon the enterprise and judgment of the proprietor. All kinds of grain are produced in abundance and hemp and flax may be cultivated with great success. Mr. Wright one year raised a very considerable quantity of hemp and sent a very fine specimen, measuring 14 ft. in length, to the Hemp Committee of Montreal; he also sent two samples of the seed with two bundles of the hemp to the Society of Arts at Quebec, and was complimented in return with a silver medal; from a

certificate which he received from the Hemp Committee it appeared that he raised, that year, 11 parts out of 13 of the total raised in the province. Although this is a very fine country for the growth of hemp, Mr. Wright was obliged to discontinue growing it on a large scale on account of the expense of preparing it for market, the hemp-peelers charging him one dollar per day, or one bushel of wheat, labourers being very scarce: he saved nearly 100 bushels of seed, which he sold in Montreal at a fair price, and was obliged to send the hemp to Halifax in Nova Scotia for sale. He now grows only small quantities for his own use.—The expense and process of clearing and fencing an acre of wild land, its usual produce, and the process of clearing, according to Mr. Wright's evidence before the Committee, are as follow:—The process of clearing consists in three things: cutting down the under brush at 7s. 6d. per acre; chopping down the wood in rows, two rods wide, at 25s. per acre; firing, burning, and branding fit for the harrow, at 27s. 6d. per acre, after which the work is done. The total expense of clearing is therefore £3 per acre, and the common price of putting in the crop is 10s. per acre. The poorer settlers find themselves occasionally constrained to adopt a more imperfect mode of clearing: they first cut out the brush and small trees, leaving the larger trees standing, which shade the land so that they do not get more than half a crop. The produce per acre is from 2 to 400 bush. of potatoes, 25 bush. of oats or wheat, 30 bush. of Indian corn, 200 bush. of turnips.—Mr. Wright's constant aim to improve the breeds of cattle has been attended with much success; he brought over from England, many years past, at great expense, some of the best Herefordshire and Devon breeds, by way of experiment; these cattle crossed produced a breed justly celebrated, which also, crossed with the Canadian breed, produce excellent cattle.—*Wright Village* is pleasantly situated at the S. E. angle of the r. occupying the front of lots No. 2, 3 and 4 in the 3rd range; it contains a handsome church, 68 ft. by 28 ft. with a steeple 121 ft. high, it stands on an eminence facing the river, decorated with much taste and surmounted by a neat spire. Nearly in front of the church, close by the highway, stands a stone house of two stories, where an hotel establishment is carried on, affording comfortable accommodations. Opposite to these,

on the other side of the main road and on the bank of the river, are the corn and saw-mills, a blacksmith's forge, stores, &c. and a spacious and conspicuous stone edifice with a cupola, often mistaken for a church from its singular construction. The mill-dam projecting out upon the reef of rocks, towards the rapid, is remarkable for its extent and solidity. w. of the mill are the long causeway and bridge, over which the public road is continued. On the first rise of the hill, w. of the bridge, is the handsome and comfortable habitation of Philemon Wright, Esq. There is also a post-office. As the present village is exclusively the property of Mr. Wright and his sons, competition in trade is not so active as perhaps the general interests of the t. require. It might therefore be expedient to establish a government village, open to emigrants settling there; and lot 21, in the 2nd range, appears to be a very propitious site for that purpose, on account of its contiguity to the Chaudière Lake, an expansion of the Ottawa; lot 14 in the range also affords an advantageous site for a village, which might be built at the junction of two roads, near which there is a saw-mill and also a tolerably well-cultivated farm. Mr. Wright carries on the timber trade to great extent and has a large manufactory of pot and pearlshes. His first export of timber was to Montreal, and, in 1807, he arrived at Quebec with the first timber ever sent there from the banks of the Ottawa. The expense of conveying timber to Quebec being less than to Montreal is the reason why, in 1823, above 300 common cargoes were sent to Quebec and not one to Montreal through the same channel: in a few years, without doubt, this quantity of timber sent to the Quebec market will be quadrupled, and the exports from this t. of various other articles, such as flour, beef, pork, &c., will be increased in the same ratio.—In this t. are 3 schools attended by about 150 scholars, who are instructed in reading, writing and arithmetic; they are supported by voluntary contributions and two of them are under the patronage of the Royal Institution in Canada. The t. at present consists of one parish, in which are a protestant episcopal church and a methodist episcopal chapel, but there is no parsonage-house.—The population is constantly and rapidly increasing and, with the exception of the rising generation, is almost entirely American. The inhabitants in 1824 were placed under the superintendence of Mr. Wright, who has adopted various means to excite the in-

dustry and secure the comfort and happiness of all classes of his little colony; and perhaps in no part of the province will be found more industry and a better understanding among the settlers, for they seem universally to enjoy a degree of ease and comfort seldom to be met with in settlements of such recent date: every thing exhibits a degree of affluence and social prosperity not reasonably to be expected in settlements formed within 30 years;—neat dwelling-houses, many of them two stories high, extensive barns, &c., well-cultivated fields and enclosures, numerous cattle grazing, large flocks of sheep wandering over a grateful soil and cropping an abundant pasturage,—these objects, happily combining the pleasures and advantages of rural and pastoral life, not only delight the occasional visiter, but are calculated to inspire the emulation and encourage the hopes of many a desponding emigrant. The reader will not fail to ask, “From whom are all these benefits derived? Whose persevering talent and enterprising spirit first pierced the gloom of these forests and converted a wilderness of trees into fields of corn? Whose industrious hand first threw into this natural desert the seeds of plenty and prosperity?”—The answer is, Mr. Philemon Wright, an humble American from Woburn in the state of Massachusetts: through hardships, privations and dangers that would have appalled an ordinary mind, he penetrated an almost inaccessible country, and where he found desolation and solitude he introduced civilization and the useful arts; by his almost unaided skill and indefatigable industry the savage paths of a dreary wilderness have been changed into the cheerful haunts of man; the gloomy upland forests have given way to smiling corn-fields; the wet and wild savannas, sinking under stunted spruce and cedar, have been cleared and drained into luxuriant meadows; the perilous waterfall, whose hoarse noise was once the frightful voice of an awful solitude, is rendered obedient to the laws of art, and now converts the majestic tenants of the forest into the habitations of man and grinds his food; the rivers and lakes, once fruitful in vain, now breed their living produce for the use of human beings, and, with deep and rapid current, transport on their smooth and glassy surface the fruits of his industry; the deep recesses of the earth are made to expose their mineral treasures, from the birthday of time concealed. In fine, the judicious and persevering industry of one successful adventurer has converted all the rude ad-

vantages of primeval nature into the germs of agricultural, manufacturing and commercial prosperity. Mr. Wright, however, has been amply rewarded for his honourable exertions; his private fortune has been increased in proportion to the good he has created, and the liberal conduct of the provincial government towards him has been unbounded: 9,145 acres have been granted to him and his family in Hull and Lochar, under letters patent; 7,000 acres in Hull have been reconveyed to him by his associates and not less than 5,000 acres in Templeton, making altogether 21,145 acres. The proceedings of Mr. Wright in forming the extensive and important settlements of Hull have been detailed by him, and are highly interesting and useful; interesting as developing the successful exertions of an enterprising and indefatigable settler, and useful as being well adapted to guide and encourage others in forming settlements in a country as remote from civilization as from assistance. After having visited the extensive tract which was destined to become the theatre of his exertions and the reward of his useful enterprise, he returned with his two companions to his native home, Woburn, in the state of Massachusetts, having determined on the measures proper for him to pursue. After hiring about 25 men and providing himself with mill-irons, axes, scythes, hoes and all other tools thought by him to be the most useful and necessary, together with a number of barrels of clear pork (pork freed from the bones), he commenced his journey with 14 horses, 8 oxen, 7 sleighs and 5 families. This emigration took place on the 2nd of Feb. 1800. On the 10th of the same month Mr. Wright arrived at Montreal and then proceeded towards Hull, travelling generally among the old settlements only 15 m. a day for the first 3 days, because the sleighs were wider than those used in that country and because it was necessary that the horses and oxen should go abreast. During these 3 nights he stopped with the *habitans*, and arrived on the 4th day at the foot of the Long Sault, which was the extremity of the travelled roads in that part of Lower Canada. From this place he was still 80 miles from his place of destination; and there not being any road and the snow deep, he was obliged to halt and alter the teams so as to go singly, while a part of his men proceeded forward to cut a road through the snow. After these necessary preparations he proceeded on for the head of the Long Sault, observing in due

time to fix upon some spot near water to encamp for the night, particularly observing that there were no dry trees to fall upon them, and if there were to cut them down. Then he cleared away the snow and cut down trees for fire for the night, the women and children sleeping in covered sleighs and the men with blankets round the fire and the cattle made fast to the standing trees; in this situation about 30 persons spent the night. Before he retired to rest he prepared sufficient food for the next day so as to lose no time when daylight appeared, always observing to keep the axemen forward cutting the road and the foraging team next the axemen, and the families in the rear; in this way he proceeded on for 3 or 4 days, observing to look out for a good place for the camp, until he arrived at the head of the Long Sault. From that place he travelled the whole of the distance upon the ice until he came to the intended spot, about 65 miles. The guide whom he had taken with him on his first journey was as much unacquainted with the ice as the whole of the party, not one of them having ever travelled up this ice before. Their progress was very slow and impeded by their fear of losing any of the cattle, and the axemen in the front were obliged to try every rod of ice, which, being covered with snow about a foot deep, it was impossible to know whether it was safe without sounding it with the axe. On his journey up the river, the first day, Mr. W. met a savage and his wife drawing a child upon a little bark sleigh, who gazed at the party with astonishment, more especially at the cattle; as if they had come from some distant part or from the clouds; their astonishment appeared to increase as they walked round the teams, the party having halted; and they tried to hold a conversation concerning the ice, but not a word could be understood. The Indian pointed to the woods, as if giving directions to his squaw to go there and make herself comfortable; she immediately went off and he proceeded to the head of the company without the promise of fee or reward, with his small axe trying the ice every step he went, as if he had been the proper guide or owner of the property. They passed on until the approach of night; when, the banks of the river being high, about 20 feet, it was found impossible to ascend them with the sleighs; they therefore left them on the ice and ascended the banks of the river, and clearing away the snow cut down large trees as usual to make a fire, carefully observing

that no stooping or dead trees could fall upon them, and after cooking supper and getting regular refreshment they spread their bedding round the fire and made themselves as comfortable as they could, having nothing over them but large trees and the canopy of the heavens. Before daylight they cooked their breakfast and provisions for the day and, as soon as daylight appeared, they were ready to proceed. The Indian, who had behaved with uncommon civility during the night, having taken his regular refreshments, proceeded to the head of the company as he had done the preceding day with uncommon agility. All being under weigh as soon as daylight appeared, they proceeded as usual without meeting with any accident; when night was approaching they did the same as the night before and began their march early in the following morning, the Indian taking the lead as before. Owing to the deepness of the snow, it took them about 6 days in passing up this river, about 64 miles, when they all arrived safe at the township of Hull. After some little trouble in cutting the brush and banks, they ascended the height, which is about 20 feet from the water. The Indian, after he had seen them safe up the bank and spent the night with them, intimated that he must return to his squaw and child; and after receiving some presents for his great services, he took his departure for his squaw, having to go at least 60 miles. The party thanked him in the best manner they could make him understand, and three times huzzaed him; and he left in great spirits, being well pleased. Mr. Wright arrived Mar. 7th and immediately, with the assistance of all hands, felled the first tree, for every person who was able to use the axe endeavoured and assisted in cutting; after which they commenced cutting down and clearing a spot for the erection of a house, and continued cutting, clearing and erecting other buildings for the accommodation of the families and men. As soon as they commenced cutting and clearing, the chiefs of two tribes of Indians who live at the Lake of the Two Mountains came to them and viewed all their tools and materials with astonishment and would often hoop and laugh, being quite unacquainted with tools or things of that nature. They also viewed with astonishment the manner in which the oxen and horses were harnessed. They seemed to view all things with great pleasure. Some of them fetched their children to see the oxen and horses, having never seen a tame animal before, being brought

up near the great lakes to the westward: they would also ask the liberty of using one or two axes to see how they could cut down a tree with them, as their own axes are very small, weighing only half a pound and Mr. Wright's axes weighed from four to five pounds. When they had cut down a tree they would jump, hoop and huzza, being quite pleased with having cut down the tree so quickly. They received a glass of rum each and returned to their sugar-making in the greatest harmony. They continued very friendly to pass backward and forward for about ten days often receiving small presents, for which they made returns in sugar, venison, &c. Their chiefs assembled together and procured an English interpreter, George Brown, who had an Indian wife and family and who spoke both languages. They requested him to demand of Mr. W. by what authority he was cutting down their wood and taking possession of their land. To which he answered — by virtue of authority received at Quebec from their great father, who lived on the other side of the water, and from Sir John Johnston, the agent in the Indian department, through whom they receive their yearly dues from government. They could not be made to believe that their great father or other persons at Quebec would allow them to cut down their timber and clear their land and destroy their sugaries and hunting-ground without consulting them, as they had been in the peaceable and quiet possession of their lands for generations past: and in this part of the country were their chief hunting-grounds, sugaries, fisheries, &c.; and they were afraid the settlers would destroy their beaver, their deer and their sugaries. After a long conference, carried on with good temper on both sides, and with sound argument on the side of the poor Indians, it was agreed to leave the question to the decision of the proper authorities at Quebec, which afterwards decided against the Indians, because their ancestors had been compelled to cede their country for certain annual presents, which the Indians conceived to be an inadequate compensation; they, however, submitted to the decision with good faith and almost without a murmur. They then agreed that Mr. W. should be a brother chief; and if any difficulty occurred, it should be settled among the chiefs. They then proceeded to crown him in their usual manner as a brother chief; after which they dined together and kissed each other's cheeks, and a number of other ceremonies passed too numerous

to mention, such as burying the hatchet and a number of other usual Indian formalities. After this ceremony the settlers and the Indians often assembled together in the greatest harmony in both villages upon various occasions and always with the greatest friendship and good understanding, without having to revert to one question for the law to decide. The judicious and just eulogium which Mr. Wright has passed on the Indians ought not to be omitted:—"I must acknowledge that I never was acquainted with any people that more justly regarded justice and equity than those people have for these twenty years past."—After having arranged with the Indians, Mr. W. continued cutting down and clearing a spot for the erection of a house and other buildings for the accommodation of the families and men.—Thus were the important settlements of Hull commenced; and it is to be regretted that the plan and extent of this work will not allow the author to trace their gradual increase and improvement to the present date; for a more ample account would prove very beneficial to all who are desirous, by imitating Mr. Wright's laudable example, to obtain affluence and happiness through the medium of emigration—unfortunately so necessary at present to the superabundant population of the mother country.—*Ungranted and unlocated* 21,250 acres.—The following statistical statements, made in the years 1820 and 1828, will show the increasing prosperity of the settlements in Hull.

Statistics.

	1820.	1828.		1820.	1828.
Population	703	1066	Lime-kilns	.	12
Churches, Pro.	.	1	Looms	.	13
Curates, Epis.	.	1	Brick-kilns	.	2
Schools	3	3	Potasheries	.	2
Mills	5	.	Pearlasheries	.	2
Corn-mills	.	1	Breweries	.	1
Carding-mills	.	1	Distilleries	2	2
Saw-mills	.	4	Postmasters	.	1
Mills for grinding bark	.	1	Shopkeepers	.	4
Tanneries	.	2	Taverns	.	2
			Artisans	.	5

Annual Agricultural Produce, in bushels.

	1820.	1828.		1820.	1828.
Wheat	6,111	16,000	Rye	3,019	7,500
Oats	5,170	19,980	Indian corn	8,245	24,000
Barley	.	1,100	Map. sug. cwts.	.	93
Potatoes	47,375	25,000	Hay, tons	2,237	.
Peas	1,284	5,600	Flax, lbs.	780	.
Beans	521	.			

Live Stock.

	1820.	1828.		1820.	1828.
Horses	123	330	Sheep	558	1,047
Oxen	418	660	Swine	505	809
Cows	503	683			

HUMGUIN, river, in the co. of Rimouski, runs into the s.w. side of the r. Matapediac, about 3 m. below Lake Matapediac.

HUNGARY BAY, in Lake St. Francis, expands into the w. side of Catherine's Town in the S. of Beauharnois. A canal is projected to extend from this bay to the first waters of the r. St. Louis.

HUNTER'S BROOK, at the s.w. extremity of Drayton T., joins the r. Connecticut between Hall's Stream and Indian Stream.

HUNTERSTOWN, township, in the co. of St. Maurice, in the rear of Rivière du Loup, Grand-pré and Dumontier: bounded e. by the projected t. of Caxton; w. by lands claimed by the late Charles Lanaudière, Esq. as belonging to the S. of Maskinongé; n.w. by waste crown lands.—A tract of very little value, being a continued stratum of rock lying very near the surface; toward the rear it rises into broken and almost mountainous ridges. Pine and maple are abundant, but cedar, spruce and hemlock much more so.—The Rivière du Loup with some small lakes and little rivulets water it very well. 24,620 acres were granted in 1800 to Mr. John Jones, the present proprietor.

HUNTINGDON (V.), v. **HINCHINBROOK**, T.

HUNTSBURGH (V.), v. **ST. ARMAND**, S.

HURON VILLAGE, v. **ST. GABRIEL**, S.

HURONS, des, river, rises in the S. of St. Charles, in the co. of Rouville, and running s.w. traverses the S. of Rouville, where it receives a small stream that rises in a lake on the summit of the Rouville Mountain and then striking into Chambly East it receives the united waters of the rivers Barre and du Rapide: after this increase it runs more to the w. and loses itself in Chambly Basin. The course of this r. is only 20 miles, although it is of considerable magnitude: it not only contributes to the fertility of the soil, but by its sinuous meanders forms a strong feature of embellishment.

I.

INDIAN LANDS and INDIANS. Adjoining Godmanchester on the west is a space reserved for the use of the domiciliated Indians of St. Regis and commonly known by the name of the Indian Lands: it forms a triangle bounded by Lake St. Francis, Godmanchester and the line of 45°: its side on the lake is about 10 miles and that on the line 12½ miles. The land is, generally, of super-

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rior quality and well furnished with fine timber. Of the 17,320 acres of leased lands in this settlement, there are upwards of 4000 low and unfit for cultivation, except at a great expense; on these grow black ash, elm, cedar, pine and tamarack. There are besides about two thousand acres of open marsh, not leased, which grow nothing but coarse grass, bushes of various kinds, willows and alders.—These open marshes were of considerable use to the settlers on their first arrival in furnishing winter food for neat cattle, but now that the inhabitants have all got part of their farms sown with tame grass, these marshes are comparatively of little value and are likely to remain so for generations to come, as nothing but the lowering of the Côteau du Lac rapid can make them fit for cultivation. This, if not done by the hand of man, but left to the gradual operations of the stream of the St. Lawrence, will take a longer time than is easy to be calculated.—The remaining part of the leased land consists of rising grounds of no great elevation, which, if cleared, would look like so many islands in the midst of those swales. Where the ridges are highest the land is rather stony, but taking the dry lands on an average the soil is good and fit to raise any sort of crops, with respect either to quality or quantity, that will grow on any other part of Lower Canada. The timber growing on these ridges consists of maple, birch, beech, basswood and occasionally some hemlock; and these ridges once produced considerable quantities of white pine and oak. The only stream of consequence in the settlement is Salmon River, which, from its mouth to the province line, a distance of four miles and upwards, is navigable for vessels not drawing more than four feet of water: this r. is a great thoroughfare for the admission of American produce.—Among the various obstacles to the improvement of the settlement, the want of roads is not the least. The difficulty and expense attending the bringing of the Grand Voyer to such a distance has, no doubt, been one of the causes of the want of roads in this place; and now that part of the difficulty has been surmounted and a road laid out, there remains a still greater, viz. the doing the necessary work. Owing to a great proportion of the St. Regis Indian reservation being low and swampy marshes, it is necessary to pave the way over which the line of road runs with logs, which makes the labour neces-

sarily so heavy, that unless some legislative aid is obtained, it must be a long time before any road can be in such a state as to render travelling comfortable. Although the marshes in this tract are neither few nor small, there is not the slightest vestige of any of the diseases which usually attend such places. In fact there is not a more healthy people on the whole continent of America.

Statistics, including the Dundee Settlement on part of the Indian Lands.

	Acres.
Land paying rent	17,320
Land cleared	3,638
Land paying rent, but low and unfit for cultivation	4,191
Marsh meadow, unfit for cultivation and not rented	2,000
	<hr/> 27,149 <hr/>

Total population	1,493
Protestants	420
The others chiefly Roman Catholics.	

Potash kettles 70	Houses in Dundee 147
Pot and pearl asheries 2	Distilleries 1

Live Stock, exclusive of the Stock of the Indians.

Horses 132	Young cattle 374
Working oxen 200	Sheep 1,104
Milch cows 341	Swine 835

The *Indians*, who were the aboriginal inhabitants of the province of Lower Canada, have not been nearly exterminated without leaving materials for melancholy reflection. Even tribes of savages cannot be swept away from the earth without creating a sentiment of regret and a moral derived from the mutability of every thing human. Their extinction having been principally effected by the thirst of dominion and the hunger of avarice, assisted by superstition, leaves no enviable trace of the milder virtues of the christians. The few remains of these persecuted tribes are scattered about the province and peaceably submit to the slow and gradual amelioration of more civilized habits. Their rude principles of unenlightened faith are already supplanted by the doctrines of the Roman Catholic creed, to which they universally subscribe; and if a greater number of schools were established among them, it is probable that in a few years their origin would be only known by their colour.—The names of the

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existing tribes, and their places of residence in this province are as follow :

Tribes.	Places of residence.
Iroquois or Mohawks.	St. Regis at the head of L. St. Francis; Coghnavaga in Sault St. Louis; and Lac des Deux Montagnes.
Algonquins and Nipissin-gues.	Lac des Deux Montagnes.
Abenakis.	Village of St. François; the S. of Bécancour; from the n. St. Francis to the Chaudière; and at the mouths of the Ristigouche and the Madawaska.
Hurons.	Village of Jeune Lorette.
Miamacs, Malécites or Amalécites,	Towards the Gulf of St. Lawrence.
Montagnais.	Lake St. John and the Saguenay country.

Indians of the Algonquin and Tête de Boule nations hunt along the n. St. Maurice. The families that occupied the hunting-grounds between the rivers Ste. Anne and St. Maurice are entirely extinct.

The *Abenaki Tribe* reside in the Indian Village in the east side of the n. St. Francis, in the S. of St. François. The village consists of about 40 cabins or houses of wood indifferently built. These converted Indians subsist upon their own lands in that seigniory by raising, in their peculiarly careless manner, some Indian corn and potatoes, and by rearing poultry and pigs; they sometimes increase these means by fishing and sometimes by hunting parties: the latter is but a precarious resource, as they are compelled to go to an immense distance before they can meet with game to repay their labour; for as the habitations of civilized men have spread over the province, the animals that were the prior occupants have fled for protection to the recesses of more distant forests. This v. contains a church and a parsonage-house, at which the missionary who superintends the religious concerns of the tribe always resides. An interpreter also has a permanent residence among them. Some of this tribe inhabit an Indian v. in the S. of Bécancour, which is a little below the v. of Bécancour and consists of some houses of wood, ill-built, or rather cabins. The manners and occupations of these Indians are precisely the same as those of the v. of St. François. They have also a village in the co. of Rimouski, at the confluence of the rivers Madawaska and St. John;

and another at the mouth of the n. Ristigouche, in the co. of Bonaventure, called the Indian Village Mission.—The Abenaki Indians of the v. of St. François hold, by letters patent, 8150 acres in the t. of Durham.

The *Algonquins* and *Iroquois Tribes* inhabit an Indian village in the S. of the Lake of Two Mountains, which is agreeably seated on a point of land projecting into the lake and consists of about 60 houses, a church and a parsonage-house, where a missionary always resides. The Indians of this village are the descendants of a tribe that inhabited or frequented the lands bordering upon Lake Huron; the few who survived the massacre of that race by the treachery of their enemies effected their escape, and their progeny now occupy 2 or 3 small villages in different parts of the province. Those of the village of the Two Mountains are become civilized and have adopted many of the manners and customs of the Canadians and acquired a knowledge of the French language, which they use fluently: they are quiet and inoffensive and preserve the greatest harmony among themselves and civility towards the other inhabitants. They place an implicit confidence in the resident minister, whose influence over them is unbounded. Some lands are assigned to them near their village, which they cultivate with wheat, Indian corn and other grain; of late years they have also planted potatoes in considerable quantities: from these sources, increased by the produce of the chase, which a part of the men follow during the winter season, a subsistence is derived which, apparently, they enjoy with some of the comforts of civilization.

The *Montagnais* or mountaineer nation, called in the Cree language *Papinashuah*, which means "laughers or sneerers," are descended from the Algonquins and frequent the immense tract of country lying from the mouth of the St. Lawrence northward to the Hudson's Bay territory; they are generally a harmless people without any fixed habitations, wandering in the limits assigned among themselves as hunting-grounds, their only means of living being by hunting and fishing. In 1804 there were about 1000 of these Indians, women and children included, between the River St. Maurice, King's Posts, Mingan Seigniory and coast of Labrador. In 1809 their number had diminished to about 800 and in 1824 it amounted to only

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700 at most, owing to starvation, small-pox, fevers and the inordinate use of spirituous liquors. When they go on board of vessels rum is their principal object, by which they get so much intoxicated that often in getting ashore they upset and many are drowned. When in a state of intoxication they often sleep in damp places, by which they get their death. During summer they subsist on fish, fowl and eggs, of which they have great plenty; and in winter on beaver, deer, partridges and porcupines; and, when they are near lakes, by cutting holes in the ice, they get trout and white fish: the former they take with hooks, the latter with nets; but as this is a kind of laborious work, the ice being from 3 to 4 feet thick, they seldom try it except when in a state of starvation. They have a great repugnance to agricultural labour and have no traditions among them besides a faint idea of the order of the Jesuits, who taught them the first principles of religious worship, and, having the greatest influence over them, converted almost all of them to Christianity. When the Jesuits first settled among them, in the reign of Louis XIV., on the borders of Lake St. John, the Montagnais nation was in its greatest prosperity. The number of Indians in the vicinity of L. St. John is now very inconsiderable; there are only 10 families on the border of the lake, about the same number in the Chicoutimi country, and about 15 families on Lake Chuamouchouan, which is 50 l. w. of Lake St. John and the last post in the Saguenay country. Their numbers have also greatly diminished in the wretched country round Lake Mistassinni, which abounds with peltries of various kinds, since the time when the North-West Company held the King's Post, and more particularly of late years, since ardent spirits have been introduced among them. Their number has also been reduced by the small-pox, brought from Europe in the apparel and blankets given to them in exchange for their furs: with this disease from 50 to 100 have died in a day. There are now only 50 or 60 families who trade at the posts of the company: without these causes of mortality the number would have been at least 500. Their number has also been decreased by starvation, from the want of those animals which were once used for their sustenance and which they first began to destroy in too great profusion many ages ago. The Company of the Indies,

which had an exclusive right to the trade, having greatly enhanced the value of elk-skins, which then abounded in this country, induced the natives to destroy that animal merely for the sake of its skin; thus that improvident people destroyed almost totally the species of animal which supplied their chief subsistence. From that time their numbers gradually decreased. Whenever one of the members of a Montagnais family dies, a victim to want, he is buried on the spot by the others, who immediately afterwards remove their camp to another place and so on until only one remains, when he abandons the place altogether and rushes heedless through the woods till he himself drops, the last victim of despair and starvation.—The dress of the females of this tribe is singularly varied in colours, and it usually consists in a loose piece of blue cloth trimmed with scarlet for their lower garment and a mantle of printed calico. Their hair is rolled up on each side of the head and twisted round with red tape, or with ribbon, to which they are very partial; a cap of a conical shape made of red, blue, green and white cloth, is generally worn, from beneath which a long queue of hair, twisted round with red tape, hangs down their back. The women smoke and drink spirits like the men. The usual dress of the men is very slovenly; it consists, generally, in an old blue coat or frock, or calico shirt, with linen trousers. The whole native population now does not much exceed 300; in a few years the race will be extinct, for the chase is continually diminishing.—Mr. Peter Chasseur, a mineralogist of Quebec, in his communication to a committee of the House of Assembly, speaks of the present condition of these destitute human creatures in the following affecting terms:—"In mentioning White Birch Point I should add, that the tract is of no value to the Company of the Northern Posts, because it can in fact be useful only to those whose intention it is to render the productions of the soil profitable, instead of speculating upon the imbecility and ignorance of a tribe which is kept in a state of dependence probably as revolting to humanity as the slave-trade in another hemisphere. The visitant of that wilderness, which is in our immediate vicinity, cannot fail to experience the most afflicting sentiments on observing the natives of the soil, whom the weight of years prevents from gratifying the

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excessive avidity of a foreign master, contesting for the remains of the most worthless animal which I had stripped of its skin. The slave knows that laws exist which at least protect his existence, but of that our Indian has not the slightest idea. The number of those unfortunate persons who die of hunger and want would be yet more considerable if the humanity of the servants of the Company of the Posts did not frequently supply their wants."

The *Iroquois* or *Mohawks* live in the villages of St. Regis, at the head of Lake St. Francis, and Coghawaga, in the S. of Sault St. Louis, of which seigniory they are the proprietors, as well as of a tract in the neighbourhood of St. Regis called Indian Lands.—Coghawaga is on the banks of the St. Lawrence and consists of a church, a house for the missionary and about 140 other houses, principally built of stone, formed into 2 or 3 rows, something resembling streets, but not remarkable for cleanliness or regularity: their occupants may be about 900, who chiefly derive a subsistence from the produce of their corn-fields and the rearing of some poultry and hogs, sometimes assisted by fishing and hunting, which however they do not, as in an uncivilized state, consider their principal employment. This tribe, the most numerous of any brought within the pale of Christianity in Canada, has long been settled within a few miles of their present village. That the fierce and restless spirit of the wandering savage can be, in a great degree, civilized, these Indians are a proof: some of the men of this village and of the village of the Two Mountains were employed in the British army, and no difficulty was found in bringing them under strict discipline, or in confining their operations within the laws of modern warfare.—The *Village of St. Regis*, also inhabited by the Iroquois tribe, is in a rich and beautiful country and well situated at the western extremity of the Indian Lands. The boundary line between Canada and the United States passes through it. About 50 houses or rather hovels, a church, a chapel and a house for the catholic minister, who is a missionary from the seminary of Quebec, compose the village. The habitations are poor, ill-built and more than commonly dirty; attached to them are small gardens or rather enclosures, where Indian corn and potatoes are planted, which, with what they raise on the Petite

Isle St. Regis and some other isles in the St. Lawrence near the village, all of which are their own property, added to the produce of their fishing and sometimes hunting parties, constitute nearly their whole means of subsistence; for indolence, mistaken for the spirit of independence, destroys every idea of improving their condition by the profits of agriculture.—A reservation of land has been made for them by the American government similar to the tract called Indian Lands.

Statistics of the Village of St. Regis.

British Indians	352	Churches, R. C.	1
American Indians	369	Shopkeepers	1
Houses	110	Artisans	4

Annual Agricultural Produce.

	Bushels.		Bushels.
Peas	1,220	Indian corn	800
Rye	1,000	Potatoes	4,800

The *Hurons*, or *Yendat Tribe*, in industry and a genius fruitful of resources, in bravery and eloquence, always surpassed all the other tribes of this part of the North American continent. Charlevoix accuses them of consummate treachery, and says that they united higher virtues with greater vices than any of the Indian tribes; his testimony, however, should be viewed with suspicion, for the historian of an invading and exterminating enemy is not the best evidence to prove a want of good faith in a cheated and ruined race. When the French first settled in Canada, the Yendat nation comprised 40,000 souls and occupied the fairest portion of the North American continent. This once powerful tribe were treacherously destroyed by the Iroquois, who, under the specious pretence of alliance, obtained the confidence of their opponents, and by an indiscriminate massacre nearly extirpated the whole race: the few who escaped fled towards the habitations of civilized man and established themselves in the rear of Quebec, many hundreds of miles from their native country on the borders of Lake Huron. In the year 1642 their celebrated chief, Ahatsistari, was baptized and the Yendat warriors soon followed the example of their favourite chieftain. The melancholy remains of this warlike race are chiefly living in a village in the S. of St. Gabriel called *La Jeune Lorette*, where they live by the chase and by fishing, drawing no part of their subsistence from the regular pursuits of agriculture. The Indians of this village are the

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descendants of the Huron Indians formerly domiciliated at Sillery. They are a quiet, peaceable, honest, industrious people and loyal subjects; have always been very faithful and devoted to his majesty's service when required, although on one occasion their answer to the governor was misrepresented. They are extremely useful both in peace and war, being always ready to go on public duty. Their number has been so much reduced that it is now become quite inconsiderable; in 1821 the population of *La Jeune Lorette* was 137, including only 32 heads of families, 3 unmarried young men above 21 years of age and 2 unmarried young women above 18; in the preceding 10 years there were 45 baptisms, 8 marriages and 29 burials. In 1824, the priest says, there were 28 or 29 families and about 70 communicants; by another account it appears the families amounted to about 35 and 20 persons were absent.—March 13, 1651, a grant of $2\frac{1}{2}$ l. in the S. of St. Gabriel was made to these Indians, and the settlement at *La Jeune Lorette* was made in 1697; this Indian village is between 8 and 9 m. from the city of Quebec and is seated on the E. side of the r. St. Charles, on an eminence commanding a charming view of the river tumbling and foaming over the rocks and ledges to a great depth; the prospect is also in other respects most interesting, varied and extensive, comprising the beautiful city and environs of Quebec and extending wide and far over the southern shore of the St. Lawrence, terminated by the softened forms of the distant southern mountains. The number of houses in the v. is between 40 and 50, with something like the appearance of neatness in their exterior; they are chiefly built with wood and a few of them with stone. The church was built in 1730 at the expense of the Jesuits, the Indians working at the building and defraying part of the cost in furs: in 1824 the church and parsonage-house were much in decay, but, since the extinction of the order of Jesuits, the Indians have been no longer able, on account of their poverty, to make the necessary repairs. A Huron schoolmaster is supported partly by the government, but chiefly at the expense of the poor inhabitants. The mill was built in 1731 by the Jesuits out of the revenues, as the Indians suppose, of the estate belonging to the Huron nation. When the mill was first erected the Jesuits allowed the Indians a bushel of wheat annually to each family, but this allowance did not continue

long; it was soon reduced to one-half, that is, the Indians paid half-price for it: for the last 46 years they have had none of this allowance; the schoolmaster however had, till the death of the last of the Jesuits, an allowance of one bushel of wheat per month; the commissioners now allow him 5s. a month in commutation. The Indians know not on what account the Jesuits discontinued the allowance of wheat, but when it ceased they began to ask the Père Giroux for their lands at Sillery. The allowances at present made to the Lorette Indians by the military government consist in annual presents in clothes for the warriors, women and children and eight days' rations; they are also allowed arms and ammunition as warriors always ready for military service: these allowances were formerly made by the French to the Indian tribes. Mr. Berthelot, agent to the Jesuits' estates, demanded rents of the Indians, but they refused; he threatened to prosecute, they wished him to do so, but no prosecutions have taken place. The articles manufactured in the village of Lorette and carried to market, or out of the village for sale, are mocassins, snow-shoes, sashes, baskets, Indian sleighs, fur caps and mittens, collars of porcupine quills, purses, reticules, bows, arrows, paddles, small canoes and little figures of Indians. The bows and arrows and mocassins are very neatly finished by the squaws. For these articles they occasionally find a sale, but at half the price they formerly obtained, and are often obliged to barter them for merchandise. Some of these Indians are joiners and house-carpenters and others are obliged to work as day labourers, there being much poverty; and four families, consisting of about 20 persons, are reduced to absolute want. The greater number have no land, but merely an *emplacement*; 40 arpents, however, are allotted to them in common, and some plant a few potatoes and sow a little Indian corn and a few oats on some little pieces of land, which they have received from their parents or purchased. Hunting and fishing, by which they support themselves, are very precarious modes of living. The Huron nation had, formerly, for their hunting and fishing limits the country extending from the r. Chicoutimi as far as the mouth of the r. St. Maurice; they used also to hunt and fish on the south shore of the St. Lawrence as far as the river St. John. Before that time the Hurons had no limits for hunting and fishing, and were masters of the

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country as far as the great lakes; their ancestors permitted no one to hunt or fish on their lands, and in former times if a nation came to hunt upon the lands of another nation, their so doing became a cause of war. Nearly 200 years ago the Seven Nations made an alliance with each other, to live in peace and in common, that is to say, that they were to eat with the same spoon, *micoine*, out of the same porringer; which signified that they were all to hunt together on the same lands to avoid all disputes with each other. For the last 50 years the Abenakis of the river St. John, the Micmacs and the Malécites have hunted over the lands of the Hurons and destroyed all their chase. When the Hurons had their chase entirely to themselves, it was a law among them to kill full-grown animals only, and to spare the young ones. Beaver they did not kill from June to August, because neither the fur nor the flesh was good for any thing at that season; the infringement of this law was considered murder; nor did they kill partridges during that season, because they were sitting. The other nations, who came to hunt on their lands, were not so considerate; those foreign Indians killed both the full-grown animals and the young, and especially the beaver which always resides in the same place. In consequence of this lawless conduct the chase has been destroyed and the Hurons reduced to want; for they cannot, as their ancestors did, kill the strangers who intrude on their lands. The Hurons complain that even the Canadian peasantry take upon themselves to hunt and fish and destroy every thing, spreading snares for wild pigeons. The Indians frequently complain of want of means to suppress the disorders frequently occasioned by white people resorting to their village, and say, that they can easily keep their own people in order, but that they have no authority over the whites. The Lorette Indians now hunt as far as the sources of the Ste. Anne and the Batiscan. They take beaver, otter and martin, though these animals are less numerous than formerly. Their hunting season begins about the 25th March and towards the end of May they return. Some hunters begin about Michaelmas and return when the rivers are frozen. When the Indians meet with ravines, if they are not too wide, they cross them by means of a tree which they fell for the purpose; when they are too wide to be passed in that manner, they use small rafts. The moose-deer or elk, for-

merly very common round Quebec, is now very scarce; it was once one of the chief sources of the wealth of the numerous savage tribes. It is only in the fine days of spring, when the snow-shoes are easily borne up, or when in the early part of the day, after the usual frost of the night, large tracts of the country can be visited on the hard even substance without this encumbrance; and when the open rapids are the resort of water-fowl, and the lakes afford an ample supply of fish; that the vast solitudes, in which the moose-deer is found, can be advantageously visited: these solitudes are diversified by scenes of the wildest grandeur. The moose is the largest quadruped of the continent, often standing seven feet high; its immense palmated horns, its downcast head and short body give it a savage aspect, but it is of a timid character. It weighs as much as 10 and 12 cwt. and its flesh is of the most delicate flavour and considered very nutritious. It is not gregarious like the other species of the deer, but generally the male, female and one or two fawns accompany each other. In summer its swiftness makes its pursuit almost hopeless, and it is only in deep snows that it becomes a prey to the hunter. Its hoofs, unlike those of the rein-deer, are much sharper and more stiff, and during the whole season at each step it sinks to the ground. It cannot therefore travel far in the winter, and it early selects with its mates a spot for its beat where the bark and tender shoots of the hard wood abound; the formation of its teeth and its huge powerful upper lip, are well calculated to strip the bark from the trees, which in summer it does to the height of 40 or 50 feet. At each new fall of snow the party tread it carefully down throughout their beat. If surprised by the hunter they will sometimes not flee, but with the stupid defiance of the sheep paw the snow and threaten resistance; if a dog approach them, the male, with a blow from his foreleg which he uses very dexterously, will lay it dead at his feet: in this case they easily fall a victim to the gun. Generally, however, their acute senses of hearing and smelling apprise them of the approach of the hunter, and they run off at great speed, until overpowered by their own timorous efforts they sink. When the hunter appears on his snow-shoes he finds them out of breath, floundering in the snow and turning a very piteous look towards him, claiming his kindness. They however often again suddenly take

new life, and turning round several times on the same spot, beat a solid place to give combat; the gun soon despatches them. If they continue to run the hunter pursues, and coming up cuts with his tomahawk the tendons of the hind legs and soon secures the prize. The skin is made into shoes, and the hair of the mane is dyed and employed in the elegant ornaments of bark work, shoes, &c.: the hair is now so highly prized that as much as can be held in the hand sells for a dollar. The extension of the settlements and the incursions of other Indian tribes upon the hunting grounds of the Lorette Indians, to prevent which all their applications have failed, have so completely destroyed their chase that it is with the greatest difficulty they contrive to get a bare subsistence. These reasons induced them, in 1824, to subscribe a sum sufficient to defray the expenses of some of their chiefs, who undertook to cross the Atlantic in order to petition the king to redress their grievances. The object of their petition was principally to obtain the possession of the seigniory of Sillery, near Quebec, which was granted to their ancestors in 1651 and to which they believe they have a just right. The grand chief, the second chief, the chief of their council and the chief of the warriors arrived in England and were introduced to his majesty George IV. and had the honour of a long conversation with him, each wearing a gold medal which had been presented by the king. They appeared in their grand national dress: their faces were painted and their hair, long and flowing, was decorated with feathers and with the tails of various animals. To their ears were appended large silver rings of rude and fantastical workmanship; their noses were decorated with similar ornaments and they wore silver plates on their arms. They were armed with tomahawks and scalping knives, which they wore in ornamental belts. The kind reception, condescension and gracious manners of the king tended much to alleviate the severity of their disappointment by being referred to the Canadian government, whose duty it was to examine into their claims. The Notes of Mr. Neilson on the attorney-general's opinion on these claims, a copy of which is in the hands of the author, seem to prove much in their favour; but these Christian Indians are poor and friendless; it appears that Providence alone can help them.—For *Statistics of Lorette*, vide St. Gabriel, S.

INDIAN STREAM, in the T. of Drayton, is

formed by 3 branches descending from the T. of Auckland; the eastern is called the Rapid Branch, the western is named the West Branch; all of them meet in the S. angle of that T. and their united streams immediately enter the T. of Drayton, where, continuing a S. course, this R. entirely traverses the T. and in its S. W. angle joins the R. Connecticut. On this R. are good sites for mills, but as it is obstructed by falls, the only navigable advantage it affords is the transport of logs to the different saw-mills.

INDUSTRY, VILLAGE of, v. Aug. to LA VAL-LIERE.

INTERIOR VILLAGE, v. SHIPTON, T.

INVERNESS, township, in the co. of Megantic, lies between Halifax and Nelson and is bounded N. W. by Somerset and part of Nelson; S. E. by Leeds. The land in the S. quarter is of superior quality, and in the other parts generally above mediocrity, except an extent of swamp of about 8000 acres to the northward, which is covered with hemlock, spruce fir and cedar. On the dry lands, timber is in great abundance and of an excellent description.—Watered by Lake William, and several small rivulets.—The S. W. part was granted to the late Joseph Frobisher, esq. and now belongs to his heirs.—The settlements have been rapidly increasing during the last few years.—Ungranted and unlocated, 15,500 acres. In 1828 there were

	Acres.
Under cultivation	213
Cleared but not cultivated	14
Cut down but not cleared	131
	358

Statistics.

Population . 117 Saw-mills . 7

Annual Agricultural Produce.

	Bushels.		Bushels.		Bushels.
Wheat	564	Potatoes	700	Buck wheat	10
Oats	60	Peas	100	Indian corn	25
Barley	320	Rye	40	Hay, tons	70

Live Stock.

Horses	4	Cows	36	Swine	35
Oxen	22	Sheep	28		

IRELAND, township, in the co. of Megantic, joins Halifax and Inverness N. W.; Wolfestown S. W.; Leeds and Thetford N. E.—The N. W. part consists of land of an unexceptionable quality and fit for the growth of grain of all kinds, hemp and flax. The S. E. part is not arable, being only a series of rugged mountains running to a considerable dis-

tance, with many small lakes and swamps in the intervals. The N. W. quarter, the only one that has been surveyed and granted, now belongs to the heirs of Joseph Frobisher, esq.: this is a fertile spot, and inhabited by a few families, forming what is called Lord's Settlement.—Beech, maple, birch and many other sorts of timber, are found in great abundance.—Watered by several rivulets and by Trout Lake.—Craig's Road passes through this r. and crosses the Becancour at Kemp's Bridge. The corn and saw mills are found of great utility in this interior part of the country. The settlements have rapidly increased of late years.—*Un-granted and unlocated*, 14,614 acres..

Statistics.

Population	181	Saw-mills	2	Taverns	1
Corn-mills	1	Shop-keepers	2	Artisans	5

Annual Agricultural Produce.

	Bushels.		Bushels.		Bushels.
Wheat	365	Barley	50	Peas	90
Oats	390	Potatoes	376	Indian corn	29

Live Stock.

Horses	7	Cows	33	Swine	87
Oxen	25	Sheep	20		

ISLA WATER, a stream that rises in Buckland and enters Frampton where it joins the Etchemin.

ISLE AUX COUDRES, seigniory, about 2 m. from the N. shore of the St. Lawrence, nearly opposite to the Bay of St. Paul, is in the co. of Saguenay.—5 m. in length by 66 arpents in breadth and 5 leagues in circumference. Granted Oct. 29th, 1687, to the ecclesiastics of the seminary of Quebec, to whom it still belongs.—Compared with the neighbouring mainland, the island is low, though near the centre are some few rising grounds: the shore in one or two places rises abruptly from the water, and is covered with thick creeping shrubbery, but in general the ascent is gradual and easy. The soil throughout is of a good, prolific quality and nearly all under tillage, producing grain of all kinds far beyond the consumption of the seigniory: there are a few meadows and pasture grounds. The farms, 400, are divided into two divisions, called Côte du Cap à la Branche and Côte de la Baleine, which are very little watered by streams of any description; in the former, which is at the w. of the island, the soil is light and the farms are 50 arpents by 2 or 3; in the latter or east end the farms are 33 arpents by 2 or 3; the centre of the island is a

strong black soil, but its general character throughout is light. The hay grown on the beach is rich and abundant, and about 63,000 bundles are made annually. The price of oxen is 30 dollars, sheep 6s., pork 1s. per lb., turkeys and geese 5s., fowls from 1s. to 1s. 6d.—North of the island there is anchorage for shipping.—Alex. Tremblay, a miller, has erected a stone mill, 36 ft. by 30, on Rivière Rouge, which works 2 pairs of stones. A small quantity of wood of very inferior kinds still remains on the high ground, about the middle of the island.—There is one parish, in which are a church and a parsonage-house, and the inhabitants live in neat well-built houses on each side of a good road that makes a complete tour of the island.—The batures and shoals near its low and sandy shore are very productive fishing-banks; the little bays are the rendezvous of numerous small craft, employed in transporting to Quebec the surplus produce of the island and of the opposite seigniories.—The principal mineral production of this island is the garnet of Cap à l'Aigle which is there found in as great abundance and in as much purity of colour as at any other place in the known world:—This beautiful island Charlevoix represents as having been detached from the main land by a violent earthquake, but it exhibits no other symptoms of such a catastrophe than a whirlpool between it and the opposite shore; this channel, at low water, is dangerous for boats and canoes, which are liable to be thrown on the limestone rocks to the right of the entrance into St. Paul's Bay. It is, however, more probable that this island, which is formed on a rocky basis and covered with alluvial soil, has obtained its present appearance from the gradual accumulation of alluvial soil brought from the mountains by the R. Gouffre and other streams in their rapid descent into the bay, where the water is turbid and discoloured; the whirlpool naturally concentrates this constant efflux of soil and forms the island.

Statistics.

Population	652	Corn-mills	1	Artisans	4
Churches, R. C.	1	Saw-mills	1	River craft	2
Curés	1	Medical men	1	Tonnage	49
Presbyteries	1	Taverns	1	Keel boats	17

Annual Agricultural Produce.

	Bushels.		Bushels.		Bushels.
Wheat	6,200	Barley	676	Peas	208
Oats	720	Potatoes	4,080	Map. sug. cwt.	22

Live Stock.

Horses	163	Cows	400	Swine	550
Oxen	327	Sheep	1,050		

Title.—"Concedée le 29me Octobre 1687, par le Marquis de Brisay, Gouverneur, et Jean Bochart Intendant, au Séminaire de Québec, avec les battures qui sont autour d'icelle."—*Régistre d'Intendance*, No. 3, folio 11.

ISLE AUX NOIX is in the river St. Maurice. The land is of good quality and contrasts strongly with the banks of the river, which discover, particularly on the w. side, nothing but hills and barren cliffs of granite.

ISLE AUX REAUX, in the St. Lawrence, lies off the N. E. end of the Island of Orleans. It is about half a league long and about 8 arpents broad. It was given to the Jesuits, Mar. 20, 1638, by Mr. de Montmagny.

Title.—"Concedée le 20me Mars, 1638, par Mr. de Montmagny, aux révérends pères Jésuites."—*Cahiers d'Intend.* 2 à 9, folio 71.

ISLE JESUS, seigniory, in the co. of Terrebonne, in length 21 m. and 6 at its greatest breadth; it lies N. W. of the island of Montreal, from which it is separated by the Rivière des Prairies, and from the main land by the Rivière St. Jean or Jesus.—Granted, with the Isles aux Vaches adjacent, 23rd Oct. 1689, to the bishop and ecclesiastics of the seminary of Quebec, by whom it is still possessed. The original name was L'Isle de Montmagny; but soon after its grant the proprietors thought proper to bestow on it the appellative it now bears.—In size this island is second to Montreal. The land is every where level, rich and well cultivated: on the s. E. bordering the river, are some excellent pastures and very fine meadows; the other parts produce grain, vegetables and fruits in great perfection and abundance. Almost every corner being turned to agricultural uses, very little wood remains, except what is left for ornament on the different farms. There is one road entirely round the island, and one runs through the middle lengthways; these are connected by others, that open an easy communication between every part of the island. There are 3 parishes, St. Vincent de Paul, St. Rose and St. Martin. The houses, mostly built of stone, are dispersed by the sides of the roads; now and then a few are placed close together, but nowhere in sufficient number to be called a village. Around the island are several

corn and saw-mills on the two large rivers; in the interior there is no stream of sufficient force to work either. The saw-mill on the Rivière des Prairies is never stopped for want of water, but sometimes by a superabundance. About midway of the Rivière des Prairies is the strong rapid called the Sault au Recollet. The rafts of timber that are brought down the Ottawa from the upper townships descend this river into the St. Lawrence at the Bout de L'Isle. The communication between Isle Jesus and the islands of Montreal and Bizard and the main land is kept up by several ferries in convenient situations for maintaining a continual and sure intercourse.—The farms being all occupied, some persons are desirous of making new settlements but have been deterred by the high rents demanded by the seigniors and by the free and common soccage tenure of the townships.

The parish of St. Vincent de Paul is in the centre of the s. part of the island, and the farms are conceded, some of them prior to 1759; the rates on which they are held are, 1st. 2 sols for each superficial arpent, and 1 sol as quit rent for each front arpent.—2nd. 2 sols *tournois* for each superficial arpent, and 1 sol as quit rent for each front arpent.—3rd. 1 sol *tournois* for each superficial arpent, half a bushel of wheat for every 20 superficial arpents, and 1 sol as quit rent for each front arpent.

The parish of St. Rose is in the N. W. part of the island, and all the farms are conceded.

The parish of St. Martin lies in the s. W. part of the island. All the farms are conceded, some prior to 1759, on the same terms, viz. 2 sols for each superficial arpent or 1 sol *tournois* for each superficial arpent, and half a bushel of wheat for every 20 superficial arpents, or 2 sols *tournois* for each superficial arpent: the quit rent has always been the same, viz. 1 sol for each front arpent. The church, 126 ft. by 40, is $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. from the N. des Prairies. The soil of this p. is not very fertile nor is it turned to the best advantage. Many of the inhabitants carry fire-wood to Quebec market.—(For a farther description of Isle Jesus, *vide* vol. i. p. 211.)

Statistics of the Seignior of Isle Jesus.

Parishes.	Population.	Churches R.C.	Cure.	Presbyteries.	Villages.	Schools.	Corn-mills.	Saw-mills.	Carding-mills.	Fulling-mills.	Tanneries.	Notaries.	Medical men.	Shopkeepers.	Taverns.	Artisans.
St. Martin	2711	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	.	4	2	20
Ste. Rose	2470	1	1	1	1	.	1	1	1	1	.	1	.	5	5	20
St. Vincent de Paul	1690	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	.	.	.	1	1	5	6	22
	6871	3	3	3	3	2	3	3	2	2	1	3	1	14	13	62

Parishes.	Annual Agricultural produce.									Live Stock.				
	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Rye.	Peas.	Potatoes.	Buck wheat.	Indian corn.	Mixed grain.	Horses.	Oxen.	Cows.	Sheep.	Pigs.
St. Martin	11284	14952	1300	200	3120	49000	.	390	100	854	1200	1281	6405	1281
Ste. Rose	16250	18200	46002	300	1560	.	500	508	100	1008	1108	1890	6100	1190
St. Vincent de Paul	15600	9100	1100	100	5200	36000	.	401	200	684	780	1290	5600	1090
	43130	42252	48406	600	9880	85000	500	1299	400	2546	3088	4461	18105	3570

Title.—"Concession du 23me Octobre, 1689, faite par Hector de Calliere, Gouverneur, et Jean Bochart, Intendant, à l'Evêque de Québec et Messrs. du Séminaire, de l'Isle Jésus, des isles aux Vaches et autres adjacentes."—*Régistre des Foi et Hommage*, No. 62, folio 289, le 19me Mars, 1781.

ISLE MORAN, on the s. side of Lake St. Peter, lies at the estuary of the r. Nicolet, dividing its stream into two channels.—Granted, Oct. 29, 1672, to Sieur Moran, now the property of Mr. Beaubien.

Title.—"Concession du 29me Octobre, 1672, faite par Jean Talon, Intendant, au Sieur Moran, de l'Isle dite Moran, qui se trouve à l'embouchure de la rivière Nicolet, au bord du fleuve St. Laurent.—*Régistre d'Intendance*, No. 1, folio 16.

ISLE ST. CHRISTOPHER, about one-eighth of a league from the Cape of the Three Rivers, and about the same distance from that called Cape de la Magdelaine; it contains about 80 superficial arpents and was granted to the Jesuits, Oct. 20, 1654.

ISLE ST. PAUL, seignior, in the St. Lawrence a little above the city of Montreal.—A grant of two-thirds of this island was confirmed to Mr. le Ber, April 23, 1700. The grant of the other third was made July 18, 1676, to Claude Robutel.

Title.—"Confirmation du 23me Avril, 1700, par le Roi, d'une concession faite à Mr. le Ber, des deux tiers de l'Isle de St. Paul. Plus concession de l'autre tiers fait à Claude Robutel, Sieur de St. André, le 18me Juillet, 1676."—*Cons. Cahiers d'Intend.* 2 à 9, folio 282, et *Rat. d'Ins. Cons. Sup. Lettre B*, folio 131.—*Cahiers d'Intend.* 2 à 9, folio 331.

ISLES and ISLETS.—Those not included in the following alphabetical list are inserted under their specific names.—*Birch Island*, in the r. St. Maurice and in the r. of Radnor.—*Brandy Pots*, several small islets in the St. Lawrence, lying s. off the N. E. end of Hare Island; on the largest a Telegraph is erected.—*Crane Island* or *Isle aux Grues*, opposite Cap St. Ignace, S.—*Des Cinqs Island*, in the r. St. Maurice.—*Esquimaux Isles*, near the coast of Saguenay in the Gulf of St. Lawrence.—*Fox Island*, near the N. E. extremity of the Saguenay coast in the Gulf of St. Lawrence.—*Goose Island*, in the r. Ottawa, midway between the r. of Templeton and the opposite shore, about 3½ m. below the mouth of the r. Rideau.—Another, v. Cap St. Ignace, S.—*Grande Isle*, v. rivers Batiscan and Saguenay.—*Grosse Isle*, one of the Kamouraska Islands.—A small island in Lake St. John.—*Hamilton Isle*, in the r. Ottawa, lies off the r. Lochaber, about one mile long; near it N. E. is another isle of smaller size.—*Hare Island*, lies off the E. end of Mount Murray, S.—*Holt's Isle*, in Lake Memphrémagog; this little islet lies within 1½ m. of the commencement of the r. Magog and is in the 14th range of the r. of Hatley.—*Hospital Island*, in the r. Richelieu below Ash Island, and between the SS. of Foucault and Lacolle.—*Isle à l'Aigle*, at the mouth of North Channel, where it enters Lake St. Peter.—*Isles à la Rasade*, in the St. Lawrence, lie off the N. E. angle of the s. of

ISLES AND ISLETS.

Trois Pistoles.—*Isle au Canot*, in the St. Lawrence, lies N. of Crane Island and is about $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. long.—*Isles au Cerf*, in the r. Richelieu, between the SS. of St. Charles and Belœil.—*Isle au Chat*, in the mouth of Lake St. Francis, off the s. w. angle of Grande Isle.—*Isle au Foin*, v. Antaya, S.—*Isle au Heron*, at the Sault St. Louis, at the mouth of Lake St. Louis. *Isle au Raison*, at the entrance of Lake St. Peter, lies between the isles La Pierre and Du Moine, and is on the s. side of South Channel.—*Isle au Sepulcre*, v. Chicoutimi r.—*Isles aux Basques*, in the St. Lawrence, lying off the mouth of the r. Trois Pistoles.—*Isle aux Chutes*, in the r. du Nord, about one mile from Davis, v. in Chatham.—*Isle aux Cochons*, in the St. Maurice, lies opposite the mouth of the r. St. Maurice.—*Isle aux Corneilles*, one of the Kamouraska Islands.—*Isles aux Fraises*, in the r. St. Maurice, is a fine island near $\frac{1}{2}$ mile long.—*Isle aux Grues*, v. Crane Island.—*Isle aux Harangs*, lies off Cap au Diable in the s. of Kamouraska.—*Isle aux Herons*, in the St. Lawrence, N. W. of Crane Island.—*Isle aux Noix*, in the r. Richelieu, at the mouth of Johnson's Creek.—*Isle aux Oies*, v. St. Ignace, I.—*Isle aux Pommés*, lies off the s. of Isle Verte to which it belongs.—*Isle aux Raisins*, in Lake St. Francis, at the mouth of the r. aux Raisins.—*Isles aux Sapins*, in the r. Chaudière, is in the S. of St. Marie.—*Isle aux Tetes*, v. La Colle, S.—*Isles aux Tourtes*, two small islands in the Lake of Two Mountains, between the s. w. extremity of the Island of Montreal and the S. of Vandreuil.—*Isle Baraboult*, near the estuary of the Ste. Anne, divides that r. into two streams.—*Isle Bellerive*, the largest islet in the mouth of the r. St. Maurice.—*Isle Bic*, in the St. Lawrence, lies off the s. of Bic in the co. of Rimouski.—*Isle Biquette*, in the St. Lawrence, N. of Isle Bic.—*Isle Bouquet*, v. Laprairie, S.—*Isle Brulée*, in the St. Lawrence, lies nearly opposite the mouth of the Kamouraska; on this isle a Telegraph is stationed.—One of the Kamouraska islands.—*Isle Carillon*, at the entrance of the Lake of Two Mountains, lies off Argenteuil, in which S. it is included.—*Isle Cascades*, in the s. w. channel of Lake St. Louis, lies about midway between Isle Perrot and Mary's-town in the S. of Beauharnois.—*Isle Chareau*, v. Isles Communes.—*Isles Communes* or *Isles Percées*, consist of Isles St. Joseph, à la Commune, Chareau, and two others without names; this range of isles extends

along the front of the S. of Boucherville on the s. side of the St. Lawrence, and are included in the grant of that S.; the largest is about $\frac{3}{4}$ m. in breadth; they are quite flat and level; some of them afford good meadow, and others common pasturage made use of by the inhabitants of the village of Boucherville.—*Isles de Contrecoeur*, on the s. shore of the St. Lawrence, lie off the S. of Contrecoeur to which they belong.—*Isle de Grace*, in the St. Lawrence, lies nearly midway between the S. of St. Thomas and the parish of St. Joachim in the S. of Côte de Beaupré.—v. St. Ignace Isle.—*Isle de Gramont*, a little islet lying s. w. of the v. of Kamouraska in the S. of that name.—*Isle de la Providence*, one of the Kamouraska islands.—*Isles de la Valtrie*, on the N. shore of the St. Lawrence, lie off the S. of La Valtrie to which they belong.—*Isles des Sables*, several islets lying N. E. of Isles aux Oies and at the entrance of Lake St. Peter.—*Isles Deschailons*, in the r. Richelieu, at the mouth of Ruisseau la Prade in the S. of St. Ours.—*Isles des deux Tetes*, in the St. Lawrence, N. W. of Crane Island.—*Isle des Peiras*, in the r. Yamaska, about $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. above the mouth of the r. David.—*Isles Donbour*, 3 small islets lying off the front of the S. of Desmaure, in the St. Lawrence.—*Isle du Grande Decharge*, at the N. E. side of Lake St. John, fronting Grande Isle.—*Isle du Labri*, in the mouth of the r. St. Maurice.—*Isle du Milieu*, a small isle in the mouth of the river St. Maurice.—*Isle du Moine*, at the entrance of Lake St. Peter, lies s. w. of the mouth of the r. Yamaska.—*Isle du Portage*, lies at the N. E. end of the Island of Montreal, a little below Isle Ste. Therese, and is of no value.—*Isle du Sable*, off the N. shore of the St. Lawrence, near the front of fief Dorvillier in the co. of Champlain.—*Isle Fouquet*, v. Laprairie S.—*Isle Jalobois*, in the r. Yamaska, a little above Yamaska church.—*Isle Joseph*, in the r. Yamaska, nearly one m. below the mouth of r. David, in the S. of Yamaska.—*Isle la Pêche*, in the r. St. Maurice, lies at the N. E. extremity of the rear of Batiscan. The Indians and the inhabitants of the post of La Tuque frequently resort to this little island for the purpose of fishing, and an abundance of white fish, doré, carp, bass, pike and eels are caught every year.—*Isle la Pierre*, at the entrance of Lake St. Peter, lying on the N. side of South Channel.—*Isle la Porcier*, in the r. Yamaska, a little below the church of Yamaska.—*Isle Madame*, in the St. Lawrence,

lies s. off the N. E. point of the Island of Orleans, about $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. by $\frac{1}{2}$ m. broad.—*v. St. Ignace Isle.*—*Isle Patience*, in the St. Lawrence, lies N. of Isle de Grace.—*Isle Percées*, 3 islets in the St. Lawrence, lying off the s. of Rivière du Loup.—*v. Isles Communes.*—*Isle Plate*, at the entrance of Lake St. Peter, lies midway between Baie St. François and Maskinongé Bay.—*Isle Randin*, in the St. Lawrence, lies between the S. of Berthier and the s. w. end of Isle Dupas.—*Isle Ronde*, *v. Isle St. Ignace.*—*Isle St. Alexandre*, in the r. Etchemin, and in the S. of Jolliet.—*Isle St. Barnabé*, in the St. Lawrence, lies off the S. of St. Barnabé opposite to the mouth of the r. Rimouski.—*Isle St. Bernard*, or *Nun's Island*, on the s. e. side of Lake St. Louis, lies at the mouth of the Chateauguay, dividing that r. into two streams.—*Isle Ste. Catherine*, in the r. Etchemin and in the S. of Jolliet.—*Isle St. Elzéar*, in the r. Etchemin and in the S. of Jolliet.—*Isle St. Ignace*, the largest isle at the mouth of the r. Ste. Anne.—*v. St. Ignace Isle.*—*Isle St. Jean*, in the r. Etchemin, and in the s. of Jolliet.—Another, in the S. of Yamaska, is formed by the two branches of the r. Yamaska, one running into Baie St. François and the other into the Bay of La Vallière.—*Isle St. Joseph*, in the r. St. Francis, near its mouth, lies in the N. angle of the S. of St. François.—*v. Isles Communes.*—*Isle Ste. Marguerite*, 3 isles in the St. Lawrence, one at the mouth of r. Ste. Anne, another, N. W. of Crane Island, and the 3rd is the smallest islet in the mouth of the r. St. Maurice.—*Isle Ste. Marie*, in the r. Etchemin and in the S. of Jolliet.—*Isle St. Pierre*, in the r. Etchemin, and in the S. of Jolliet.—*Isle Ste. Susanne*, in the r. Etchemin, and in the S. of Jolliet.—*Isle Ste. Therese*, in the r. Richelieu, between the four connecting angles of the B. of Longueuil, e. and w. by Chambly and Bleurie.—Another at the lower end of Montreal Island.—*Isle St. Thomas*, in the r. Etchemin, and in the S. of Jolliet.—*Isle Smidt*, in the r. Yamaska, opposite the church of Yamaska.—*Isle Vaudreuil*, in the Lake of Two Mountains, lies near the S. of Vaudreuil to which it belongs.—*Isle Verte*, *v. Verte.*—*Kettle Island*, in the r. Ottawa, lies off the r. of Templeton, a little more than 2 m. below the mouth of the r. Rideau.—*Knight's Island*, in the Beauharnois Channel, between Grande Isle and the N. E. angle of Catherine's Town.—*La Croix Isle*, *v. Cap de la Madaleine*, S.—*Long*

Island, in the co. of Ottawa, is in the r. aux Lievres at the head of Lake Mistake.—*Murr Isle*, near the coast of Saguenay, in the Gulf of St. Lawrence.—*Matawin Island*, in the r. St. Maurice, is about $\frac{1}{2}$ mile in extent and the land is very good.—*Lower Matawin Island*, from this island there is a route by 5 lakes and 4 portages to the great Lake Matawin.—*Murr Isles*, in St. Lawrence Gulf.—*Nun's Island*, *v. Isle St. Bernard.*—*Old Fort Isles*, near the N. E. extremity of the Saguenay coast in the Gulf of St. Lawrence.—*Papa Island*, an islet in the r. Etchemin in the T. of Frampton.—*Petite Isle*, in the r. Yamaska, a little above the s. point of Isle St. Jean.—*Pine Island*, in the r. St. Francis, between Wickham and Upton.—*Prison Island*, in the mouth of Lake St. Francis, lies about midway between the w. part of Grande Isle and the estuary of the Rivière de l'Isle.—*Province Island*, in Lake Memphramagog, near the province line and between Stanstead and Pottton.—*Red Island*, in the St. Lawrence, lying about 6 m. N. of Green Island.—*St. Mary's Isles*, near the Saguenay coast in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, opposite the mouth of the r. Watagaia.—*St. Regis Isle*, in front of the mouth of the r. St. Regis, belongs to the Indians of the v. of St. Regis.—*Traverse Isles*, in the r. Ottawa, lying off the s. w. line of Lochaber Gore, are several small isles between Black Bay and the N. W. angle of the T. of Plantagenet in Upper Canada.—*Washmisker Isles*, near the Saguenay coast in the Gulf of St. Lawrence.—*White Island*, in the St. Lawrence, extends down the r. at the N. E. end of Hare Island: about 5 m. long and $\frac{3}{4}$ m. broad.—*Wolf Island*, near the Saguenay coast, in the Gulf of St. Lawrence near South-aker ledge.

ISLET DU PORTAGE, seigniory, in the co. of Kamouraska, is bounded N. E. by Lachenaye; s. w. by Granville; in front by the St. Lawrence.—One league in front and one in depth. Granted, Oct. 29, 1672, to Sieur de Granville.—Isle du Portage forms part of this seigniory.

Title.—“Concession du 29me Octobre, 1672, faite par Jean Talon, Intendant, au Sieur de Granville, de l'Isle nommée du Portage sur le fleuve St. Laurent, avec une demi lieue de terre en deçà et une autre au delà de la dite Isle, sur une lieue de profondeur.”—*Régistre d'Intendance*, No. 1, folio 14.

ISLET DU PORTAGE, *v. Chicoutimi*, R.

ISLETTES AUX JONES, *v. Laprairie*, S.

ISLE VERTE (S), v. Verte.

IWASHEGA or TWASHEGA, river, runs from the N. W. into the R. Assuapmoussin.

IXWORTH, township, in the co. of Kamouraska, is an irregular tract in the rear of the S. of Ste. Anne and the Aug. to the S. of Rivière Ouelle. No more than 1200 acres have been surveyed, which were granted to Matthew O'Meara, the whole of which is most excellent land: it joins Ste. Anne and some part of it is in a very forward state of cultivation: on the remainder of the r. is a large quantity of excellent pine timber, much of which is transported by the Rivière Ouelle to the St. Lawrence and thence to Quebec.—*Ungranted and unlocated* 32,000 acres.

J.

JAMES-TOWN, v. Beauharnois, s.

JACQUES CARTIER, river, derives its name from the celebrated navigator, who discovered the country and wintered in the estuary of this r. in 1536. It takes its source from several small lakes in the exterior near the parallel of lat. 48° N. and about lon. 71° 20' W. After running a very circuitous course through a mountainous country that is but little known, it reaches the townships of Tewkesbury and Stoneham; passes through them and runs in a s.s.w. direction about 46 m. through St. Ignace, St. Gabriel, Fausembault, Neuville, Belair and the fief Jacques Cartier, where it falls into the St. Lawrence. From the townships its stream displays a character of great wildness; grand and impetuous, hurrying through valleys between the lofty mountains, and frequently dashing with violence over the precipices and immense fragments of rock that oppose its progress. The bed being extremely rocky, the great number of falls and rapids and the vehemence of the torrent, particularly in the spring and after the autumnal rains, render it generally impassable for canoes or boats of any description. The banks are exceedingly high, and at intervals for considerable distances, are formed of strata of limestone, or of granite rock, in many places lofty, rugged and majestic, partially displaying a few stunted pines in the interstices, or covered with creeping shrubbery, and in many parts presenting only the frowning aspect of huge barren masses

heaped perpendicularly one upon another. From the heights on each side of the river spread extensive forests, through which are various paths, kept open during all changes of season by the Indians, and chiefly by those of the village of Lorette, who consider the lands to an immense distance northwards as their hunting-grounds. The general view along the course of the river is varied, picturesque and extraordinary, presenting a thousand combinations of unrivalled grandeur, beauty and wild magnificence. In its course through St. Gabriel it approaches within 16 m. of Quebec; about nine miles before it reaches the St. Lawrence is the highly interesting and romantic new bridge of Jacques Cartier. The stream is here precipitated over many large fragments of granite that occasion a perpendicular fall of considerable height, the effect of which is greatly increased by the incessant roar of the torrent, as it forces its way through the hollows and excavations which it has made in its rocky bed and in the sides of the channel. This bridge is worthy of notice for the lightness and solidity of its construction; the natural high bank of the river on each side is finished with masonry into solid piers, whence the arch, entirely of timber, forms a handsome and lofty segment; near the W. end is a small, well-built cottage, most romantically situated, in which the collector of the bridge-tolls resides. From this bridge the river continues its impetuous character until its waters are lost in the current of the St. Lawrence. The river Jacques Cartier, viewed with a military eye, forms a most powerful natural barrier and may be termed one of the outworks to the city and environs of Quebec: the velocity of the stream would make it extremely dangerous to attempt fording it; the height of the banks renders them inaccessible, except in a very few places, and those could only be ascended with much difficulty by a small number of persons at a time, which, with the numerous advantageous positions along the whole range of the river for posting a defensive force, would altogether constitute it a complete line of security: the French, after they were expelled from Quebec in 1759, retired behind this river. On the eastern side of the river, at a short distance before its confluence with the St. Lawrence, where its high bank, receding considerably from the margin, leaves a rather extensive flat a little above

the water's level, are some corn-mills and several stores belonging to the heirs of the late Mr. Allsop, of Quebec. They are the remains of a much greater and more valuable establishment.—This highly interesting and romantic river appears to run a course of about 50 miles and to collect its waters from a space of 20 to 30 miles in breadth, comprehending about 1250 square miles.—This celebrated river was formerly the terror and often the grave of travellers.—For some years past it has become the object of public attention; three bridges have been erected over it, and the citizens of Quebec visit it at proper seasons in parties of pleasure. It abounds with fish, especially salmon, works numerous mills and a distillery, and is particularly remarkable for the sudden swelling of its waters after rain; almost the least shower produces an instantaneous effect. Many of the more majestic features of the scenery on this r. are seen to the greatest advantage in winter, when the severity of the congelation exhibits the banks and the bed of the stream in every variety of fantastic appearance, and when its frozen artificial pendants in all the diversity of figure and size resemble the stalactics of the richest natural grotto.

JACQUES CARTIER, seigniory, in the co. of Portneuf, fronts the St. Lawrence and is bounded s. w. by the B. of Portneuf; n. e. by Belair and its aug. and in the rear by waste crown lands.—It is $\frac{1}{2}$ league in breadth by 5 l. in depth. Granted Mar. 29, 1659, to Dame Gagnier, widow of Jean Clement de Wauls, Chevalier, and Seigneur de Monceaux. Now the property of Messrs. de Léry and Mr. Allsop.—Although the surface is very irregular and broken, the land in general is of a moderately good quality; in some places the soil is light and sandy, in others a layer of black vegetable mould upon a stratum of limestone, and to the rear, where it becomes rather mountainous, a good light loam; each of these different kinds is sufficiently fertile and several ranges of concessions are in an excellent state of cultivation, containing many productive and valuable farms. The timber is various both in kind and quality; the maple and birch are good, and, along the banks of the rivers, are some superior pines: the common sorts are very abundant.—The Rivers Ste. Anne and Portneuf cross this S., but the principal r. by which it is watered is the Jacques Cartier. The main road passes along the front of

the S. and crosses the Jacques Cartier by a ferry about 300 yards broad, where, on account of the violence of the stream, the boats are traversed from side to side by means of hawsers stretched across: the charge for a foot-passenger is 3d., for a horse 6d., a horse and carriage 9d. and 1s. 3d. for a carriage and two horses. The road, as it passes in the vicinity of the river and winds up the lofty banks, is exceedingly steep; but nevertheless it is much frequented, although there is another road from Québec that passes over Jacques Cartier bridge and which is rather shorter and by which almost all the inequalities of the ground are avoided.—Less than one-third of this S. is cultivated; some of the best farms are near the road that passes along the St. Lawrence, and, on the s. w. side, near the road leading from the bridge to the barony of Portneuf.—*Jacques Cartier* fief is included in this S. and lies on the s. w. side, extending to the entire depth of the S. It has a frontage of about $\frac{1}{2}$ m. on the n. Jacques Cartier.

Title.—"Concession du 29me Mars, 1659, faite par la Compagnie, à Dame Gagnier, veuve de feu Jean Clement de Wauls, Chevalier, Seigneur de Monceaux, d'une demi lieue de large sur le bord du fleuve St. Laurent, avec cinq lieues de profondeur de terre en tel endroit qu'il plaira à Mr. D'Aillebout, Gouverneur.—Ensuite de cette concession est une copie d'un certificat du Sieur Bourdon, du 25me Octobre, 1659, que la Dame de Monceaux lui ayant remis la concession ci-dessus, par ordre de Mr. D'Aillebout, lors Gouverneur, pour prendre par la dite Dame possession de la dite demi lieue; avec demande de lui accorder la dite concession depuis la rivière Jacques Cartier, jusqu'à la concurrence de la dite demi lieue, descendant en bas, par lequel certificat il lui donne acte de diligence, comme elle prenoit le dit lieu pour l'emplacement et le choix de sa dite concession."—*Papier Terrier*, page 96, 15me Juin, 1781. *Cahiers d'Intendance*.

JEREMIE ISLES, in the mouth of the St. Lawrence, lie near the Saguenay coast, about 9 m. above Belsiamite r. and Pointe. Near these isles is a north-west post that derives its name from them. The northern shore of the St. Lawrence, here and at Belsiamite, is not so high as the southern shore opposite, which may be distinctly seen from the n. shore. The soil of the Saguenay coast, hereabout, is composed of a white and yellow sand and presents to the view, from the river, a pleasing succession of white cliffs intersected with forest trees. *Belsiamite Pointe* is a low sandbank extending far into the St. Lawrence and is overgrown with spruce and sapin: on its s. shore are a few Indian wigwams inhabited by some of the

JESUITS' ESTATES.

Montagnais tribe, who traffic in seals and furs when ships arrive near the coast and the weather allows them to go on board for that purpose.

JERSEY, a projected township in the co. of Beauce, is a triangular tract lying between the rivers Chaudière and Du Loup and is bounded s. by Marlow. A small part in the s.e. angle has been surveyed and granted.—*Ungranted and unlocated*, 33,000 acres.

JESUITS, des (F.), v. LAUZON, S.

JESUITS' ESTATES.—The Jesuits, in this province, were at first only missionaries; they afterwards obtained a patent which enabled them to purchase lands and hold property as in France. The property they afterwards possessed in this country was very considerable and was acquired by grants from the kings of France, by gifts or donations from individuals and by purchase. On the death of Father Casot, the last of the order, in March, 1800, their property became vested in the English crown.—Their very extensive possessions in this province may be inferred from the following description of part of their property.

Batiscan.—By deed, Mar. 13, 1639, James de la Ferté, abbot of Ste. Mary Madeleine of Chateaudun and canon of the king's chapel in Paris, gave this seigniorie irrevocably, and in the strongest terms imaginable, to the Fathers of the Company of Jesus settled in New France, and their successors.—The depth of this seigniorie seems to have been omitted in the original deed through error, but it was afterwards ascertained to be 20 leagues.—This seigniorie was given to the reverend fathers settled in New France for them and their successors, to be held as an absolute fief with the right of holding high, inferior and petty courts of justice and subject to fealty and homage to the said James de la Ferté and his heirs, according to the usage and customs of fief in the provostship of Paris, subject also to the payment of a silver of the value of sixty sols at the end of every twenty years to the same James de la Ferté and his heirs, from such time as these lands should be cultivated, to be possessed by the fathers Jesuits, or applied and transferred to savages or others becoming christians, and in such manner as the fathers shall think proper, so that these lands shall not be taken out of their hands while they shall think proper to hold and possess them.—*Motives*

and considerations.—This seigniorie was given for the love of God.

Belair, or Bonhommes Mountain.—By deed of Nov. 24th, 1662, Messrs. Lefevre de la Barre and Demeuilles, governor-general and intendant of New France, granted this seigniorie to William Bonhomme, to be held as a fief and seigniorie with right of holding high, inferior and petty courts of justice, together with that of hunting and fishing, but subject to fealty and homage.—By deed April 15th, 1684, the above grant was confirmed by the king.—This seigniorie was purchased in different parcels by the reverend fathers of the Company of Jesus (with the right of holding high, inferior and petty courts of justice, and that of hunting and fishing within the limits thereof) subject to fealty and homage, from some of the descendants of William Bonhomme, and from other persons who had purchased some parts of his descendants.

Cap de la Madeleine.—By deed March 20th, 1651, James de la Ferté, abbot and canon, gave this seigniorie as a gift irrevocable to the reverend fathers, together with the right of seigniorie and privileges that he had and might have in and to the lands so conveyed, which were granted to him by the New France Company; with the reservation, that all former grants made and signed by him should from that time forward be dependent of said seigniorie, and held under the same reverend fathers, Jesuits of Canada, in the manner they were before held under the same James de la Ferté, which lands appear to be two *arrière fiefs*, Marsolet and Hertel.—*Motives and considerations*.—This seigniorie was given to the reverend fathers in Canada for their colleges and houses, to be by them held in the same manner as they were before that time possessed by the donors, to be enjoyed, done with and disposed of by the fathers, Jesuits, and their successors in New France, as they shall think proper for the benefits of the savages converted to the christian faith, and in order to help towards subsisting the Jesuits in the said county; the whole conformable and according to the customs and constitutions of the Company of Jesus without any civil obligation.

Isle aux Reaux.—By deed Mar. 20, 1638, the New France Company granted these islands to the reverend fathers Jesuits and their suc-

JESUITS' ESTATES.

cessors as a seignior.—*Motives and considerations.*—This island was given to the religious order of Jesuits and their successors for ever for the purpose of feeding cattle for their houses, in consideration of their exposing their persons to the greatest dangers that can be encountered among the savages, in endeavouring to bring them to a knowledge of the true God and to lead a civilized life, and on this sole condition, that the Jesuits should acknowledge to hold the same under the New France Company and report the state of the culture and improvement of this island at the end of every twenty years.

Laprairie de la Madeleine.—By deed April 1st, 1647, Francis de Lauzon, king's councillor in the court of parliament of Bordeaux, gave and granted this seignior to the religious order of the Company of Jesus.—*Motives and considerations.*—This seignior, including the islands of Bouquet and Fouquet and the small islands called Islettes au Jones, was given and granted to the religious order of the Jesuits, on condition that they should send such persons as they might think proper to cultivate the lands, and that the donor should be a partaker of the benefit of their prayers and holy sacrifices, and in consideration of the assistance given by that religious order to the inhabitants of New France, and of the dangers to which they daily exposed themselves in bringing the savages of that country to a knowledge of the true God.

Notre Dame des Anges.—By deed, Mar. 10, 1626, Henry de Levis, duke of Ventadour, viceroy of New France, granted this fief and seignior to the religious order called Jesuits.

By an edict of the French king for the establishment of the New France Company, all gifts and grants made prior thereunto were revoked.

By deed Jan. 15, 1637, the same lands under the same description given of them in that by the Duke of Ventadour, were given by the said company to the said religious order with this exception, "the river of Notre Dame de Beauport excluded;" but adding such meadows, lakes, rivers, ponds and quarries as may be found within the said lands."

By deed Jan. 17, 1652, John de Lauzon, governor of New France, granted to the said religious order, the same lands specified in the pre-

ceding deeds to be held *en Franc aleu*, with all the seignorial and feudal rights, and with these conditions; "The right of fishing on the rivers opposite to their said grant, to the exclusion of all other persons, and granting also to them the meadows that were covered and uncovered by the tides."—*Motives and considerations.*—This seignior was granted to the fathers of the Company of Jesus and their successors, to be by them enjoyed for ever as their property, *en Franc aleu*, with all the seignorial and feudal rights, on condition, that in appeals from the decision of the judges by them to be established in said seignior, resort shall be had to the grand senechal of New France, or his lieutenant at Quebec, in consideration of the services they rendered as well to the French as to the savage inhabitants of the country.

Isle St. Christopher.—By deed October 20, 1654, John de Lauzon, governor and lieutenant-general of New France, gave this island to the reverend fathers of the Company of Jesus, in Franc Almoim.—*Motives and considerations.*—This island was given to the reverend fathers, by them to be held in *Franc Almoim* for ever as a fief, with power to concede the same or such parts thereof as they may think proper, to tenants subject to *cens et rentes*, but without being themselves subject to any charge or condition whatever, in consideration of the zeal manifested and the care taken by the said reverend fathers, and the benefit that religion receives from them in the conversion and instruction of the savages, which could not be sufficiently acknowledged.

St. Gabriel, or the Two Lorettes.—By deed November 2, 1667, Robert Gifford and Mary Renouard, his wife, gave to the reverend fathers Jesuits the seignior of St. Gabriel, with the benefits and prerogatives thereunto belonging, excepting half a league in front by the whole depth of this seignior, which they had on the same day given and granted to the hospital of nuns settled in the city of Quebec, and now composes the fief called St. Ignatius.—*Motives and considerations.*—It was given to the reverend fathers, in consideration of the great friendship that subsisted between them and the donors, and in order to reward the said fathers for the many good and agreeable services they had rendered to the donors.

• J E S U I T S' E S T A T E S .

Seignior of Sillery.—By deed October 23, 1699, Messrs. de Callieres and Bochart, general and intendant, granted this seignior to the reverend fathers Jesuits.—*Motives and considerations.*—This seignior was granted to the reverend fathers Jesuits, by them to be enjoyed for ever as their property, with the same rights and privileges with which the same lands were given to the savages by deed from the New France Company, bearing date 13th March, 1651, viz.: as a freehold (*en Franc aleu*) with all the seigniorial rights that the said New France Company had, or pretended to have in them; together with that of fishing in the river St. Lawrence along the front of the lands so given to them, to the total exclusion of all other persons without their leave and permission; together with all the meadows, herbage, &c. lying along the said river, and those that are covered and uncovered by the tide. In fine, with all the rights and privileges that a seigneur can enjoy; together with the right of holding high, inferior and petty courts of judicature.—*Motives and considerations.*—In consideration of the great spiritual and temporal assistance given by the said reverend fathers to the savages of this country, and the enormous expense they had been at in supporting the missions to the said savages for whom they had purchased lands in several places at a great expense.

Three Rivers—Fief Pachigny.—By deed Oct. 23, 1699, Hector de Callieres, governor, and John Bochart, intendant of North France, granted this fief to the fathers Jesuits with the rights and privileges annexed to the seignior of Sillery, both of which are comprehended in the same deed.—This fief consists of four perches of land in front by eight in depth and twenty toises square added thereto, bounded N. E. by St. Louis-street and S. W. by St. Anthony's-street; in front by the street that divides this fief from the inclosure of the town of Three Rivers and in the rear by Notre Dame-street.—*Motives and considerations.*—This fief was granted to the reverend fathers Jesuits, to be enjoyed by them as their property for ever, according to the customs of Paris. It was given to them in consideration of the spiritual and temporal assistance they rendered daily to the savages of this country, and of the great care they took and the enormous expense they had incurred in supporting the missions to the said savages.—By

deed of Feb. 15, 1634, the New France Company granted this fief and seignior to the reverend fathers of the company of Jesus. This deed contains a direction to Mr. de Champlain, then commandant of the New France Company, to put the said fathers into the possession and enjoyment of the 600 arpents of land so granted to them, at or near the place called the Three Rivers, where the New France Company was then forming a settlement; but Mr. de Champlain having died before this mandamus came to hand, the following was obtained.—By deed, Aug. 26, 1637, M. de Montmagny, the king's lieutenant in New France, by order of a mandamus of the 26th Feb., 1637, to him directed by the said New France Company, put the company of Jesus in New France into the real and actual possession of a tract of land, which he then caused to be bounded and limited in the following manner: 1st. By erecting a wall at the N. E. side, near the said brick manufacture, to serve as a boundary mark, under which he caused coals and bricks to be put, which wall and boundary runs from the S. E. to the N. W. back into the country. On the S. W. side he caused another wall to be erected, running also from S. E. to N. W., from the extremities of which he caused a line to be drawn along the road leading along the river St. Lawrence to serve as a boundary line along the front, which measured 190 perches; that is to say, from the wall or boundary at the N. E. and near the brick-kiln to the rivulet called St. Magdalen's, that falls into the river St. Lawrence at the point of the Iroquois, 150 perches; and from that rivulet to the end of the other wall or boundary at the S. W. side 40 perches. N. B. The depth from the front to the rear is not mentioned in this deed, but it is found to be no more than 25 arpents in depth; it was therefore erroneously stated in this deed as containing 500 square arpents, because 19 arpents in breadth by 25 in length make only 475.—By deed, Aug. 15, 1648, the reverend fathers of the company of Jesus gave $1\frac{1}{2}$ arpent in front by 25 in depth to serve as a common for the inhabitants' cattle, reserving to themselves the right of pasture therein for 18 head: and by deed, June 9, 1650, the Jesuits transferred for the same purpose 14 arpents of land in front by 25 in depth, the above arpent and a half included, making 350 square arpents, out of which they reserved 35, the real

amount is therefore 315; 5 arpents in front by 25 in depth, making 125, above and joining the common, 35 square arpents joining the rear of the common, which they reserved. They also made a temporary grant of 16 arpents, which have since been united to the common. They also reserved some land back of the common within the same lines above the hill, which did not belong to this parcel, and does not therefore cause any diminution of the 315 given for the common.—By the same deed Mr. de Montmagny gave to the reverend fathers 14 arpents of land in front, joining to the 5 arpents by 25 that remained to them at the s. w. side of the said 5 arpents in front. By deed Mr. de Mezy, governor, and Francis Delaval, bishop of Quebec, granted to the reverend fathers of the company of Jesus 4 arpents in front by 25 in depth, above the 14 arpents given them in lieu of what they gave to the common and joining to them at one side; the side lines of which also run s. e. and n. w., making 100 square arpents given them as a gratification on account of the lands they gave being of greater value by their contiguousness to the settlement than those they got, which lay at a greater distance. This parcel now consists of 23 arpents in front, running along the river St. Lawrence, by 25 in depth, joining on one side to the common, from which it is divided by a line running s. e. and n. w., and the other side of the second rivulet that runs into the river St. Lawrence in the way to lake St. Peter, making 525; and $2\frac{1}{2}$ arpents in breadth between the rear of the common and the hill, and thence running along the whole back line of said common, making 35 square arpents, out of which they reserved 5 arpents in front by 25 in depth, making 125 above and joining the common, 35 square arpents joining the rear of the common which they reserved. They also reserved, or rather made temporary reservations of 16 arpents, which have since been united to the common within the same lines above the hill, which did not belong to this parcel and does not therefore cause any diminution of the 315 given for the common. By the same deed Mr. de Montmagny gave to the reverend fathers 14 arpents of land in front, joining to the 5 arpents by 25 that remained to them at the s. w. side of the said 5 arpents in front.—By deed, Aug. 8, 1664, Mr. de Mezy, governor, and Francis Delaval, bishop of Quebec, granted to these re-

verend fathers 4 arpents in front by 25 in depth, above the 14 arpents given them in lieu of what they gave to the common joining to them at one side, the side lines of which run also s. e. and n. w., making 100 square arpents given them as a gratification on account of the lands they gave being of greater value by their contiguousness to the settlement than those they got, which lay at a greater distance. This parcel now consists of 23 arpents in front, running along the river St. Lawrence, by 25 in depth, joining at one side to the common, from which it is divided by a line running s. e. and n. w., and at the other side of the second rivulet that runs into the river St. Lawrence in the way to lake St. Peter, making 525 square arpents.—By deed, Aug. 26, 1637, Mr. de Montmagny put the reverend fathers into possession of 96 arpents of land at a place called *Coteau de la Descente*, lying n. w. behind the fort or habitation which he the same day caused to be laid out by John Bourdon, engineer, &c. This parcel consists of 96 square arpents of land joining on one side to the road that runs along the said *Coteau de la Descente*, bearing e. quarter s., and at another side by a wall then erected, under which he put coal and bricks, running w. a quarter n. w. or thereabouts; at another side by a little hill, which they then named *Coteau de St. Louis*.—By the same deed and on the same day, Mr. de Montmagny put the fathers into possession of 4 arpents and 8 perches, or thereabouts, lying very near the habitation or fort of Three Rivers, on the n. e. side of it, which he then caused to be laid out by the same engineer, by erecting a wall at the part most distant from the fort or habitation, running in a straight line from s. e. to n. w.; and on the opposite side, next the fort or habitation, by erecting another wall running also s. e. and n. w. The distance between the end of these two walls being 11 perches, and the depth of the lot running back from the line of 11 perches, 34 perches from the road that then went along the river St. Lawrence and thence running back into the country. This parcel is erroneously stated in the deed as containing 4 arpents 8 perches, because in describing the boundaries to be a square of 11 perches in front, between two parallel lines running back 34 perches, it will make the real contents only 3 arpents and 74 perches.

Grants made to the Jesuits for religious Purposes.

Names of the principal Grants.	Leagues in length and breadth.	Superficial sq. leagues.	Square arpents.
Batiscan	2 by 20	40	282,240
Bonhomme	1 by 2	2	14,112
Cap de la Madeleine	2 by 20	40	282,240
Isle aux Reaux . . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	360
La Prairie de la Madeleine	2 by 4	8	56,448
Notre Dame des Anges	1 by 4	4	28,224
Isle St. Christopher . . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	80
St. Gabriel . . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	104,850
Pachigny . . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	585
La Vacherie (Quebec) . . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	73
St. Nicolas in Lauzon . . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	1,180
Sillery . . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	8,979
Tadoussac . . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	6

N. B.—Besides other minor grants, and valuable properties in the cities of Quebec and Montreal and the town of Three Rivers.

JOHNSON'S CREEK, river, in the s. angle of the S. of De Lery, runs into the R. Richelieu.

JOLLIET, seigniory, in the co. of Beauce, is in the rear of Lauzon, separated from St. Etienne by the Chaudière, and bounded on its other sides by Frampton, Buckland and the S. of Ste. Marie.—It is of an irregular figure; its greatest length along the rear line of Lauzon is about five leagues, occupying a space of about $1\frac{1}{2}$ league in width along the Chaudière, and is in depth along the E. line of the S. of Ste. Marie about 3 leagues.—Granted, Apr. 30th, 1697, to Sieur Louis Jolliet, and is now the property of the Hon. Thomas Taschereau, one of the judges of the Court of King's Bench at Quebec.—This seigniory, in soil surface and quality of timber, bears a great affinity to the rear part of the adjoining seigniory of Lauzon, being much diversified by hill and dale and in many parts rocky, especially near the borders of the Chaudière. It is most abundantly watered by numerous rivers and streams which traverse it diagonally, the chief of which is the Etchemin that crosses the S. from rear to front. Along the borders of these rivers are situated flourishing and well cultivated farms with comfortable dwellings. The roads are numerous and have been judiciously laid out at the suggestion of the seignior, who devotes much attention to those and other objects (particularly the bridges erected over the various rivers) tending to the comfort of the inhabitants as well as to the general advancement of his S. and other properties which he holds in its vicinity. The road of communication from Quebec to the United States runs through the western extremity;

a road also traverses the centre to the Etchemin, and many other roads communicate with the adjoining seigniories.

Statistics of the Parish of Ste. Claire.

Population 1,600	Saw-mills . . . 8	Notaries . . . 2
Churches, R. C. 1	Potteries . . . 1	Shopkeepers . 4
Curés . . . 1	Brick-kilns . 1	Taverns . . . 2
Presbyteries . 1	Custom-houses 1	Artisans . . . 20
Corn-mills . . 1		

Annual Agricultural Produce.

Bushels.	Bushels.	Cwts.
Wheat . . 7,800	Peas . . 3,801	Maple sugar 312
Oats . . 5,300	Rye . . . 80	Hay, tons . 1,022
Barley . . 3,900	Indian corn . 50	
Potatoes . 21,200	Mixed Grain 80	

Live Stock.

Horses . . 456	Cows . . 728	Swine . . 1,150
Oxen . . 368	Sheep . . 3,100	

Title.—"Concession du 30me Avril, 1697, faite par Louis de Buade, Gouverneur, et Jean Bochart, Intendant, au Sieur Louis Jolliet, des islets qui sont dans la rivière des Trechemins, au dessus du premier saut, contenant trois quarts de lieue ou environ, avec trois lieues de terre de front sur pareille profondeur à prendre demi lieue au dessous des dits islets en montant la dite rivière, tenant d'un côté à la Seigneurie de Lauzon, et de l'autre aux terres non-concédées."—*Régistre d'Intendance, No. 5, folio 15.*

JUGLERS, River of, runs into the R. St. Maurice below the R. Pisnay.

JUPITER RIVER, runs into the St. Lawrence and is on the s. side of the Island of Anticosti.

K.

KACOUATIMI, KACUATHIEUE or COMEATHIEU, river, runs into L. St. John. It is the only r. between the grand outlet of that lake and the R. Peribonea. It is of very little consequence and its stream is so much obstructed that its ascent is very difficult if not impracticable.

KACOUNA, v. CACONA.

KACUATHIEUE (R.) v. KACOUATIMI.

KAMOURASKA, county, is bounded N. E. by the co. of Rimouski; S. W. by the N. E. boundary line of the S. of St. Roch des Aulnets, prolonged to the southern boundary of the province; N. W. by the St. Lawrence, together with the islands in that river nearest to the county and in whole or in part fronting the same; S. E. by the southern boundary of the province. This county comprises the seigniories of Terrebois, Granville and Lachenaye, l'Islet du Portage, Granville, Kamouraska, St. Denis, Rivière Ouelle and its aug. and

Ste. Anne; also the townships of Bungay, Woodbridge and Ixworth. Its extreme length is 168 m. and its breadth 40; it contains 4320 square miles; its centre is in lat. 47° 3' N. long. 69° 12' W.: it sends 2 members to the Provincial Parliament and the place of election is at Kamouraska.—The surface of this co. is uneven and mountainous, particularly in the s. e. section. The soil is in many places excellent and such as may be expected in a tract so much diversified with hills and dales. The principal mountains are the Machagos, the Esackominoc, the Bunjaohen, the Ootaquisquegamook, the Machios, the Upquedopscook and the Allagash. This county is exceedingly well watered by rivers and lakes; the chief rivers are the Kamouraska and the St. John, which traverses the centre of the county from s. w. to n. e., presenting excellent lands for new settlements; farther in the interior are the rivers Allagash and Aroostook with their various branches. The most remarkable lakes are the Chipitognisis, the Pantanguongamis and part of Eagle Lakes.—The front of this co. along the St. Lawrence exhibits handsome and flourishing settlements. The roads in general are very good, and the scenery is highly diversified and interesting.—It contains 5 parishes and 2 extensive and beautiful villages.

Statistics.

Population	13,744	Corn-mills	7	Notaries	3
Churches, R. C.	4	Saw-mills	22	Shopkeepers	11
Curés	4	Carding-mills	2	Taverns	12
Presbyteries	4	Felling-mills	2	Artisans	95
Convents	1	Tanneries	1	River-craft	14
Colleges	1	Potteries	1	Ship yards	3
Schools	6	Hat-manufac.	1	Tonnage	377
Villages	2	Medical men	3	Keel-boats	21

Annual Agricultural Produce.

	Bushels.		Bushels.		Bushels.
Wheat	109,191	Peas	22,840	Mixed gr.	12,100
Oats	41,400	Rye	10,275	Maple sugar,	
Barley	32,675	Buck wheat	1,200	cwts.	1211
Potatoes	241,050	Indian corn	5,060	Hay, tons	32,914

Live Stock.

Horses	3,658	Cows	8,955	Swine	4,558
Oxen	2,852	Sheep	26,490		

KAMOURASKA, river, is formed by the junction of two considerable branches called the Grand Bras and the Petit Bras, the latter rising in the S. of Rivière Ouelle and the former in the waste lands in the rear of that seigniory: these arms run n. e. and meet in the 4th concession of Kamouraska. The united streams run through the centre of that

S. in a very circuitous course and fall into the St. Lawrence opposite to Kamouraska Islands. The seigniorial mill is on this r. nearly 1 mile w. of the church of St. Pascal.

KAMOURASKA, seigniory, in the co. of Kamouraska, is bounded in front by the St. Lawrence; n. e. by Granville; s. w. by St. Denis; in the rear by Woodbridge and part of Bungay.—3 leagues in depth by 2 in breadth. Granted, July 15, 1674, to Sieur de la Durantaie; now the property of Pascal Taché, Esq.—This very valuable and productive seigniory is remarkable for its salubrious climate, its population, the fertility of its soil and its delightful scenery. In the vicinity of the river the land is rather low, forming an extensive plain broken here and there by a few singular hillocks or rather rocks, crowned with a few dwarf pines and low underwood: it abounds with rich natural meadows and excellent pasturage that sufficiently account for the quantity and quality of the Kamouraska butter, so much esteemed in the Quebec market. The soil, in the front part generally, is excellent, being either a rich black mould, a yellow loam, or a mixture of clay and sand: towards the rear it gradually becomes less fertile and one-fourth of the S. is occupied by ridges of rocks unfit for cultivation.—Four concessions and part of the 5th are settled, and some of the redundant population occupy a portion of the waste lands towards the rear. The number of farms is 495.—There is not much timber except in the mountainous parts, which produce fine beech, birch, maple, basswood and pine.—This S. is watered by the r. Kamouraska, which runs from the rear through the centre to the St. Lawrence, and also by some small streams.—Several roads lead into the adjoining grants and many others open a communication with the different concessions, on which are numerous farm-houses in the midst of fields of most luxuriant fertility: the road leading from the church in the 3rd concession is particularly fine and beautiful, skirted by houses and agricultural buildings kept in the best order.—About one half of the S. is under cultivation and agriculture has made great progress: wheat and all kinds of grain seldom fail of abundant harvests; but these are not the only dependence of the farmer, for here are some of the best dairies in the province.—19,000 bushels of wheat are sold out of the S. in grain and flour. Poultry is scarce. There is one corn-mill that drives 4 sets of stones; it is built

of stone, 2 stories high, and stands on the N. Kamouraska, in the 3rd range. The rent in ranges 1, 2 and 3 is 1s. 8d. per front arpent, and 2s. 6d. in the 4th range.—The *Parish of Kamouraska* includes the whole of this S. and half of the S. of Granville. There is no place in the county where flax is more cultivated than in this and the adjacent parish—so much so that the inhabitants, above 20,000, make sufficient linen cloth for their use. The site for the new church of St. Pascal is 10 arpents in superficial extent, of which 4 were liberally given for the purpose by Mr. Robertaille and 6 were sold by that gentleman for £60, much under the value.—The *Village of Kamouraska* is in a pleasant situation on the main road near the St. Lawrence. It consists of a church, a presbytery and about 60 houses, mostly of wood, but a few are built with stone in a style much superior to the others. Some families of great respectability have fixed their residence here, also some very reputable shopkeepers and artisans; it can likewise boast of one or two inns, where travellers may be well entertained. During the summer this village is enlivened by numerous visitors, who come hither to recruit their health, as it has the reputation of being one of the healthiest spots in the province; it is also the *watering-place*, where many people resort for the benefit of sea-bathing. The manor-house, which is the residence of Mr. Taché, is eligibly situated near the river, at a short distance from the village.—There are only 2 schools at present in this rich and populous S.; one, supported by the Fabrique, is attended by about 30 scholars, including 10 girls; the other, under the auspices of the Royal Institution, has about 40 scholars, including 10 girls: in the latter the English language is taught. A petition for the erection of a college in this parish was recommended to the House of Assembly by one of its committees, but without success. Mr. Taché, with his usual liberality, offered to give a piece of land on which it might have been erected.—This seigniori is not without commercial advantages, besides its productive fisheries; and the Kamouraska schooners are well known at Quebec for the large quantities of provisions they are laden with, such as grain, live stock, poultry, butter, maple sugar, &c., besides considerable freights of deal planks and other timber.—The *Kamouraska Islands*, in front of the seigniori, not only embellish the landscape but are highly useful as the sites of the fisheries, which

are here carried on to a considerable extent, particularly the herring fishery: they are appendages to the S. and are almost bare rocks, of great utility as they afford a safe shelter to small vessels, of which great numbers are always passing to and from the numerous coves in the vicinity. The names of these small islands are Isle Brulée, on which stands a telegraph, Grosse Isle, I. au Patin, I. de la Providence, I. la Plaudre, I. aux Corneilles. There are 6 fisheries, viz.

2 at I. aux Corneilles	1 at I. au Patin.
1 at I. aux Harangs	1 at I. Brulée.
1 near Cap au Diable.	

The fish caught are herring, shad, salmon, sardine, flounders and smelts, and the average annual produce, besides what is consumed by the inhabitants, is—

	Barrels.		Barrels.
Herrings, about	370	Sardine, about	300
Shad	150	Salmon	150

The prices at which these fish are generally sold are—

Herrings, at from 12s. 6d. to 17s. 6d. per barrel.	
Shad . . . 20s. to 25s.	ditto.
Salmon . . . 10 to 12 dollars	ditto, containing from 26 to 30.
Sardine . . . 24s.	ditto, containing 8 tinettes.

The fishing-seasons are during the months of May and June, and from the 15th of Aug. to the 15th of Oct.; the best fish are caught in the autumnal season.

Statistics.

Population 5,495	Carding-mills 1	Shopkeepers 6
Churches, R. C. 1	Fulling-mills 1	Taverns 4
Curés . . . 1	Saw-mills . 12	Artisans . 39
Presbyteries 1	Hat-manufact. 1	River-craft . 8
Schools . . . 2	Medical men 1	Tonnage . 347
Villages . . . 1	Notaries . . 1	Keel-boats . 10
Corn-mills . . 1		

Annual Agricultural Produce.

	Bushels.		Bushels.		Bushels.
Wheat . . . 39,000		Potatoes 110,000		Rye . . . 5,600	
Oats . . . 18,200		Peas . . . 9,100		Mixed grain 5,000	
Barley . . . 15,600					

Live Stock.

Horses . . . 1,650	Cows . . . 2,550	Swine . . . 1,598
Oxen . . . 1,650	Sheep . . . 6,650	

Title.—“Concession du 15me Juillet, 1674, faite par le Comte de Frontenac, Gouverneur, au Sieur de la Durantais, qui contient trois lieues de terre de front, sur le fleuve St. Laurent, savoir deux lieues au dessus de la rivière appelée Kamouraska et une lieue au dessous, icelle comprise, avec deux lieues de profondeur dans les terres; ensemble les isles étant au devant des dites trois lieues.”—*Registre d'Intendance, Let. B. folio 30 et 31.*

KANASHEGOMICHE, lake, is on the N. E. side of the R. St. Maurice, into which its waters run. It lies at the S. W. end of the Iroquois portage, which leads from it to the upper part of the R. Windigo.

KAOISSA, river, rises in L. Wiscouamatche and runs into L. St. John; it is $1\frac{1}{2}$ chain wide and runs from E. to N.; the stream is very rapid and is bounded on each side by high rocks.

KAWATIKOUCK (R.), v. COATICOOK.

KEMPT ROAD, v. ROADS.

KENNEBEC ROAD, v. ROADS.

KENT and STRATHERN (V.), v. TEMISCOUATA PORTAGE.

KENUAGOMI (L.), v. KIGUAGOMI.

KENUAGOMISHISH (L.), v. KIGUAGOMISHISH.

KENWANGOMI (L.), v. KIGUAGOMI.

KENWANGOMISHISH (L.), v. KIGUAGOMISHISH.

KESIKAU, river, falls into the St. Maurice above Mont au Chêne, about 300 m. above Three Rivers. The head of this R. is connected by portages and lakes with the R. Assuapmoussin.

KETTLE LAKE, v. CHAUDIERE, L.

KICKANDATCH, river and lake. The R. runs through waste lands from the north into the head of the lake, which is the last of the chain of lakes that supply the first waters of the St. Maurice.

KIGUAGOMI, or **LONG LAKE**, called also *Kenuagomi*, *Kenwangomi*, *Kinogami*, *Chinouagomi*, *Tsiagamomi* and *Tshnuagami*. This beautiful lake lies on the left of the Chicoutimi and 7 leagues up that river. Its length is variously represented by travellers as from 5 to 9 leagues long and from half a mile to two miles in width, with an average breadth of nearly a mile. It is navigable for vessels of 60 or 80 tons, and by some accounts for vessels of at least 100 tons. An explorer, who states its length as only 5 or 6 leagues, says that it is so narrow that it resembles a river more than a lake. It is separated from another lake called Kiguagomishish by a species of dividing ridge, about a mile or $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile long and half a mile wide, which separates the waters flowing southward directly into the Saguenay from those which, by pursuing a northerly course, first enter Lake St. John, a topographical feature of rather unusual occurrence; but it is said that this is not, strictly speaking, the case, because a small stream falls from Lake Kiguagomishish into Lake Kiguagomi. Although unusual, this is not a physical impossibility, without, indeed, as has been asserted, the waters of the

latter are higher than those of the former.—Surrounded by high rocky hills, some of which have barren cliffs about 200 ft. high. The southern borders rise into hills of about 300 feet high, timbered with spruce, white birch and aspen; the land is so rocky, and the cliffs appear in so many places, that this side of the lake is quite unfit for culture. The northern side, although not so mountainous, frequently rises in perpendicular cliffs of granite, whose base is bathed by the waters of the lake: their summits are clothed with cypress and a stunted description of pine, sometimes called Norway pine. The prevailing timber is white birch and there is neither ash nor elm.—*Pointe au Sable*, or *Sandy Point*, is a low bank of alluvial soil stretching into the lake from the northern shore. It lies at the entrance of a river and would be an excellent situation for a village. Opposite to it on the south side a small stream falls into the lake from between the high mountains which form its bed, and the cascade at its entrance affords a good site for a mill and similar establishments. About 4 miles from *Pointe au Sable* is a dry green bay, which appears to enter deep into the northern shore and to be free from mountains and rocky precipices for some distance. It is the only place between Portage de l'Enfant, on the R. Chicoutimi, and the portage of Kiguagomi, where land fit for farming might be expected to occur in any considerable extent.—Little can be said of Lake Kiguagomi in an agricultural point of view, but its sublime and beautiful scenery is highly extolled. Its length, its numerous rocky capes and bays, and its precipitous shores, cause it to resemble the Saguenay, but its mountains are neither so high nor so barren.—The *Portage Kiguagomi*, also called *Insula Formosa* or *Belle Isle*, is 96 chains in length and lies on the height of land which separates Lake Wiqui from Lake Kiguagomishish.

KIGUAGOMISHISH, or **LITTLE LAKE**, called also *Kenuagomishish*, *Kenwangomishish*, *Kinogamishish*, *Chinouagomishiche*, *Tsiagamomishish* and *Tshmagamishish*. This lake, though 9 miles long if followed in its windings, is only 3 miles in a straight line, and varies in width from 220 yards to one mile. It is navigable for vessels of 30 or 40 tons. The narrow outlet that connects it with Belle Rivière, by which its waters are conveyed to Lake St. John, winds through alders and is called *Rivière des Aulnais*. This lake is about half a