independent of the garrison of Quebec. The first attempt of General Wolfe on the French intrenchments at Montmorenci proved unsuccessful, and the tenour of his despatches to the British government led them to await a defeat, rather than a victory. By a council of war, a landing so as to obtain a position on the Plains of Abraham was determined, and on the 12th September the measure was fully executed with a surprising degree of secrecy, silence and address. Montcalm imprudently determined on meeting Wolfe on the Plains the next day, and after a battle remarkable for displays of courage more than scientific manœuvres, and in which the spirit of the invading army was well met by the vigour and energy of their opponents, victory declared in favour of the arms of England. Both nations had to regret their commanders. Montcalm expired ere the capitulation could be effected, and Wolfe expiring in the arms of victory received all the manifestations of public gratitude which the British government never fails to grant to the heroic character and warlike glory of her sons. The capitulation of Quebec succeeded the battle, and the effects of the termination of this portion of the expedition were, if possible, increased, by the successful reduction of Fort Niagara by Sir W. Johnson, and Crown Point and Ticonderoga by General Amherst.

1760.—The entire conquest of Canada became comparatively easy to the co-operating armies after the capitulation of Quebec and the successes which we have mentioned. Though some drawn battles and undecisive engagements took place between the French and English, the contemplated junction of the different divisions of the invading forces took place this year near Montreal in September. This event, combined with the continued misconduct of Bigot, led to the capitulation of Montreal on the 8th of that month and the complete subjection of Canada to Great Britain.

1761.—The preceding season it was announced to the people of Canada that Mr. Bigot's bills on the Treasury were dishonoured, and thereby a loss to the inhabitants of about £4,000,000, which was then in circulation. Upon an examination into the affairs of the intendant by commissioners, it was perfectly ascertained that the amount of his peculations was little less than £400,000. The only courts within the province, since the capitulation, were military tribunals within each district, and an appeal to the commanding officer.

1763.—A treaty of peace between England and France was signed at Paris on the 10th February, by which the French king renounced all pretensions which he might have had to Nova Scotia, Canada, &c. and France was by one blow deprived of every acre she possessed in North America. The king issued a proclamation on the 7th October, promising to the new settlers in Canada a variety of benefits, several of which have unfortunately never been fulfilled.

1764.—The Quebec Gazette, the first newspaper in Canada, established in Quebec by Messrs. Brown and Gilbert. New courts of civil and criminal jurisdiction were established by the ordinance of Governor Murray, by which also the laws of England were introduced in conformity to the provisions of the royal proclamation of 1763. An assembly of delegates from all the parishes except Quebec were called together; but the most being Roman Catholics could not conscientiously take the requisite oaths, and no proceedings were thereupon had.

1765.—The famous stamp-act passed the Imperial Parliament, so disastrous in its consequences to the peace of the New England colonies; to which, however, Canada and Nova Scotia submitted.

1766.—Several meetings of the cabinet took place in London for the purpose of imposing a

constitution upon Canada, and some of the reports made by the attorney and solicitor generals discussed. The dissolution of the Rockingham administration, and the changes that thereupon ensued, caused the affairs of Canada to be entirely forgotten.

1771.—Under the administration of Lord North, the affairs of Canada were again taken up, and the crown lawyers directed separately to report a plan of civil and criminal law for the province of Quebec.

1773.—The reports of the crown lawyers were given in; and whatever may be said of their consequences, they are highly creditable to the talents of those officers. Meetings of the French and English inhabitants took place in Canada for the purpose of obtaining a Legislative Assembly, and petitions to that effect severally transmitted to the Imperial Legislature.

1774.—The Quebec Act, 14 Geo. III. cap. 83, was passed this year in England, by which Canada was restored to a situation entirely different from that of every other British colony, in reference to its laws, language, religion, or manners—in short, it became again a French colony, although nominally British.

1775.—The difficulties attendant upon passing the Stamp Act in 1765 were daily increasing in the New England States, and the Quebec Act did not tend to allay the rising ferment. They regarded it as favouring the catholic to the exclusion of the protestant religion, and as oppressive of the subject. The colonies, then about to demand redress of their own grievances from the mother country, called upon the Canadians to send their delegates to the Philadelphia Congress. Not so violent in seeking for redress as the New Englanders, the Canadians remained tranquil; and the declaration of independence was scarcely made public, ere an invasion of Canada was talked of by the Provincialists. The first advance of the rebel troops was remarkably successful. Chambly, St. John's, Longueuil, then posts of some importance, after some siege fell into General Montgomery's possession; and the city of Montreal, whose inhabitants had defeated a former attempt of Colonel Allen, were obliged to capitulate in November. Montgomery followed up that success by taking possession of all the military stores and provisions, not only at Montreal, but also on board of the river craft, which surrendered about Lavaltrie. Another invasion of Canada under General Arnold had been decided upon, by the Kennebec and Chaudière rivers; and the army of the latter officer, after 34 days' march through woods, arrived before Quebec on the 9th of November, in a state to rival Falstaff's ragged regiment. On the 14th he encamped on the Plains of Abraham, and began his operations. Governor Carlton had made every preparation for a siege, and successfully opposed the progress of his adversary till the evening of the 31st December, when an assault was made by the Provincialists during the night. The attempt was unsuccessful, Montgomery was killed, and the year terminated without the surrender of Quebec.

1776.—The arrival of reinforcements in spring enabled the Canadians successfully to contend with the Provincialists, who were now in full retreat, and before the end of June the whole province was evacuated. The number of the besieging army consisted of 1500 men, which was augmented this season to 8000 men. The British at the siege numbered about 1500 recruits, marines, seamen and militiamen, raised within a few months, with scarcely any regulars.

1777.—The Quebec Act, which had passed the House of Commons in a very hasty manner, and in opposition to the feelings of a great portion of the people of Canada, had been the subject of complaint to the British Government in petitions from the people in 1775; and a proposal for

its repeal, made by Lord Camden and Sir George Saville, met with little success. The act continued to excite feelings of disgust within the province, and measures were taken to effect a remedy.

1780.—The 19th May was distinguished by the phenomenon of a remarkable darkness in the northern parts of America, and is still called "*the dark day.*" In most parts of the country where it prevailed, the darkness was so great that persons were unable to read common print, determine the time of day, dine, or manage their domestic business, without additional light. It commenced between 10 and 11 A. M. It appeared to grow by a succession of clouds from the northward and was most pitchy about 2 o'clock.

1783.—The province of Quebec contained by enumeration 113,000 inhabitants, English and French, exclusive of 10,000 loyalists who had preserved their allegiance to the British Crown and located themselves in the upper portions of the province.

1784.—A petition was this year presented to the Parliament by the English inhabitants, to which many Canadians united themselves, soliciting the entire repeal of the Quebec Act, and the establishment of a representative constitution, with a mixture of English and French laws, and distribution of elective suffrage to the old and new subjects.

1786.—Lord Dorchester arrived in Canada as Captain-General and Governor-in-Chief of Quebec and the other British provinces.

1790.—The petition of 1784 was neglected till this year, when the British ministry brought before Parliament and obtained the passing of the act 31 Geo. III. cap. 31, commonly called the Constitutional Act, dividing the province of Quebec into two provinces, giving to each division a Legislature, consisting of a House of Assembly, Legislative Council, and a representative of His Majesty.

1792.—The first session of the first Parliament of Lower Canada opened by Lieutenant-Governor Clarke. Mr. J. A. Panet chosen Speaker. The House consisted of 39 knights, 8 citizens and 3 burgesses, in all 50 members. The session occupied principally in framing rules and regulations.

1793.—The second session opened by Lord Dorchester. The Judicature Bill, 34 Geo. III. cap. —, passed the Legislature. The assertion of the privileges of members in relation to freedom of arrest noticed in a case of Mr. Young of Quebec.

1795.—In consequence of the failure of the crops, the governor in council proclaimed an embargo, prohibiting the export of wheat, &c. A bill of indemnity for the act was passed in Parliament. Acts were passed for the making the Lachine turnpike, and the cutting the Lachine Canal.

1779.—The second Parliament met in January, and was opened by General Robert Prescott—Mr. Panet re-elected Speaker.—French emissaries employed by the French revolutionary government to disseminate orally its principles among the unlettered people of Canada were denounced by proclamation.

1798.—Great excitement in the country from the abuses attendant on the land-granting department, the members of the board of which had granted to themselves immense tracts of territory, to the injury and distress of thousands of settlers, and to the discouragement of emigration. Governor Prescott came to an open quarrel with Chief Justice Osgoode on this occasion.

1799.—The Legislature during the session pass bills for the erection of court-houses and houses of correction, and for other important measures.

1800.—The Legislature opened by Sir Robert S. Milnes, Lieutenant-Governor. C. B. Bouc, Esq. expelled the House by vote, having been found guilty and convicted of a conspiracy to defraud. Jean Casot, the last of the Jesuits, died this year.

1801.—A new Parliament meets, when Mr. Panet is a second time re-elected. C. B. Bouc again expelled the House by vote. Bills passed for the establishment of the Royal Institution for the advancement of learning, and for removing the fortifications of Montreal.

1802.—The annual annoyance of Mr. Bouc's re-election led to a bill disqualifying him from ever sitting or voting in the House of Assembly.

1803.—The Chief Justice of Montreal rendered a decision, that as the criminal law of England and the Habeas Corpus Act were in force in Canada, no right of property in slaves could exist in Lower Canada, and the few slaves still existing in Canada were thus manumitted. *In consequence of the declaration of war between France and England, the Parliament were suddenly convoked and bills passed for the exigencies of the case.*

1805.—*The fourth House of Assembly was opened by Sir R S. Milnes.* Mr. Panet was again elected Speaker.

1806.—The House voted Isaac Todd, Esq. the president of a public dinner at Montreal, who gave, and Edward Edwards, Esq. the proprietor of the Montreal Gazette, who published, certain toasts reflecting on the conduct of the House of Assembly in relation to the Montreal gaol, guilty of a breach of privileges, but no proceedings had thereon.

1807.—The trade of Canada was this year considerably increased in consequence of the Milan and Berlin decrees. In consequence of the appearance of approaching difficulties with the United States of America, for the affair of the Leopard and the Chesapeake, Sir James H. Craig, a distinguished officer, was appointed governor-general.

1808.—In consequence of the embargo laid on all American vessels by President Jefferson, an extensive contraband trade with the United States was carried on, and the exports from Canada this year were double their accustomed value. Ezekiel Hart, Esq. expelled the House for professing the Jewish religion.

1809.—Fifth Parliament met, and Mr. Panet again elected Speaker. Ezekiel Hart, Esq. again expelled by vote. Serious difficulties arose during the session between His Excellency and the Parliament, and the House was in consequence dissolved by proclamation.

1810.—The arrangement made with the American government by Mr. D. Erskine being disapproved of by the British ministry, the prospect of peace was considered exceedingly doubtful. The sixth Parliament met in the month of January, and Mr. Panet re-elected Speaker. The subjects which came under consideration were the exclusion of the judges from the House of Assembly, and other matters which had a tendency to excite angry feelings. On the 7th of February the House pledged itself to vote the necessary sums to defray the civil expenses of the Government—a pledge which Sir James H. Craig considered unprecedented, as the Legislative Council had never been consulted, and His Majesty had not made any formal demand for such an aid. The bill passed the House of Assembly for the exclusion of judges; and some amendments made by the Council thereon, in which the House could not concur; and the latter then proceeded to the expulsion of Judge Debonne by vote, which was carried. His Excellency not

wishing, as he stated, to make himself partaker in the violation of an act of the Imperial Parliament, dissolved this short and turbulent Parliament by proclamation. The *Canadian*, a newspaper, which directed its whole energies against the Executive, upon whose conduct it commented with unusual severity, was destroyed by the authority of the Executive, the press conveyed to the court-house, and the printer sent to prison. Six individuals were also taken into custody, who never were tried. These and other similar harsh proceedings on the part of the Executive caused this period to be familiarly designated as the "Reign of Terror."

1811.—The seventh Parliament, composed of nearly the old members, re-elected Mr. Panet for the seventh time their Speaker. The most of the old members were found to be component parts of the new Assembly, and the appeal to the sense of the people was any thing but favourable to the views of the Executive. The session, however, passed over in greater quiet than might otherwise have been expected from recent proceedings, and it presented all the appearances of a busy session. On the 21st March Sir James H. Craig delivered his farewell speech to the Legislature, and on the 19th June was succeeded by President Dunn. On the 14th September Sir George Prevost assumed the reins of government as governor-general.

1812.—The United States of America took the opportunity when Britain was engaged in a war in Europe to declare war against that power—at a time also, when, from various circumstances, Canada was supposed to be in such a state as to be unable to resist a powerful invading army. The whole force then in Canada scarcely exceeded 4000 men, and in consequence the Legislature was assembled to decide on the best measures to be pursued on the occasion. Government paper bearing interest was issued, battalions ordered home were detained, the militia drafted for active service, the garrisons placed in a state of defence, and in less than a month after the news of the declaration was made known, the lower province was prepared to meet the assailant. The first movement of the enemy was the army under General Hull crossing into Upper Canada in July, with his retreat to Detroit in August, after hearing of some reverses at Amherstburgh and Michilimackinac. General Brock, the Lieutenant-Governor of Upper Canada, however, attacked Hull on the 16th August, and his whole force was marched captive into Montreal within two months after the breaking out of the war. The enemy by November collected a large additional force on the Niagara frontier.—They crossed into Upper Canada at Queenston, where they were again defeated by General Brock, whose death followed the wounds he received in the engagement. In November the Americans under General Smyth invaded the country near Fort Erie, the British naval force made an attack on Sacket's harbour, but neither were attended with any important result.

1813.—In January the American General Winchester was taken at Detroit by General Proctor, with 500 other prisoners. An attack on Ogdensburgh by the British forces failed of success. On the 27th April the Americans landed at York, and burnt and destroyed the whole town, and afterwards proceeded to Niagara. Towards the close of May the whole Niagara frontier was in their possession. General Proctor captured about this time an additional 500 Americans on the Miami river. At Burlington Heights the Americans were on the 6th June defeated by Lieut.-Col. Harvey, and driven back to Fort George, and the Niagara frontier again restored to the British troops. An attack upon Sacket's harbour by Sir George Prevost completely failed of success, and became one of the charges against the military conduct of that general. On the 3rd June two vessels were captured at Isle aux Noix by Lieut.-Col. Taylor, and in July Black Rock and the barracks at Plattsburgh were destroyed

by the British troops. On the 10th September Commodore Perry captured the whole British force on Lake Erie under Captain Barclay, which was followed by the partial defeat of General Proctor on the 5th October near Detroit. These disasters compelled the British commander to fall back on Burlington Heights. In October the people of Lower Canada were called out to repel the American army then threatening to invade Montreal in two directions.—General Hampton, with an army of 7000 men, entered the province by the Chateauguay, on the banks of which his advance was met by the Canadian militia, under Lieut.-Col. De Salaberry, and defeated, and Hampton obliged to retire to Plattsburgh.—General Wilkinson commenced his descent in November, on the 11th of which month Colonel Morrison, with about 800 men, attacked General Boyd at Chrystler's Farm, and drove them to their boats. The whole army retreated by the Salmon River to Plattsburgh and Sacket's harbour. Before the close of this season, the Americans had deserted the American frontier and burnt Newark, the British took Niagara, and General Riall destroyed Black Rock and Buffalo.

1814.—In March the American army under Wilkinson again entered Lower Canada, was defeated at Lacolle by Major Handcock, and retired to the States. General Brown crossed in July into Upper Canada, and captured Fort Erie. The Niagara frontier during the months of July and August was the scene of several engagements between the American troops under General Brown and the detachments under Generals Drummond and Riall, and success seemed rather to favour the American arms. Reinforcements were however added to the British army at the close of the latter month. Sir George Prevost in September, with an army of 11,000 men, entered the United States, attacked Plattsburgh, defended by 1500 regulars and some militia, on the 11th, and retreated with considerable loss on the 13th. At the same time the British flotilla on Lake Champlain was defeated by Commodore Macdonough. The conduct of Sir George Prevost was loudly censured and became one of the serious charges with which he stood accused. In November the Americans had evacuated every military post they possessed in Canada; and when several of their forts and stations had been captured, the command of the Lakes secured, and large reinforcements added to the strength of the inhabitants, a treaty of peace between the two powers was signed at Ghent on the 24th December, 1814—a termination inglorious to both nations, and particularly to Great Britain.

It has often been remarked with great truth, that history becomes deficient in interest during times of peace, and that the annalist finds ample materials for comment in the sanguinary details of war. Since the termination of the last American war, few circumstances have occurred that merit particular notice: it will suffice merely to mention the proclamation of peace, the commencement of hostilities between the rival fur-trading Hudson's Bay and North West Companies, and the impeachments of Chief Justice Sewell and Monk by the House of Assembly in 1815; the administration of the government by Sir Gordon Drummond, John Wilson and Sir John Coape Sherbrooke in 1816; the impeachment of Judge Foucher by the House of Assembly in 1817; the arrival of the Duke of Richmond as the governor-in-chief, the payment of the civil list by the province, and the commencement of those financial difficulties which have since unfortunately too much disturbed the tranquillity of the country in 1818; the unfortunate termination of the Duke of Richmond's career on the Ottawa in 1819; the assumption of the

reins of government by the Earl of Dalhousie in 1820; the discussion of the union of the provinces as proposed to the Imperial Parliament in 1822; the administration of the government by Sir Francis Burton in the absence of Lord Dalhousie, the launch of the mammoth vessel the Columbus, in 1824; the unsatisfactory nature of the financial arrangements by the Legislature, and the return of Lord Dalhousie to Canada, in 1825; the dissolution of the House of Assembly, the elections of the new members, and the prorogation of the Legislature in consequence of the difficulties which had arisen in relation to the appointment of Mr. Papineau as Speaker of the Lower House in 1827; the reference of the affairs of Canada to a Committee of the House of Commons, the departure of Lord Dalhousie from the province and the assumption of the government by Sir James Kempt as administrator in 1828.

GOVERNORS AND ADMINISTRATORS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF CANADA

Since the erection of the Royal Government in 1663.

Sieur de Mésy	May 1,	1663.
Sieur de Courcelles	Sept. 23,	1665.
Sieur de Frontenac	Sept. 12,	1672.
Sieur de Barre	Oct. 9,	1682.
Sieur Marquis de Nonville	Aug. 3,	1685.
Sieur de Frontenac	Nov. 28,	1689.
Sieur Chevalier de Callières	Sept. 14,	1699.
The Marquis de Vaudreuil	Sept. 17,	1703.
The Marquis de Beauharnois	Sept. 2,	1726.
Sieur Comte de la Galissionière	Sept. 25,	1749.
Sieur de la Jonquière	Aug. 16,	1749.
The Marquis du Quesne de Menneville	Aug. 7,	1752.
Sieur de Vaudreuil de Cavagnal	July 10,	1755.
James Murray	Nov. 21,	1765.
Paulus Emilius Irving, *President*	June 30,	1766.
Guy Carleton, *Lieutenant-Governor and Commander-in-Chief*	Sept. 24,	1766.
Guy Carleton	Oct. 26,	1774.
Hector T. Cramahé, *President*	Aug. 9,	1770.
Guy Carleton	Oct. 11,	1774.
Frederick Haldimand	———	1778.
Henry Hamilton, *Lieutenant-Governor and Commander-in-Chief*	———	1774.
Henry Hope, *Lieutenant-Governor and Commander-in-Chief*	———	1775.
Lord Dorchester, *Governor-General*	———	1776.
Alured Clarke, *Lieutenant-Governor and Commander-in-Chief*	———	1791.
Lord Dorchester	Sept. 24,	1793.
Robert Prescott	———	1796.

Sir Robert S. Milnes, Bart., *Lieutenant-Governor*	July 31,	1799.
Hon. Thomas Dunn, *President*	July 31,	1805.
Sir J. H. Craig, K. B., *Governor-General*	Oct. 24,	1807.
Hon. Thomas Dunn, *President*	June 19,	1811.
Sir George Prevost, Bart., *Governor-General*	Sept. 14,	1811.
Sir G. Drummond, G. C. B. *Administrator-in-Chief*	April 4,	1815.
John Wilson, *Administrator*	May 22,	1817.
Sir J. C. Sherbrooke, G. C. B., *Governor-General*	July 12,	1816.
Duke of Richmond, K. C. B., *Governor-General*	July 30,	1818.
Hon. James Monk, *President*	Sept. 20,	1819.
Sir Peregrine Maitland	———	1820.
Earl of Dalhousie, G. C. B., *Governor-General*	June 18,	1820.
Sir Frs. Nath. Burton, *Lieutenant-Governor*	June 7,	1824.
Earl of Dalhousie, G. C. B., *Governor-General*	Sept. 23,	1825.
Sir James Kempt, G. C. B., *Administrator*	Sept. 8,	1828.
Lord Aylmer, G. C. B., *Administrator*	Oct.	1830.

X.

Rates of Pilotage for the River St. Lawrence.

FROM BIC TO QUEBEC.

	Per Foot.
From the 2d to the 30th April, inclusive	£1 0 6
From the 1st May to the 10th November, inclusive	0 18 0
From the 11th to the 18th November, inclusive	1 3 0
From the 19th November to the 1st March, inclusive	1 8 0

FROM QUEBEC TO BIC.

From the 2d to the 30th April, inclusive	£0 18 3
From the 1st May to the 10th November, inclusive	0 15 9
From the 11th to the 18th November, inclusive	1 0 9
From the 19th November to the 1st March, inclusive	1 5 9

Rates of pilot water and poundage on pilot money are payable at the Naval Office, by masters and commanders of vessels, viz.:—

For every foot of water for which masters or commanders of vessels are bound to pay their pilots, from Bic to Quebec, and from Quebec to Bic, 2*s.* 6*d.* currency per foot.

For vessels going to Three Rivers or Montreal,

of 100 to 150 tons inclusive,	£2	currency.
of 151 to 200 tons inclusive,	£3	do.
of 201 to 250 tons inclusive,	£4	do.
of 251 tons and upwards,	£5	do.

On settling with pilots, masters or commanders of vessels, or the consignees of such vessels, are to deduct 1*s.* in the pound for the amount of the sums to be paid for pilotage, which will be exacted by the naval officer at clearing out, the same being funded by law, under the direction of the Trinity House, for the relief of decayed pilots, their widows and children.

REGULATIONS FOR THE PAYMENT OF PILOTAGE ABOVE BIC TO QUEBEC.

At or above the anchorage of the Brandy Pots.	Two-thirds of the present rate for a full pilotage.		
Above the Point of St. Roc	⅓d	do.	
Above the Point aux Pins, on the Isle aux Grues and below Patrick's Hole	¼th	do.	
At and above Patrick's Hole	£1	3	4
For shifting a vessel from one wharf to another, between Bréhaut's wharf and Pointe à Carcis, or from or to the stream from or to any of the above wharfs	£0	11	8
For shifting a vessel from the stream or from either of the above wharfs to St. Patrick's Hole or to the Basin of Montmorency, or to the ballast-ground, the basin of the Chaudière, Wolfe's Cove and as far as the river Cap Rouge	£1	3	4

RATES ABOVE THE HARBOUR OF QUEBEC.

From Quebec to Port Neuf, £4 currency	For vessels of register measurement not exceeding 200 tons	To Quebec from Port Neuf, £2 10*s.* currency.
£5	If above 200 and not exceeding 250 tons	£3 10*s.* do.
£6	If above 250 tons	£4 do.
To Three Rivers, or above Port Neuf, £6 currency	For vessels not exceeding 200 tons	From Three Rivers, and above Port Neuf, £4 currency.
£7	If above 200 and not exceeding 250 tons	£4 10*s.*
£8	If above 250 tons	£5 10*s.*
To Montreal and above Three Rivers, £11 currency	For vessels not exceeding 200 tons	From Montreal, and above Three Rivers, £7 10*s.* currency.
£13	If above 200 and not exceeding 250 tons	£8 15*s.* currency.
£16	If above 250 tons	£10 15*s.* currency.

Pilots are at liberty to leave vessels forty-eight hours after they arrive at the place of their destination.

LIGHTHOUSE ON GREEN ISLAND IN THE RIVER ST. LAWRENCE.

The lantern of the lighthouse on Green Island shows a light every evening, from sun-set to sunrise the next morning, from the fifteenth day of April to the tenth day of December inclusive; and the following are the bearings of it, by compass, from the respective places hereunder mentioned, viz.:—

Red Island . .	E. S. E. $\frac{1}{2}$ S.
White Island . .	E. N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ E.
Brandy Pots . . .	N. E. by E. $\frac{3}{4}$ E.
Apple Island . .	W. S. W.
Basque Island . .	W. S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ W.

The shoal at the N. E. end of Green Island, S. W. $\frac{1}{2}$ S.

The shoal at the west end of Green Island, N. E. $\frac{3}{4}$ E.

RATES OF TOWING VESSELS FROM QUEBEC TO MONTREAL,

by the Hercules and John Molson tow and passage boats.

Breadth of beam.	9 feet draft to pay each upwards.			For each additional foot over 9 feet.			Draft of water on each vessel.																	
							10 Feet.			11 Feet.			12 Feet.			13 Feet.			14 Feet.			15 Feet.		
	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
20 Feet.	26	13	4	2	13	4	29	6	8	32	0	0	34	13	4	37	6	8	40	0	0	42	13	4
21 Ditto.	28	0	0	3	0	0	31	0	0	34	0	0	37	0	0	40	0	0	43	0	0	46	0	0
22 Ditto.	29	6	8	3	6	8	32	13	4	36	0	0	39	6	8	42	13	4	46	0	0	46	6	8
23 Ditto.	30	13	4	3	13	4	34	6	8	38	0	0	41	13	4	45	6	8	49	0	0	52	13	4
24 Ditto.	32	0	0	4	0	0	36	0	0	40	0	0	44	0	0	48	0	0	52	0	0	56	0	0
25 Ditto.	33	6	8	4	6	8	37	13	4	42	0	0	46	6	8	50	13	4	55	0	0	59	6	8
26 Ditto.	34	13	4	4	13	4	39	6	8	44	0	0	48	13	4	53	6	8	58	0	0	62	13	4
27 Ditto.	36	0	0	5	0	0	41	0	0	46	0	0	51	0	0	56	0	0	61	0	0	66	0	0
28 Ditto.	37	6	8	5	6	8	42	13	4	48	0	0	53	6	8	58	13	4	64	0	0	69	6	8

The downward towing is one-half of the upward rate.

Any vessel taking the boat at any intermediate distance between Quebec and the church at Batiscan pays the full towage, as if towed from Quebec. If taken in tow between Batiscan Church and the wharf at Three Rivers, pays three-fourths of the full towage. If taken in tow between the wharf at Three Rivers and Sorel, pays two-thirds of the full towage. If taken in tow between Sorel and the church at Pointe aux Trembles, pays one-half the full towage; and from the church at Pointe aux Trembles, or any intermediate place above said pointe, to Montreal, pays one-third the full towage.

All vessels under 9 feet draft pay at the rate of 80*s.* per foot.

Schooners are taken in tow on reasonable terms, according to their tonnage and the cargo they have on board, by applying to the masters.

The proprietors do not hold themselves liable for any damage that may be done to vessels while in tow of either of the boats.

XI.

Table of the principal Articles of Import and Export at Quebec and St. John's, from the year 1824 *to* 1827 *inclusive.*

Articles.		1824.	1825.	1826.	1827.
IMPORTS AT QUEBEC.					
Vessels		619	796	714	619
Tons		150000	193598	179949	152712
Men		6834	8973	8263	7086
Madeira wine	gallons	17750	27810	16269	10854
Port		23258	31740	41058	54987
Teneriffe		40996	43121	31342	35926
Spanish		89264	78118	116270	64679
Sherry		3982	4162	.	6253
Fayal		43132	22158	.	16292
Sicilian		18216	39447	65839	20076
Cape		.	6298	.	.
French		5319	6985	8476	25387
Italian		624	.	8580	119
Whiskey		36	160	241	1662
Brandy		54335	115558	37356	69026
Geneva		62453	69000	25330	60204
Rum		987555	1025081	1144234	953263
Molasses		79689	39906	100975	48779
Sugar, refined	lbs.	624021	289269	229542	455655
—— Muscovado		2286957	2857628	2371308	2891748
Coffee		239236	55963	75636	159111
Tobacco, leaf		20390	24016	77601	88289
—— manufactured		75	775	11219	26418
Snuff		625	8003	.	.
Playing-cards	packs	21012	33576	19952	17604
Salt	minots	150801	231570	209783	190824
Hyson tea	lbs.	7258	38744	32704	57749
Other teas		157632	1117919	1042318	965374
Merchandize paying 2½ per cent.	£.	787820	990225	715836	724302
Free goods		8813	20616	15086	19026
IMPORTS AT ST. JOHN'S.					
Ashes	barrels	6117	6018	1621	1167
Pork		6069	14462	12285	325
Beef		464	2311	4446	.
Pork, fresh	lbs.	426415	373585	247723	.
Butter		288085	329151	302902	147000
Cheese		256821	219855	191907	163930
Beef		84696	66870	9720	.

TABLE OF IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.—*Continued.*

Articles.		1824.	1825.	1826.	1827.
IMPORTS AT ST. JOHN'S.					
Codfish	lbs.	96900	86240	67735	78700
Deer	skins	3344	533	3299	.
Racoon		1261	2550	22577	1515
Otter		62	22	486	.
Musk rat		442	.	.	.
Martin		668	8891	137	100
Merchandize	£.	1520	2139	.	unknown
Specie		150744	141775	96182	unknown
Tobacco, leaf	lbs.	227114	127862	172312	139109
——— manufactured		473060	255410	257000	356339
Snuff		3788	2050	1548	1422
Leather, sole		285399	289695	274433	121600
——— harness		29500	20506	21727	5626
Head of cattle	No.	2319	2497	2473	4528
Live hogs		1802	1240	3438	6582
Pine, plank and timber	feet	112574	404067	19862	.
Oak do.		1317	3200	6528	.
Total imports in value	£.	168569	200966	159702	unknown
EXPORTS FROM QUEBEC.					
Vessels	No.	680	883	801	678
Tons		159662	227707	198848	162094
Men		7157	9684	9057	7523
Masts		1132	988	751	983
Spars		1289	1799	2892	1999
Oak timber	planks	19994	33152	*23822	*21763
Pine do.		96026	128078	*129151	*86090
Staves		3657188	3934410	4164688	5476548
Stave ends		30416	19295	61191	68612
Deals and boards		1052147	1479565	823922	1621658
Hoops		147800	125536	98888	34
Ashes	barrels	55108	65502	39589	27303
Wheat	minots	5396	718019	228635	391420
Oats		3968	11100	3907	19385
Flour	barrels	41001	40003	33671	53839
Pork		8843	14446	9496	7589
Martin	skins	7685	21959	39619	9484
Otter		2053	2054	1698	808
Beaver		20799	13962	7510	7355
Racoon		3522	2061	6433	.
Musk rat		5405	61357	15128	4511
Deer		1838	798	5459	5427
EXPORTS AT ST. JOHN'S.					
Salt	bushels	18625	5524	2118	
Rum	gallons	1718	525	2	
Dry codfish	lbs.	10586	12064	4402	
Beaver	skins	20099	15822	16154	
Musk rat		138238	119441	34230	
Martin		3555	8317	1385	
Racoon		103	62	513	
Otter		669	386	789	
Merchandize	£.	4832	3200	2572	
Specie		26953	97174	32766	
Total value of exports		38234	41352	24677	

Unknown to the compiler.

* Tons.

EXPORTS AND IMPORTS AT QUEBEC IN 1829.

[*As published by the Customs' Officers of Quebec.*]

IMPORTS AT QUEBEC IN 1829.

FROM GREAT BRITAIN.

Vessels with cargoes	219	Tons 63286	Men 2882
Do. in ballast	320	100153	4252
	539	163439	7134

Wines.—Madeira	gall. 14796	Malaga	gall. 296	Brandy	gall. 80869		
Port	33657	Mountain	460	Gin	13028		
Spanish	4311	Rhenish	316	Whiskey	48		
Teneriffe	20694	Hock	15	Refin. sugar	lbs. 626299		
Sicilian	1221	Hungarian	20	Mus. do.	261605		
Sherry	8881	Greek	94	Coffee	37119		
Fayal	1971	French	9619	Snuff	22		
Pico	7637	Rum.—Jamaica	13671	Playing-cards	packs 20442		
Lisbon	347	Leeward Island	60883	Salt	minots 264010		

Value of merchandise paying 2½ per cent.	£775147	1	7
Value of goods duty free	16177	18	9
	£791325	0	4

IRELAND.

Vessels with cargoes	54	Tons 14838	Men 669
Do. in ballast	111	29588	1330
	165	44426	1999

Wines.—Port	gall. 677	Whiskey	gall. 668	Sugar, musc.	lbs. 14394		
French	902	Brandy	436	Tobacco, leaf	11676		
Rum.—Jamaica	3423	Gin	729	Salt	minots 38088		
Leeward Island	33						

Value of merchandise paying 2½ per cent.	£39439	2	0
Value of free goods	819	3	8
	£40258	5	8

JERSEY.

Vessel 1 Tons 88 Men 5.

Wines.—Port	gall. 794	Spanish	gall. 32	Liqueurs	gall. 475
Teneriffe	3896	French	1360		

Value of merchandise paying 2½ per cent. £1095 13 5

GIBRALTAR.

Vessel 1 Tons 105 Men 8

Wines.—Spanish	gall. 7928	Brandy	gall. 636	Tobacco	lbs. 18950
French	211	Segars	boxes 35		

Value of merchandise paying 2½ per cent. £1935 2 1

FRANCE.

Vessels in ballast 2 Tons 471 Men 18

NETHERLANDS.

Vessels in ballast 4 Tons 1358 Men 61.

SPAIN.

Vessels 2 Tons 572 Men 25

Wines.—Madeira	gall. 757	Brandy	gall. 3494	Salt	minots 12022
Spanish	3591	Liqueurs	24		

Value of merchandise paying 2½ per cent. £1300 4 5

PORTUGAL.

Vessels 8 Tons 1290 Men 61

Wines . gall. 880 | Salt . minots 43078

Value of merchandise paying 2½ per cent. . £219 18 3

SICILY.

Vessels 2 Tons 231 Men 18

Salt . minots 2417

Value of merchandise paying 2½ per cent. . £141 3 10

SWEDEN.

Vessels 1 Tons 316 Men 16

Value of merchandise paying 2½ per cent. . £5632 12 10

TENERIFFE.

Vessels 1 Tons 104 Men 8

Wine . gall. 23789

BRITISH NORTH AMERICAN COLONIES.

Vessels with cargoes	72	Tons 6706	Men 329
Do. in ballast	32	6192	277
	104	12898	606

Rum.—Jamaica	gall. 26421	Spanish	gall. 788	Tea	lbs. 11671		
Leeward Island	210129	French	253	Segars	in box 24000		
Molasses	11324	Coffee	lbs. 11745	Salt	minots 8037		
Wines.—Port	4266	Sugar, refined	2198	Pimento	lbs. 561		
Sherry	29	Do. musc.	935468	Flour	bbls. 355		

Value of merchandise paying 2½ per cent. . £10144 8 3

Value of free goods . . . 20188 17 3

£30333 5 6

BRITISH WEST INDIES.

Vessels with cargoes	57	Tons 8169	Men 457
Do. in ballast	4	827	38
	61	8996	495

Rum.—Jamaica	gall. 246093	Gin	galls. 100	Pimento	lbs. 14080
Leeward Island	569630	Brandy	142	Rice	14000
Molasses	73121	Coffee	lbs. 20688	Salt	minots 5265
Shrub	gall. 240	Sugar, musc.	3515182		

Value of merchandise paying 2½ per cent. . £687 6 4

Value of free goods . . . 3 15 0

£691 1 4

UNITED STATES.

Foreign vessels with cargoes	5	Tons 769	Men 53
British do. in ballast	4	1502	60
	9	2271	113

Tobacco.—Leaf	lbs. 54919	Flour, wheat	bls. 928	Biscuit	lbs. 6610
Do., manuf.	13800	Meal, rye	750	Cotton wool	bales 7
Segars	100	Meal, corn	999	Butter	kegs 306
Rice	52218	Corn, Indian	bsh. 3978	Pork	bls. 100

Value of merchandise paying 2½ per cent. . £1463 2 11

AT GASPE.

Vessels 34 Tons 4616 Men 257

Rum	gall.	2514	Muscovado	lbs.	5282	Meal	bbls.	41
Brandy		701	Coffee		495	Flour		148
Gin		15	Tea		541	Pork		11
Wine.—Spanish		120	Rice		495	Tar		20
French		13	Tobacco		1400	Pitch		15
Molasses		3124	Snuff		20	Salt	minots	10000
Sugar, ref.	lbs.	82						

Value of merchandise paying 2½ per cent. . £4197 8 7

AT NEW CARLISLE, TO THE 10TH OCTOBER, 1829.

Vessels 33 Tons 13701 Men 352

Rum	gall.	361	Tobacco	lbs.	1523	Pitch	bbls.	30
Molasses		2590	Snuff		54	Tar		10
Brandy		329	Cotton wool		300	Turpentine		12
Sugar, ref.	lbs.	734	Flour	bbls.	44	Wheat	bush.	10
Muscovado		7073	Meal		9	Oats		4
Coffee		420	Pork		6	Mackerel	bls.	600
Tea		102	Beef		4	Salt	minots	50690
Rice		1580						

Value of merchandise paying 2½ per cent. . £8502 16 4

EXPORTS FROM QUEBEC IN 1829.

TO GREAT BRITAIN.

Cleared 537 vessels, burden 162883 tons, 7089 men; 1 of which built this year, burden 3638 tons.

Masts and bowsprits, ps.		973	Wheat	minots	40462	Minerals		2
Spars		1679	Oats		100	Honey	lbs.	910
Oak timber	tons	24411	Peas		11993	Trees and plants	pack.	27
Pine		123510	Indian corn		60	Leaf tobac.	lbs.	128094
Ash		2579	Flaxseed		4183	Nuts	bls.	6
Elm		7683	Flour	bbls.	2859	Stoves		2
Birch and maple		1068	.....	half bbls.	4	Cranberries	bbls.	4
Standard staves and heading	pieces	1315471	Indian meal	bbls.	2	.....	kegs	19
Pipe and pun. st.		3111728	Apples		293	Hops	lbs.	7000
Bbl. st. and headg.		60921	Pork		3	Castings	packages	10
Stave ends		49512	Hams	box	1	Black lead	casks	15
Deals, 3 inch		896365	Tongues	kegs	2	Codfish	cwts.	70
Boards and planks		57280	Butter	lbs.	145	Salmon	tierces	247
Deal ends		32775	Essence spruce	bls.	10	.....	puns.	2
Battens		50530	.....	boxes	2	.....	bbls.	69
Batten ends		47	Canada balsam	kegs	43	.....	half-bbls.	2
Oars		22940	.....	carboys	3	Salmon, smoked	case	1
Handspikes		20218	Oil cake	tons	37	Trout	bbls.	6
Lathwood	cords	794	Hides	bales	1	Mackerel		10
Oak billets		43	.....	loose	100	Herrings		30
Firewood		7½	Horns and tips	casks	11	Fish oil	gall.	1280
Shooks	packs	217	.....	loose	26250	Seal skins	puns.	3
Pearlashes	bls.	9371	Bees-wax	casks	45	.....	bbls.	2
weighing 31185 cwt. 1 2			.....	lbs.	4934	.....	bales	1
Potashes	bls.	21054	Ind. curiosities	boxes	15	.....	loose	1265
weighing 94832 cwt. 0 18			Birds and insects		2			

Furs and Peltries.

Martin skins	13542	Deer	1324	Martin tails	1994
Fox	1772	Bear and cub	377	Fisher	280
Lynx	384	Racoon	110	Minx	320
Minx	3100	Otter	1223	Racoon	29
Fisher	202	Wolverines skins	4	Beaver coating lbs.	51
Beaver	8858	Cat	97	Musk rat stuff	30
Musk rat	43716	Moose deer	2	Castorum	293

Imported Goods exported.

Lancewood spars	60	Whiskey puns.	1	Merchandise packages	221
Sponge bales	3	Anchors	2		

IRELAND.

34 Vessels, 63053 Tons, 2794 Men; 4 built this year, 1128 Tons.

Masts and bowsprits ps.	5	Stave ends	33871	Pearlashes bbls.	172
Spars	920	Deals, 3 inch pieces	65803	weighing 581 cwt. 30	
Oak timber tons	*1943*	*Boards and planks*	*90973*	*Potashes bls.*	*2438*
Pine	43629	Deal ends	10783	weighing 10774 cwt. 3 qr.	
Ash	1754	Battens	12444	Apples bbls.	9
Elm	969	Oars pieces	2542	Ess. spruce kegs	5
Birch and maple	693	Handspikes	1580	Hides loose	100
Standard staves and heading pieces	534980	Treenails	1650	Trees and plants cases	4
Pipe and pun. stv.	880764	Lathwood, cords	273	Cranberries kegs	3
Bbl. stv. and hdg.	230632	Shooks packs	20	Salmon half bbls.	3
		Canoe	1		

Imported goods exported.

Bees-wax	lbs. 5880	Merchandise	packages 9

PORTUGAL.

Vessel, 209 Tons, 6 Men.
Staves and heading pieces 21020

FAYAL.

1 Vessel, 105 Tons, 10 Men.

Oak timber tons	60	Oars pieces	36	Butter lbs.	20143
Ash	6	Handspikes	45	Can. balsam bbls.	1
Elm	10	Pipe and pun. staves		White Lead kegs	208
Birch	26	and heading	1940	Crown glass crates	50

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

1 Vessel, 170 Tons, 10 Men.

Pipe and pun. staves and heading pieces	4800	Flour bbls.	360	Codfish cwts.	303
Barrel	1191	Lard lbs.	7400	Salmon tierces	25
Biscuit lbs.	476	Sperm candles	820	Herring bbls.	450
		Rosin bbls.	5	Mackerel	130

BRITISH NORTH AMERICAN COLONIES.

96 Vessels, 7132 Tons, 408 Men.

Masts and bowsprits	10	Pipe and pun. staves		Hoops	15700
Spars	85	and heading	9600	Shooks packs	4900
Oak timber tons	131½	Barrel	266305	Empty casks pieces	175
Pine	16	Heading bbls.	10	Shingles pieces	50000
Elm	3	Oars pieces	134	Treenails	1500
Boards pieces	2479	Handspikes	60	Beef bbls.	2926

Beef	half-bls.	534	Buffalo robes	.	45	Cider	galls.	60
Hams, rounds	lbs.	4918	Fur caps	boxes	4	.....	doz.	4
Bacon	.	1828	.....	loose	148	Peppermint	galls.	63
Sausages	.	20	Muffs and tippets	boxes	2	Vinegar	.	4
Lard	.	18623	Hats	box	1	Linseed oil	.	359
Butter	.	44399	Pearlashes	bls.	5	Can. balsam	bottles	5
Cheese	.	4104	wg. 15 cwts. 2 0			Castorum	lbs.	2
Soap	.	43168	Potashes kegs 28	lbs.	1	Trees and plants	boxes	1
Candles	.	25513	Barley minots	.	3384	.....	loose	56
Tallow	.	1656	Oats	.	820	Moccasins	hhds.	1
Oil cake	tons	13	Pease	.	778	.....	loose pairs	1029
Honey	lbs.	25	Indian corn	.	45	Stoves	.	125
Plug tobacco	.	16726	Potatoes	.	1149	Chairs	.	162
Leaf	.	5934	Malt	.	850	Tables	.	1
Snuff	.	911	Flour	bbls.	7621	Gigs	.	1
Boot and shoes	cases	21	Indian meal	.	1109	Sleigh	.	1
.....	pairs	11	Biscuit	cwt.	775	Harness	sets	6
Shoe	packs	256	Apples	bbls.	161	Horns	hhds.	6
Calf	skins	28	.....	half-bbls.	1	.....	bbls.	1
Kip do.	.	24	Onions	bbls.	170	Axes	.	20
Leather	boxes	2	Pork	.	3354	Iron hoops	bundles	603
.....	sides	2	.....	half-bbls.	352	Ginger nuts	lbs.	236
.....	bale	1	Segars	boxes	29	Hay	tons	16
.....	bundles	6	Ale and beer	gals.	3090	Salmon	tierces	34
.....	rolls	5	.....	doz.	32	.....	bbls.	6

Imported goods exported.

Chocolate	boxes	6	Hardware	boxes	8	Church bell	.	1
Rum	galls.	1010	Guns	cases	2	Cordage	coils	2
Molasses	.	4563	Gunpowder	h.-bbls.	2	Sprm. candles	lbs.	35
Sugar (*Muscovado*)	lbs.	*252*	.....	lbs.	350	Coals	chal.	29
.....	refined	*112*	*Shot*	*lbs.*	*470*	*Tobacco pipes*	*box*	*1*
Tea	lbs.	6108	Glass	boxes	65	Cotton wool	lbs.	300
Tamarinds	keg	1	.....	half-boxes	23	Oars	pieces	20
Lime juice	.	1	Salt	minots	1120	Flour	bbls.	7017
Lignum vitæ	cwt.	14	Earthenware	pieces	2000	.....	half-do.	30
Indigo	lbs.	310	Paint	hhd.	1	Ind. meal	bbls.	96
Citron	boxes	5	.....	kegs	20	.....	puns.	2
Rugs	bale	1	Saltpetre	kegs	1	Rye flour	bbls.	155
Groceries	bags	4	Vinegar	hhds.	1	Pork	.	2264
.....	boxes	14	.....	bbls.	2	.....	half do.	1
Wine	galls.	60	Brooms	bundles	21	Beef	bbls.	20
Raisins	casks	2	Porter	galls.	300	Lard	lbs.	3491
.....	boxes	47	.....	dozens	115	Butter	.	41239
Currants	bbls.	2	Soap	lbs.	3428	Plug tobacco	lbs.	1212
Gin	galls.	1270	Furs	cases	2	Segars	cases	5
Brandy	.	623	Nails	kegs	11	Pitch	bbls.	35
Olive oil	kegs	2	Iron	tons	10	Tar	.	97
Palm oil	galls.	120	.....	cwts.	13	Rosin	.	23
Marble	cases	22	.....	bars	1265	Honey	kegs	5
Wax	lbs.	38	Anchors	.	2	Merchandise	packs	139
Hardware	bbls.	2						

TO THE BRITISH WEST INDIES.

58 Vessels, 8043 Tons, 457 Men; 6 built this year, 699 Tons.

Spars	pieces	92	Pipe and pun. stvs.			Boards	.	11808
Oak timber	tons	3	heading	pieces	1,483,652	Planks	.	299
Pine	do.	1½	Oars	.	1805	Shooks	packs	2624
Maple	feet	36	Handspikes	.	254	Hoops	pieces	83850

Shingles		110865	Tongues		15074	Blacking	casks	6
Boats		1	Sausages		416	Axes		4
Knees		150	Mutton		1876	Nuts	bbls.	9
Oats	minots	7622	Tripe		192	Junpr. berries	kegs	40
Pease		200	Lard		6891	Cranberries	bbls.	5
Barley		224	Butter		32647	.....	kegs	8
Indian corn		100	Cheese		2164	Lavender water	cases	3
Potatoes		2789	Soap		12464	Carriage		1
Turnips		108	Candles		5868	Chairs	doz.	2
Beets		10	Oil cake	tons	72	Horses		171
Carrots		52	Tallow	lbs.	60	Codfish	cwts.	11082
Flour	bbls.	844	Plug tobacco		244	Salmon	tierces	172
.....	half-b.	195	Leaf ditto		2528	.....	bls.	104
Indian meal	bbls.	577	Snuff		36	.....	half-do.	74
.....	puns.	145	Gingernuts		688	.....	kitts	5
Biscuit	cwts.	579	Ale and beer	galls.	11083	Do. smoked	boxes	35
Apples	bbls.	171	Cider		1400	Mackerel	bbls.	146
Onions		520	.....	dozens	452	Herrings		508
Pork		5320	Linseed oil	galls.	337	.....	half-do.	35
.....	half-do.	1008	Ess. spruce	box	1	Alewives	bbls.	88
Beef	bbls.	2995	Raspberry vin.	dozens	44	Caplin		6
.....	half-do.	1973	Liqueurs		34	Lobsters	kitts	20
.....	quarter-do.	15	Pickles	cases	2	Cod sounds	lbs.	515
Hams, rounds, &c.	lbs.	44201	Preserves		10	Fish oil	galls.	1416

Imported goods exported.

Madeira wine	cases	2	Earthenware	pieces	720	Flour	half-bls.	80
French do.		12	White lead	kegs	12	Indian meal	bbls.	786
Raisins	boxes	24	Linens	cases	2	Lard	lbs.	1350
Refined sugar	lbs.	23	Snuff-boxes		1	Butter		4115
Salad oil	cases	12	Walking-sticks		1	Cheese		139
Tea	lbs.	1411	Fans		1	Pitch	bbls.	129
Soap		2500	Indian corn	minots	200	Tar		104
Candles		7236	Rice	lbs.	17715	Rosin		70
Coals	tons	17	Flour	bbls.	6343	Horses		30

UNITED STATES.

4 Vessels in ballast	670 Tons	47 Men.	
1 . with cargo	99 .	5 .	
5	769	52	
Old rags . bags 136	Old iron . tons 65		

EXPORTS FROM GASPE.

33 Vessels, 4587 Tons, 253 Men.

Pine timber	tons	136	Deals and battens		49610	Codfish	firkins	48
.....	pieces	446	Staves and heading		33343	Salmon	bbls.	1
Oak		22	Knees		30	Fish oil	galls.	3288
Birch		8	Lathwood cords		21½	Rabbit skins		350
Ash		11	Codfish	cwt.	33731	Old copper	lbs.	308
Spars		99	.....	bbls.	120	Salt	tons	78

EXPORTS FROM NEW CARLISLE, up to 10th Oct.

31 Vessels, 5925 Tons, 303 Men.

Pine timber	tons	6209	Birch planks	bbls.	14	Codfish	bbls.	1
Birch		373	Lathwood cords		161	Salmon		351
Handspikes	pieces	146	Spars		56	Herrings		471
Oars		215	Wooden shovels		25	Fish oil	galls.	200
Treenails		415	Codfish	cwts.	16377	Hay	tons	7
Deals		255						

XII.

Table of Duties payable at the Port of Quebec.

	Sterling. £.	s.	d.		Currency. £.	s.	d.
Wine.—In wood, from the United Kingdom							
Madeira, per tun	0	10	0	p. g.	0	0	9
French, do.					0	0	6
All other wines, do.	0	10	0		0	0	6
And further on all wines (1) per cent.	7	10	0				
—— In bottles—if bottled in the United Kingdom, the same duty as wine in wood.							
But not bottled in the United Kingdom, an additional duty (2) per tun	7	7	0				
And for every dozen of bottles (2)	0	1	0				
—— In wood, from Gibraltar or Malta, the same duty as wine in wood from the United Kingdom.							
In bottles, the same duty as wine in bottles from place of growth.							
—— From place of growth, in wood.							
Madeira, per tun	7	0	0		0	0	9
All other wines, do.	7	0	0		0	0	6
And further (1) per cent.	7	10	0				
In bottles, a further duty (2) per tun	7	7	0				
And for every dozen of bottles (2)	0	1	0				
Spirits.—From the United Kingdom or the British Colonies.							
Brandy (Foreign) per gallon	0	1	0		0	0	6
Geneva do. do.	0	1	0		0	0	6
Cordials do. do.	0	1	0		0	0	6
Rum do. do.	0	1	0		0	0	6
Rum, B. P. do.	0	0	6		0	0	6
Whiskey (British) do.	0	0	3		0	0	3
Do. (Foreign) do.	0	1	0		0	0	5
Molasses (3) do.	0	0	4		0	0	5
And further per cent.	0	3	0				
Do. B. P. (3) per gallon	0	0	4		0	0	5
—— From place of growth.							
Brandy and all spirits, per gallon	0	1	3		0	0	6
Coffee.—From the United Kingdom				p. lb.	0	0	2
From the British Colonies, per cwt.	0	7	0		0	0	2
If Foreign, an additional duty do.	0	5	0				
Cocoa.—Foreign do.	0	5	0				
B. P. do.				p. ct.	2	10	0
Sugar.—Refined, British or Colonial				p. lb.	0	0	1
Do. Foreign (1) per cent.	20	0	0		0	0	1
Muscovado, B. P.					0	0	0½
Do. if Foreign, per cwt.	0	5	0		0	0	0½
Pimento.—B. P. from the Colonies, per lb.	0	0	0½				
From the United Kingdom				p. ct.	2	10	0
Teas.—Hyson				p. lb.	0	0	6
Bohea					0	0	2
All other sorts					0	0	4
Tobacco.—British manufactured					0	0	3
Foreign do. (1) per cent.	20	0	0		0	0	3
Leaf, (1)	15	0	0		0	0	2
Snuff.—British manufactured					0	0	4
Foreign, (1)	15	0	0		0	0	4
Playing-Cards.—British				p. pk.	0	0	2

TABLE OF DUTIES PAYABLE AT THE PORT OF QUEBEC.—*Continued.*

	Sterling. £. s. d.	Currency. £. s. d.
Salt.—(4)		p. m. 0 0 4
All other goods, wares, or merchandise (5)		p. ct. 2 10 0
And upon certain goods, wares, or merchandise, being of foreign produce or manufacture (6)		
Flour.—Of wheat, per barrel 196 lbs.	0 5 0	
Or meal not made from wheat, per barrel	0 2 6	
Biscuit or bread, per cwt.	0 1 6	
Wheat, per bushel	0 1 0	
Pease, beans, rye, calurances, oats, barley, or Indian corn, per barrel (7)	0 0 7	
Rice.—Per 100 lbs.	0 2 6	
Beef and pork, salted (including hams and bacon), per cwt.	0 12 0	
Lumber.—Sundry articles of, and not likely to be imported at Quebec, are here omitted. (6 Geo. IV. c. 114, sec. 9.)		
Alabaster, anchovies, argo, aniseed, amber, almonds Brimstone, botargo, box-wood Currants, capers, cascasoo, cantharides, coral, cummin-seed, cork, cinnabar Dates Essence of bergamote, lemon, roses, citron, oranges, lavender, rosemary, emery-stone Fruit—dry, preserved in sugar, wet, preserved in brandy,—flax, figs Gum Arabic, abastic, myrrh, Sicily, ammoniac Hemp, honey Jalup, juniper-berries Iron in bars, pig iron, incense of frankincense Lava and Malta stone for building, lentils Marble, rough and worked, mosaic work, medals, musk, macaroni Nuts of all kinds Oil of olives, of almonds, opium, orris-root, ostrich feathers, ochre, orange buds and peel, olives Pitch, pickles in jars and bottles, paintings, punk, Pozzolana, Parmesan cheese, pickles, pearls, paints, precious stones except diamonds Quicksilver Raisins, rhubarb Sausages, senna, scammony, sarsaparilla, safflower, sponges Tar, tow, turpentine Vermilion, vermicelli Whetstones	per cent. 7 10 0	
Clocks and watches Leather manufactures, linen Musical instruments Wires of all sorts Book and papers Silk manufactures Glass and manufactures of glass	30 0 0	
Soap Sugar-candy, refined sugar Tobacco, manufactured Cotton manufactures	20 0 0	
Goods, wares, or merchandise (being foreign), not otherwise charged with duty, by 6 Geo. IV. cap. 114.	15 0 0	
Ships, Foreign (7)		

These several duties are payable under the Acts of the Imperial Parliament of 4 Geo III. cap. 15, sec. 1; 6 Geo. III. cap. 52, sec. 4; 14 Geo. III cap 88, sec. 1; 3 Geo. IV. cap. 119, sec. 8; 6 Geo. IV. cap. 114, sec. 9; 7 Geo. IV. cap. 48, sec. 44; and 7 and 8 Geo. IV. cap 56, sec. 29; and under the Acts of the Provincial Legislature of 33 Geo III. cap 8; 35 Geo. III. cap. 9; 41 Geo III. cap. 14; 53 Geo. III. cap 11, amended by 55 Geo. III cap. 2. and 55 Geo. III. cap. 3, rendered permanent by 3 Geo. IV. cap. 119.

(1) This further duty is only charged when its amount, if any, shall exceed the amount of the previous duties, in which case the excess is payable, 15 Geo. IV. cap. 114, sec 11, but this is not likely to occur except with very high-priced articles; it may therefore be considered as merely nominal.

(2) This further duty will in every case exceed the previous duty, the excess will therefor be charged; the amount payable cannot however be shown by table, as it will vary in every case according to the value of the article.

(3) Molasses, if imported in a vessel not belonging to the United Kingdom or to Quebec, the duty will be 7*d.* sterling instead of 4*d.*

(4) This duty is drawn back if the salt be shipped for the use of the fisheries in the lower parts of the province.

(5) See the exceptions in the "Table of Free Goods"

(6) Upon such of these goods as are liable to the provincial duty of 2½ per cent. that duty is payable under the provincial law, but its amount is deducted from the payment made under the 6 Geo. IV. cap. 114

A tonnage duty of 4*s.* sterling per ton upon the ships, and 10 per cent. upon the amount of duties on the goods imported, is chargeable by order in council, under certain conditions which at present only apply to the ships of the United States.

TABLE OF FREE GOODS.

By provincial Acts, 53 Geo III cap. 11, sec. 5 and 8; 55 Geo. III. cap. 2, sec. 1, 59 Geo. III. cap. 17, sec 1.

Apparel, for private use,
Beef, salted, (1)
Butter, (1)
Barley, (1)
Beans, (1)
Cattle, (1)
Cheese, (1)
Fish, salted, (2)
Fish oil (2)
Flax, (1)
Live stock, (1)
Oats, (1)
Oil, (fish oil) (2)
Pork, salted, (1)
Peas, (1)
Pitch, (1)
Potatoes, (1)
Packages containing dutiable goods,
Rice, (1)
Flour, (1)
Furs, (1)
Grain of all kinds, (1)
Horses, (1)
Hogs, (1)
Honey, (1)
Hemp, (1)
Indian corn, (1)
Rye, (1)
Rosin, (1)
Seeds, (1)
Skins, (1)
Tar, (1)
Turpentine, (1)
Wheat, (1)

Household goods and necessaries of all kinds which any person or persons coming into this province for the purpose of actually settling therein shall import or bring with them for their own use, and for the use of their families.

By imperial Act, 6 Geo. IV. cap. 114, (the goods being of foreign production.)

Hay and straw, (1)	Diamonds, (1)	Cotton wool, (3)
Coin and bullion,	Fruit and vegetables, fresh, (3)	

Goods the produce of places within the limits of the East India Company's Charter, (3)

Rice, Indian corn, Lumber, (3) } The produce of any British possession on the west coast of Africa, and imported direct from thence.

Any sort of craft, food, and victuals, except spirits, and any sort of clothing and implements, or materials fit and necessary for the British fisheries in America, imported into the place at or from whence such fishery is carried on in British ships, (3)

(1)—If foreign, will pay the foreign duty. See "Table of Duties"—sterling.

(2)—If foreign—prohibited.

(3)—Liable to the provincial duties.

TABLE OF PROHIBITIONS.

By imperial Acts, 6 Geo. IV cap. 114; 7 and 8 Geo. IV. cap. 56, sec. 31—(from foreign countries.)

Arms,	Tea, (2)	Fish, dried or salted,
Ammunition or utensils of war,	Base or counterfeit coin,	Gunpowder.
Books—(1) *for sale.*		

Train oil and oil of all sorts, blubber. fins or skins, the produce of fish or creatures living in the sea (3).

(1)—First composed or written and printed or reprinted in any other country imported for sale, except books not printed in the United Kingdom within twenty years; or being parts of collections, the greater parts of which had been composed or written abroad.

(2)—Except by the East India Company, or with their licence.

(3)—Unless taken by British ships.

MEMORANDA ON THE LAWS AND ORDERS IN COUNCIL,

REGULATING "THE TRADE OF THE BRITISH POSSESSIONS ABROAD," IN RELATION TO THE IMPORT AND EXPORT TRADE AT THE PORT OF QUEBEC.

With the United Kingdom.

Goods imported from such, must appear on cocket, 6 Geo. IV. cap. 114, sec. 24.

Goods exported to—being the produce of the Canadas.

Corn, grain, meal or flour, a declaration of origin required, 7 and 8 Geo. IV. cap. 57, sec. 6. (expired 1st May, 1828.)

Tobacco, to be on a separate manifest, showing the nett weight and tare of each package, 6 Geo. IV. cap. 107, sec. 3.

Tobacco, to be in a ship of 120 tons burthen or upwards, and in packages containing not less than 450 lbs. nett, 6 Geo. IV. cap. 107, sec 52.

Blubber, train oil, spermaceti oil, head matter or whale fins, to be certified as being of British fishery, 6 Geo. IV. cap. 107, sec. 43.

Masts, timber, ashes, staves, wood hoops, shingles, lathwood and cord wood for fuel, imported by land or inland navigation into Canada, deemed the produce of Canada, 7 Geo. IV cap. 48, sec. 45; 7 and 8 Geo. IV. cap. 56, sec. 32. All other goods, the produce of the Canadas, appear to be without restriction, except that they must appear on the certificate of clearance, 6 Geo. IV. cap. 107, sec. 34.

Returned goods may be re-imported into the United Kingdom, provided the property in such goods continues in the person by whom or on whose account they were reported—except goods for which any bounty or drawback of excise had been received on exportation, unless by special permission of the commissioners of H. M. Customs, and on repayment of such bounty or such drawback, or small remnants of British goods—upon proof that the same are British, and had not been sold, 6 Geo. IV. cap. 107, sec. 31

Imported goods when re-exported, viz. coffee, cocoa nuts, sugar, molasses and rum, although of the British possessions, deemed foreign on importation into the United Kingdom (from Canada), unless exported direct from the king's warehouse, 6 Geo. IV. cap. 114, sec 8. And accompanied by a certificate of production, 6 Geo. IV. cap. 114, sec. 27, cap. 107, sec. 35.

With other British possessions.

Goods imported from—must appear on cocket or clearance, 6 Geo. IV. cap. 114, sec. 24. Sugar, coffee, cocoa nuts and spirits of the British possessions, to be accompanied by a certificate of production—without such certificate forfeited, 6 Geo IV. cap. 114, sec. 26.

Mahogany of the British possessions, to be accompanied by a certificate of production—without such certificate deemed foreign, 6 Geo. IV. cap. 114, sec. 26 and 27.

Goods exported to—the produce of the Canadas appear to be without restriction, except that they must appear on the certificate of clearance, 6 Geo. IV. cap 114, sec. 24.

Flour (of wheat) exported direct from the king's warehouse, to any of the British possessions, in the West Indies or in South America, will, on importation there, be liable only to a duty of 1*s.* instead of 5*s.* per barrel, 7 Geo IV. cap. 48, sec. 46.

Wood of all sorts exported direct from the king's warehouse, to any of the British possessions in America (or the West Indies), will, on importation there, be subject only to one-fourth part of such duty as would otherwise be charged thereon, 7 and 8 Geo IV. cap. 56, sec. 32.

Sugar, coffee, cocoa nuts, spirits, or mahogany of the British possessions, when re-exported, to be accompanied by a certificate of production, 6 Geo. IV. cap. 114, sec. 27.

NOTE.—All imported goods when re-exported, the date of importation and the name of the importing ship to be given, and if liable to duty on importation, the payment of the duty to be stated.

With foreign countries or states.

British ships may import from any foreign possession, any goods not included in the "Table of Prohibitions," and they may export goods to the said foreign possessions.

Foreign ships—no goods shall be imported into any British possession in America in any foreign ships, unless they be ships of the country of which such goods are the produce, and from which the goods are imported, 6 Geo. IV. cap 109, sec 11.

No ship shall be admitted to be a ship of any particular country, unless she be of the build of such country, or have been forfeited to such country under any law of the same, made for the prevention of the slave trade, and condemned as such prize or forfeiture, by a competent court of such country, or be British built (not having been a prize of war from British subjects to any other foreign country), nor unless she be navigated by a master who is a subject of such foreign country, and by a crew of whom three-fourths at least are subjects of such country usually residing therein, or under the dominion thereof; provided always, that the country of every ship shall be deemed to include all places which are under the same dominion as the place to which such ship belongs, 6 Geo. IV. cap. 109, sec. 15.

The permission granted to foreign ships to import and export goods is made subject to certain conditions, 6 Geo. IV, cap 114, sec. 4.

And these conditions are by an order of His Majesty in Council, dated 16th July, 1827 (which enumerates and confirms certain previous orders in council), declared to be that

French ships may import from the dominions of His Most Christian Majesty the following goods, such goods being the produce of those dominions, that is to say, wheat, flour, biscuit, bread, meal, pease, beans, rye, calavances, oats, barley, Indian corn, rice, shingles, red oak staves or headings, white oak staves or headings, wood, lumber, wood hoops, live stock, hay and straw, coin and bullion, diamonds, salt, fruit and vegetables fresh, cotton, wool, and all articles subject on importation to an *ad valorem*, on which articles the amount of such duty should not at the time of importation exceed £7 10*s* for every £100 of the value of the same (but the importation of wine and brandy in French ships is not permitted,) and may export goods to any foreign country whatever.

Ships of the dominions of

His Majesty the King of Prussia,
His Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias,
His Majesty as King of Hanover,
His Majesty the King of Sweden and Norway,
His Serene Highness the Duke of Oldenburgh,
The Republics of Lubeck, Bremen and Hamburgh,
The United States of America,
The State of Colombia,
The United Provinces of Rio-de-la-Plata, and
The United States of Mexico, may respectively import from such of the dominions to

which they respectively belong, goods the produce of such dominions respectively, except those mentioned in the "Table of Prohibitions," and may export goods to be carried to any foreign country whatever.

All manufactured goods are deemed to be the produce of the country of which they are the manufacture, 6 Geo IV. cap. 109, sec. 5.

British coals are prohibited to be exported to any foreign place, 6 Geo. IV. cap. 114, sec. 85.

XIII.

Return of the effective strength of the sedentary militia called out for actual service in the months of October and November, 1813.

Colonels	8	Surgeons	5
Lieutenant-Colonels	19	Serjeant-Majors	22
Majors	27	Quarter-Master Serjeants	19
Captains	195	Drill-Serjeants	30
Lieutenants	197	Serjeants	543
Ensigns	185	Corporals	407
Adjutants	26	Militiamen	9586
Paymasters	2		
Quarter-Masters	22	Total	11293

*** This does not include the corps of voyageurs, whose actual strength never exceeded 500 men.

Return of the number of militiamen who were commanded in 1812, 1813, 1814, *and* 1815, *to serve in the battalions in actual service.*

1812	2784
1813	3519
1814	2126
1815	1922
Total	10351

During the first three years the men were commanded and actually did march, but those in 1815 were commanded, but peace being ratified on the 17th February, 1815, they were discharged previous to their marching.

XIV.

An Account of the ordinary Revenues and extraordinary Resources constitutu

No of Account	HEADS OF INCOME	Gross Receipt.			Amount outstanding on Bonds. Payable 1st January, 1827			Amount outstanding on Bonds. Payable 1st May, 1827.			Actual receipt of Income by the several Collectors.			Payments out of its progress of C			
														For Commission and Incidents			Drawn Return
		£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£	s	d	£.	s.	d	£
1	Casual and Territorial Revenue	5177	19	1½							5177	19	1½				
2	Duties under Imperial Act 14th Geo. III.	29398	8	9					...		29398	8	9	1535	13	6	
2	Licences under do.	2896	0	0							2896	0	0				
3	Licences on Billiard Tables } Under Prov. Act	37	10	0							37	10	0				
3	Duties } 41st Geo. III.	1741	15	3	1309	5	0				432	10	3	7	3	1	
4	Fines and Forfeitures	937	12	11½	...				...		937	12	11½	..			
5	Duties under Provincial Act 33d Geo. III.	2563	0	0	...						2563	0	0	64	1	6	
6	Ditto under do 35th do.	26784	17	10	14454	14	1				12330	3	9	308	3	1	431
6	Licences under do. do. do.	3102	0	0							3102	0	0	...			
7	Duties under do. 53d amended by 55th do. cap. 2, and continued by Imperial Act 3 Geo. IV. cap. 119	20686	19	3¼	6557	18	10½	260	15	2	14070	5	2¾	344	4	0½	
8	Do under do 55th Geo. III. cap. 3, continued by do.	18848	4	0				15068	12	2	3779	11	10	94	9	1	
9	Do under do 59th do. cap. 4, continued by 4th Geo IV. cap. 10	3575	4	7							3575	4	7				
10	Do. under Imperial Act 3d Geo. IV. cap. 119	6215	14	11							6215	14	11	2093	4	1	
11	Do under do 6th do. cap. 114	11939	1	5							11939	1	5	2021	1	5	
12	Do. under Provincial Acts 45th and 51st Geo. III and 2d Geo. IV.	3148	18	11½					...		3148	18	11½	48	7	7	*681
13	Do. under Provl. Acts 48th Geo. III. cap. 19	493	15	9	...				...		493	15	0	24	13	9	
14	Do. under do 4th Geo IV. cap. 3	5	11	6					..		5	11	6	0	2	9	
		137754	13	6¾	22321	17	11½	15329	7	4	100103	8	3¼	6541	4	1½	1111

* This sum is so much short paid by the late Naval Officer, to be hereafter recovered from that officer or from his sureties

Quebec, 5th February, 18

Income of the Province of Lower Canada, for the year ended 10th October, 1826.

of In the of the	No 15	Payments made or to be made by the Receiver general, as charges of Collection, &c. per Account,						Net Income for the year ending 10th October, 1826, including Amount outstanding on Bonds.			Difference of the Net Income compared with that of last year						EXPLANATIONS
		Expenses of Collection			Repayment and Return Duties.						Increase			Decrease.			
	/	£	s	d.	£.	s	d	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s	d.	
	1½	333	8	2				4844	10	11½	3274	12	3½				This difference arises chiefly from the repayment last year of £1800 Currency and from the Receipt of £987 10 5 Quints this year.
	3				280	10	0	27562	5	3				3336	18	11½	Imports of Spirits were less this year than last.
	0							2896	0	0		..		88	0	0	
								37	10	0	37	10	0				This Act went into operation on the Inland Trade on 1st May when the 59th Geo III. ceased.
	2							1734	12	2	1717	12	11				
	11½	5	13	4				931	19	7½	388	4	2½		..		The Seizures at St John were considerable this year.
	6					.		2498	18	6	193	0	11				The Importations of Wines this year exceeded that of last year.
	9	1829	9	7	75	15	8	24151	15	7				2819	17	7½	The Imports of Rum and Foreign Spirits less this year than last.
	0					..		3102	0	0				90	0	0	
	-				48	18	9	20495	16	5½	878	19	6½				A considerable deduction was made from the Collection last year under this Act by the Collector, which accounts for this apparent increase, though in fact the Duties were less this year.
	9	2	0	0	...			18751	14	11				19977	1	7	All the Duties received this year on Teas were on the Imports of 1825, and credited to the Bonds of that year, stated to be outstanding.
	4	872	13	8		.		2702	10	11		.		1202	3	2½	This Act ceased on the 1st of May last.
	10		.			.		4122	10	10				6850	19	10	This Act ceased with respect to the Trade with the United States on 5th January, 1826.
	0					.		9918	0	0	9918	0	0				This Act went first into operation on 6th January, 1826.
	0½	2	5	10				2416	7	2½				176	19	9½	The Duties under these Acts are greater this year than last, but the late Naval Officer has not yet paid in the whole amount collected.
	3					..		469	1	3	469	1	9				No account of these Duties was rendered last year.
	9		..			..		5	8	3				75	16	5½	
12	1½	3045	10	7	405	4	5	126661	2	5	16877	1	0½	34617	17	5½	

Errors excepted.

JOS. CARY,

Insp. Gen Pub. Provl. Accts.

XV.

Public and charitable Institutions of Lower Canada.

Provincial Grand Lodge for the district of Quebec and Three Rivers.
Provincial Grand Lodge for the district of Montreal and borough of William Henry.
Lodge 77, Merchants *(Freres du Canada)* of Quebec.
Lodge No. 8, Montreal
Private Lodges for the district of Montreal and William Henry, 10.
The Royal Institution for the advancement of Learning within the Province
M'Gill College, Montreal
College of Quebec.
College of Montreal.
College of Nicolet.
College of St. Hyacinthe.
Montreal Medical Institution.
Literary and Historical Society of Quebec.
Natural History Society of Montreal.
Quebec Medical Society.
Montreal Horticultural Society.
Quebec Library.
Quebec Garrison Library.
Montreal Library.
Advocates' Library, Montreal
Eclectic Library, Montreal
Quebec Emigrant Hospital.
Montreal General Hospital.
Montreal Hotel Dieu Hospital.
Quebec Hotel Dieu Hospital.
Montreal Orphan Asylum.
Female Compassionate Society of Quebec.
Society of Friends of Ireland in Canada of Quebec
Society of Friends of Ireland in Canada of Montreal.
Hibernian Benevolent Society of Montreal.
Quebec Diocesan Committee of the Society for promoting Christian Knowledge
The Montreal District, in correspondence with the Quebec Diocesan Committee of the Society for promoting Christian Knowledge.
National School, Quebec
National School, Montreal.
British and Canadian School Society, Quebec.
British and Canadian School Society, Montreal.
Quebec Agricultural Society.
Montreal Agricultural Society.

Auxiliary County Societies.
Wardens of the House of Industry, Montreal.
Society for the Support of a House of Industry in Montreal
Quebec Fire Society.
St. Lawrence and Alliance Fire Club of Montreal
Montreal Fire Club.
Phœnix Volunteer Fire Club.
Montreal Savings Bank.
Quebec Savings Bank.
Montreal Auxiliary Bible Society.
Montreal Auxiliary Religious Tract Society.
Sunday School Union Society of Canada.
Montreal Ladies' Bible Society.
Quebec Auxiliary Wesleyan Missionary Society.
Montreal Central Auxiliary Society for promoting Education and Industry in Canada.
Society for promoting Education and Industry in Quebec.
Quebec Education Society.
Quebec Emigrant Society.
Trustees of the Protestant Burying-ground, Quebec.
Quebec Friendly Society.
Quebec Benevolent Society.
Royal Grammar Schools.
Quebec Classical Academy.
Montreal Academical Institution.
Montreal Parochial School.
Montreal Union School.
Montreal Classical Academy.
Young Ladies' Academies.

PERIODICALS IN LOWER CANADA.

Quebec Gazette (by authority)	once a week	Quebec
Quebec Gazette (Neilson's)	twice a week	do.
Quebec Mercury	do	do.
Star	do.	do.
Montreal Gazette (by authority)	do.	Montreal
Montreal Herald	do.	do.
New Montreal Gazette	once a week	do.
Canadian Courant	twice a week	do.
Canadian Spectator	do.	do.
Spectateur Canadien	do.	do.
La Minerve	do.	do.

Irish Vindicator (proposed)	twice a week	Montreal
British Colonist	once a week	Stanstead
La Bibliothèque Canadienne	monthly	Montreal
Christian Sentinel	two months	do.
Canadian Miscellany	monthly	do.

XVI.

HEMP IN CANADA.

A brief Inquiry into the probable Causes that have counteracted the Attempts hitherto made to introduce the Cultivation of Hemp in Lower Canada, and Observations on the most effectual Means by which its Culture might be encouraged in the British North American Colonies generally.

That the raising of hemp in those colonies on an extensive scale would prove a source of wealth to the country, at the same time that it would afford to Great Britain, within its own dominions, a material of national importance which she is forced to seek in foreign soils, has been felt many years ago; and hence have arisen the various trials that were made to promote its cultivation in Canada, under the auspices both of His Majesty's Government and of the Society for the Encouragement of Arts and Sciences in England.

From various causes, however, originating by no means in the inadequacy of the soil to produce hemp, these trials successively failed; and all subsequent efforts, founded on the original principle of encouragement by the tender of premiums, have met with the same fate.

Amongst the chief causes that have rendered abortive all past endeavours to promote the growth of that valuable plant in Lower Canada, it must appear obvious, to any one acquainted with the people and the agriculture of the province, that the great obstacle to its general cultivation was the want of a market where it might be disposed of as a raw material. Hemp found no market but in a prepared state; and the farmer, who was unacquainted with the process of its preparation, felt reluctant to devote any portion of his land to the growth of a new article which appeared to entail upon him much additional trouble without an *immediate* corresponding profit.

That this has heretofore been, and still is, the only substantial objection contemplated by the inhabitants of those provinces, will appear evident, when it is considered that no climate or soil can be found better adapted to the growth of hemp and flax, as appears by the reports of sworn surveyors, made to the surveyor-general and recorded in his office at Quebec, and further proved by experience in several sections of Lower Canada, where individuals are to be found who hold medals from the British Society of Arts and Sciences for samples of hemp raised on their farms. But, without reference to former experiments, a knowledge of the climate and a

mere examination of the richness and depth of the soil so generally prevalent will convince the observer that the systems hitherto adopted to introduce hemp to the attention of the Canadian farmer were in themselves insufficient and defective, or must have succeeded when nature so favoured the project.

The unsuccessful results of former encouragement, when their causes are duly weighed and estimated, will throw some light upon future undertakings of the same nature; and from what has already been stated it may be very ostensibly advanced, that if, under the countenance and support of the Imperial Government, a company of British merchants were formed for the promotion of the hemp-trade in Canada, and the adjacent colonies of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, on the basis set forth in the under-mentioned project, not only would the agriculturist be rewarded by handsome returns, but the merchant would be engaged in a branch of trade extensive, exhaustless, and more lucrative, probably, than any heretofore carried on between the mother country and the colonies.

The company being formed in England on the plan of similar associations for mercantile purposes might be called the "Canada" or "The British North American Hemp Company;" and the establishment in Lower Canada, under the management of a board of directors, should consist of one general superintending agent and a given number of sub-agents, who would be so judiciously located in different parts of the province as to facilitate the transport of hemp to their stores within the limits of the district respectively assigned to their agency; each sub-agent to be at the head of an establishment of the description mentioned in page 474.

The business of this agent would be to receive the hemp from the farmer, weigh it, and pay to the seller the prices fixed upon by the company, and, upon a fair estimation and comparison, to award the premium that may be allowed for encouragement by the company for the three best tons of hemp sold within his district. The hemp thus purchased to be prepared in the agent's mills, carefully packed, and conveyed by the most convenient inland communication to the stores of the company at Quebec, to be ready for shipment. The sub-agent would take vouchers for every thing transacted for the company, and keep regular books, to be at all times open to the general superintendent's inspection.

A few acres of the company's farm (of which each sub-agent would have the enjoyment) might be appropriated to the growth of hemp, to be carefully cultivated as an example and an instruction to the inhabitants; and the company would pay to the sub-agent, for the whole of the hemp so raised, one-half of the value thereof at the approved prices, as a compensation for his trouble in the cultivation. And, inasmuch as the most effectual mode of ensuring a diligent discharge of duty is to interest the individual in the concern, it might be found expedient to allow each sub-agent a small per-centage on the *moneys laid out by him* in the purchase of hemp.

Much of the efficiency of such agents would necessarily depend on the selection, as well of the individual as of the spot where he should reside.—He should, in some measure, be familiar with both languages (French and English), to facilitate the intercourse between seller and purchaser. From the intimate knowledge I possess of the localities of the province from a constant residence therein, it would be in my power to point out hereafter, should this scheme meet with the approbation of his majesty's government and British capitalists, such situations as from their eligibility and easy communication by land or water with the principal towns would be most likely to promote the company's objects.

Having said thus much of the company's general establishment in Lower Canada, it is fit

to examine the advantages that may fairly be expected to result from an undertaking of such magnitude, interest and importance.

Wheat is considered by the Canadian farmer his most profitable crop. One acre of land yields him on an average 12 bushels of corn, and for each bushel he is often satisfied with 5*s.* 6*d.*, making a sum of 3*l.* 6*s.*, the gross produce in money of an acre of ground: if from this sum were deducted the amount of his labour, seed, &c. his profits would be found almost too trifling to be mentioned.

One acre of land under hemp would furnish the following statement, deduced from the experiments made by Mr. Grece in 1808, by Ph. Wright, Esq., of Hull, Ottawa River, and more lately by Jacob Pozer, Esq., seigneur of Aubert Gallion. Mr. Grece allows but about one-third of a ton of merchantable hemp to be produced by one acre, Mr. Wright says three-fourths of a ton and sometimes one ton, and Mr. Pozer says also three-fourths of a ton. The medium will be about half a ton, which I shall assume.

Expense of cultivating one Acre of Hemp, yielding about two Tons raw, or half a Ton prepared.

	Halifax Currency.
Ploughing in the autumn	£0 10 0
Cross do. in spring	0 7 6
Harrowing	0 1 0
Sowing broadcast	0 11 3
Bush-harrowing	0 0 6
Pulling and housing male stalks	0 18 10
Ditto female stalks	1 6 3
Taking seed from the plants	0 9 2
Total expenses	4 4 6
The seed remains with the farmer, say 8 minots at 10*s.*	4 0 0
	0 4 6

Thus it will be seen that the seed would of itself be almost sufficient to refund his outlay and labour.

Allowing the farmer, therefore, £15 currency for every *four tons of raw* or *one ton of prepared hemp*, the company would be paying the grower very liberally for his produce, offering thereby a powerful encouragement to the agriculturist, and ensuring abundant supplies for the British market.

The cost of one ton of merchantable hemp to the company, when landed in England, would be as follows, viz.

	H. Currency.	Sterling.
To the grower for 4 tons raw hemp, = one ton prepared	£15 0 0	
Freightage, insurance, storage, &c.	5 0 0	
Internal transport	0 10 0	
Ratio of expense on establishment	0 2 0	
Interest on outlay	1 0 9	
Tare and wear	1 0 9	
Proportionate expense on seed	0 6 0	
	22 19 6 =	£20 13 8

	Per Ton.	Sterling.
Riga Rhine, sells	£44 0 0	£20 13 8
Petersburgh, clean	43 0 0	
Outshot	40 0 0	
Half clean	36 0 0	
	4)163 0 0	
Mean price of hemp	40 15 0	
Per ton in England		£40 15 0
Profit accruing to the company on one ton of prepared hemp		20 1 4

Now assuming the number of heads of families in the province who subsist upon the produce of their lands to be . 90,000 heads of families.
Of this number, suppose one-half only are disposed to cultivate hemp . . . . 45,000 farms.
And granting they devote two acres of their farms to the growth of hemp, and that each acre produce only half a ton of prepared hemp, then we have . . . 45,000 tons.
×£40 15 0

£1,833,750 0 0 sterling,

the probable extent of the Lower Canada hemp-trade, after it shall have been carried on for two or three years.

The provinces of Upper Canada, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, the islands of Newfoundland, Cape Breton and Prince Edward Island, all more or less adapted to the production of that plant, would considerably swell the magnitude of the trade in process of time; and I have no doubt that, under proper encouragement and management by the company, and the fostering protection of the trade by the enlightened and liberal policy of the government of the mother country, the British North American colonies, by flourishing as hemp-countries, would become an additional bulwark to the parent state, to which they would be powerfully linked by great commercial ties, and a source of national and individual wealth.

As relates to Lower Canada, it may be proper to observe, that in order to innovate as little as possible from the customs of the people in the seignorial settlements, it would be advisable to allow the inhabitants to dispose of their hemp in the bundle or sheaf weighing 15 lbs., and 553⅓ bundles would amount to 4 tons of hemp, in its natural state—equal, as before stated, to one ton of the prepared article. Thus the Canadian farmer would receive 2*l.* 16*s.* 3*d.* for every 100 sheaves of his approved hemp; and the process of buying and selling being carried on in a measure with which he is familiar, he will be the better enabled to estimate his gains, and the more readily come into market. From the knowledge I possess of the people, I am satisfied that meeting at first their little prejudices so far would materially promote the object.

It has been remarked by Mr. Grece, whose experiments in the culture of hemp have been before mentioned, that the native hemp-seed produces better crops than that imported; and if this be so, it might be found expedient, immediately on the formation of a company, to purchase all the seed that may be offered for sale, to distribute it afterwards, under particular conditions and restrictions, to Canadian farmers at half price, to operate as an encouragement.

From the interest the subject of hemp has lately excited in Quebec and Montreal, the con-

sideration and importance attached to it by the Society of Arts and Sciences in Lower Canada, now joined with the Literary and Historical Society of Quebec, and by the agricultural societies of the province, it cannot be doubted that some active step will ere long be taken to develop this dormant fund of commercial opulence. As far back as 1815 I took an opportunity of mentioning the subject at some length in the Topography of Lower Canada, pp. 73, 74, et seq., from the conviction I have ever felt of the many important advantages connected with an introduction of so valuable a plant to the notice of the Canadian farmer.

Should the view there taken of the subject, assisted by the further experience of others and my own subsequent observations, tend, by promoting the development of this new staple of colonial trade, to the prosperity and welfare of the British empire, my humble zeal and endeavours will be rewarded; and should a society for this object be finally determined upon, it is with the greatest readiness I shall contribute such further remarks as my feeble abilities and long experience may enable me to communicate.

JOS. BOUCHETTE.

VIEW OF THE AVERAGE EXPENSES OF A SUB-AGENT'S ESTABLISHMENT.

YEARLY EXPENSES.

	Halifax Currency.	Sterling.
1 A farm of from 25 to 30 acres, rent per annum, including stores, outhouses, &c.	£60 0 0	£54 0 0
2 Three hired men, at £15 per annum	45 0 0	40 10 0
3 One housekeeper, £12 per annum	12 0 0	10 16 0
4 The agent's salary	100 0 0	90 0 0
5 Subsistence of labourers, say equal to wages	57 0 0	51 6 0
6 Fuel, making some allowance for part produced on the farm	10 0 0	9 0 0
	284 0 0	255 12 0

OUTFITS.

1 Lee's or any other more modern manufacturing-machine, for preparing hemp for market or exportation		21 0 0
2 A plough, harrow, and other implements of husbandry	15 0 0	13 10 0
3 Farm carts, harnesses, &c.	15 0 0	13 10 0
4 Two horses	30 0 0	27 0 0
5 One yoke oxen	15 0 0	13 10 0
6 One cow	4 0 0	3 12 0
7 Two stoves	12 0 0	10 16 0
8 Necessary household furniture only and kitchen utensils	25 0 0	22 10 0
	116 0 0	125 8 0
Total expense of establishment		381 0 0

Ascot, 26th February, 1828.

SIR,

Agreeable to your request on the subject of the culture of hemp in the townships, I can safely say, that if a ready market for it was established in the province and within reach of the township settlements, I have no doubt it would be raised on an extensive scale, and become an object of profit both to the inhabitants of the country as well as to Great Britain. I have a knowledge of the late Mr. Pennoyer, of Compton, raising five to seven tons of hemp, and who had commenced a manufacturing-mill for preparing hemp, but he failed by adopting a wrong method for its preparation for market. Several others did also cultivate hemp at that time; but no market being found, the culture was in consequence discontinued. The townships generally are particularly calculated for the culture of hemp, and I trust the time may come when it will be cultivated on an enlarged scale. Many of the inhabitants of the townships make their own bed-cords, and ropes for their use.

I am, sir,

Your obedient humble servant,

CHAS. F. H. GOODHUE.

Joseph Bouchette, Esq.
Surveyor-General.

Quebec, 7th March, 1828.

MY DEAR SIR,

I have before me your much-esteemed favour of the 5th instant, concerning your note of queries, and beg leave to enclose my answers, to which I refer, and trust they may be of service, and will be happy to meet your wishes at all times, which you may freely command; and believe me,

My dear sir,

Your most obedient servant,

J. MACNIDER.

To Joseph Bouchette, Esq.

ANSWERS TO QUERIES.—No. 1 to 3.

1.—Hemp grows spontaneously in all the lower districts, and, when under good cultivation, is equal to Russia hemp.

2.—I am of opinion hemp might be cultivated to great advantage, and, when the mode of cultivation is fairly introduced, would be cultured on a larger scale, beneficial to the inhabitants and in time a source of advantage to Great Britain, provided local colonial markets were established to receive the hemp from the farmer in the sheaf, and pay at for every 100 bundles, and so to continue until the farmer obtains the knowledge of preparing the hemp for a British market.

3.—I have a high opinion of the culture of flax: the sample I have seen from Mr. Slanna's seigniory is equal to that produced in Holland. It is evident flax may be cultivated on an extensive scale, and would prove beneficial to the province.

Extract of a letter from Francis Languedoc, Esq., District of Montreal, Seigniory of St. George, 29th August, 1829.

"I have introduced the culture of hemp this season. I have 50 bushels of seed sowed on 40 acres of my farms, and I am happy to say it looks well, and would have looked better had it been sown earlier. Had it been possible to procure seed in time, a great number of the farmers would have made the trial. I am convinced they will do so next year.

"I shall have a mill for dressing hemp put up by the time the hemp is ready to dress. I shall make a point, as soon as it is dressed, to give you a minute account of the mode I shall have followed throughout the culture, and of the expense attending it, as well as that of the pulling, rolling, and dressing.

"I remain, dear sir,
"With esteem,
"Your most obedient servant,
"F. LANGUEDOC."

"To Joseph Bouchette, Esq.,
"Surveyor-General."

XVII.

Model de Bail à Cens.

Pardevant les notaires publics en la province de Québec, y résidens soussignés fut présent en personne . seigneur lequel a par ces présentes volontairement baillé, cédé, quitté, transporté, delaissé et concédé, dès maintenant et à toujours avec promesse de garantie de tous troubles et empêchemens généralement quelconques à titre de bail à cens, profits de lots et ventes, amendes et saisines, et de tous autres droits seigneuriaux et féodaux à à ce présent et acceptant preneur et retenant au dit titre; pour lui *(ses hoirs et aïans cause), c'est à sçavoir,* trois arpens de terre de front sur quarante de profondeur étans et mouvans en la justice et censive de sa dite seigneurie de tenans d'un côté à d'autre côté à pardevant à et par derrière à pour par le dit preneur *(ses hoirs au aïans cause)* joüir faire et disposer de la dite terre, comme de chose à luy apartenante, au moïen des présentes, transportant le dit seigneur bailleur pour et au profit du dit *(ses hoirs et aïans cause)* preneur et retenant, de paier au dit seigneur bailleur, ou aux siens et ayans cause, *à quelque titre que ce soit,* ou à ses officiers commis par luy, *un sol* de cens par chaque arpent de front: *quarante sols* par chaque arpent de front sur quarante de profondeur *en argent tournois, l'écu de France à six livres et la piastre d'Espagne à cent cinq sols;* un chapon gras par chaque arpent de front ou *vingt sols tournois* au choix et option du seigneur bailleur, *(ou au lieu et place de chapon)* un minot et demy de bled froment pour les dits trois arpens, sur la profondeur de quarante; le tout de cens, rente foncière et seigneuriale, non rachetable annuelle et perpétuelle, paiable par chacun an au jour de

St. Remy chef d'Octobre *(ou au jour que le dit seigneur fera ou fera faire sa recette dans sa dite seigneurie)* au manoir seigneurial ou autre lieu qu'il plaira au dit seigneur de fixer, dont le premier payement écherra au dit jour de St. Remy et continuer le payement des dits cens et rentes foncières et seigneuriales d'année en année tant que le dit *(ses hoirs et aïans cause)* sera détenteur, propriétaire et possesseur du tout ou partie et portion de la dite terre, et sans que la division ou partage d'icelle, puisse opérer aucune division du dit cens, et des dites rentes foncières et seigneuriales, qui resteront solidaires en toutes les parties. Le dit cens portant droit de lots et ventes, amende et saisine, quand le cas y écherra; et à cet effet sera tenu l'acquéreur ou donataire d'exiber, représenter et donner copie en bonne forme du contrat d'acquisition ou de donation de la dite terre ou partie d'icelle au dit seigneur bailleur *(ses hoirs ou aïans cause)* dans les vingt jours de sa passation, à peine de l'amende *de trois livres quinze sols tournois.* Droit de retenüe et de retrait en cas de vente volontaire ou mutation forçée au profit du dit seigneur, consistant en la faculté qu'aura le dit seigneur bailleur de reprendre la dite terre à toutes mutations, par vente ou acte équipolent à vente, du tout ou partie, en rendant à l'acquéreur le prix porté dans le contrat, frais et loyaux coûts. Droit de reconnâissance et déclaration nouvelle à chaque mutation de seigneur par succession ou autrement aux frais du possesseur. La dite concession à titre de bail à cens faite, en outre aux clauses et conditions, que le dit preneur *(ses hoirs ou aïans cause)* ne pourra vendre, donner, céder, transporter ou échanger la dite terre à aucunes communautés, ou gens de main morte, à peine de commise, qui demeurera encourue par la seule tradition du contrat de vente, donation, cession, transport ou échange qui en sera passé, et sans aucune forme ou figure de procès. Que le dit preneur *(ses hoirs ou aïans cause)* ne pourra déguerpir, abandonner et remettre la dite terre au dit seigneur, qu'elle ne soit en bon état de culture, et sans avoir au préalable païé au dit seigneur les arrérages du dit cens, des dites rentes foncières et seigneuriales, droits et devoirs annuels et casuels, qui pourraient être dus sur la dite terre de tout le passé et jusqu'au prochain terme à écheoir. Que le dit preneur *(ses hoirs et aïans cause)* portera ses grains moudre au moulin bannal, *lorsqu'il y en aura un d'étably, et des censitaires suffisans pour entretenir le dit moulin, sans perte au dit seigneur,* à peine de confiscation des grains et d'amende arbitraire. Que le dit preneur tiendra feu et lieu sur la dite terre, et la défrichera dans une année à compter du jour de la date des présentes, sous peine de réunion au domaine du dit seigneur de plein droit; et qu'il y fera bâtir et construire l'année en suivante une maison logeable, grange et étable; qu'il entretiendra et maintiendra le tout en bon état; qu'il mettra la dite terre en valeur et la garnira de bestiaux, tellement que sur icelle, les dits cens, rentes foncières et seigneuriales, ainsi que tous les autres droits annuelles et censuels puissent aisément être pris et perçus. Que le dit preneur *(ses hoirs et aïans cause)* donnera ou fournira au dit seigneur bailleur une journée de corvées à sa demande ou de ses officiers, ou la somme *de quarante sols tournois,* au choix et option du dit seigneur et ses aïans cause; et que dans le cas ou la dite terre viendrait à être divisée entre plusieurs héritiers ou acquéreurs, ils seront chacun d'eux, et un seul pour le tout, tenu solidairement de la dite journée de corvée, ou à paier au dit seigneur bailleur la dite somme de *quarante sols tournois* par chacune année. Que le dit preneur découvrira les deserts de ses voisins à mesure qu'ils en auront besoin; qu'il laissera et fournira tous les chemins qui seront jugés nécessaires par le dit seigneur, ou par les officiers du roy pour l'utilité publique; qu'il les fera et entretiendra, ainsi que les clotûres, et celles mitoïennes entre ses voisins; qu'il fera aligner et borner la dite terre dans toute sa largeur et profondeur à ses frais

et dépens; et que le dit preneur *(ses hoirs et ayans cause)* sera tenu de planter chaque année, conjointement avec les autres habitans de la dite seigneurie, un May, *au jour accoutumé*, à la porte du manoir seigneurial. Se réserve le dit seigneur bailleur de prendre sur la dite terre tous les bois dont il aura besoin pour charpente et construction, tant de son manoir seigneurial, moulin, église, et presbitère, que pour tous autres bâtimens qu'il fera construire sur le domaine qu'il se réservera. Se réserve aussi le dit seigneur bailleur, la propriété des mines, minières et minéraux, si aucuns se trouvent dans l'étendue de la dite concession *(aux termes et clauses aposés dans le titre primitif de sa dite seigneurie)* et le terrain propre à construire et édifier un moulin bannal de la contenance de six arpens en quarré, sans être tenu à aucun dédommagement, à moins que ces six arpens ou partie d'iceux ne soient cultivés ou mis en valeur, auquel cas le dit seigneur s'oblige de paier au dit preneur *(et ses aïans cause)* le prix du dit terrain ou partie d'iceluy, sur l'estimation qui en sera faite par experts choisis et nommés par le dit seigneur et le dit preneur, et tous les bois de chêne propres à la construction des vaisseaux de sa majesté, *conformément au titre de sa dits seigneurie*; auxquelles dites charges, clauses, conditions, obligations et réserves, le dit preneur et retenant pour luy *(ses hoirs et aïans cause)* oblige, affecte et hipothèque tous et chacuns ses biens meubles et immeubles, présens et avenir, et spécialement la dite terre, qu'il promet et s'oblige par ces présentes cultiver, bâtir et entretenir en bon état, pour la sûreté des dits cens, rentes foncières et seigneuriales, droits et devoirs annuels et censuels, et s'oblige en outre de fournir au dit seigneur bailleur à ses frais et dépens une expédition du présent contrat, sous huit jours de la datte des présentes. Promettant, &c. obligeant, &c. renonçant, &c. *fait et passé, &c.*

INSTRUCTIONS TO EMIGRANTS.

(Referred to in page 120.)

Lands in Upper Canada, to be disposed of by the Canada Company. Incorporated by Royal Charter and Act of Parliament in 1826.

DIRECTORS.

Charles Bosanquet, Esq. *Governor.*	William T. Hibbert, Esq.
Charles Franks, Esq. *Deputy-Governor.*	John Hullett, Esq.
Robert Biddulph, Esq.	Hart Logan, Esq.
Robert Downie, Esq.	James Mackillop, Esq. M. P.
John Easthope, Esq.	Martin T. Smith, Esq.
John Fullarton, Esq.	Henry Usborne, Esq.

AUDITORS.

Thomas Poynder, Jun. Esq.	James Gooden, Esq.
John Woolley, Esq.	

1*st. Detached Lots or separate Farms, from* 50 *to* 200 *acres each, scattered through the different townships in the province.*

These lots are in many instances interspersed in the old settlements, and have the advantage of established roads in their immediate vicinity.

The Company are selling these lots at prices varying from 7*s.* 6*d.* to 20*s.* an acre, one-fifth payable down, and the remainder (which industrious settlers would be able to pay out of the crops) by annual instalments in five years, with interest.

2*d. Blocks of land, containing from* 1,000 *to* 40,000 *acres each, situated in the western districts of the province.*

A town called Guelph has been built in a central situation, on one of the most considerable of these blocks in the Gore district, and roads have been opened at the expense of the Company to the various townships around; and one main road is now in operation from Guelph to Dundas, 24 miles, which latter place will become the depôt for all grain raised in the back townships, fetching, with the mere difference of carriage, as high a price there and at Flamborough, which is 20 miles distant from Guelph, as at York, where it is shipped for the Montreal market. Upwards of 200 houses are now built; a first-rate stone grist-mill will be in operation in January, 1831; there are several taverns, where board and lodging may be procured on moderate terms; and tradesmen of most descriptions are among its inhabitants, which amount to about 800. Building-lots of a quarter of an acre sell at 40 dollars; farms in the vicinity fetch from 15*s.* to 40*s.* per acre, which a few years ago were sold at 7*s.* 6*d.* to 10*s.* 6*d.* and 15*s.* the highest.

Settlers with capital, who prefer establishing themselves on land on which partial clearings have been made and log-houses erected, will generally find lots with such improvements for sale. This arises from persons going originally in very destitute circumstances, or rather dependent on the Company's assistance, who, having succeeded on their lots, are willing to sell their land with a reasonable profit to new comers, at from four to six dollars, with the improvements on the same, houses, barns, &c. These individuals generally remove further westward, having acquired sufficient knowledge of the country, and purchase on the Huron Tract, which is equal in quality, at from 7*s.* 6*d.* to 10*s.* per acre.

Persons possessing small capitals will find the upper province the most desirable part of the colony to fix themselves in, especially if they have large families. One hundred pounds on arrival at the spot will enable an industrious person to support his family, because in purchasing land one-fifth only is required to be paid down, and the remainder, with the advantage of having roads and a good market within 24 miles, can be made off the farm in time to meet the instalments; and in no one instance have the Company, since its formation, had occasion to resort to compulsion for any arrears.

A large block of land in the township of Wilmot has been surveyed, laid out into farms, and a road cut through it from Guelph, leading to the Huron Tract, and again through that to Goderich, on Lake Huron.

A considerable stream, offering great advantages for mill-seats and hydraulic purposes, flows through part of this block.

3*d. The Huron Territory—a tract of* 1,100,000 *acres, in the shape of a triangle, its base being about* 60 *miles in length, resting on Lake Huron, and having a direct navigable communication through Lakes Erie and Ontario to the Atlantic.*

The Company have laid out a town in this district, called Goderich, at the confluence of the River Maitland with Lake Huron, which promises, from its local advantages, to become one of the most important and flourishing settlements in the province.

A considerable number of enterprising colonists, and among them many possessed of capital, have this season sold their old cultivated farms on Yonge-street near York, and proceeded to Goderich, where there is a grist-mill, saw-mill, brick-kiln, tavern, &c.: a considerable quantity of land has recently been taken up by them, at from 7*s.* 6*d.* to 10*s.* per acre: with this party are several old American settlers, who have been 15 and 20 years in the province, which is a strong proof of the goodness both of soil and situation, they being, from experience, the best judges. The harbour, the only one on the Canadian side of the lake, is capable of containing vessels of the burthen of 200 tons; and it has been established as a port of entry, which will ensure to the inhabitants a great share of the trade with the upper countries, and their opposite neighbours in the new settlements in the United States.

The scenery on the River Maitland has been described as more like English than any other in America. There is abundance of brick-earth and potters' clay in every direction round the town.

The establishments at Goderich have been formed by the Company, principally to afford facilities, encouragement, and protection to settlers, who may be disposed to purchase and improve the adjoining lands.

Roads are in progress, as marked out in the map, from Goderich to the town of London, where they will join the Talbot road, and connect the Huron Tract with Port Talbot and the various settlements and towns on Lake Erie and the Niagara frontier. Cattle and provisions can be obtained in abundance by this route, or the still more easy water communication between Goderich and the old well-cultivated settlements of Sandwich, Amherstburgh and Detroit.

For the making of roads, and towards the improvement of water-communications, the building of churches, school-houses, bridges, wharfs and other works, for the benefit and accommodation of the public, the Company have engaged to expend a sum of £48,000 in the Huron Tract; all such works and improvements to be approved of and sanctioned by the local authorities.

With respect to the soil in the Huron Tract, it is only necessary to quote the words of the surveyor who has been employed to lay out the line of road to connect Goderich with the Talbot settlements through the heart of the Tract, viz.—"The quality of the soil through the whole 33 miles is such, that I have not seen its equal in the province; the soil is generally composed of a deep, rich, black loam and thinly timbered. For the purpose of the intended road, there is not one mile in the whole distance otherwise than favourable; and there are four permanent streams, branches of main rivers." And with respect to the important consideration of climate, reference may be made to the subjoined report.

The commissioners in Upper Canada have directions to treat with associations of settlers for large quantities or even whole blocks of land, if any should prefer this course; and there will be every disposition to encourage small capitalists and enterprising and industrious emigrants by the most extended credit, on such conditions as may be only consistent with the final security of the Company.

To the agricultural class of emigrants every possible encouragement is given: such as are simply desirous to obtain work, if they proceed direct to York are more sure to obtain it than in the lower province, where the rate of wages is much lower: the general price to a farming labourer in the neighbourhood of York, Guelph and Goderich varies from eight to twelve dollars

per month and his board. Some thousands landed last season at York, and all found employment. Working artisans, particularly blacksmiths, carpenters, bricklayers, masons, coopers, millwrights and wheelwrights, get high wages and are much wanted. Industrious men may look forward with confidence to an improvement in their situation, as they may save enough out of one season's work to buy land themselves in settled townships. It is also a matter of much encouragement to the poor class of emigrants to know that the legislature, aided by the assistance of some gentlemen in and about York, have erected a commodious brick building in York for the temporary use of such emigrants as may need it, and to prevent the inconvenience which has happened from their not being able to find accommodation at inns on their first arrival. It will be the duty of the superintendent of that establishment to seek out employ, and direct those who wish it to persons in the country who require servants: last season much grain, within fifteen and twenty miles of York, was wasted for want of hands in the harvest.

The soil and country possess every requisite for farming-purposes and comfortable settlement, which is proved by the experience of the numerous industrious emigrants now settled there. The samples of Upper Canada wheat have not been exceeded in quality by any in the British market during the past year. The population of the province, which is rapidly increasing, consists, almost exclusively, of persons from Great Britain, who have gone there to settle. The taxes are very trifling, and there are no tithes. The expense of clearing the land ready for seed is about £4 per acre, if paid for in money; but if done by the purchasers themselves, they must employ part of their time at wages, or possess some means of their own.

Passages to Quebec may be obtained on the most reasonable terms from any of the great shipping-ports in Great Britain and Ireland. It is expedient that the emigrant should embark early in the season, that he may have the summer before him, and leisure to settle his family comfortably before the winter sets in.

The expense of conveying a family from a port in the United Kingdom to York, Upper Canada, is as follows:—£3 for the passage of an adult from England to Quebec; children £1 10*s.*; provisions about as much more: and from Ireland and Scotland considerably less. From thence to York the expense is about £2 for an adult and £1 for children, without provisions.

The Company's agents, on the arrival of emigrants at Quebec or Montreal, will, for the present season, convey, at the Company's expense, purchasers who pay a first instalment, in London, Quebec, or Montreal, of two shillings an acre upon not less than one hundred acres, to the head of Lake Ontario, which is in the vicinity of their choicest lands, and their agents in all parts of the upper province will give such emigrants every information and assistance in their power. Should emigrants, on arrival, not settle on the Company's lands, the money paid by them will be returned, deducting the actual expense of conveyance to York.

No heavy or cumbrous baggage ought to be taken—household furniture, iron utensils, implements of husbandry;—in short, all articles of considerable bulk or weight will cost, in freight and carriage, more than the expense of replacing them in Upper Canada; besides the trouble of their conveyance, the risk of damage, and the danger of articles carried from England or Ireland being found unsuited for use in America. The baggage of emigrants should consist only of their wearing-apparel, with such bedding and utensils for cooking as may be required on the voyage; and any articles of clothing not intended to be used at sea ought to be packed in water-tight cases or trunks not exceeding eighty or ninety pounds in weight.

The Company will receive deposits of money at their office, in London, from persons

emigrating to Canada giving letters of credit on their commissioners in Canada for the amount, by which the emigrant gets the benefit of the current rate of exchange, which was, in 1830, £6 to £9 per cent.

All further information may be obtained by letter (post paid), directed to N. S. Price, Esq., secretary, St. Helen's Place, London; of the agents,

John Davidson, Esq., Quebec,
Messrs. Hart, Logan, and Co., Montreal;

of the company's commissioners, the Honourable William Allan and Thomas Mercer Jones, Esq., at the office in York, Upper Canada; and of the following agents in the United Kingdom:—

Messrs. W. D. and W. E. Acraman, Bristol,
James Adam, Esq., Edinburgh,
John Astle, Esq., Dublin,
Sexton Baylee, Esq., Cork,
George Buchanan, Esq., Omagh, Londonderry,
John Carroll, Esq., Limerick,
Mr. Thomas W. Evans, Liverpool,
Messrs. Robert Ewing and Co., Greenock,
Messrs. Gilkison and Brown, Glasgow,
Messrs. Watson and Graves, New Ross.

Statement of the lands granted under patent; those under orders of reference for patents, and those still held under locations, together with the quantum of land remaining ungranted in the province of Lower Canada within the townships surveyed and projected, 1829.

No. 1. Total granted and under orders of reference for patents.	No. 2. Total No. of acres granted by the provincial secretary's list.	No. 3. Difference in acres between No. 1 and No. 2.	No. 4. Quantity of acres still held under locations.	No. 5. Total quantum granted by columns No. 1 and No. 4.	No. 6. Total No. of acres remaining ungranted within the surveyed townships, in whole or in part.	No. 7. Quantum of acres in townships not yet surveyed.	No. 8. Grand total of acres remaining ungranted.	RESERVATIONS.	
								Appropriated for the maintenance and support of the protestant clergy within the province.	Appropriated for the crown.
2,760,698	2,620,855	139,813	350,500	3,111,198	1,446,171	3,233,310	4,679,481	533,349	533,289

ral Statement of the Lands granted in Free and Common Soccage in the Province of Lower Canada, hin the undermentioned Townships, which have been laid out and subdivided since the year 1795, *wing also the proportional Reservations for Crown and Clergy from the 26th March,* 1814.

Townships.	By whom granted.	Leaders of Townships.	Date of the Patent.	Number of Acres granted.	Reservations for Crown.	Reservations for Clergy.
romby		Settlers		406	80	80
		Mr. Robitaille		1,000	200	200
	Hon. T. Dunn	George Walters Allsopp	July 22, 1806	24,004		
	Hon. T. Dunn, President	Gother Mann, &c. &c.	Ditto	22,859	4,800	4,842
gh	General Prescott	Thompson and Blais	July 13, 1799	2,400	410	630
baska	Sir R. S. Milnes	John Gregory	September 30, 1802	11,550	2,730	2,100
	Ditto	Settlers		5,879	1,160	1,170
	Ditto	Thomas Scott	April 21, 1803	20,188	4,200	4,200
	General Prescott	James Bangs	March 26, 1814	200		
	Lord Dalhousie (chiefly)	W. B. Felton and others	1816 to 1824 and 1826	16,440	3,300	3,250
rd	Sir George Prevost		1814 to	1,200	250	250
	Hon. T. Dunn	Sundry persons	February 17, 1806	27,127	5,454	4,847
Augmentation						
	Hon. T. Dunn	John Nelson	June 27, 1806	1,260		
Augmentation		A. G. Douglas			800	160
land	Hon. T. Dunn	Foleury Deschambault and others	April 3, 1806	23,100	4,400	4,400
ord	Sir R. S. Milnes	J. W. Clarke, Esquire	April 15, 1802	27,720	5,880	5,670
ston	Ditto	Lester and Morrogh	April 11, 1801	23,100	4,735	4,693
ston	Ditto	Sundry persons	January 7, 1805	2,310	152	152
ston	Sir. J. H. Craig	Ditto.	March 12, 1810	13,546	58,512	58,512
ston	Ditto	William Somerville	June 18, 1811	3,200		
ston	Lord Dalhousie	Brandie	November 28, 1821	600	120	120
ford	Ditto	Sundry persons		37,400	7,664	7,200
	General Prescott	Nicholas Austin	Ditto, 1797	62,621	12,190	12,400
on	Lord Dalhousie	Edmund Antrobus	February, 1826	9,700	1,900	1,900
on	Ditto	Hon. James Cuthbert	March, 1828	1,200	240	240
on		Sundry persons		9,404	1,890	1,890
	General Prescott	Asa Porter, Esquire	August 18, 1797	46,200	9,030	9,030
pton	Sir R. S. Milnes	William Barnard	November 27, 1803	40,753	7,800	8,000
pton		Settlers		272	54	52
hton	Ditto	Sundry persons		700	140	140
hton	Sir R. S. Milnes	H. Jenkin and Wm. Hall	October 20, 1800	23,100	5,140	5,340
hton	Lord Dalhousie	J. Adams & J. W. Woolsey	Mar. 1822 to Aug. 1824	1,800	360	360
ngham		Sundry persons		2,400	480	480
ngham	Sir R. S. Milnes	Captain Robertson	November 27, 1799	2000	420	420
ngham	Ditto	Fortune and Hawley	January 22, 1803	14,910	3,570	3,360
land	Hon. T. Dunn	Sundry persons	November 26, 1806	12,182	2,433	2,367
rode	Sir R. S. Milnes	Patrick Langan	May 27, 1803	24,463	4,894	4,894
	Ditto	Calvin May	March 15, 1803	11,550	2,310	2,310
ham		Sundry persons		8,200	1,640	1,640
ham	General Prescott	P. L. Panet & Wm. Fortune	March 15, 1790	2,200	410	410
ham	Hon. T. Dunn	Col. Dl. Robertson and Dr. S. Fraser	December 31, 1806	5,250	800	800
ham	General Prescott	Sundry persons	January 10, 1812	13,319		

Townships.	By whom granted.	Leaders of Townships.	Date of the Patent.	Number of Acres granted.	Reservations for Crown.
Chester		Sundry persons		2,527	500
Chester	Sir R. S. Milnes	Simon M'Tavish, Esquire	July 17, 1802	11,550	2,310
Chester	Ditto	Sundry persons	April 11, 1805	11,707	2,320
Chester		Francis Baby and others	1817 to 1823	3,000	600
Chester	Lord Dalhousie	John Lane	to 1828	800	160
Clarendon		Sundry persons		248	210
Clifton	General Prescott	David Steward	June 13, 1799	12,600	2,520
Clifton	Sir R. S. Milnes	Sundry persons	March 5, 1803	23,546	4,914
Clifton	Ditto	Mary Barnet	July 23, 1803	7,035	1,594
Clifton	Sir John Sherbrooke	Jane Moriarty	to 1816	600	120
Clinton	Sir R. S. Milnes	J. F. Holland	May 24, 1803	11,550	2,510
Compton	Ditto	Jesse Pennoyer	August 31, 1803	26,460	5,250
Compton	Sir J. H. Craig	Ditto	March 12, 1810	13,110	
Ditton	Sir R. S. Milnes	M. H. Yeomans	May 13, 1803	11,550	2,310
Dorset	Ditto	John Black	December 30, 1799	53,000	10,710
Dudswell		Sundry persons		500	100
Dudswell	Ditto	John Bishop	May 13, 1803	11,632	2,247
Dudswell		Sundry officers	to 1822	3,000	600
Dudswell	*Lord Dalhousie*	*Lawrence Castle*	*to 1827*	*800*	*160*
Dunham		Sundry persons		200	40
Dunham	Lord Dorchester	Thomas Dunn, Esquire	February 2, 1796	40,895	8,400
Durham		Sundry persons		360	72
Durham	Sir R. S. Milnes	Thomas Scott	August 30, 1802	21,991	4,410
Durham	Ditto	St. François Indians	June 26, 1803	8,150	1,626
Durham	General Prescott	Don. M'Lean and family	January 11, 1814		
Durham	Hon. T. Dunn	Mrs. Widow Davidson	1814	12,726	2,400
Durham	Lord Dalhousie	J. L. Ployart	1827	500	100
Durham	Ditto	George Alexander	1827	200	40
Durham	Ditto	John Gass	1828	200	40
Eardley	Ditto	John M'Laine and family		1,500	300
Eardley	Hon. T. Dunn	Sundry persons	August 22, 1806	5,250	1,390
Eaton		Ditto		1,300	260
Eaton	Sir R. S. Milnes	Josia Sawer	December 4, 1800	25,620	5,250
Eaton	Ditto	Isaac Ogden	March 1, 1804	6,300	1,680
Eaton	General Prescott	Joseph Cumming	December 17, 1812	200	
Eaton	Hon. T. Dunn	Carmil and others	1815	3,400	600
Ely	Sir R. S. Milnes	Amos Lay, Junior	November 13, 1802	11,550	2,310
Ely	*Sir J. H. Craig*	*Doceas Higgins*	*January 21, 1811*	630	
Ely	Sir G. Prevost	J. W. Clarke	1814	11,000	2,200
Ely	Sir G. Gordon	Sundry persons	1816	4,200	800
Farnham	General Prescott	Samuel Gale, &c.	October 22, 1798	23,000	4,830
Farnham	Hon. T. Dunn	Jane Cuyler, &c.	September 9, 1805	5,040	600
Farnham	Sir J. H. Craig	John Allsopp, &c. &c.	February 11, 1809	10,176	
Farnham	Lord Dalhousie	Sundry persons	1824	2,400	480
Frampton	Sir James Kempt	Ditto		5,100	1,000
Frampton	Hon. T. Dunn	P. E. Desbarat, &c. &c.	July 10, 1806	11,569	2,212
Frampton	Sir J. H. Craig	Sundry grantees	September 9, 1808	12,380	
Frampton	Lord Dalhousie	Sundry persons	1821 to 1826	6,900	1,340
Frampton	Ditto	Royal Institution	December 7, 1827	100	20
Frampton	Ditto	J. T. Wilson and others, 18 grantees	Sept. 1827	2,400	480
Frampton	Ditto	Thos. Mercer and others by agent Wm. Henderson, 26 grantees	Jan. 1828	3,700	737
District of Gaspé	Sir James Kempt	Robin and Co.		2,118	
Godmanchester	Ditto	Sundry persons		4,270	850
Godmanchester	Sir J. H. Craig	Robert Ellice, &c. &c.	May 10, 1812	25,592	
Godmanchester	General Prescott	John M'Kindlay and others	January 4, 1814		
Godmanchester	Hon. T. Dunn	Sundry persons	1814 to 1815	5,650	800
Godmanchester	Lord Dalhousie	P. Boucherville	1825	2,000	400
Godmanchester	Ditto	Peter Lukin	1827	550	Acres 100

John and Restigouche, but only rivers that empty themselves into the St. John and Restigouche, with the exception of the last part of the said line, near the sources of the River St. John, and that hence, in order to reach the Atlantic Ocean, the rivers divided by that line from those that empty themselves into the River St. Lawrence each need two intermediate channels, to wit: the ones, the River St. John and the Bay of Fundy, and the others, the River Restigouche and the Bay of Chaleurs.

And on the other hand, that it cannot be sufficiently explained how, if the high contracting parties intended, in 1783, to establish the boundary at the south of the River St. John, that river, to which the territory in dispute is, in a great measure, indebted for its distinctive character, has been neutralized and set aside.

That the verb "divide" appears to require the contiguity of the objects to be "divided."

That the said boundary forms at its western extremity, only, the immediate separation between the River Metjarmette, and the north-westernmost head of the Penobscot, and divides, mediately, only the rivers that empty themselves into the River St. Lawrence from the waters of the Kennebec, Penobscot, and Schoodiac Lakes; while the boundary claimed at the north of the River St. John divides, immediately, the waters of the Rivers Restigouche and St. John, and mediately, the Schoodiac Lakes, and the waters of the Rivers Penobscot and Kennebec, from the rivers that empty themselves into the River St. Lawrence, to wit: the Rivers Beaver, Metis, Rimousky, Trois Pistoles, Green, Du Loup, Kamouraska, Ouelle, Bras St. Nicholas, Du Sud, La Famine and Chaudiere.

That even setting aside the Rivers Restigouche and St. John, for the reason that they could not be considered as falling into the Atlantic Ocean, the northern line would still be as near as to the Schoodiac Lakes, and to the waters of the Penobscot and of the Kennebec, as the southern line would be to the Rivers Beaver, Metis, Rimousky and others that empty themselves into the River St. Lawrence; and would, as well as the other, form a mediate separation between those and the rivers falling into the Atlantic Ocean.

That the prior intersections of the southern boundary, by a line drawn due north from the source of the St. Croix River, could only secure to it an accessary advantage over the other, in case both the one and the other boundary should combine, in the same degree, the qualities required by the treaties.

And the fate assigned by that of 1783 to the Connecticut, and even to the St. Lawrence, precludes the supposition that the two powers could have intended to surrender the whole course of each river, from its source to its mouth, to the share of either one or the other.

Considering, That, after what precedes, the arguments adduced on either side, and the documents exhibited in support of them, cannot be considered as sufficiently preponderating to determine a preference in favour of one of the two lines respectively claimed by the high interested parties, as boundaries of their possessions from the source of the River St. Croix to the north-westernmost head of Connecticut River; and that the nature of the difference, and the vague and not sufficiently determinate stipulations of the treaty of 1783, do not permit to adjudge either of those lines to one of the said parties, without wounding the principles of law and equity, with regard to the other.

Considering, That, as has already been said, the question resolves itself into a selection to be made of a ground, dividing the rivers that empty themselves into the River St. Lawrence from those that fall into the Atlantic Ocean; that the high interested parties are agreed with

regard to the course of the streams delineated by common accord on the map A. and affording the only basis of a decision.

And that, therefore, the circumstances upon which such decision could not be further elucidated by means of fresh topographical investigation, nor by the production of additional documents.

We are of opinion, That it will be suitable (il conviendra) to adopt as the boundary of the two States a line drawn due north from the source of the River St. Croix to the point where it intersects the middle of the thalweg * of the River St. John, thence the middle of the thalweg of that river, ascending it, to the point where the River St. Francis empties itself into the River St. John, thence the middle of the thalweg of the River St. Francis, ascending it, to the source of its south-westernmost branch, which source we indicated, on the map A. by the letter X. authenticated by the signature of our Minister of Foreign Affairs, thence a line drawn due west, to the point where it unites with the line claimed by the United States of America and delineated on the map A. thence said line to the point at which according to the said map, it coincides with that claimed by Great Britain, and hence the line traced on the map by the two powers, to the north-westernmost source of Connecticut River.

As regards the second point, to wit: the question which is the north-westernmost head of Connecticut River.

Considering, That, in order to solve this question, it is necessary to choose between Connecticut, Lake River, Perry's Stream, India Stream and Hall's Stream.

Considering, That, according to the usage adopted in geography, the source and the bed of a river are denoted by the name of the river which is attached to such source and to such bed, and by their greater relative importance, as compared to that of other waters communicating with said river.

Considering, That an official letter of 1772 already mentions the name of Hall's Brook; and that in an official letter, of subsequent date in the same year, Hall's Brook is represented as a small river falling into the Connecticut.

That the river in which Connecticut Lake is situated appears more considerable than either Hall's Indian or Perry's Stream: that Connecticut Lake, and the two lakes situated northward of it, seem to ascribe to it a greater volume of water than to the other three rivers; and that by admitting it to be the bed of the Connecticut, the course of that river is extended farther than it would be, if a preference were given to either of the other three rivers.

Lastly, that the map A. having been recognised by the convention of 1827, as indicating the courses of streams, the authority of that map would likewise seem to extend to their appellation, since in case of dispute, such name of river, or lake, respecting which the parties were not agreed, may have been omitted; that said map mentions Connecticut Lake, and that the name of Connecticut Lake implies the applicability of the name of Connecticut to the river which flows through the said Lake.

We are of opinion, That the stream situated farthest to the north-west, among those which fall into the northernmost of the three lakes, the last of which bears the name of Connecticut Lake, must be considered as the north-westernmost head of Connecticut River.

* Thalweg—a German compound word—Thal, valley, and Weg, way. It means here, the deepest channel of the river.

And as to the third point, to wit: the question, which is the boundary to be traced from the River Connecticut, along the parallel of the 45th degree of north latitude, to the River St. Lawrence, named in the treaties, Iroquois and Cataraqui.

Considering, That the high interested parties differ in opinion as to the question, whether the treaties require a fresh survey of the whole line of boundary from the River Connecticut to the River St. Lawrence, named in the treaties, Iroquois or Cataraqui, or simply the completion of the ancient provincial surveys.

Considering, That the fifth article of the Treaty of Ghent of 1814 does not stipulate that such portion of the boundaries, which may not have hitherto been surveyed, shall be surveyed, but declares that the boundaries have not been, and establishes that they shall be, surveyed.

That in effect such survey ought, in the relations between the two powers, to be considered as not having been made from the Connecticut to the River St. Lawrence, named in the Treaties Iroquois or Cataraqui, since the ancient survey was found to be incorrect, and had been ordered, not by a common accord of the two powers, but by the ancient provincial authorities.

That in determining the latitude of places it is customary to follow the principle of the observed latitude.

And that the Government of the United States of America has erected certain fortifications at the place called Rouses' Point, under impression that the ground formed part of their territory—an impression sufficiently authorized by the circumstance that the line had, until then, been reputed to correspond with the 45th degree of north latitude.

We are of opinion that it will be suitable (il conviendra) to proceed to fresh operations to measure the observed latitude, in order to mark out the boundary from the River Connecticut along the parallel of the 45th degree of north latitude to the River St. Lawrence, named in the Treaties Iroquois or Cataraqui, in such a manner, however, that in all cases at the place called Rouses' Point, the territory of the United States of America shall extend to the fort erected at that place, and shall include said fort and its kilometrical radius (rayon kilometrique.)

Thus done and given under our royal seal at the Hague, this tenth day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-one, and of our reign the eighteenth.

WILLIAM.

VERSTOLK DE SOELEN, Minister of Foreign Affairs.

XX.

Protest of the American Minister at the Court of the Netherlands.

The Hague, January 12, 1831.

The undersigned, Minister Plenipotentiary and Envoy Extraordinary of the United States of America, had the honour to receive from the hands of His Majesty, the King of the Netherlands, on the 10th instant, a document purporting to be an expression of his opinion on the several points submitted to him as arbiter, relative to certain portions of the boundary of the United States. In a period of much difficulty His Majesty has had the goodness, for the purpose of conciliating conflicting claims and pretensions, to devote to the high parties interested a time that must have been precious to himself and people. It is with extreme regret, therefore, that the undersigned, in order to prevent all misconception, and to vindicate the rights of his Government, feels himself compelled to call the attention of his Excellency, the Baron Verstolk Van Soelen, His Majesty's Minister of Foreign Affairs, again to the subject. But while, on the one hand, in adverting to certain views and considerations, which seem in some measure, perhaps, to have escaped observation, the undersigned will deem it necessary to do so with simplicity and frankness; he could not, on the other, be wanting in the expressions of a most respectful deference for His Majesty, the Arbiter.

The language of the Treaty which has given rise to the contestation between the United States and Great Britain is, "And that all disputes which might arise in future on the subject of the boundaries of the said United States may be prevented, it is hereby agreed and declared, that the following are and shall be their boundaries, viz. from the north-west angle of Nova Scotia: that angle which is formed by a line drawn due north from the source of the St. Croix River to the highlands along the said highlands which divide those rivers that empty themselves into the River St. Lawrence from those which fall into the Atlantic Ocean, to the northwesternmost head of Connecticut river; thence down along the middle of the river to the 45th degree of north latitude; from thence by a line due west on said latitude until it strikes the River Iroquois or Cataraguay. East by a line to be drawn along the middle of the River St. Croix, from its mouth in the Bay of Fundy to its native source; directly north the aforesaid highlands which divide the rivers that fall into the Atlantic Ocean from those which fall into the River St. Lawrence." The manner of carrying this apparently exceedingly definite and lucid description of boundary into effect, by running the line as described, and making the same on the surface of the earth, was the subject, the sole exclusive subject, submitted by the Convention of September, 1827, in pursuance of the Treaty of Ghent of 1814 to an arbiter.

If, on investigation, that arbiter found the language of the Treaty, in his opinion, inapplicable to, and wholly inconsistent with, the topography of the country, so that the Treaty of 1783, in regard to its description of boundary, could not be executed according to its own express stipulations, no authority whatever was conferred upon him to determine or consider what practicable boundary line should in such case be substituted and established. Such a

question of boundary as is here supposed the United States of America would, it is believed, submit to the definite decision of no sovereign. And in the case submitted to His Majesty, the King of the Netherlands, the United States, in forbearing to delegate any such power, were not influenced by any want of respect for that distinguished monarch. They have, on the contrary, given him the most signal proofs of their consideration and confidence. In the present case especially, as any revision or substitution of boundary whatever had been steadily, and in a spirit of unalterable determination, resisted at Ghent and at Washington, they had not anticipated the possibility of there being any occasion for delegating such powers.

Among the questions to which the language of the Treaty of 1783, already quoted, gave rise between the high parties interested is the following, viz. where at a point due north from the source of the River St. Croix are "the highlands which divide the rivers that empty themselves into the River St. Lawrence from those that fall into the Atlantic Ocean?" at which same point on said highlands was also to be found the north-west angle of the long established, well known, and distinctly defined British Province of Nova Scotia.

On the southern border of the River St. Lawrence, and at the average distance from it of less than thirty English miles, there is an elevated range or continuation of broken highlands extending from Cape Rosieres south-westerly to the sources of Connecticut River, forming the southern border of the basin of the St. Lawrence and the ligne des versants of the rivers emptying into it. The same highlands form also the ligne des versants on the north of the River Ristigouche, emptying itself into the Bay des Chaleurs, the River St. John with its northerly and westerly branches emptying into the Bay of Fundy, the River Penobscot with its north-westerly branches emptying into the Bay of Penobscot, the Rivers Kennebec and Androscoggin, whose united waters empty into the Bay of Sagadhock, and the River Connecticut emptying into the bay usually called Long Island Sound. These bays are all open arms of the sea or Atlantic Ocean; are designated by their names on Mitchell's map; and with the single exception of Sagadhock are all equally well known and usually designated by their appropriate names. This ligne des versants constitutes the highlands of the Treaty, as claimed by the United States.

There is another ligne des versants which Great Britain claims as the highlands of the treaty. It is the dividing ridge that bounds the southern line of the basin of the River St. John, and divides the streams that flow into the River St. John from those which flow into the Penobscot and St. Croix. No river flows from this dividing ridge into the River St. Lawrence. On the contrary, nearly the whole of the basins of the St. John and Restigouche intervene. The source of the St. Croix also is in this very ligne des versants, and less than an English mile distant from the source of a tributary stream of the St. John. This proximity reducing the due north line of the treaty, as it were, to a point, compelled the provincial agents of the British Government to extend the due north line over this dividing ridge into the basin of the St. John, crossing its tributary streams to the distance of about forty miles from the source of the St. Croix, to the vicinity of an isolated hill between the tributary streams of the St. John. Connecting that isolated hill with the ligne des versants, as just described, by passing between said tributary streams, they claimed it as constituting the highlands of the treaty.

These two ranges of highlands as thus described, the one contended for by the United States, and the other by Great Britain, His Majesty the arbiter regards as comporting equally well, in all respects, with the language of the treaty. It is not the intention of the undersigned in this

place, to question in the slightest degree the correctness of His Majesty's conclusion. But when the arbiter proceeds to say, that it would be suitable to run the line due north from the source of the River St. Croix, not "to the highlands which divide the rivers that fall into the Atlantic Ocean, from those that fall into the River St. Lawrence," but to the centre of the River St. John, thence to pass up said river to the mouth of the River St. Francis, thence up the River St. Francis to the source of its south-westernmost branch, and from thence by a line drawn west into the point where it intersects the line of the highlands as claimed by the United States, and only from thence to pass "along said highlands which divide the rivers that fall into the Atlantic Ocean, from those which fall into the River St. Lawrence, to the north-westernmost head of Connecticut River," thus abandoning altogether the boundaries of the treaty, and substituting for them a distinct and different line of demarcation, it becomes the duty of the undersigned, with the most perfect respect for the friendly views of the arbiter, to enter a protest against the proceedings, as constituting a departure from the power delegated by the high parties interested, in order that the rights and interests of the United States may not be supposed to be committed by any presumed acquiescence, on the part of their representative near his Majesty the King of the Netherlands.

The undersigned avails himself of this occasion to renew to the Baron Verstolk Van Soelen, the assurance of his high consideration.

WM. P. PREBLE.

His Excellency the Baron Verstolk Van Soelen,
His Majesty's Minister of Foreign Affairs.

END OF VOL. I.

LONDON:
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No. 3.

A Table showing the Latitudes and Longitudes of Headlands, &c. on the Coasts of North America, Newfoundland, and Bermuda, from a series of Observations made on the spot, in the years 1828, 1829 *and* 1830, *by Mr. John Jones, Master, and Mr. Horatio Jauncey, Mate, of H. M. Ship Hussar, and other Officers of the Squadron;—Halifax being considered as the Meridian.*

Place of Observation.	Latitude north.	Longitude west of Greenwich.	Variation westerly.
NOVA-SCOTIA AND GULF OF ST. LAWRENCE.			
Halifax, Naval-Yard, [Meridian]	44 39 26 2	63 37 48	17 10 30
Maugher's Beach [Lighthouse]	44 36 2	- - -	
Sambro Lighthouse	44 26 17	63 35 16 2	16 45
Shut-in-Island, south-west end	44 36 35	63 17 48	
Jedore Head	44 40 5	63 5 10 5	
Tangier Island [off Tangier Harbour]	44 44 28	62 41 7 5	
Outer Beaver Island, [south-east point]	44 48 24	62 21 43	
Green Island, [country harbour, south point]	45 4 55	61 34 49 5	
Berry Head, [near Torbay]	45 10 44 3	61 21 9	
White Head, [off White Haven]	45 10 17	61 9 49 5	
Canso Lighthouse	45 19 33	60 58 30	
Eddy Point, [Gut of Canso]	45 30 25	61 16 54	
Cape St. George, [ditto]	45 51 22	61 55 12	
Pictou Island, [south side]	45 47 52	62 37 33	19 35
Pictou Harbour	45 41 56 7	62 42 0	19 0
Pictou Academy	45 40 20	62 44 28	19 0
Cape Prospect, [extreme point]	44 26 38	63 46 39	16 10
Point Rose, [Malaguash Bay]	44 18 7	64 15 33	16 15W
Cape Lehave, [south point]	44 11 8	64 23 43 8	15 9
Lehave Rock	44 10 50	64 22 24 8	
Indian Island, [south point]	44 9 40	64 26 51	15 15
Metway Head, Metway Harbour	44 6 24	64 35 9	14 59
Liverpool, Lighthouse	44 1 52	64 40 49 8	14 43
Western Head, Liverpool Bay	43 59 13	64 42 34 8	14 43
Little Hope Island	43 48 34	64 49 48	14 1
Easternmost Rugged Island, south-east point	43 41 14	65 3 43 6	
Long projecting point between Rugged Island Harbour and Green Harbour	43 39 40	65 11 28 6	13 41
Shelburne Lighthouse	43 37 31	65 18 40 5	
Sandy Point, Shelburne Harbour	43 41 57	65 22 14	12 58
Cape Sable, south point	43 23 57	65 38 3	12 24
South Sea Island, south point	43 23 51	65 50 42	14 0
Ditto, north point	43 26 22	66 1 38	14 0
Sable Island, east end	43 59 15 7	59 48 17	
Ditto, west end	43 56 30	60 13 34	
Just-aux Corp Island, south point	45 58 19	61 37 51	20 40
Port Hood, Cape Linzee	45 59 31	61 56 15	21 14
Ship Harbour, Gut Canso	45 36 25	61 21 43	19 16
Cape Hinchinbroke, a small island off the Cape	45 34 29	60 42 36	20 11
Green Island, off Isle Madame	45 27 47	60 57 48	18 30
Cape Portland	45 47 57	60 7 36	
Louisburg, ruins of the old Lighthouse	45 53 31 5	59 59 48	
Cape Breton, extreme point	45 56 26	59 50 15	
Scattery Island, east point	46 1 19	59 43 29	
Cape Granby, extreme point	46 9 18	59 53 9	22 27
Cape North, north-east point, Breton Island	47 2 13	60 26 53	23 30
Bona Venture Island, north-west point	48 29 30 3	64 13 37 3	
Douglas Town, south end of the beach	48 46 33	64 25 18	20 40
Cape Gaspe, south-east point	48 45 14	64 13 38	21 33
Cape Tormentine, north-east point	46 7 38	63 51 41 7	
Point Escuminac, north-east point	47 5 1 8	64 53 30 3	
Point Miscou, north-east point	48 1 27	64 35 49 5	
NOVA-SCOTIA AND GULF OF ST. LAWRENCE.			
Cape Traverse	46 13 37	63 42 47	
Prince Edward Island, west point	46 37 48	64 24 21 8	
Ditto, east point	46 27 36	62 0 8	21 0
Ditto, Cape North, north-east point	47 4 20	64 4 15 6	
Ditto, Cape Bear	46 0 2	62 29 57	
Paspebiac, south point of the beach	48 0 54 6	65 18 16 7	19 40
Anticosti, west point	49 52 29	64 36 54 9	22 55
Ditto, north point	49 57 38	64 15 1 4	
Ditto, east point	49 8 30	61 44 56 9	24 33
Mingan Harbour	50 17 35 4	64 5 32 7	
Ditto Island, east side	50 13 7 4	64 12 11	
Cape Rosier	48 59 41	64 15 24	
Point Des Monts, Lighthouse	49 19 32	67 24 49 5	
Ditto, extreme point	49 18 38	67 26 19 5	
Magdalen Island, north-east point	47 37 37	61 26 51	
Brion's Island, north-east point	47 48 8	- - -	
Entry Island, west south-west point	47 16 7	61 47 26	22 25
Bird Island, northernmost	47 50 28	61 12 53	
City of Quebec	- - -	71 16 25 5	12 54
St. Paul's Island	47 12 38	60 11 24	23 45
BAY OF FUNDY.			
St. John, N. B.	45 15 0	66 6 19	
Partridge Island, Lighthouse	45 13 36	- - -	
Beaver Harbour, south-west point of the entrance	45 3 12	66 47 28	
Navy Island, south-east point	45 2 24	67 5 47	
Bliss Island, south-west point, Etang Harbour	45 0 15	66 54 27	
Head Harbour Lighthouse, Campo Bello	44 56 50	66 56 58	
Grand Manan, north point	44 46 49	66 49 7	
Ditto, Swallow-tail point	44 44 54	66 47 21	
Ditto, White Head Island	44 36 59	66 45 4	
Brier's Island, Lighthouse	44 13 51	66 26 54	
Digby Lighthouse	44 40 25	65 50 15	
NEWFOUNDLAND.			
St. John's, Fort Townshend	47 33 33 8	52 45 10 7	
Cape Broyle, south point	47 2 19 8	52 55 33	
Cape Race	46 40 27	53 8 6	
Virgin Rocks	46 26 15 3	50 56 35	
Trespassy, Point Powles	46 43 11 8	53 27 0	
Placentia, Point Verde	47 13 51 1	54 6 16 7	
Blue Beach Point, Cape Chapeau Rouge, south 22, east one and a quarter miles	46 54 16	55 28 40 7	
Cape Raye, extreme point	47 36 49	59 21 0	
Port aux Basque, Road Island	47 34 11	59 10 39	24 2
BERMUDA.			
St. Catherine's Point	32 23 43	64 41 25 8	
Dock-Yard	32 19 1	64 54 18	
Wreck Hill	32 16 1	64 57 21	
Gibb's Hill, Flag Staff	32 14 18	64 55 12	
North Rock	32 29 26	64 50 18	

Hussar, at Bermuda, 15th May, 1830.

CHARLES OGLE,
Rear-Admiral and Commander-in-Chief.

TOPOGRAPHICAL DICTIONARY

OF

LOWER CANADA.

PREFATORY NOTICE.

THE plan of the following Dictionary embraces an exact description of the situation, extent, bounds, soil, settlements, &c., of each place in the province; and a tabular exhibit, under the respective heads, of the statistics, annual agricultural produce, and live-stock, in each parish, seigniory, or township, calculated, generally, for the year 1827. To the description of the different seigniories and fiefs is subjoined an extract of the original title deeds, taken from the archives of the province. The lakes, rivers, rivulets and streams, their islands, &c., are also particularly described, and these several objects, from the extent of recent exploring surveys in the interior of the country, have become very numerous, and have afforded much new and interesting subject matter. In fact, the details are elaborate, and the sources of information of the most authentic character (*vide* Preface): that the work is faultless is, however, far from being believed, and it is possible that the eye of the seigneur, of the curate or of some other person possessing a very intimate knowledge of a circumscribed spot, may detect some little oversights or inaccuracies of minutia; but it is hoped that great allowances will be made for a first undertaking of this nature in regard to Lower Canada, and the Author trusts, that its being the result of the researches and labour of one individual will also be taken into consideration. In the general arrangement of the details, and method of the Dictionary, he has, however, derived much assistance from Mr. Thomas G. Bucke, to whose intelligence and extreme assiduity the Author feels happy to give his testimony.

TOPOGRAPHICAL DICTIONARY

OF

LOWER CANADA.

ABBREVIATIONS.

Aug. Augmentation. B. b. Barony. C. c. Canal. co. County. D. d. District. e. East. F. f. Fief. fr. from. I. Isle. Id. Island. L. l. Lake. l. League. m. mile. n. North. P. p. Parish. R. r. River. S. Seigniory. s. South. sq. square. T. t. Township. V. v. Village. w. West.

Abagusquash, or "small water," rises in the rear of Trois Pistolles, S. It is a river, or rather a chain of lakes, forming one of the head branches of the r. Toledo, which it enters a little below l. Orsale Wallagamuch.

Abawsisquash, river, rises in a small l., connected by a portage with l. Orsale Wallagamuch, one of the sources of the Toledo. It runs n.w., cutting off the s. angle of the S. of Trois Pistolles, and joins the r. of that name. By means of this r., which is narrow, rapid and obstructed by falls, the Indians pass in canoes from the r. Toledo to the St. Lawrence.

Abenakis, *v.* Indians.

Abercromby, township, in the co. of Terrebonne, is in the rear of the Augmentation of Mille Isles and joins Kilkenny n. e. When this township was originally surveyed it was considered barren and the lands unfit for cultivation; but more recently the reverse has proved to be the case, and both sides of the North River, which traverses this township in a n.w. direction, already present a tolerably large and improving settlement of Canadian farmers, who have been unadvisedly located by Mr. Dumont, proprietor of part of the seigniory of Mille Isles, and who, in consequence of the great deficiency of superficial extent sustained by him in the augmentation of that seigniory, produced by the interference of the anterior seignorial grant of the Lake of the Two Mountains, has thought himself at liberty to exceed his seignorial limits, and has accordingly conceded the lands on both sides of the North River to the lateral depth of nearly seven miles within the township of Abercromby. These concessions extend, generally, three arpents in front on the river by 30 in depth, and pay an annual rent of five livres and $3\frac{1}{4}$ bushels of wheat. The number of concessions is about 120 and the population amounts to about 170; there are 40 houses, one saw-mill, and a potashery belonging to Mr. Laviolette. The total annual produce of this new settlement may be said to be about 2100 bushels of wheat and other grain, besides 3700 bushels of potatoes and 600 of Indian corn. There are in the settlement about 29 horses, 12 oxen, 36 cows, 50 sheep, and 71 pigs. Many of the settlers make excellent maple sugar, of which about 2000 lbs. are made annually. The lands in this t. are generally uneven and broken, being traversed by rocky ridges. The soil is light and in many parts stony and sandy; but there are some valuable tracts of ex-

cellent land and meadows. This T. is well watered by several rivers and creeks, and a few small lakes. A few militia locations were made here, but, as the lots were not laid down with sufficient precision in the hasty survey made in 1803, the settlers could not enter into possession. —*Ungranted* and *unlocated* 35,600 acres, exclusive of reservations—1st Sept., 1829.

ACADIE, county, in the District of Montreal, bounded N. W. by the co. of Chateaugay, S. by the province line, E. by the R. Chambly or Richelieu, N. E. by the co. of Chambly, and S. W. by the N. E. line of the T. of Hemmingford and part of the S. of Beauharnois, is 22½ m. long and 20 broad, and comprehends the S. S. of La Colle and De Lery, the T. of Sherrington and the isles in the R. Chambly or Richelieu nearest to the county, and which are wholly or in part opposite, viz. Isle aux Noix, Hospital Id. and Ash Id. The centre of the co. is in lat. 45° 9′ N. lon. 73° 27′ W. It contains 242 sq. miles, several parishes, one town, and three villages, and sends two members to the provincial parliament. The place of election at Ste. Marguerite de Blairfindie. The principal rivers are, the Montreal, La Tortue, and La Colle. The chief town is Dorchester. About one-half of the population is Canadian, the other half American, English, Irish, and Scotch.

Statistics.

Population	9637	Court-houses	1	Potash works	3
Protestant churches	2	Gaols	1	Breweries	1
Curates	1	Towns	1	Distilleries	2
Parsonage houses	1	Villages	2	Medical men	2
Wesleyan chapels	1	Houses	210	Notaries	3
Rom. Cath. chapels	1	Grist mills	2	Shopkeepers	11
Presbyteries	1	Saw mills	7	Taverns	9
Schools	4	Carding mills	2	Artisans	35
		Fulling mills	2	River craft	3
		Tanneries	2	Tonnage	15
		Potteries	2	Keel boats	5

Annual Agricultural Produce.

	Bushels.		Bushels.		Bushels.
Wheat	55,000	Peas	23,020	Indian corn	11,200
Oats	58,000	Rye	2,296	Potatos	143,400
Barley	9,900	Buck wheat	2,000		

Live Stock.

Horses	3,950	Cows	6,435	Swine	6,085
Oxen	9,268	Sheep	19,820		

ACHIGAN, river, takes its rise from Echo Lake, in the T. of Abercromby, and from the Killarney lakes and many streams in the T. of Kilkenny. These numerous waters unite and form the Achigan, in the settlement of New Glasgow, in the Augmentation to Terrebonne. It crosses the S. of Lachenaye, enters the S. of l'Assomption, towards the middle of its depth, forming a considerable bend; and, after being increased by the Ruisseau des Anges, it waters the village of St. Roch, and in a very winding course leaves the S. for that of St. Sulpice, where it falls into l'Assomption about two miles above the village of that name. Although the Achigan may be called a large river, it is not navigable and is only used for mills and for bringing down the timber felled in the upper parts of the adjacent seigniories and townships.

ACTON, a township in the co. of Drummond, is bounded E. by Roxton and Ely, W. by Upton, and N. N. E. by Grantham, Wickham, and Durham. About one half has been surveyed and granted, but no part is settled. The land is level, and, lying rather low, is overspread with several swamps covered with spruce, fir, white pine, cedar, &c.; the drier tracts are timbered with ash, beech, maple, and birch. It is watered by two large branches of the R. Yamaska.—*Ungranted* and *unlocated*, 9372 acres, exclusive of reservations—1st Sept., 1829.

ADSTOCK is a projected township in the co. of Megantick; it adjoins Tring and Thetford and is not surveyed.

AHPMOOJEENE-GAMOOK (L.), *v.* ST. JOHN, R.

AIGLE, one of the principal isles at the eastern extremity of the Id. of Montreal. The soil is good, and chiefly in grazing land. There is a productive farm with a tolerably good house.

ALDER (R.), *v.* R. des AULNAIS.

ALDFIELD, a projected township in the rear of Onslow and in the co. of Ottawa.

ALGONQUIN, *v.* INDIANS.

AMHERST, a projected township in the rear of Ponsonby and in the co. of Ottawa.

ANCE à BEAUFILS (F.), in the co. of Gaspé.

ANCE à CATHERINE (Cove), *v.* SAGUENAY, R.

ANCE à la BARQUE (Cove), *v.* SAGUENAY, R.

ANCE à la BATAILLE (Cove).

ANCE au BATEAU (Cove), *v.* NEW LONGUEIL, S.

ANCE au COQ (Cove), *v.* LE PAGE, S.

ANCE au SNELLES (Cove), *v.* Mitis, S.

ANCE de BERTHIER (Cove), in Berthier, S., and co. of Bellechasse.

ANCE de l'ETANG, fief, in the co. of Gaspé, is chiefly above little Fox River, which traverses the E. extremity. The S. of Grand Vallée des Monts is on the W.

Title.—"Concession du 20me Septembre, 1697, faite par *Louis de Buade*, Gouverneur, et *Jean Bochart*, Intendant, au Sieur *François Hazzeur* et *Denis Riverin*, de *l'Ance de l'Etang*, située au bas du fleuve *St. Laurent*, six lieues au dessous de la *Vallée* des monts de *Notre Dame*, avec une demi lieue de front de chaque côte de la dite Ance, sur une lieue de profondeur."—*Régistre d'Intendance*, *No.* 5, *folio* 18.

ANCE des MORTS (Cove), in the co. of Gaspé.

ANCE des MORTS (Cove), in Mitis, S.

ANCE SABLON (Cove), on the Labrador coast, at the E. extremity of the province, to which it was reunited, with other territory, by act of the imperial parliament in 1825.

ANCE ST. JEAN (Cove), in

ANCE ST. VALLIER (Cove), *v.* ST. VALLIER, S.

ANCE SNELL (Cove), in the S. of Cote de Beaupré.

ANDREWS BROOK, in the co. of Bonaventure, runs into N. bank of the Ristigouche near its mouth.

ANGE GARDIEN (P.), *v.* COTE de BEAUPRE, S.

ANGE GARDIEN (V.), *v.* COTE de BEAUPRE, S.

ANGES, des, a rivulet. Ruisseau des Anges rises in Lachenaye, S., and, running E., cuts the division line into l'Assomption, S., where it enters the Achigan about one m. above the v. of St. Roch.

ANN'S Town, *v.* BEAUHARNOIS, S.

ANTAYA or DORVILLIER, fief, is in the S. and P. of Berthier, and in the co. of Berthier. It fronts the St. Lawrence and is bounded W. by Dautré. It extends 1½ league along the river and one in depth; and, with the adjacent Isle au Foin and the intermediate islets, was conceded, 29th Oct., 1672, to the Sieurs de Comporté. The soil is good and generally well cultivated and settled. The surface is generally level.

Title.—"Concession du 29me Octobre, 1672, faite par *Jean Talon*, Intendant, au Sieur *de Comporté*, d'une demi lieue de terre de front, sur une lieu de profondeur, à prendre sur le fleuve *St. Laurent*, bornée d'un côté par la concession du Sieur *Dautré*, tirant sur le fleuve et descendant vers les terres non-concédées; avec l'*Isle au Foin* et islets situés entre la terre ferme de son front et la dite *Isle au Foin*."—*Régistre d'Intendance*, *No.* 1, *folio* 20.

ANTHONY (L.), *v.* MURRAY BAY.

ANTICOSTI, island, in the Gulf of St. Lawrence. This island, on account of its extent, geographical position and importance to mariners, is of considerable interest. It is now comprehended in the co. of Saguenay, being reannexed to the province of Lower Canada by an act of the imperial parliament passed in 1825. It previously formed a part of Labrador. This isle was conceded in March, 1680, to the Sieur Jolliet. Its situation is in the widest part of the entrance into the St. Lawrence, lying W. S. W. and E. S. E. Its length is about 125 m., and its extreme breadth about 30, containing about 1,530,000 sq. acres. Although it has neither bay nor harbour sufficient to protect ships from the dangers of the sea, having only many small creeks, it is not altogether unprovided with the means of succouring persons who may be shipwrecked or in want of an asylum against that perilous element. The surface is in general low and the soil and timber of very inferior quality. On the N. of the island the shore is occasionally more elevated, and three remarkable high lands or mountains break the monotonous appearance of this large extent of flat land; one is opposite Little Jupiter river, another in the rear of S. W. Point, and the third, called Table Mountain, is near the W. extremity of the island. The rivers are of no importance. On account of its geographical position, this island is of great interest to all navigators who sail up the St. Lawrence from the Atlantic; therefore, the bearings of its extreme points have been frequently determined, particularly by Major Holland, Mr. Wright and, lately, by command of Admiral Sir Charles Ogle, by Mr. John Jones of his majesty's ship Hussar, who seems to have ascertained their precise situations with the greatest accuracy; his authority, and particularly as it is the most recent, is here given:—West Point, lat. 49° 52′ 29″ N., lon. 64° 36′ 54″ 9 W.; variation, 22° 55′ W.; East Point, lat. 49° 8′ 30″ N., lon. 61° 44′ 56″ 9 W.; variation, 24° 38′ W.; North Point, lat. 49° 57′ 38″ N., lon. 64° 15′ 1″ 4 W.; South-west Point (by the author's former map), lat. 49° 23′ N., lon. 63° 44′ W.—By a recent act of the provincial assembly, two light-houses are to be erected on this island, one at the East Point and the other at the S. W. Point. As the navigation of this part of the gulf is considered by sailors in general as very dangerous, no apology is necessary for the insertion of the following extract from "Sailing Directions," by Mr. Lambly, who, by order of government, placed the direction boards and nailed them to trees near the beach, the branches being first cut off.—"Two leagues S. E. from the west end of the island of Anticosti lies Cape Henry, the west side of Grand Bay; Cape Eagle forms the east side of this Bay, and they are N. W. and S. E. of each other, three miles distant. This bay lies N. and S. and runs 2½ m.

into the island, with good anchorage for small vessels in from 2½ to 4 fathoms water. In running down from the west end of the island come no nearer than ten fathoms: the breakers will be seen on the shoal which lies from the beach ¼ m.; and when you are down to Cape Henry, haul into six fathoms, towards a long flat spit of sand, which lies S. E. from this cape; it is very regular; five and six fathoms a good birth from it. Run along this spit and round the S. E end of it in four fathoms at low water, and come to anchor; you will then be 1½ m. from the houses, which stand on the north side of the bay. This bay is about one mile across; at this anchorage small vessels may anchor farther in, with shelter from S. W, and even S. S. W. winds; but the outer anchorage is exposed from S. S. W. round to the S. E.—Mr. Delisle lives on shore here at the houses, and remains all the year, and government has put a quantity of provisions into his possession for the supply of unfortunate shipwrecked persons, which are issued in regular quantities to each man; the captain giving him receipts for the expenditure.—The Reef that is to the westward of the west end of the island does not lie farther off than two miles, and at that distance you cross it in ten fathoms, but it is very narrow, and only three casts of the lead can be got.—From Grand Bay to the S. W. point of the island the shore is all bold, and so steep there is no trusting to the lead. You may stand to the island within one mile, and you will see all the danger on the beach: there is not a reef or a rock to be seen ¼ m. from the beach.—The great river which is just to the westward of the S. W. point of the island is called Jupiter River; its proper name here is Seal River.—The shore from the S. W. point to the south point is all bold likewise, and no danger; ships may safely stand to within one mile from it. There is no anchorage on any part of this side of the island except Grand Bay.—Two leagues to the westward of the south point of the island is Jupiter River (called Shallop Creek in the charts). Mr. Hamel lives here, and has in his possession the same quantity of provisions, and for the same purpose as Mr. Delisle, at the west end of the island, viz. 16 barrels of flour, 8 barrels of pork and 8 barrels of peas; and there is also another depot of provisions in the possession of Mr. Godin, who resides at Fox Bay. This place is five leagues N. W. from the east end of the island.—Off the south point of the island lies a reef of rocks two miles. This is the only danger on the south side of the island. The east end of the island is flat two miles off, and lies from the south point E. S. E. distant seven leagues. There are no inhabitants on any part of the island, except those mentioned.—Jupiter River (or Shallop Creek) is very small, with just water in it to float a boat-load of provisions at low water; small vessels may anchor in a small cove just to the westward of the creek; and there is one anchorage on a spit of sand that runs from the east side of the river (with a N. E. wind) in four fathoms. One cable length off there is twenty fathoms and a little farther off fifty fathoms.—In the year 1808 direction boards were placed along the island to assist any unfortunate person to find the provision posts that are mentioned above: viz., one on the west end of the island, marked, 'Two Leagues East to the Provision Post.'—Four leagues S. E. from Grand Bay another, marked, 'Four Leagues West to Provision Post.'—On the pitch of the S. W. point one, marked, 'Ten Leagues West to Provision Post.'—In a small cove, to the eastward of the S. W. point, another, marked, 'Ten Leagues East to Provision Post.'—Half-way between this board and Shallop Creek stands another, marked, 'Six Leagues East to Provision Post.'—And near the east end stands another, marked, 'Seven Leagues West to Provision Post.'—The island of Anticosti is thought to be very dangerous to ships coming to Quebec, but it is not so dangerous as is said. When sailors can see the island they may make free with it; and, by doing so, they will always get faster to the westward with foul winds than in the offing; and by keeping within two or three leagues of it they will be clear of the strong S. E. current that always runs in the offing. There is no danger of being embayed, and the floods are pretty regular near the island. Tides at Anticosti flow on the full and change days 11 o'clock; rise 10 feet in spring tides, and 4 feet in neap tides, and run tide and quarter."

Title.—"Concedée en Mars 1680, par *Jacques Duchesneau*, Intendant, au Sieur *Jollict*."—*Registre d'Intendance, No.* 10 *à* 17, *folio* 619.

Appenin, river, in the S. of Lanzon, falls into the left bank of the Etchemin.

Arbre a la Croix (F.), *v.* Champlain, S.

Argenteuil, seigniory, in the co. of Two Mountains, is bounded, S., by the Grand or Ottawa river, N. by the Gore of the T. of Chatham,

E. by the S. of the Lake of Two Mountains, and W. by the T. of Chatham. This seigniory is two leagues in breadth and four in depth (by Title), containing about 58,000 sq. arpents. This property was granted, March 7, 1725, to Mons. d'Aillebout, and now belongs to Major C. Johnson. 520 farm lots, measuring about 49,000 arpents, are conceded and mostly built upon and cultivated; but the lots and settlements are neither separately regular nor uniform with each other, either in size or position, the rivers and brooks having been made in general the front boundaries; in consequence of which many irregularly formed tracts intersect the settlements. 27,000 arpents are under cultivation, and 31,000 in wild woodland. The soil fronting the Ottawa is composed of clay, sand, and gravel, and much of it is calcareous: the central sections are clay, loam, and marl, intermixed with some high and stony land. The north side, though mountainous and rocky, contains many fertile intervals. The land, which abounds in stone, is generally very fertile when cleared and cultivated. The wood is much diversified, varying according to locality; the higher lands producing beech, birch, hemlock, and maple; the level and low lands yielding spruce, soft maple, ash, elm, cedar, &c.; on the mountainous and rocky parts are hemlock, white spruce, &c.; and near the brooks is white pine, though not in great abundance. The roads and bridges are kept in good repair, and there is one established ferry, which is at the Carillon Rapids. The rates are, for a foot-passenger 6*d.*, for a saddle-horse 1*s.* 8*d.*, and for a carriage 2*s.* The OTTAWA, which flows eastwardly, is navigable as far as the south-western angle of the seigniory, where the navigation becomes obstructed by the foot or termination of the rapid of the Long Sault, and where this river is to form a junction with the intended Grenville canal. The NORTH RIVER runs obliquely through the seigniory, and, though not large, is of much advantage, as it affords many mill-sites. Its current is generally rapid, and only partially navigable. Besides these important rivers, there are many never-failing small streams and brooks running into and through the seigniory: they are called West River, River Rouge, Davis Brook, Clark's Brook, Pine Brook, &c., all extremely beneficial to the lands through which they flow. —The population exceeds 2300 souls, chiefly episcopalians and presbyterians, who have their respective churches; and a clergyman of each persuasion is attached to the parish of St. Andrews, which is at present the only parish in the seigniory, though another will be erected comprising the settlements of North River down to Beach Ridge or to Muddy Creek, which nearly traverses the seigniory. Under the auspices and direction of the Royal Institution six public schools have been established and supplied with male teachers: many of the scholars are instructed gratuitously, and their average number is about 180. Besides these public schools, there are three private establishments under the direction and tuition of females. Parents and guardians in this seigniory seem, happily, to appreciate the good that must eventually result from early instruction. There are two excellent flour-mills, a paper-mill, a carding and fulling mill, three saw-mills, four potash-works, two distilleries, two brickkilns, six blacksmiths' forges, and three tanneries. The number of tradesmen and artisans is about 100, viz.

12 Carpenters	3 Silversmiths	8 Tailors
6 Millwrights	1 Plater	18 Shoemakers
9 Blacksmiths	2 Watchmakers	4 Tanners and curriers
5 Wheelwrights	10 Weavers	6 Millers, &c.
9 Masons and plasterers	4 Coopers	

The horned cattle is generally of a good breed, and, though not of the largest size, is hardy and well adapted to the climate. The farmers are very attentive to its improvement, and consider the cross between the English and Canadian the most thriving; and, as much of the soil is adapted for good pasturage, a quantity of excellent beef is produced for the market. There is every reason to hope that a good breed of horses will be ultimately obtained, for many English, American and Dutch horses have been introduced, which, crossed with the Canadian race, will produce a sturdy breed of draught horses, fit for any climate or service. Some attention is paid to sheep and swine, though neither can be considered of the best breed, nor are there many more reared than are required for the use of the inhabitants.—The annual consumption of grain in the S. is about three-fourths of the produce. Hay is abundant, the meadows yielding 2500 tons, 100 of which are sold to persons employed in the lumber-trade on the Ottawa. Hemp is raised in many parts of the seigniory, though not extensively, its cultivation being considered expensive.—The lower part of

this seigniory, bordering on the Ottawa, is tolerably well cleared from wood, and contains large patches of fine meadow and pasture, ascending gradually from the river to woodlands of great extent, which yield timber of different kinds of first-rate size and goodness, and which have hitherto been very little thinned.—Scarcely a third part of the seigniory is divided into settlements, and the remainder presents many temptations to agricultural speculation. The concessions on the bank of the Ottawa are the most numerous and perhaps the best cultivated: others are on the Rivière Rouge, in a range between it and the North River, and along both banks of the latter, all exhibiting strong indications of a thriving industry. The island *Carillon*, 3 m. long by ¾ m. broad, is very good land, but at present not used; which, with a smaller island near it and another at the entrance of North River, are appendages to the seigniory.—The *village* of *St. Andrews* occupies both banks of the North River, and, in point of beauty and situation, has the advantage of even St. Eustache. In 1824 it contained 28 or 30 houses, and 200 inhabitants, now increased to 55 houses and about 330 souls, composed of American and British born subjects. It also contains a grist and saw mill and an extensive paper-mill, belonging to Mr. Brown, opposite whose residence is a handsome bridge over the river. Perhaps, through all the upper part of the district of Montreal, no tract of equal extent will be found of greater fertility or possessing more capabilities of improvement; and, if fertility of soil and easy access to water conveyance be duly appreciated, it will not be easy to select a tract more advantageous to settlers than the seigniory of Argenteuil.

Statistics.

Population	2550	Corn-mills	2	Potash factories	4
Churches	2	Carding-mills	1	Distilleries	2
Schools	6	Fulling-mills	1	Postmaster	1
Villages	1	Paper-mills	1	Taverns	9
Houses in the village	55	Saw-mills	3	Artisans	100
		Tanneries	3		

Annual Agricultural Produce.

	Bushels.		Bushels.		Bushels.
Wheat	30,000	Potatos	110,000	Rye	20,000
Oats	12,000	Turnips	3,000	Indian corn	50,000
Barley	7,000	Peas	10,000		

Live Stock.

Horses	1,200	Cows	2,000	Swine	1,600
Oxen	1,200	Sheep	3,200		

Annual Produce of Domestic Looms.

	Ells.		Ells.		Ells.
Cloth	7,750	Flannel	3,850	Linen	5,800

Title.—"*Pierre Louis Panet*, Ecuyer, Propriétaire du Fief et Seigneurie d'*Argenteuil*, produisit un Acte de Foi et Hommage, du 7me Mars, 1725, rendu par Dame *Louise Denis*, Veuve de *Pierre d'Aillebout*, Ecuyer, Sieur d'*Argenteuil*, faisant mention 'd'une promesses (*sans octroi régulier*) de la part du Gouvernement François, à Mr. d'*Aillebout* et autres personnes, d'une étendue de terres qui se rencontreront au côté du Nord, *la Rivière du Nord* comprise, depuis le bas du *Long-Sault* jusqu'à deux lieues en descendant du côté de *Montréal*, (avec les Isles, &c.) sur quatre lieues de profondeur.' Aussi un Arrêt du Conseil, d'où il paroit que cette Seigneurie joint celle du *Lac des deux Montagnes* et que les rumbs de vent du front et de la ligne qui termine la profondeur doivent être Est, quart de Sud-est et Ouest quart de Nord-ouest; et que les rumbs de vent des lignes qui bornent la largeur de chaque côté seront (pour la Seigneurie du *Lac des deux Montagnes* aussi bien que pour celle d'*Argenteuil*,) Sud quart de Sud-ouest et Nord quart de Nord-est."—*Régistre des Foi et Hommage, No.* 76. *Page* 346, 21*me Mars*, 1781. *Cahiers d'Intend.* 10 *à* 17, *folio* 576.

ARMAGH, township, is in the rear of the Augmentation to La Durantaie and the S. of l'Epinay. There are no settlements in this T. The Rivière du Sud traverses the S.W. extremity. The soil is not very good; but there is meadow-land between the hills and the rocky ridges that traverse it in a S.W. and N.E. direction.—*Ungranted* and *unlocated*, 41,000 acres, exclusive of reservations—1st Sept., 1829.

ARNOLD, river, rises in the high lands in the T. of Clinton and falls into the S. extremity of L. Megantick. It derives its name from the American general Arnold, who, in the year 1775, passed part of his troops down it when conducting his army through an almost unknown country to besiege Quebec.

ARTHABASKA, township, in the co. of Drummond, is a triangular piece of land, situated between Chester and Halifax on the S.E., Bulstrode, Stanfold, and Somerset N.W., and Warwick S.W., containing a much less extent than a full township. The land is much of the same nature as that in the townships of Halifax and Chester, but in some parts lower, and rather swampy. The timber is chiefly birch, beech, elm, and some pine, with much of inferior qualities upon the swamps. Several branches of the Nicolet and Becancour run through it. No part is settled.—*Ungranted* and *unlocated*, 15,600 acres, exclusive of reservations—1st Sept., 1829.

ARUNDELL. A projected township in the co. of Harrington T. in the co. of Two Mountains.

ASCOTT, a township in the co. of Sherbrooke, advantageously situated at the forks of the river St. Francis, bounded N. by Stoke, S. by [illegible] and Compton, E. by Eaton, and W. by part of [illegible]

branch of the St. Francis that connects with Lake Memphremagog.—In every point of view this is a desirable tract: the land is of exceedingly good quality and so well varied as to answer all the purposes of the farmer; the timber is beech, maple, pine, basswood and oak; it is watered by some rivers of considerable magnitude, branching off into the adjacent townships of Compton, Clifton and Eaton, which in their course through this S. turn several grist and saw mills. Settlements on a very large scale have been made and several farms, by the sides of the rivers, have attained a degree of flourishing superiority, that shows their improvement to have been very rapid, as no part of the land was granted prior to the year 1803. The majority of the settlers here, as well as in most of the neighbouring townships, are Americans, who, since their domiciliation, have taken the oaths of allegiance to the British government. These people, generally very industrious and persevering, are unquestionably much better managers of their farms than the Canadians, particularly when they take the land in a state of nature. By the system they pursue, a tract of ground, from its first clearing, becomes fruitful and turns to account in a much shorter period than if under the hands of provincial farmers, who would follow the methods of their forefathers: for the American is an experimentalist and varies his operations according to the nature and quality of the materials he has to work upon. The population is 1000. Several factories and saw and grist mills have already, in some degree, laid the foundation of commercial speculations that bid fair to obtain a considerable increase. In the encouragement of these, the navigations by the St. Francis into the St. Lawrence and through Lake Memphremagog and the rivers branching from it into the United States, the main road by the St. Francis towards Three Rivers and Quebec, and several other roads leading into the different townships, will be greatly instrumental. At the forks of the St. Francis and at the foot of the great fall are Hyatt's mills, in a most convenient situation. This valuable property belongs to Mr. Gilbert Hyatt to whom, with several associates, the township was originally granted, and who is at present the greatest landholder.—A rich mine of iron ore, much impregnated with sulphur, has been discovered on a farm near Sherbrooke, and a mineral spring near the centre of the T.—The cultivation of hemp has been found productive, and the distillation of whisky from potatoes is a source of much profit.—Neat cattle and live stock in general are in a flourishing state of improvement.—The *village* of *Sherbrooke* occupies an elevated situation on both banks of the river Magog, at the Forks of the St. Francis. It contains about 75 houses, and its settlements are connected by a tolerably good bridge, near which are Mr. Goodhue's mills. The churches and the greater part of the village are in Orford, but the old court-house and the gaol are on the Ascott side of the river. The population is about 350. It is the seat of the jurisdiction of the inferior district of St. Francis, and is a place of more general resort than any of the villages in the neighbouring townships: it is, as it were, the emporium of the township trade, and the place of transit through which the chief part of the township commodities are conveyed to the St. Lawrence: these commodities are, chiefly, pot and pearl-ashes, horses, horned cattle, and some sheep. At some distance from the village is Belvidere, remarkably well situated, the residence of the Hon. W. B. Felton, the proprietor of large tracts of land in this and other townships.—*Lennoxville*, about 3 m. s. of Sherbrooke, is situated in lot 10, 5th range, on a rising ground on the s. side of a branch of the St. Francis. It contains about 20 houses, and its population is about 120. The church, seated on a rising ground s. of the road, is built of larger size than is necessary for the extent or population of the parish. The houses of this village are scattered along the public road leading to Compton and other townships near the province line.

Statistics.

Population	881	Corn-mills	2	Tanneries	1
Churches	3	Saw-mills	3	Shopkeepers	5
Schools	3	Potasheries	2	Taverns	3
Villages	2	Pearlasheries	2	Artisans	21

Annual Agricultural Produce.

	Bushels.		Bushels.		Bushels.
Wheat	10,000	Potatos	17,800	Rye	8,180
Oats	10,400	Peas	1,500	Indian corn	2,000
Barley	100				

Live Stock.

Horses	405	Cows	653	Swine	590
Oxen	500	Sheep	1300		

Ungranted and *unlocated* 12,248 acres, exclusive of reservations—1st Sept., 1829.

ASH (L), *v.* RICHELIEU, R.

ASHBERUSK or ASHBERRISH, river, discharges

its waters into the head of L. Temiscouata, and takes its rise in a chain of small lakes in the ridge of mountains to the N. W. of that L., separated from Trois Pistolles R. by a short portage.

ASHBURTON, a projected township in the rear of l'Epinay, S., in the co. of l'Islet.

ASHFORD, township, in the co. of l'Islet, is in the rear of the S. of St. Roch des Aulnais. Its average superficial extent is 10 miles square. A few ranges of lots have been surveyed and some militia locations made, but no settlements have been formed. The soil cannot be considered very good but it is susceptible of cultivation, and abounds with pine timber, some beech, maple, spruce, &c. It is traversed in many parts by rocky cliffs, and is watered by several rivers and creeks, the principal of which is the River Ouelle.—*Ungranted* and *unlocated* 20,000 acres, exclusive of reservations—1st Sept., 1829.

ASHRATSI, lake, in the co. of Saguenay. The diameter of this small circular L. is about 5 m., and its waters are conveyed to L. Assuapmoussoin through the small R. *Red Carp*, that runs into the R. Miskahouska.

ASHUPEKACHIGAN, river, empties itself into the Gulf of St. Lawrence.

ASKATICHE, lake, in co. of Saguenay, receives the waters of the small L. Patitaouaganiche, which is in lat. 48°. 18′: their united waters fall into the Nekoaba R, which also receives the waters of L. Nekoaba, and empties itself into L. St. John.

ASKATICHE, river, falls into L. St. John.

ASSOMEGUAGAN, river, runs into the left bank of the Matapedia.

ASSUAPMOUSSOIN, lake, in the co. of Saguenay, is 10 m. long. It lies in lat. 49° 27′ N. lon. 73° 55′ W. It receives the waters of several lakes, among which are the *Necoutà*, *Ashratsi*, and *Miskahouska*; the last two unite their waters by means of the *Red Carp* river which rises in lake Ashratsi; these waters form the R. Miskahouska, which, being increased by a small river that rises in lake Necoutà, soon after falls into the N. W. extremity of L. Assuapmoussoin, which is connected with the R. of that name by portages leading to the Shecoubish lake and river. At the N. E. extremity of L. Assuapmoussoin is a King's Post.

ASSUAPMOUSSOIN or ASUAP, "The Indian's Ambush," or "The Place where the Elk is laid wait for," a river of the first magnitude, rises in unknown lands in the Saguenay country, and running in its general course from N. W. to S. E. receives the tributary waters of the Shecoubish, the Twashega and the Salmon rivers, and falls into the western side of L. St. John. At the mouth of this R. lie two islands covered with brushwood: one, not less than 1½ m. long, produces elm, ash, fir, and alders. Below this island the R. is not less than ¾ m. wide, and above it nearly ½ m. The land at the entrance of the R. is of excellent quality, chiefly alluvial. Ascending the river, the land on the W. side is better than that on the E. and the timber principally consists of elm, ash, cedar, fir, balsam, red spruce, white and red pine, yellow birch, some poplar and white birch. On the E. bank the timber consists of tamarack, white birch, spruce, fir, balsam, aspen, and pine; cypress and a red or Norway pine are commonly observed on both banks. At 4½ m. from its mouth and above another considerable island the river becomes very shallow and the current runs down, with much swiftness, to a cluster of three islands of the same character as the one already described. The *Portage au Saumon*, on the W. bank, just below the Salmon R., is 1200 yards, leading partly through woods and partly on the beach. Here the Assuapmoussoin falls in two cascades: the uppermost is, more strictly speaking, a perpendicular fall of about 15 feet, affording in the basin below a propitious site for a mill. Higher up is *Portage à l'Ours*, lying on the E. side of falls which are at least 50 feet in perpendicular height, and have a fine effect. Its length is nearly 1¼ m. and it leads through a growth of cypress, small red pine and fir, produced on a sandy poor soil. Still higher up is the *Petit Portage à l'Ours*, which is 350 yards across a narrow tongue of land. Here the R. describes a crescent falling over the rocks in a very picturesque manner and the sand-banks, on both sides, afford but a very poor idea of the country. ¾ m. higher up are *Pemoaka Rapids* and carrying-place. The portage is 600 yards over the rocks, which, in spring, are covered by the R., and the carrying-place is then made on the opposite bank. The *Portage of Pemoaka* or "Last Pine," so called from its being opposite the last pine that is to be seen through the interior country, leads through a white spruce or tamarack swamp. About 30 m. up the river the land ceases to be good, and, at the *Portage à l'Ours*, the country is only fit for hunting the caribou and

the moose. This inferiority of soil continues to the foot of the *Grands Rapides*, about 9 m. higher, where the land becomes totally unfit for cultivation, being traversed by a range of rocky mountains that produce nothing but fir and spruce trees. The Company of the King's Posts have a trading-post on this R., about 45 m. from its mouth. From this post to L. St. John the Assuapmoussoin is one continued rapid.

ASTON and its augmentation, a township in the co. of Drummond, in the rear of the S. S. of Becancour and Godefroi; bounded N. E. by the River Becancour, S. W. by the N. E. line of the S. and aug. of Nicolet. On the Becancour and Rivière Blanche the land is rather high, but, a short distance thence, it descends into a low flat. The soil in general is good, and would no doubt prove highly productive if brought into cultivation. In situations near the rivers the timber is oak, elm, pine, beech, birch and maple; in other directions it is either cedar, hemlock or spruce.—The Blanche and the Becancour, the banks of which are extremely picturesque, water it very completely.—This T. and its aug. have been surveyed, and a great extent granted and located; but there are no settlers, except a few in the front ranges. Militia locations were made, and 800 acres granted to Capt. Douglas on the E. branch of the Nicolet.—The new road, leading from the ferry opposite to Three Rivers into the southern townships, traverses the aug., and passes at the ferry near Capt. Douglas's residence, which is rendered by its hospitable proprietor of great assistance to travellers.—*Ungranted* and *unlocated* 26,352 acres, and 6,164 in the augmentation, exclusive of reservations—1st Sept., 1829.

ASTURAGAMICOOK, river, runs into the Gulf of St. Lawrence.

ATCOOK, a small river that runs into the R. Trois Pistolles.

AUBERT GALLION, fief, and DE L'ISLE, in the co. of Beauce, are the last two seignorial fiefs on the River Chaudière, which separates them from each other.—Aubert Gallion is bounded, S. W. and S. E., by the T. of Shenley, N. E. by the R. Chaudière, and N. W. by Vaudreuil, S. It is two l. square, and was originally granted to Dame Aubert in 1736, and is now the property of Jacob Pozer, esq. The land in both fiefs is good though generally mountainous and broken, and on the Chaudière thickly settled, but the farms exhibit neither good management nor much care; nor did the inhabitants till lately enjoy that character for industry and its attendant comforts so visible in many other parts of the district. The timber in both fiefs is generally of a good quality and in profusion. Aubert Gallion forms part of the P. of St. François and contains a good grist and saw mill. The first concession is tolerably well settled. The proprietor, being a German, invited a number of his countrymen to emigrate and settle in this fief, which he effected at much expense; they have been very successful in the raising of hemp and its preparation for use.

Title.—"Concession du 24me Septembre, 1736, faite par *Charles Marquis de Beauharnois*, Gouverneur, et *Gilles Hocquart*, Intendant, à Dame veuve *Aubert*, de deux lieues de terre de front et de deux lieues de profondeur, du côté du Sud-ouest de la rivière du *Sault de Chaudière*, en remontant, à commencer à la fin de la concession accordée au Sieur *de la Gorgendière*, ensemble les isles et islets qui se trouveront dans la dite rivière dans l'étendue de deux lieues, et des deux côtés d'icelle; lesquels isles et islets seront partagées par égale portion entre la dite veuve *Aubert* et le Sieur *de l'Isle*, auquel nous avons accordé aujourd'hui pareille concession du côté du Nord-est de la dite rivière."—*Régistre d'Intendance, No.* 8, *folio* 11.

AUBIGNY, town, *v.* LAUZON, S.

AUCKLAND, a township in the co. of Sherbrooke, lies between Hereford, Drayton, and Newport, bounded W. by Clifton, and E. by Emberton. The land is uneven and rugged, in some places mountainous and in others sinking into swamps; the level and dry tracts have a pretty good soil, which, if brought under culture, would answer moderate expectations, and some patches in lower situations appear fit for hemp. The timber is a mixture of most kinds found on the surrounding tracts. This T. is abundantly watered by a great number of streams and brooks, some of them flowing into the St Francis and others into the Connecticut River. The N. half of the township has been granted, but no part of it is settled, and a sort of footpath runs through it, by which the Indians frequently make their way to the River Chaudière.—*Ungranted* and *unlocated* 20,900 acres, exclusive of reservations—1st Sept., 1829.

AULNAIS, des, "River of Alders," called, in the Indian or Crie languages, Peshikaouinamishushihi, is the narrow outlet, winding among alders, of the lake Kiguagomishish, by which that L. discharges itself into La Belle Rivière. Although 9 m. long, if followed in its windings, this R. is in reality only 3 m. in a straight line, and about 22 yds. wide. There is but one canoe portage, which is 550 yds. long, and lies about a mile from Lake Kiguagomishish; and thence to the Belle Rivière there is a path, preferred by those who have no duty to perform in the canoes, because

the river is much obstructed by alders and canoes pass with difficulty. This R. flows through an alluvial soil composed of layers and mixtures of sand and clay. The course of this river is exceedingly tortuous, and, being narrow, is much obstructed by fallen trees; and the entanglement and intertwining of the branches of alder, with which both banks are covered, render portages sometimes necessary, where there is plenty of water and little current. The Portage des Aulnets, however, is occasioned by the river tumbling over the rocks. The timber on the banks of this R. is elm, ash, spruce and some pine and fir. The R. des Aulnais runs, with a gentle current, into the N. E. side of a basin formed by the Belle Rivière, having passed over a picturesque fall occasioned by a felspathic rock. On the S. shore is a narrow channel which leads to Lac Vert.

AULNES, des, (R.), *v.* des AULNAIS, R.

AUNAIS, des, river, rises in several small lakes, and joins the Batiscan near the W. line of Perthuis, S.

AVIRON, Baie à l', *v.* OUIATCHOUAN, R.

B.

BACK LAKE, *v.* DRAYTON, T.

BADDELY, river, in the co. of Saguenay, falls into Lake Kiguagomishish, and is supposed to be a communication between it and Lake Kiguagomi. This is a very pretty R. though choked with alders; its course is from 7 to 8 miles, and it passes through a rocky country, covered with a small quantity of black earth, and falls into Cushcouia bay. Along the banks of the R. is a mixture of red and white spruce with some pine, white birch and sapin, and the soil is a mixture of clay and sand. This R. derives its name from Lieut. Baddely, employed by the colonial government to make a geognostical survey of this part of the Saguenay country.

BAIE des ALLOUETTES, *v.* SAGUENAY, R.

BAIE des ROCHERS, *v* SAGUENAY, R.

BAIE du FEBVRE, *v.* BAIE ST. ANTOINE.

BAIE ST. ANTOINE, or LEFEBVRE, seignory, in the co. of Yamaska, is bounded S. W. by Lussaudiere, N. E. by Nicolet and, in the rear, by Courval.—Two leagues in front and depth.—Granted Sept. 4th, 1683, to Sieur Lefebvre, and is now the property of Mr. Le Blanc.—This is in all respects a very productive tract of land: in the front the Longue Pointe, Pointe aux Pois and Pointe à la Garenne, all stretching boldly into the St. Lawrence, form the extremities of two large bays; to the E. of Pointe à la Garenne is the Baie du Febvre, also trenching deeply into the seignory. For some distance on the margin of these bays is a marsh that in the summer affords excellent pasture, singularly intersected in all directions by numerous small and clear rivulets, from which to the main road, crossing the seignory from E. to W., are some very rich and luxuriant meadows. From the main road the land continues a gradual elevation to the rear; the soil is mostly a fat clay or good black mould highly fertile. Except in the marshes and meadows, which have much inferior wood, the timber is of the best kinds. The river Nicolet, crossing a small part of the S.E. corner, is the only stream towards the back of the seignory.—About two-thirds of this property are under culture and can boast of some farms in a very flourishing state, particularly near the roadside. The want of water corn-mills is supplied by several wind-mills. The church is placed about the middle of the seignory on a rising ground, below which are several good houses, almost sufficient in number to form a respectable village; among them are two or three shops and a tavern, for which the situation is not ill chosen, as the place is a great thoroughfare. A main road strikes off towards the southern townships.—In this S. 136 persons are employed in agriculture without receiving wages, and 61 are hired labourers, one quarter of whom would take new lands.—The farms are chiefly between two and three arpents in width. The population consists of native Canadians.

Statistics.

Population	2,955	Curates	1	Taverns	1
Churches	1	Corn-mills	1	Artisans	23
Presbyteries	1	Saw-mills	3		

Annual Agricultural Produce.

	Bushels.		Bushels.		Bushels.
Wheat	19,000	Barley	2,000	Peas	7,000
Oats	13,000	Potatoes	16,000	Rye	700

Some Indian corn is grown, and also a considerable quantity of hay.

Live Stock.

Horses	1,200	Cows	1,560	Swine	2,000
Oxen	1,400	Sheep	5,000		

Title.—" Concession du 4me Septembre, 1683, [illegible] par *Lefebvre de la Barre*, Gouverneur, et *de Meulles*, Intendant, au Sieur *Lefebvre*, des terres non concédées, environ deux lieues de front, joignant au Nord-est à [illegible] du Sieur *Cressé*, d'autre au Sieur de la *Lavaudière*, au Sud-ouest, au Nord-ouest sur le lac *St. Pierre*, sur [illegible] quantité de profondeur, à prendre dans le bois vis-à-vis dite largeur, avec les isles, islets, et prairies qui se trouveront sur le dit espace.

Insinuations du Conseil Supérieur, lettre B. *folio* 31.

Baie St. Paul, (V. and P.) *v.* Cote de Beaupre, S.

Baie St. Paul (S.), *v.* St. Paul's Bay.

Barford (T.), between Hereford and Barnston, in the co. of Stanstead, is not a full township, having only seventeen lots in each range. Isaac W. Clarke, esq. obtained a grant of the greatest part of it in 1802, and other grants were made previous to 1821. No part is settled, although it is a tract that promises to become valuable, as the land is everywhere excellent and the timber good. It is watered by many rivulets and streams, especially by a considerable branch of the river St. Francis, which traverses the township in a winding course near the w. division line.

Barnston, township, in the co. of Stanstead, is on the province line, and next to Stanstead, T. The surface is a continual succession of hill and dale. The chief part of the land is good for the growth of grain and other usual productions; some swamps are met with in the low parts. The timber embraces almost every sort, but the best are beech, maple, elm, ash, fir and some oak. It is watered by several small lakes, rivers and streams, on which there are grist and saw-mills. The w. half was granted in 1801 to Messrs. Lester and Morrogh, and the greater part of the E. half belongs to Sir R. S. Milnes, Bart., none of which was settled in 1811; but since that period many of the lots have been settled upon, and some without the permission of the legal proprietor. This T. is traversed by several roads of communication from the surrounding townships, especially from Stanstead and Hatley. The settlements are in a tolerably flourishing state, and the population, chiefly in the western half, may be computed at 1,650.—This settlement may be called a continuation of that of Stanstead, from their relative connexion. Barnston contains two corn-mills, four saw-mills, several schools, several pot and pearl asheries.—*Ungranted* and *unlocated*, 5,387 acres.

Barré, rivulet, in the S. of Monnoir. Ruisseau Barré rises a few miles from Mount Johnson, and, being joined by two nameless rivulets, increases the stream of R. du Rapide below fief St. Michel; their united streams fall into R. des Hurons.

Barthelemy (I.), *v.* Saguenay, R.

Basque, du (I), *v.* Richmond, T.

Basques, aux (I.'s), *v.* Trois Pistolles, S.

Bastonais, river, in the co. of Portneuf, rises in a small pond E. of Long Lake, through which and the gr. and lit. Wayagamacke Lakes it flows and joins the St. Maurice R. a little below the Post of La Tuque, and about 10 miles above Isle au Noix.—Ascending this R., its width is found to vary from 20 to 25 yards; it flows through an alluvial tract of good land, extending to the adjacent hills, which intercept the course of the R. and occasion a fall of near 130 ft., formed of 3 cascades and presenting an excellent site for a mill. The portage here, about 30 chains or 660 yards N. N. E. of the mouth of the R., is 325 yards long. From this portage, $1\frac{1}{4}$ m. upwards, the stream is swift and very winding, and the banks exhibit a favourable appearance for settlements, although to an inconsiderable width, as the mountains follow the general direction of the R., which suddenly leads S. S. E. and is seen issuing from a small lake, where the land is low, excepting on the S. side where it rises at a short distance. The prevailing timber from the St. Maurice to this L. is red spruce, fir, birch, red pine, and some maple. Near this lake the Long Portage commences; it is nearly 4 miles and leads through uneven land, in many places swampy or hilly and poor. The swampy parts are very wet and sometimes rocky, timbered chiefly with spruce, fir, birch and cedar; and on the hills are fir, birch, pine and some maple. The soil here is in general sandy or of a light loam. The upper landing of this portage lies on the borders of a small lake about $\frac{1}{2}$ m. long and $\frac{1}{4}$ broad, which is connected with the *Great Wayagamacke* L. by the Bastonais running in a narrow channel. The deputy surveyor-general, who explored this part of the country, ascended the lake as the sun was sinking behind the distant hills. The scene it exhibited was truly splendid and was rendered the more impressive, while he paddled over the unruffled surface of this beautiful sheet of water, as the hills echoed the characteristic song of the voyagers; and the occasional shrill cry of the loon, with which this lake abounds, enhanced the peculiar interest and wildness of the scene.—This L., which is 9 m. from the mouth of the Bastonais, is of very irregular figure. Its bays are deep, and it is 11 m. long by 3 in width and contains 4 or 5 islands towards its N. side, and several others, at its head, where the river enters it. The adjacent land, S. W., is hilly, and on the parts that rise gradually from the L. the timber is chiefly spruce, pine and birch.—Above this L. is the 3d portage on the Bastonais; it extends, E. S. E., 270 yards over very rocky, poor

land timbered with spruce, white birch, cedar and basswood. The R. runs on the right side of the portage, and forms a cascade of 20 ft. perpendicular fall. From this portage to the next, which is 100 yards, the land is low and of a scanty soil with some hills in the background, and the timber is chiefly tamarack, white birch and pine, some cedar and red spruce. From the last-mentioned portage to a stiff rapid, impassable except for light canoes, the R. is very winding and narrow; the land, though still low, is of a better description, and is susceptible of cultivation.—A little higher up is the lake called the *Little Wayagamacke*, which is 26 m. from the mouth of the Bastonais: it is surrounded by gentle swells, timbered chiefly with fir, spruce and pine, growing on a sandy soil. Its greatest length is about 4½ m. and its breadth 2. Near this L. is a very long and rough portage, extending 1½ m., and traversing a broken, rugged tract, timbered with balsam, pine, poplar, fir and spruce. This portage leads to a small lake that empties its waters into the L. Wayagamacke. Higher up is the 7th portage, which is 135 yards long, and reaches the borders of *Long Lake*, which is nearly 3½ m. in length, and in some places about ¼ m. broad. The land on its borders is hilly, sandy and rocky, clothed with white birch, spruce, fir and small pine. It lies about N. E. and S. W., and at the head of it is the 8th portage, 1150 yards long. This portage leads along the elevation that borders on an extensive tamarack swamp to a small pond and the first waters of the Bastonais River. This small pond, the bottom of which is a deep bog, is surrounded by an immense white spruce swamp, and affords a subject for geological speculation. Here are to be found a quantity of large rounded water-worn rocks near the outlet, that are heaped together on the borders of the lake and cover the land for a few yards.

Bastonais, North, river, rises in a leech pond not far from the head waters of the N. E. branch of the Batiscan, in the co. of Quebec, and falls into the St. Maurice about 1½ m. above the post of La Tuque, in the co. of Portneuf. Nearly at the head of this R. is *Crooked Lake*, surrounded by low, swampy land, and timbered chiefly with tamarack and fir. From this L. the R. takes a N. course through land timbered with red spruce and balsam. After running through another small L. the R. improves considerably, being about 30 or 40 ft. broad *in places: the banks generally low,* although occasionally bold and rocky. The prevailing timber at this place is red spruce, a favourable indication of the nature of the soil. Soon afterwards the R. forms a cascade of 15 ft., and ½ m. lower down is a rapid, whence the current runs very swiftly to another rapid or rather cascade. The country here assumes a mountainous aspect; the granite rock forming the W. bank of the R. is nearly vertical, rising to about 50 ft., the summit covered with moss, while the opposite bank is an extensive horizontal plain, stretching to the foot of the mountain that approaches a cascade, where the R. contracts into a narrow channel formed by pendent cliffs, which rise about 50 ft. perpendicular. The N. Bastonais does not appear to have formed its present bed, which seems here to have been created by some convulsion of nature; for, though the mountains are at a distance and the country to the S. W. a horizontal plain, the river takes a sudden direction towards them and leaves the plain to follow its broken course through the mountains. Here several hills, unconnected with any adjacent chain, rise out of the great plain, generally in conical shapes, and may be seen at a considerable distance. The R. having passed over a rapid, down which canoes are shot unloaded, slopes its course S. S. W. between hills over a few rapids to the head of a considerable fall and the portage Doré, 300 yards long.—Soon after, the river contracts to a narrow channel and falls in a cascade of about 50 ft., which is divided by two islands into small channels, that increase the rushing noise of the torrent as it foams with splendid effect over the rocks. The islands are covered with moss and the stinted fir tree, while the surrounding country is generally wooded with the tall red spruce, diversified by the smooth water-worn surface of the rocks in the vicinity of the fall, whose whiteness contrasts with the dark shade of the fir tree, giving an interesting effect to the scene.—A mile below Portage Doré is *Lake Kajoualwang*, which is 10[illegible] long. The surrounding land is similar to that of Lake Edward. The hills do not rise to any considerable height and are timbered with spruce, fir, white birch and pine. The L. forms a large bay on the W., out of which runs the N. Bastonais, which penetrates the country for 60 miles and discharges itself into the St. Maurice. The passage of the R. to Lake Kajoualwang, hitherto unexplored, is effected by the Indians in 8 days, the descent in 5, there being only 5 portages.

At the mouth of this R. very fine doré and pike are caught, with which the post at La Tuque is amply supplied.

BATISCAN, river, in the co. of Champlain, is formed by the junction of two branches, one descending from the N. E., in the co. of Quebec; the other from the N. W., in the co. of Portneuf, and falls into the St. Lawrence in the S. of Batiscan. The N. W. branch rises in Leech Pond, near the source of the Bastonais and about 11 m. from Little Wayagamacke L. This branch, near its source, is about 22 yards wide; its banks are low and composed principally of white sand, producing an abundance of huckleberries, and the prevalent timber is tamarack, fir, birch, and some pine. This stream flows with a gentle current through low swampy land to a portage about 1½ m. from its source, where the carrying place, about nine furlongs in length, leads over a rough tract of land rising from a wet tamarack swamp up a steep mountain, and then descending to another leech pond on a level with the swamp on the other side of the mountain. This pond is ½ m. long and less than 130 yds. wide. The rocks on the portage are granite and gneiss and the soil is generally sand or light loam, covered with a thin vegetable mould. The bottom of this small lake or pond is muddy and shallow. Between this L. and another is a portage 130 yds. wide. The features of the last-mentioned L. vary essentially from the other mud lake or pond, although so very near each other; its bottom is gravelly and its water clear, and its level higher; its shape is like that of a bird in its flight and the adjacent land assumes a bolder character, although not better adapted for agricultural purposes: the soil is sandy and covered with blueberries. The next carrying-place is 1000 yards and lies through tolerably good land bearing spruce, some black birch, cedar, fir and balsam. Another small lake is at the end of this portage, where the land again becomes wet and swampy, timbered with spruce and fir, and descends steeply to the border of the lake, round which it is generally low and produces spruce and fir. From this L. there is a portage of 290 yds., over an extensive swamp, to a lake which supplies the first waters of the N. E. branch of the Batiscan. This lake is about 1 m. long. The portage separates the two branches.—The progress of this branch to its junction with the N. E. branch, in the aug. to Grondines S., has not been explored.—The N. E. branch of the Batiscan rises in the last-mentioned L., at the head of which is a portage of 150 yds. to the borders of *Lake Edward*, into which a fine rapid stream, following the portage, falls with a cascade of 15 ft., offering a propitious site for a mill. *Lake Edward*, which derives its name from an Indian hunter of Batiscan, is 36 m. fr. the farthest extremity of Great Wayagamacke L., and 19 m. from that of the lesser lake of that name. It may be said to form two lakes, owing to a large island which extends nearly the whole length of it, and which in some places is about three leagues broad. The greater sheet of water is the N. W. passage. The S. E. is used by hunters coming from Batiscan. About one m. from the portage *Lake Edward* acquires greater dimensions, extending E. S. E.—The land, as far as *Dinner Point*, about 9 miles from the W. extremity of the L., rises gradually from the L. into gentle swells timbered with fir, spruce, white birch and pine, and some parts are considered susceptible of improvement. Farther N. E the land is more prominent and the shores in many places rocky and barren. The L. afterwards contracts to ¼ m. and the land becomes more mountainous and broken, rising in many places from an iron-bound shore into cliffs of granite; the timber on these mountains is fir, tamarack and small white birch. At the head of the lake, which is about nine miles from Dinner Point, a stream about 18 yards wide enters it, with a gentle current, through an alluvial soil extending to the foot of some high hills. This R. leads to a pretty lake surrounded by mountains of no favourable appearance for settlement. Beyond this L. is a portage of 500 yds. leading to another L., whose waters increase the N. E. branch of the Batiscan; the land round this L. is mountainous and rocky. The next portage is 400 yds., and passes over a mountain beyond which the N. E. branch appears an insignificant stream. The general course from the N. W. to the N. E. branch, up to the last place here described, is about E. N. E. 30 miles. The latter lies very nearly on a level with the former, and, running S. through unexplored lands, crosses the N. part of the S. of Perthuis and joins the N. W. branch in the augmentation to Grondines S.—These branches being united form the river Batiscan, which then takes a S. course and passes diagonally through the 2nd aug. to St. Anne S., and then, running through the N. W. angle of the 1st augmentation to that seignory, it enters the S. of Batiscan, where it falls into the St. Lawrence about 2 m. below the

v. of Batiscan.—The Batiscan is nearly of the same extent as the Jacques Cartier R., and the good lands on it extend at least 30 m. in a straight line from the St. Lawrence. The entrance of the Batiscan is obstructed by a sand bar, but, the water being deep, it is navigable for several miles, when the stream becomes impeded by rapids and falls. This river affords an abundant supply of the *petite morne*, a species of codfish, in catching which, and in salting it for market, the inhabitants are employed during the winter to the latter end of January. In the summer a great number of eels are caught.

BATISCAN, Little, is a small river that discharges itself into the eastern bank of the river St. Maurice, about 2 m. below the Rat R. It communicates with the Batiscan River by 5 portages and 4 lakes, from which it derives its name. The first lake of magnitude is only about 1 league from the St. Maurice.

BATISCAN, seignory, in the co. of Champlain, has the St Lawrence in front, the S. of Champlain and its aug. on the s. w., and Ste Marie with the aug. to Ste. Anne on the N. E ; its breadth is about 2 leagues and its depth 20 ; granted March 3d, 1639, to the Order of Jesuits, and is now reverted to the crown —This S. comprises 3 parishes—St. Stanislas, St. François, and St. Genevieve; and its settlements occupy three principal concessions or ranges—one on the St. Lawrence, in front, and a double concession along each side of the R. Batiscan.—The number of conceded lands or farms is 113.—Bordering on the St. Lawrence the land is low, but it soon obtains a gradual rise for the distance of nearly 4½ leagues to the interior; it then becomes mountainous as it gains upon the N. W. ridge. The soil in the lower parts, like the adjacent seignories, is a light earth, rather sandy, covering a stratum of good clay; but, proceeding northward, the soil gets stronger and is enriched for a considerable space with fine black mould, affording many capital tracts for the growth of all kinds of grain. In the front the wood is nearly all cleared away and the land cultivated for 2 or 3 miles inward, and for rather more than 5 miles on both sides of the R. Batiscan, on which are many good settlements which appear very neat and well managed. The whole of this seignory has not been explored, but, as far as it has been visited, it is found to produce excellent timber of the best kinds.—*La Petite Rivière Champlain*, with some smaller streams, water the front, besides the Great Batiscan River, which, though rolling a much broader current, is so shallow as not to be accessible for boats higher than 6 or 7 m. from its mouth. Over this R. and the Champlain are ferries, where canoes and scows are always in readiness on either side for travellers, carriages, &c. In addition to the main road, that crosses the seignory, others ascend, for several miles, on each side of the Batiscan and communicate with the adjacent grants. About 6 miles up on the east side of this river is the foundery of the same name; it consists of a furnace or smelting-house, a casting-house, two forges, dwelling-houses and various other buildings. The manufactures once carried on here were similar to those of St. Maurice; the original proprietors being dead, the works have been stopped and the establishment is abandoned and in decay.

Statistical Table of the Seigniory of Batiscan.

Parishes.	Population	Churches R C	Presbyteries.	Curates.	Schools.	Corn mills.	Saw mills.	Shopkeepers.	Taverns.	Artisans.	River craft.	Tonnage.	Keel boats	Annual Agricultural Produce, in bushels. Wheat.	Oats	Barley.	Rye.	Potatoes.	Peas.	Mixed Gr.	Live Stock. Horses.	Oxen.	Cows.	Sheep.	Swine.
St. Stanislas de Batiscan	621	1	1	1	.	1	3	2	3	10	1	18	1	3120	7800	208	.	6716	780	780	178	176	534	1068	267
St. Genevieve	1314	1	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	9008	13500	100	100	21900	3010	200	675	690	1590	3910	980
St. François	704	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	6100	9100	.	.	8500	2000	.	280	297	690	1450	405
	2669	3	3	1	1	1	3	2	3	10	1	18	1	18228	30400	308	100	37316	5790	980	1133	1165	2814	6428	1652

Title.—Concession du 23me Mars, 1639, faite par Monsieur *de la Ferté*, pour la Compagnie, aux révérends pères Jésuites, du fief de *Batiscan*, joignant d'un côté un quart de lieue au delà de la riviere de *Batiscan* au Nord-est, et d'autre coté au Sud-ouest, un quart de lieue au delà de la rivière *Champlain* en la largeur, sur vingt lieues de profondeur. *Cahiers d'Intendance, No.* 2 à 9, *folio* 29.

BATTURES à la CARPE, *v.* L. St. Peter.

BATTURES aux ALLOUETTES, *v.* Saguenay R.

BAUDET, au, river, traverses, diagonally, the S. of Lancaster and enters the S. of New Longueuil at the s. w. corner of the concession, Côte St. An-

dre, and, cutting the division-line in several places, falls into L. St. Francis at Pointe au Baudet.

BAUDOUIN, Dame, fief, *v.* Tilly S.

BAY of GASPE (F), *v.* Gaspé Bay.

BAYONNE, river, in the co. of Berthier, rises in several small streams in the extremity of the aug. to Berthier. After the union of these streams, a little beyond Castle Hill, the Bayonne enters the aug. to Lanoraye, and, taking a S. course, is augmented by other small streams near the church of St. Elizabeth, then turning E. it enters the S. of Berthier and receives a stream from above the church of St. Pierre; it is afterwards increased by the Bonaventure Creek that traverses the settlements of St. Esprit; the Bayonne then hastens to the St. Lawrence, with which it unites its waters near the village of Berthier opposite Isle Castor. This R. is deep and navigable for loaded boats for 4 or 5 m. from its mouth; higher up its navigation is prevented by rapids and falls. There are 2 falls of 16 ft. perpendicular. The great diversity of character in the lower one is remarkable: the rock over which the river falls is of hard gray limestone in deep horizontal layers, marked here and there with small seams of quartz; the bank, a little below the fall, is a perpendicular mass of blue and white marble, out of which runs a strong spring of most pungent acrid taste, with a strong bituminous smell, and immediately contiguous to this the bank is of common limestone, in shallow layers, with a dip of 65 degrees.

BEAN, a small river in the S. of Beauharnois.

BEAUCE, county, in the district of Quebec, is bounded N. E. by the co. of Bellechasse, S. W. by part of the S. of Saint Giles, by the townships of Broughton, Tring and part of Shenley, to the S. E. boundary line of the S. of Aubert Gallion, thence along the S. E. boundary of the last-mentioned S. to the R Chaudière; thence S. up the middle of the R. Chaudière, and through the middle of the L. Megantick, to the entrance of Arnold R.; thence up that R. to the S. boundary of the province: on the N. W. by the co. of Dorchester, and S. E. by the S. boundary of the province.—It comprises the seignories of Jolliet, Saint Etienne, Sainte Marie, Saint Joseph, Vandreuil, Aubert Gallion, Aubert de l'Isle, the townships of Frampton, Cranbourne, Watford, Jersey, Marlow, Rixborough, Spalding, Ditchfield and Woburn, and that part of Clinton, R. of Arnold S.—This co. is 68 m. in length, and its average breadth is 21½; but at its S. extremity it is 60. Its centre is in lat. 46° N., lon. 70° 35′ W.—This co., containing 1,987 sq. miles, is uneven and mountainous and abundantly watered by numerous rivers and streams, the principal of which are the Chaudière, du Loup and la Famine. This co. is intersected by numerous roads including the new Kennebec road, which presents a shorter and more direct communication from Quebec to Boston in the U. S. The co. of Beauce sends two members to the provincial assembly and the place of election is alternately at Ste. Marie and St. Joseph.

Statistics.

Population	10,665	Grist-mills	8	Potasheries	4
Churches, R. C.	5	Saw-mills	39	Medical men	2
Curates	5	Carding-mills	4	Shopkeepers	14
Presbyteries	5	Fulling-mills	2	Notaries	7
Schools	3	Tanneries	2	Taverns	11
Convents	1	Potteries	2	Artisans	99
Villages	1				

Annual Agricultural Produce.

	Bushels.		Bushels.		Bushels.
Wheat	56,430	Peas	22,361	Indian corn	2,010
Oats	38,000	Rye	510	Maple sugar	
Barley	23,500	Buck wheat	600	cats.	1,933
Potatoes	111,300				

Live Stock.

Horses	3,225	Cows	5,662	Swine	5,972
Oxen	2,171	Sheep	19,805		

BEAUHARNOIS, county, in the district of Montreal, is bounded N. E. by the co. of Laprairie, N. W. by the R. St. Lawrence, and S. and S. W by the southern boundary of the province, and includes the Grande Isle and all the islands nearest to the co., which in whole or in part front it. It comprises the S. of Beauharnois and the townships of Hemmingford, Hinchinbrook and Godmanchester, and the tract of Indian lands to the west thereof, extending to the Indian village of Saint Regis, inclusively, on the S. boundary of the province.—The length of this co. is 55 m. and its breadth 22, and it contains 710 sq. miles. The centre is in lat. 45° 10′ N., lon. 74° 5′ W.—One-third of the population is native Canadians and two-thirds Scotch, Irish, Americans and Indians.—It contains several parishes and flourishing villages, of which the principal are Beauharnois, St. Regis and Dundee.—The principal rivers are the Chateauguay, which traverses the entire county, English River, Outardes, Norton Creek and Black River.—This triangular section of the province commands considerable local advantages, derived from its favourable climate and very extensive frontage on the St. Lawrence. The soil in general is excellent and the timber of superior quality. This co. sends two members to the pro-

vincial assembly, and the place of election is St. Clement.

Statistics.

Population	14,164	Grist-mills	8	Distilleries	4
Churches, Pro.	1	Saw-mills	17	Medical men	1
Churches, R. C.	4	Carding-mills	2	Notaries	2
Curates	3	Fulling mills	2	Shopkeepers	11
Presbyteries	4	Tanneries	1	Taverns	10
Schools	2	Potasheries	14	Artisans	63
Villages	5	Pearlasheries	11		

Annual Agricultural Produce.

	Bushels.		Bushels.		
Wheat	61,805	Buck wheat	5,400	Hay, tons	25 300
Oats	46,660	Indian corn	20,950		Cwt.
Barley	14,000	Mixed grain	5,374	Flax .	277
Peas	41,800	Potatoes	195,400	Butter .	5,080
Rye	11,550			Maple sugar	1,326

Live Stock.

Horses	2,076	Cows	5,678	Swine	6,838
Oxen	3,916	Sheep	17.599		

BEAUHARNOIS or VILLECHAUVE, seignory, in the co of Beauharnois, extends along the St Lawrence 6 l. by as many in depth (by title), and is bounded in the rear by the T. of Hemmingford, S. W. by Godmanchester and Hinchinbrook, and N E. by the SS. Chateauguay and La Salle and the T. of Sherrington.—This tract was granted on the 12th of April, 1729, to Sieur Claude de Beauharnois, and is now the property of Edward Ellice, Esquire, M. P.—In this seigniory are the following interior divisions named Catherine's Town, Helen's Town, Mary's Town, Orme's Town, North and South George Towns, William's Town, James's Town, Russel Town and Edward's Town There are three Catholic missions, viz, St. Clement, St. Timothée and St. Martin, not yet erected into parishes. The church in St. Clement's parish is an unseemly building, and will soon be replaced by a handsome structure, as measures to that effect are in active progress. At St. Timothée there is a neat small church with a spire, and that at St. Martin, when completed, will be large and handsome. On the R. Chateauguay, in the division of S. George-town, there is a presbyterian church.—There are 47 concessions in this S. and the superficies exceeds 254,016 arpents, of which 133 are in concession and 120,208 remain unconceded. The quality of the timber is generally excellent and the pine and oak, the latter particularly, have always been esteemed superior to almost any other growth in the province.—There are three schools on the foundation of the Royal Institution; one at Williamstown, one at North Georgetown and one at Ormstown: parts of the seigniory entirely British.—In the Canadian part there is no public school. Among the few Canadians who have any wish to give education to their children the practice prevails of taking a teacher into the house of one individual and collecting there the children of as many parents as are desirous of this benefit, each paying his quota of the expense. Of these private schools there are not more than four or five. Their benefit is very limited, and little else than the catechism is taught.—Besides the townships this S. contains la Grande Ile and other smaller isles, a village and two domains.—*La Grande Ile* is formed by the waters of the St. Lawrence and is 21 m. in circumference, and has been, in some degree, inhabited for more than twenty years.—*Beauharnois village*, in Ann's-town, is well situated on the E. side of the mouth of the R. St. Louis and on the bank of the St. Lawrence. It contains about 60 houses besides a manor-house, one-third built of stone and many two stories high, a grist and saw-mill and three taverns, and the steam-boat that plies from Lachine to the Cascades stops at this village, where it takes in its daily supply of wood.—At the mouth of the St. Louis is also the domain called St. Louis, and the other domain, named du Ruisseau, is in Helen's Town.—This S. contains three corn-mills, one at Annfield, one at Peche au Saumon, on the R. Chateauguay, and one at Norton Creek Bridge; one saw-mill on English River, and several considerable pot and pearlasheries exclusive of numerous kettles scattered through the woods.—Many of the cultivators having been bred to trades follow them or not as convenience or prospect of emolument prompts.—There are no fairs, but there is an annual ploughing-match in October.—The general state and condition of the cattle among the Canadian settlers in this S. cannot be praised, no care being taken by them for their improvement. The horned cattle are diminutive and ill-shaped, the sheep small and coarse wooled. The swine, their chief animal food, are of very inferior quality, long in the legs, coarse in the flesh and bad fatteners. The reverse of all this may in general be said of the cattle belonging to the English settlers, who pay particular attention to the different breeds and keep them in good order. The Canadian horse may be considered as the best bred and most thriving animal, but will be always subject to deterioration until the system of emasculation is generally practised. From the pains Mr Brown, Mr. Ellice's agent, now bestows on this branch of rural

economy, and from the inclination evinced by the Canadians to imitate his laudable example, it is reasonable to expect that a very great improvement will soon take place in every kind of cattle.—The principal roads in the S are as follow:—Along L. St. Louis; on both sides of the R. Chateauguay in progress of connexion through Godmanchester and Hinchinbrook, with those leading to the V. of Four Corners and Fort Covington in the U. S.; on both sides of English River; the road into the U. S. from La Prairie by St. Constant through Hemmingford; and the roads in front of each concession and their connecting branches.—The principal roads are generally kept in very good order. —There are no toll bridges; but three ferry boats are established on the Chateauguay, the property of individuals who take what toll they can get.—Several places in this S. are well adapted for the cultivation of hemp, particularly a considerable tract in the division of James' town, to the west of Blueberry-plain.—In agricultural operations both horses and oxen are used. The Canadian settlers usually plough with two yokes of oxen and one horse, but all other agricultural work is done with horses. The best farmers among the British settlers use the swing plough with one pair of horses, but the new settlers almost entirely use oxen. For other purposes horses and oxen are indiscriminately used as fancy or convenience directs.—The produce of hay is very uncertain. In 1828 it was five times the amount of any of the three preceding years.—The quantity of flax sown is generally very small; only 6¼ bushels of flax-seed are supposed to be sown annually.—The quantity of homespun manufactures may be estimated from the number of sheep:—4100 sheep, yielding, on an average, 2 lb. of wool each, and 1 lb. being required to make 1 ell of *etoffe du pays* (the common grey cloth) produce 8200 ells, ¼ of which is made into other woollen stuffs, which require not, on an average, more than ¼lb. of wool per ell. —In this S. Americans sometimes contract for wood to make potash and afterwards quit the lands, which consequently become reduced in value.—In the front are a few swampy places covered with cedar and spruce firs, of no very great extent and generally between the banks of the Chateauguay and the St. Lawrence, a mean breadth of about 3 leagues. In the divisions of James' Town and South George Town is a level spike about 3½ m. by 2, called *Blueberry Plains*, an horizontal stratum of rock, of the quartz species, from the crevices of which spring immense quantities of the shrubs that bear the berries after which it is named.—The rivers Chateauguay and St. Louis run through the S. from S. W. to N. E. Out of the former many and not inconsiderable streams branch off to the interior, some of them crossing the Province line into the American territory; the principal are called the English River, Bean River, Rivière aux Outardes and Sturgeon River. By the Chateauguay, a fine river, navigable for boats and the usual river-craft, large quantities of the timber felled in Beauharnois and the adjacent townships of Godmanchester and Hinchinbrook are brought down into the St. Lawrence. There are roads leading along it from which others branch off to the U. S.—Previous to the commencement of hostilities with the U. S. the population was a mixture of Canadians and Americans, the latter amounting to about 200 families, who, on that event taking place, immediately withdrew into their own country.—Whether estimated by the mildness of the climate, the general goodness of the land, the variety of timber of every description, among which oak, elm, pine and beech are in great quantities, the advantage of water conveyance at all times, from the breaking up of the frost until the commencement of winter, or by its contiguity and easy access by main roads to the State of New York, this may be universally allowed to be a most valuable tract of land, affording as good a basis for improvement as perhaps any other in Lower Canada. This S. is unexceptionable in point of locality as well as for all agricultural purposes, abounding with many spots particularly congenial to the growth of hemp and flax. The relative position of this S. and the adjoining townships with the United States must ensure great advantages, especially as they lie contiguous to the line of communication to Montreal, with roads in many directions, numerous routes for an expeditious water conveyance and a fertile soil; these are solid reasons for conjecturing that this part of the district of Montreal will attract the attention of traders and cultivators, and vie, in a few years, with most others of the province in population and agriculture.—The following bays, points, &c. are in Beauharnois Channel, in front of the S.—viz. Domaine du Buisson, Pointe aux Erables, Rapide de Bouleau, Rapide Croche, Knight's Island, Les Faucilles (a rapid), Hungry Bay, and Cartier's Point.—Laurence Brown, Esq., to whom the author is indebted for valuable information, is the resident agent.