

# BEAUHARNOIS.

The Divisions, Concessions, number of Lands in Concession and their superficial extent, number of Proprietors and their national extraction, and the quality of the soil, in the Seigneurie of Beauharnois, in March, 1828, were as follow :—

Township, or Division of the Seigniorie and Concessions.	Number of Con- cessions.	Number of Lands in Concession.	Superficial extent in Con- cession.	Number of Proprietors, and their na- tional extraction.						Quality of Soil, &c.	
				Arpens.	Can- adian.	Eng- lish.	Scots.	Irish.	Amer- ican.		Tot.
ANN'S TOWN.											
Concessions of Lake St. Louis, Chateauguay R. and La Beauce	3	95	7993	128	.	.	2	.	.	130	The Concessions lying on the Lake St. Louis and River Chateauguay are occupied by good habitants, with comfortable houses. The land produces excellent wheat: that in the <i>Beauce</i> , though generally of a light soil, yields good crops, and seems very favourable for the cultivation of hops. The <i>Grand Marais</i> lands are excellent. The other Concessions being recently made show but little progress. The soil is various.
Grand Marais	1	24	1927	41	.	.	1	.	1	43	
* Côte St. George	1	51	3575	34	.	.	.	.	.	34	
* Côte St. Laurent	1	14	1418	12	.	.	2	.	.	14	
* River St. Louis	1	18	1810	23	.	.	.	2	.	25	
MARY'S TOWN.											
1st, 2d and 3d Concessions	3	56	6420	69	.	.	.	.	.	69	The front of the 1st Concession is stony, but gradually improves to the rear; and in the 2d, 3d, and 4th Concessions the soil is of the best quality. These lands are occupied by wealthy inhabitants, with good stone houses and substantial barns. The remainder is good land.
4th ditto	1	12	1150	12	.	.	.	.	.	12	
* 5th ditto	1	9	762	9	.	.	.	.	.	9	
* 6th ditto	1	22	2013	17	1	.	2	.	.	20	
HELEN'S TOWN.											
1st Concession	1	61	6241	83	.	.	.	.	.	83	The extremities of these Concessions are excellent: the middle is rather stony, but well adapted for sheep pasture and orchards. The 1st Concession is well built.
2d ditto	1	44	4365	82	.	.	.	.	.	82	
CATHERINE'S TOWN.											
1st Concession	1	24	2070	38	.	.	.	.	.	38	These lands are of superior quality and very productive. The <i>Grande Ile</i> is most valuable, for the country does not afford better land. The <i>Ile aux Chats</i> makes a beautiful farm.
Grande Ile	1	28	1700	36	.	.	.	.	.	36	
Ile aux Chats	1	1	180	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	
NORTH GEORGE TOWN.											
1st Concession	1	43	4762	27	1	.	25	.	2	55	The soil in this division is good throughout, and the part occupied by the Lowland Scotch is cultivated in a superior manner.
* Côte St. Laurent	1	9	890	7	.	.	2	.	.	9	
* River St. Louis	1	5	528	4	.	.	.	1	.	5	
ORM'S TOWN.											
1st Concession	1	48	5498	3	6	20	20	.	.	49	The 1st Concession is one of the most flourishing settlements in the province; and the lands being altogether of the best quality, and in the hands of respectable British farmers, are cultivated according to the most approved system of agriculture. In the 2d and 3d Concessions the soil is good.
2d ditto	1	48	4800	.	7	26	13	.	.	46	
* 3d ditto	1	48	4800	1	6	25	8	.	.	40	
WILLIAM'S TOWN.											
Front Concession	1	58	5296	71	.	.	.	.	.	71	This township contains every variety of soil: much of it is however of good quality, and no part of it unfit for agricultural purposes. The Concessions on the Beach Ridge and English River exhibit the greatest improvement as British settlements; those in the 1st Concession and on the River Chateauguay and Sturgeon River are the most flourishing Canadian settlements.
Sturgeon River Concession	1	25	1219	34	.	.	.	.	.	34	
1st Concession	1	33	3351	35	.	15	.	.	.	50	
2d ditto	1	33	3351	27	.	16	.	.	.	43	
3d ditto	1	33	3351	34	.	12	.	.	.	46	
Beach Ridge	1	42	4092	2	.	28	8	4	.	42	
* Bean River	1	83	7034	78	.	6	.	.	.	84	
Norton Creek	1	8	504	4	.	.	3	1	.	8	
English River	1	98	9361	41	4	40	25	1	.	111	
EDWARD'S TOWN.											
Norton Creek	1	66	6532	8	12	4	21	16	.	61	Much of the land in this division is of inferior quality; the best of it is well cultivated and improving rapidly.
English River	1	21	1941	2	2	13	1	1	.	19	
SOUTH GEORGE TOWN.											
1st Concession	1	46	4205	5	2	29	1	1	.	38	The soil in this division is of a middling quality, generally of a light clay or sandy. Settlement is advancing.
* English River	1	25	2300	3	1	10	9	.	.	23	
JAMES' TOWN.											
* 1st Concession	1	45	4172	.	2	22	19	.	.	43	Much like the former township, but with a greater proportion of good land.
* Forks of Outard River	1	16	1953	2	.	12	2	.	.	16	
RUSSELL TOWN.											
Black River	1	9	900	6	.	.	.	2	.	8	The lands on the Black River and Forks, formed by its confluence with the English River, are very rich and fertile: those in the rear are on a high stony ridge, but afford good pasturage for cattle. There are some considerable orchards. The small valleys or intervals produce abundance of hay.
Forks	1	3	304	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	
1st and 2d Concessions, and 1st, 2d, and 3d Sections	5	110	11000	.	.	10	.	100	.	110	
VILLAGE OF BEAUHARNOIS.											
	1	65	40	49	.	4	2	.	.	55	On the lake the soil is a strong clay; in the rear it is of a very productive nature.
	47	1462	133808	1027	44	326	135	131	1663	Proprietors.	
				123	6	71	42		242	Non-resident.	
				904	38	255	93	131	1421	Resident.	

\* New Concessions since the census of 1826.

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## Statistics of the entire Seigniorv.

Population	7,105	Corn-mills	3	Medical men	1
Churches	3	Saw-mills	5	Shopkeepers	8
Curates	2	Pot and Pearl-		Taverns	5
Presbyteries	2	asheries	14	Artisans	29
Village	1	Just. of Peace	3	Boats	2

## Annual Agricultural Produce.

	Bushels.		Bushels.		Bushels.
Wheat	37,800	Potatoes	110,000	Buck wheat	2,600
Oats	29,100	Peas	29,300	Indian corn	12,000
Barley	9,900	Rye	4,500		

A considerable quantity of maple sugar is made in this S.

## Live Stock.

Horses	1,185	Cows	2,862	Swine	4,890
Oxen	2,174	Sheep	4,390		

*Title.*—Concession du 12me Avril, 1729, faite par sa Majesté au Sieur Charles Marquis de Beauharnois, et au Sieur Claude de Beauharnois de Beaumont son frere, de six lieues de front sur six lieues de profondeur, Nord-est et Sud-ouest; joignant la Seigneurie de Chateauguy le long du fleuve St. Laurent, avec les isles et islets adjacentes.

*Insinuations du Conseil Supérieur, lettre F. folio 129.*

## BEAUJEU, v. LA COLLE, S.

BEAUMONT, Seignory and Augmentation, in the co. of Bellechasse, lies between Vincennes and La Durance and is bounded in front by the St. Lawrence, and in the rear by St. Gervais; its breadth is  $\frac{3}{4}$  league, its depth  $1\frac{1}{2}$ .—Granted Nov. 3d, 1672, to Sieur des Islets de Beaumont; the augmentation, April 10th, 1713, to Sieur de Beaumont and is of the same dimensions as the original grant: they now belong to Féréol Roy, Esq.—The farms are 3 arpents in front by 40 in depth; and the lands conceded prior to 1759 were granted on the following terms: 20 sols per front arpent by 40 in depth, one sol for quit rent, one capon, the obligation of grinding corn at the Banal mill, and with a reservation of timber for the purpose of building churches, mills, &c.—The capon is supposed to have been never demanded.—A great many of these landholders neglected to take a legal contract of concession, thinking that the seignior's letter would be solely sufficient to secure them in quiet possession of their lands. Some unfortunately lost their letters and others lost the copies of their contracts (the minutes of which were burnt at Quebec.) After 1759, when their titles were required to be produced, those who were unable to do so were obliged to obtain new ones, when, instead of 20 sols being required for each front arpent, besides the sol for quit rent, 30 sols were imposed, and more frequently even 40. There are, in this parish, only 9 or 10 persons at

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most who pay one sol only by way of quit rent, without any other rent.—This tract presents, generally, rather a light and sandy soil and rises to a considerable elevation on the bank of the river, but preserves a tolerably level surface when compared with the adjacent grants. The greater part of the seigniorv and a considerable portion of the augmentation are in a flourishing state of cultivation. Adjacent to the St. Lawrence there remains little timber, but, penetrating farther into the interior, much may be found of first rate quality. Several small streams water the S. very plentifully, and the augmentation is intersected by the rivers Boyer and du Sud. The church and parsonage-house are seated on the bank of the St. Lawrence, and a grist-mill is on the Riviere du Sud. The seigniorv is crossed by several roads leading into the adjacent grants.—The parish of St. Etienne de Beaumont includes the first two ranges of Beaumont and Vincennes, part of Livaudiere, fief Mont-a-Peine and as far w. as the habitation of Jean Boilard.

## Statistics of the Parish of St. Etienne de Beaumont.

Population	1069	Presbyteries	1	Corn-mills	2
Churches	1	Curates	1	Saw-mills	3

## Annual Agricultural Produce.

	Bushels.		Bushels.		Bushels.
Wheat	6,018	Barley	100	Peas	3,000
Oats	5,000	Potatoes	8,000	Hay	tons, 7,502

## Live Stock.

Horses	493	Cows	905	Swine	6,655
Oxen	270	Sheep	2,004		

The parish of St. Charles extends over the augmentation to Beaumont, and is included in the description of Livaudiere, S.

*Title.*—Concession faite au Sieur Des islets de Beaumont, le 3me Novembre, 1672, par Jean Talon, Intendant, de la quantité de terre qui se trouvera sur le fleuve St. Laurent, entre le Sieur Bissot, et Mr. de la Durance, sur une lieue et demie de profondeur.

*Régistre d'Intendance, No. 1, folio 31.*

*Augmentation.*—Concession du 10me Avril, 1713, faite par Philippe de Rigaud, Gouverneur, et Michel Begon, Intendant, au Sieur de Beaumont, fils, d'un terrain non-concédé contenant une lieue et demie en profondeur, et sur le front et largeur de la Seigneurie de Beaumont, entre la Seigneurie de la Durance et celle des héritiers du Sieur Bissot.

Sur la carte cette Seigneurie est couchée a quatre lieux de profondeur, au lieu de trois lieux: l'autre lieu ayant été après accordée au Sieur Jean, dans le titre de St. Gervais.

*Régistre d'Intendance, No. 6, folio 31.*

**BEAUPORT**, river, rises about 1 m. above Charlboung v., in the S. of Notre Dame des Anges, and winding in an E. direction falls into the St. Lawrence near the s. w. boundary of the S. of Beauport. It turns the signorial mill, an oil-mill, and a grist-mill at its mouth.

**BEAUPORT**, seigniory, in the co. of Quebec, bounded N. E. by the Côte de Beaupré, s. w. by Notre Dame des Anges, in front by the St. Lawrence and in the rear by the township of Stoneham. It is one league broad by four leagues deep. It was granted, Dec. 31, 1635, to Robert Giffard, Sieur de Beauport; but by that concession its depth was limited to  $1\frac{1}{2}$  league; on the 31st Mar. 1653, the other  $2\frac{1}{2}$  leagues were added: it is now the property of Narcisse Duchesnay, Esq. The original concessions in this seigniory were granted prior to 1759, and each farm, extending 3 arpents in front by 30, 40, or 50 in depth, pays a quit rent of 40 sols and one capon for each front arpent.—The surface of this S. embraces a variety similar to that of the neighbouring seigniories, being intersected by ridges of different heights; between the first rise of the ground and the beach of the St. Lawrence, is a level space ranging the whole breadth of the grant, occupied as meadows, pastures, or gardens; the soil is black mould intermixed with clay or marl: on this flat there are many large globular fragments of granite quite detached and lying loosely on the surface. Hence, penetrating farther to the interior, the soil varies considerably, almost as frequently as the inequalities of the land. On the front ridge, where the road passes, are flat ledges of rock, that in some places for a considerable extent are quite bare, and in others but very superficially covered with a layer of earth; more inward these rocks disappear and are succeeded by a dark mould, or a yellowish loam which continues to the skirts of the mountains.—In the front parts of the S. remains but little wood; in the interior, however, and on the heights, the timber is of the best quality, beech, birch, and maple.—This S. is watered N. E. by the River Montmorenci, over which is a convenient bridge a short distance above the falls, by the Petite Riviere de Beauport, and by many small streams falling into the St. Lawrence forming rivulets along the beach at low water: about two leagues from the front is situated Lake Beauport or Waterloo, and at a short distance farther on the River Jaune; some small mountain streams flow between

the different ridges.—The cultivated land extends about six miles from the St. Lawrence and is, for the most part, in a state of excellent tillage, producing all kinds of grain abundantly, vegetables, &c. In various parts of the S. are quarries of stone, that furnish an excellent supply for the new buildings in the neighbourhood and in the city of Quebec; there are also in many places indications of veins of coal, but no attempt has yet been made to work them. A large quantity of maple sugar is made here, and indeed in all the adjoining seigniories. On each side of the road along the St. Lawrence the houses in this S. are so thickly placed, that they seem to be the prolongation of one town; the farm-lands and garden-grounds in a most flourishing state; the orchards and occasional clumps of trees combine to render this road one of the most pleasant in the environs of Quebec. The roads communicating with the adjacent grants are enlivened by houses and gardens at short intervals from each other, throughout nearly their whole distance.—On the road leading to the capital, the populous *Village of Beauport* is situated on a gently rising ground; it contains from 60 to 70 houses, many of them built of stone and distinguished by great neatness in their exterior appearance: the church and parsonage-house are situated on the s. side of the road, the former much more observable for solidity than for beauty or embellishment: regularity and neatness are prevalent through the whole village. This village is the residence of many families of the first respectability besides tradesmen, artisans and farmers. On the declivity of the hill, w. of the church, stands a manor-house, an ancient irregular stone building, designed originally for defence as well as residence: chiefly remarkable for the extraordinary thickness and solidity of the walls. A little to the w. of this house, and on the bank of the River Beauport, are the distillery and mills erected about 40 years ago by the Hon. John Young at a very great expense; they are seated on the w. bank of the river, over which there is a bridge leading past them; the distillery belongs at present to Mr. Racy, and the mills to the heirs of the late T. M<sup>c</sup>Callum, Esq. The buildings and other appurtenances of the distillery form a hollow square exceeding 200 yards on each side: in the middle of this square are several large stone buildings, communicating with each other, containing a still-house, malt-house, granary, ma-



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chinery, &c. of every description for carrying on the whole process of distillation and rectifying to a very large extent. The r. Beauport is navigable as high up as these premises for small decked vessels, which anchor along the wharf adjoining. The mill is both extensive and complete in a building three stories high; the water for working it is received from the Beauport into a large reservoir or dam above the road, whence it is conveyed to the mill by an aqueduct.—On an eminence to the north-eastward are two handsome stone dwelling-houses with gardens and summer-houses, surrounded by a wall; from their singularly beautiful situation, and the rich prospect they command over the basin of Quebec and surrounding distant objects, they obtain much notice: the Hon. H. W. Ryland is proprietor of both.—The Falls of the Montmorenci present the most majestic spectacle of the neighbourhood, and indeed one of the grandest in the province. At the foot of the Falls is situated the large timber establishment, originally commenced and conducted by Messrs. Usborne, Paterson, and Co., and now the property of Peter Paterson, Esq. It consists of a large saw-mill working 33 saws, including several of a circular shape; also a store-house, dwelling-houses for workmen, a large and convenient wharf, and several booms for the reception of floating timber at high water. Ships anchor opposite to this establishment and are loaded with the assistance of scows and flat-bottomed river craft. The masts are generally floated along the sides of the ships. The handsome residence of the proprietor is seated on the summit of the hill w. of the Falls.—The late Hon. Juchereau Duchesnay, in 1821, commenced a settlement immediately in the rear of the lands previously conceded below Lake Beauport or Waterloo. All the proprietors in the new settlement formed by Mr. Duchesnay, with few exceptions, are English, Scotch, and Irish; some are proprietors and merchants, others merchants only, artificers and labourers; several of the latter are employed in the king's works.—The settlers on Lake Beauport who could handle the axe and were industrious had sufficient employment as labourers, and were paid by the acre at the rate of 10 dollars, if clearing for crops, and 5 dollars for branching, felling, and logging only; other settlers not possessed of capital and who could not handle the axe, resorted to Quebec for employment.—The quantity of land cleared in these new settlements

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is from 3 to 400 arpents: the expense of clearing 10 dollars each arpent, without the removal of stumps; there is no land, or lot of land, where the stumps have been removed by these settlers, an opinion being prevalent among them that such removals tend to impoverish the land; the stumps therefore are suffered to remain and decay naturally.—The first and principal settler on Lake Beauport is Mr. Shadgett, and the following statistical account of the settlement was drawn up in 1824.

Population	105
Land in cultivation	51 arpents.

## Annual Agricultural Produce.

Bushels.	Bushels.	lbs.
Potatoes . 1515	Cabbages . 1500	Maple sugar 300
Turnips . 100	Carrots . 9	

—The Parish of *Notre Dame de Misericorde*, or *Beauport*, extends, by *l'Arret de Conseil Superieur du 23 Janv., 1722*, one league on the St. Lawrence and thence  $\frac{1}{2}$  league into the S. of *Notre Dame des Anges*, along the bay of the r. St. Charles, extending in depth to *Bourg Royale*.

## Statistics of the Parish of Beauport.

Population 1888	Fulling-mills 1	Rope-walks . 1
Churches, R. C. 1	Saw-mills . 4	Justice of Peace 1
Presbyteries 1	Oil-mills . 1	Medical men . 1
Curates . 1	Breweries . 1	Shopkeepers . 2
Schools . 1	Distilleries . 1	Taverns . .
Villages . 1	Ship-yards . 1	Artisans . . 26
Corn-mills . 3	Ship-timber es- tablishment 1	River-crafts . 1
Carding-mills 1		Keel-boats . 6

## Annual Agricultural Produce.

Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.
Wheat . 12,200	Potatoes 75,400	Buckwheat 100
Oats . 37,620	Peas . 5,200	Indian corn 680
Barley . 3,200	Rye . 1,000	Hay tons 2,761

## Live Stock.

Horses . 754	Cows . 1508	Swine . 1050
Oxen . 701	Sheep . 4520	

*Title.*—"Concession du 31me D cembre, 1635, faite par la Compagnie   Robert Giffard, Sieur de Beauport, de la Seigneurie de Beauport, contenant une lieue de terre,   prendre le long de la c t  du fleuve St. Laurent, sur une lieue et demie de profondeur dans les terres,   l'endroit o  la rivi re appel e Notre Dame de Beauport entre dans le dit fleuve, icelle rivi re comprise. De plus, prolongement du 31me Mars, 1653, par Mr. Lauzon, Gouverneur, de deux lieues et demie de profondeur, laquelle, avec la concession ci-dessus, forme une lieue de front sur quatre de profondeur."—*Le R gistre des Foi et Hommage*, No. 16, folio 78, 3me Fec. 1781, dit que la Seigneurie de Beauport s' tend en front depuis la rivi re de Notre Dame jusqu'au Sault de Montmorency.—*R gistre d'Intendance*, No. 10   17, folio 655.

BEAUREGARD, isles, lie in the St. Lawrence, opposite to the upper part of the S. of Vercheres



and fiefs St. Blain and Guillodiere. Although not of great magnitude, these isles are useful to the neighbouring seigniories for the purpose of grazing cattle and the soil is good. They lie immediately above the Isles Bouchard.

*Title.*—"Concédées le 17me Aoust, 1674, par le Comte de Frontenac, Gouverneur, au Sieur de Beauvegard, dont l'une est audevant du bout de la Seigneurie du Sieur de Verchères, en montant, et les deux autres étant sur la ligne qui regarde les isles appartenantes au Sieur de Grand-maison."—*Régistre d'Intendance, Let. B. folio 1.*

BEAURIVAGE (F.), v. St. Giles S.

BEAURIVAGE, river, traverses the S. of St. Giles diagonally and near its N. angle leaves that S. and enters Lauzon, where it receives the Ruisseau Gosselin and the Rivière Rouge, and, meandering in its approach to the church of St. Anne, passes afterwards through unconceded lands and falls into the Chaudiere at the E. extremity of fief St. Denis. This river is in no place navigable; its fall is very considerable and its current, in spring and autumn, very powerful. In the heat of summer the waters are very low and sometimes insufficient to drive a grist-mill of one pair of stones: in the upper part of St. Giles S. the bed of the river is principally solid rock.

BEAVER BROOK, runs into the R. Assomèquagan.

BECANCOUR, a large river, winding beautifully in a very devious course, rises in the townships of Broughton and Leeds, whence it branches into those of Inverness, Halifax, and Ireland, where many minor streams flowing from numerous small lakes fall into it. After traversing the townships of Nelson and Somerset and the fronts of Stanfold and Bulstrode, in an easterly direction, for about 46 miles, it alters its course to north-west, running about 21 miles more between Aston and Maddington and through the seigniorie of Becancour, where it discharges itself into the St. Lawrence. The banks towards its source are high, steep and frequently rocky, but decrease in elevation as the R. descends. The current being embarrassed by falls, rapids and shoals, is navigable only at places for canoes and boats. In the broader parts are some small islands covered with fine trees, which, viewed from the banks, display the varied hues of their foliage with pleasing effect. Within the limits of Becancour seigniorie are two mills on this river. *Isle Dorval*, a small low island, covered with underwood, divides the mouth of the Becancour into

two channels. The valley which this river waters consists generally of cultivable lands, and in many places the soil is of the first quality. The scenery on the banks of the Becancour is much admired, and near the great falls in the front of Blandford T. the river is remarkably picturesque. The fall is about 24 ft., or, comprising the cascades above, about 60 ft., and near it is a superb situation for a mill. In this river are the maskinongé, the doré and other excellent fish.

BECANCOUR, seigniorie, in the co. of Nicolet, is bounded, S. W. by Godefroi, N. E. by fief Dutord and by the townships of Aston and Maddington in the rear. 2½ l. in front by 2 in depth. Granted April 16, 1647, to Sieur de Becancour, and now the property of the heirs of the late Lieut. Col. Bruere, Etienne Le Blanc, Esq. and Ezekiel Hart, Esq. The lands, conceded prior to 1759, pay a quit-rent of one livre and a capon for one arpent in front by 30 in depth, subject to the obligation of grinding corn at the seigniorial mill, the right of pre-emption, *droit de retrait*, and a reservation as to timber. Three-fourths of the property belonging to Mr. Le Blanc, being conceded prior to 1759, are, consequently, held under these conditions. Much higher terms are now demanded for the unconceded lands.—Towards the St. Lawrence the S. is flat and of an excellent and exuberant soil, producing good hemp and flax.—The timber is not much entitled to notice, the lowlands affording none but of the most inferior sorts, and the higher situations only beech, maple, birch and a little pine.—Three-fourths of the S. are in cultivation, and several of the farms exhibit a high state of improvement; the best are on the St. Lawrence, and on each side of the rivers Becancour and Blanche. Besides these rivers, this S. is watered by the Godefroi, Lake St. Paul and Lac aux Outardes.—The main road along the St. Lawrence crosses the R. Becancour just above Isle Dorval, and two others lead up the river, one on each side. The want of proper roads has, for many years, been a great impediment to the comfort and prosperity of the inhabitants, and has materially retarded the formation of new settlements. This inconvenience has lately been in some degree obviated, and, by an act of the provincial legislature, the sum of £500 has been granted for the improvement of the road from Gentilly to Becancour.—From the front of the S. to Three Rivers is a ferry over the St.

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Lawrence.—Just above Isle Dorval and on the w. side of the R. Becancour was the hemp-mill, &c. established by government and placed under the late Mr. Campbell. The church, parsonage and a few houses surrounding it, are situated on the E. bank of the Becancour: a short distance from which is a village of the Abenaki Indians, consisting of a few ill-built wooden houses, or, more correctly speaking, hovels; the manners and occupations of these people are precisely similar to those of the village in St. François.—The parish of *la Nativité de la Ste. Vierge et de St. Pierre*, or Becancour parish, by virtue of a decree of the council of state, March 3, 1722, which confirmed the regulation of Sept 20, 1721, comprehends all the frontage on the St. Lawrence, extending from fief Cournoyer to fief Godefroi, including fief Dutord and all the S. of Becancour.—The following statistical account includes the whole parish, viz. the fief Dutord as well as the S. of Becancour.

## Statistics.

Population	2752	Presbyteries	1	Taverns	1
Churches, R. C.	1	Corn-mills	1	Artisans	15
Curates	1	Shopkeepers	1		

## Annual Agricultural Produce.

	Bushels.		Bushels.		Bushels.
Wheat	17,600	Potatoes	15,000	Rye	300
Oats	9,909	Peas	4,800	Indian corn	100
Barley	300				

## Live Stock.

Horses	960	Cows	1420	Swine	2005
Oxen	850	Sheep	4900		

*Title.*—"Concession du 16me Avril, 1647, faite par la Compagnie au Sieur de Bécancour, située au Sud du fleuve St. Laurent, contenant deux lieues et un quart de front sur pareille profondeur; tenant du côté du Nord-est au fief Dutort et du côté du Sud-ouest au fief Godefroi; par devant le fleuve St. Laurent, et par derrière les terres non concédées; avec les isles, islets et batteries qui se trouvent tant dans la rivière de Bécancour que dans une autre rivière appelée la rivière St. Paul qui se décharge dans le dit fleuve."—*Cahiers d'Intend.* 10 à 17, folio 414.

BELAIR (S.), v. Les Ecoreuils, S.

BELLECHASSE, county, bounded N. E. by the co. of l'Islet; S. W. by the N. E. boundary lines of the SS. of Lauzon and Jolliet and of Framp-ton, Cranbourne and Watford, and thence by a line prolonged S. E. to the S. boundary of the province; N. W. by the R. St. Lawrence, and it includes all the islands in that river nearest to the co. and in the whole, or in part fronting it; and

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on the S. E. by the S. boundary of the province. It comprises the seigniories of Berthier, St. Vallier, St. Michel, Beaumont and its augmentation, la Durantaie and its augmentation, la Martiniere, Montapeine, Vincennes, St. Gervais and Livaudiere, and the townships of Buckland and Standon.—The centre of the co. is in lat. 46° 27' N. lon. 70° 25' W. and it contains 581 sq. m. and seven parishes. Its extreme breadth on the St. Lawrence is 19 m., its average breadth 17 m., and its average depth 35 m.—This co. sends two members to the provincial parliament, and the places of election are St. Vallier and St. Gervais.—The surface is uneven and in many places, particularly in the rear, mountainous; the soil nevertheless is susceptible of cultivation and produces abundance of good timber.—It is watered by the rivers du Sud, Boyer, Bellechasse, and their several branches, besides numerous other streams that fall into the St. Lawrence. In the front of the co. is a chain of flourishing and interesting settlements. The population consists entirely of French Canadians.

## Statistics.

Population	14,965	Grist mills	7	Shopkeepers	23
Churches, R. C.	8	Saw mills	30	Taverns	21
Curates	7	Carding mills	2	Artisans	130
Presbyteries	8	Fulling mills	3	River-craft	2
Convents	1	Tanneries	3	Tonnage	36
Schools	4	Medical men	3	Keel-boats	7
Villages	2	Notaries	9		

## Annual Agricultural Produce.

	Bushels.		Bushels.		tons, 46,508
Wheat	100,848	Indian corn	910		Cwts.
Oats	82,300	Mixed grain	3,105	Flax	391
Barley	11,720	Peas	17,530	Butter	4,787
Rye	2,585	Potatoes	235,534	Maple sugar	568
Buckwheat	2,500				

## Live Stock.

Horses	5,394	Cows	8,552	Swine	17,354
Oxen	4,202	Sheep	41,786		

## Domestic Manufactures.

Etoffe du pays	Ells.	Flannel, &c.	Ells.	Linen	Ells.
	50,150		40,000	Looms	36,060
					601

BELLECHASSE, river, rises in the S. of St. Michel, in the co. of Bellechasse, and, traversing the adjoining S. of St. Vallier to its N. E. corner, falls into the St. Lawrence.

BELLE FLEUR, river, falls into the Saguenay below Ha Ha bay and is 66 ft. wide. At its mouth is a valley of very good, cultivable ground,

containing 15 or 16 acres, behind which are rocks that rise in gradations.

**BELLEISLE**, river, rises in the S. of Deschambault, and, running s., cuts off the s. e. angle of the S. of La Chevroitière, and runs into the N. side of the St. Lawrence.—*v. DESCHAMBAULT, s.*

**BELLE RIVIERE**, called by the Indians *Kushpahigan*, "a place which is ascended," runs into the s. e. side of lake St. John. At its mouth, called *Kouispigan*, the land on both sides forms a sheet of fine bright sand, but it improves gradually and rapidly as the r. is ascended. For 2 miles from its mouth the soil on both sides is an alluvial flat, extending some distance from the banks to a rising ground which keeps a parallel direction with the river; the soil on this flat is clayey, occasionally exhibiting a surface of rich loam, or vegetable mould, and produces elm, ash, fir, black and yellow birch, alders, spruce, and pine. From the 2nd to the end of the 6th mile, up the stream, the r. is deep and rapid, the banks occasionally bold, the land in many places excellent, and the timber is elm, spruce, black, white, and yellow birch, ash, poplar, pine, and balsam with some cedar and alder. The r. then, at the lower landing of a portage, is contracted to about 10 yards; the rushing waters precipitating over rocks, the wildness of the surrounding scenery and the cliffs, 75 ft. in height, impending over the basin and river, form a very interesting and picturesque cascade with a good site for a mill. Here the portage is upon the N. bank and is  $\frac{1}{4}$  m. long, leading over a very high hill, where the land is again level to the upper landing at the head of another fall of about 20 ft. high, making the difference of elevation altogether between 50 and 60 ft. Here the land is of good quality, composed of a dark argillaceous loam beneath a rich vegetable mould; the varieties of timber are red spruce, ash, balsam, black and white birch, cedar, elm, red and white pine. This description of land forms the leading feature of the country along the banks of the Belle Riv. to the r. des Aulnais, about  $2\frac{3}{4}$  m. above the portage; the general course of the r. is s. e. Here the Belle Rivière forms a large basin, in the centre of which is an island of excellent land. The river enters this basin at the s. e. end, with a cascade of 10 feet, falling through a narrow contraction not exceeding 2 or 3 yards at most. On the N. e. side of the basin the r. des Aulnais

enters with a gentle current. For about 3 m. higher up the Belle Rivière the land is more broken and hilly, rising in some places nearly 100 feet above the bed of the river, whose general course is from the basin about s. s. w., and is not less than 30 yards wide. In the vicinity of the small streams, that flow into the main river, are some valuable beds of blue soft marl and frequently much clay forming the sides or slopes of the hills. The timber on their banks is ash, elm, fir, and balsam, and, for a few miles in the interior, spruce, pine, balsam, and birch, and the land is of arable quality.—This r. is navigable for large bateaux for many leagues, and further on for bark canoes.

**BELLEVUE**, fief, lies between the S.S. of Vercheres and Contrecoeur in the co. of Vercheres. It is bounded by Cournoyer in the rear, and contains  $\frac{1}{4}$  l. in front, by one l. in depth. Granted 3d Nov. 1672, to Sieur de Vitré, and now belongs to — Chicome, esq. All this slip is under good cultivation but is not watered by river or stream.

*Title.*—"Concession du 3me Novembre, 1672; faite par Jean Talon Intendant, au Sieur de Vitré, d'une demi lieue de front, sur une lieu de profondeur, à prendre depuis les terres de Contrecoeur, en remontant vers les terres non concédées."—*Régistre d'Intendance, No. 1, folio 31.*

**BELCIEL**, river, rises near the rear-line of the S. of Belœil, and, taking a N. e. course, is joined by a small stream from the N. w., running nearly parallel. It falls into the Richelieu opposite Isles au Cerf. It works a grist and saw-mill.

**BELCIEL**, seignory, on the N. w. of the river Richelieu, in the co. of Vercheres; is bounded w. by the S. of Chambly, e. by that of Cournoyer, s. by the r. St. Lawrence and N. by lands stretching to the rear of the S. of Cap St. Michel and the adjoining small fiefs, and which form an augmentation to Belœil.—2 l. in front by  $1\frac{1}{2}$  deep, and the augmentation is nearly of the same superficies.—The principal grant was made, January 18, 1694, to Sieur Joseph Hertel and the accessory one, March 24, 1731, to Sieur de Longueuil. The Baroness de Longueuil is now proprietor of both.—The soil along the Richelieu is light, but in some places it is as rich as any in the district of Montreal. The uncleared parts afford some beech, maple and birch timber but more of spruce, fir, cedar and inferior sorts. The N. e. part is well watered by the little r. Belœil, along the banks



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of which is a range of excellent concessions; some smaller streams traverse the lower part and likewise fall into the Richelieu. Various good roads lead through the S. and the main road follows the course of the n. Richelieu. The houses of the settlers, many extremely well built, are dispersed through the different concessions; here and there a few together, but no village. The church and parsonage-house are near the Richelieu.—A few arpents, fit for cultivation, in the p. of St. Anne, are reserved in wood, which is becoming scarce.—That part of the augmentation that lies at the rear of the S. of Varennes is settled, but the parts abutting on the rear of la Trinité and St. Michel are still covered with wood.—In this S. are 260 families. The most flourishing settlements are in the first three ranges on the n. Richelieu.

## Statistics.

Population	1,788	Presbyteries	1	Shopkeepers	1
Churches, R. C.	1	Corn-mills	2	Taverns	1
Curates	1	Tanneries	1	Artisans	12

## Annual Agricultural Produce.

	Bushels.		Bushels.		Bushels.
Wheat	31,200	Indian corn	230	Mixed grain	3,000
Oats	20,500	Peas	15,600	Maple sugar,	
Barley	15,600	Potatoes	46,000		cwts. 36
Rye	2,000				

## Live Stock.

Horses	805	Cows	1,610	Swine	1,050
Oxen	690	Sheep	4,600		

*Title.*—"Concession du 18me Janvier, 1694, faite par Louis de Buade, Gouverneur, et Jean Bochart, Intendant, au Sieur Joseph Hertel, de deux lieues de terre de front, avec une lieue et demie de terre de profondeur, à prendre du côté du Nord-ouest de la rivière Richelieu, à la Seigneurie de Chambly, en descendant icelle rivière, vers les terres non concédées."—*Régistre d'Intendance*, No. 4, folio 16.

*Augmentation.*—"Concession du 24me Mars, 1713, faite par Phil. de Rigaud, Gouverneur, et François de Beauharnois, Intendant, au Sieur de Longueuil, le long de la rivière de Richelieu, d'une lieue de terre de front sur une lieue et demie de profondeur, en lieu non-concédé, à prendre depuis la Seigneurie de Belair, qu'il possède, en tirant du côté du Sud-ouest, derrière la Seigneurie de Chambly pour le front, et pour la profondeur dans les terres en allant au Nord-ouest."—*Régistre d'Intendance*, No. 6, folio 3.

**BELSIAMITE**, river, in the co. of Saguenay, falls into the gulf of St. Lawrence, a little above Bustard Bay.

**BENOIT**, lake, lies near the r. Saguenay, from which it is approached by the portage of Pelletier bay. It is of considerable extent, of very irregular shape and is surrounded by mountains of no great height.

**BERGERONNES**, les, two rivers in the co. of Sa-

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guenay, emptying themselves into the St. Lawrence, a few leagues below the estuary of the r. Saguenay. One of these rivers has been ascended  $1\frac{1}{2}$  league, and nothing worthy of remark was discovered except some prairies, which are supposed to produce annually from 7 to 8000 bundles of hay. The land susceptible of cultivation on the banks of this river may extend from 4 to 10 arpents from the water, and is bounded by rocky mountains, whose only ornament is moss and a few tufts of juniper. The shore of the St. Lawrence and the interior from the point "Des Grandes Bergeronnes," as far as that of "Bon Désir," 3 leagues below it, have been explored. The shore, which is at most 100 feet high, on account of its gradual ascent, offers a rich vegetative border.

**BERISFORD**, a projected township in the rear of Abercromby, in the co. of Terrebonne.

**BERTHIER**, county, in the district of Montreal, bounded N. E. by the co. of St. Maurice, S. W. by the co. of Lachenaie, N. W. by the northern boundary of the province, and S. E. by the river St. Lawrence; it includes all the islands in the St. Lawrence, nearest to the co., and in whole or in part fronting it. It comprises the SS. of Berthier and its augmentation, Du Sablé or York, part of Masquinongé, Fief Chicot, the SS. of Lanoraye, Dautray, Lavaltrie and their augmentations, Daillebout, De Ramsay, the r. of Brandon, part of the S. of Lanaudière, the r. of Kildare and the islands of St. Ignace and Dupas.—This co. is 24 m. broad and its depth to the N. W. boundary of the province 240 m., containing 5,760 sq. m., of which 624 m. are in settlements bordering on the St. Lawrence and in the adjacent unconceded lands.—The s. extremity of the co. is in lat.  $46^{\circ} 2'$  N., lon.  $73^{\circ} 12'$  W.—This co. sends 2 members to the provincial parliament and the place of election is at the v. of Berthier. It contains 7 parishes, besides parts of 2 others. The face of the county, for 15 m. from the St. Lawrence, is generally low and level; it then assumes a bolder aspect and becomes uneven, and, in the vicinity of lake Maskinongé and the rear of the r. of Kildare, it is mountainous, the land, nevertheless, being more or less susceptible of cultivation as far as the exploring surveys have extended, beyond which little is known of the country; its general character, however, has been ascertained to be mountainous, traversed by various rivers and streams, and watered by several lakes. The surveyed and

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settled parts of this co. are abundantly watered by the rivers Chicot, Bayonne, Great and Little Chaloupe, St. Charles, Brook River, St. Joseph, St. John, L'Assomption, part of the r. Maskinonge and the L. of that name. The Bayonne and the Chaloupe spread into several branches and the r. L'Assomption, by far the largest, winds and traverses the co. in a s. direction. Along the sides of these rivers are flourishing settlements and good roads.—This co. includes several islands in the St. Lawrence, particularly those that lie contiguous to the S. of Berthier.—To those who are desirous of making new settlements this co. presents numerous advantages, arising from the quality of its soil, population, agriculture, and local situation.

### Statistics.

Population 17,695	Corn-mills 6	Medical men 2
Parishes 7	Saw-mills 6	Notaries 9
Churches, R. C. 7	Carding-mills 2	Shopkeepers 25
Cuivates 6	Fulling-mills 2	Fuurns 22
Presbyteries 6	Tanneries 1	Artisans 158
Convents 1	Hat manuf. 1	River craft 2
Schools 7	Potteries 1	Tonnage 36
Villages 4	Potasheries 5	Keel boats 5

### Annual Agricultural Produce.

	Bushels	Bushels	Hay, tons, 64,111
Wheat 117,636	Buck wheat 2,500		(wts. 589)
Oats 159,632	Indian corn 3,296	Flax 589	
Barley 14,981	Mixed grain 4,085	Butter 4,302	
Rye 5,375	Potatoes 470,913	Mapl. sug. 1,963	
Peas 38,959			

### Live Stock.

Horses 7,092	Cows 10,756	Swine 9,236
Oxen 5,172	Sheep 38,068	

**BERTHIER**, river, is about 16m. from the r. Maskinonge; it is not navigable for any distance although there is a considerable body of water.

**BERTHIER**, seigniory, in the co. of Bellechasse, has the river St. Lawrence in front, St. Vallier s. w., St. Thomas n. e., and the Rivière du Sud in the rear. It is 2 leagues in front by as much in depth. Granted Oct. 29th, 1672, to Sieur Berthier; it is now the property of the ladies of the General Hospital at Quebec and is held under a lease for 29 years by Claude Denechaud, esq., of which 13 years are unexpired. He pays an annual rent of 60*l.* and 45 bushels of wheat. This gentleman holds half the domain by purchase and the other half belongs to Mrs. Ruelle. This seigniory is bounded on the map according to a private survey. Its irregularity arises from a cession made

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by the proprietor, Jan. 22, 1728, to the seigneur of Rivière du Sud.—A light sandy earth, varied with yellowish loam, is the prevalent kind of soil and is highly productive of grain of all kinds; the largest proportion is under culture and an improved system of husbandry. Many of the farms are in a flourishing condition, of which those on the Rivière du Sud and the bank of the St. Lawrence are perhaps the best and most conspicuous. Along the front the ground is rather low, but it gradually rises to a small ridge about a mile from the shore, from the summit of which a very interesting prospect unfolds itself; the r. St. Lawrence, between 11 and 12 m. across, is beautifully varied by groups of islands, lying off the w. end of Crane Island; the e. end of the island of Orleans, with all its rich diversity of scenery, and the lofty mountains rising behind Cape Tourmente complete the distant view; the descent from the crest of the ridge down to the shore is a continuation of well cultivated fields, enriched with almost every object that can make a landscape perfect; these, with the addition of the church, and a small cluster of houses charmingly seated, almost close to the water, on the edge of a little cove called Le Trou de Berthier, when viewed from the main road, are well calculated to give a stranger an exalted idea of the picturesque beauty of the country. Another chain of heights, somewhat more elevated, rises between it and the rivière du Sud, on which there is some fine timber; in other parts of the S. wood is not abundant. The rivers du Sud, à la Caille and Belle Chasse provide an ample and complete irrigation for every part. Near the Rivière du Sud stands the church of St. François and, at a short distance from it, a grist-mill worked by a little rivulet flowing into the river. Numerous good roads intersect every part of the S.; the main or post-road is on the bank of the St. Lawrence.—The rivers afford salmon, eels, white fish, &c. The horses are, generally, of the Norman breed.

The parish of St. François is bounded n. by the first concession of Berthier, s. by the rear-line of the seigniory, e. by St. Pierre, and w. by the division-line of St. Vallier. It consists of 3 concessions, each of 42 or 60 arpents in depth. The farms are 3 arpents each in breadth, and extend in depth to the rear-line of the concessions. The land consists of a good, black, strong soil on a blue clay. The timber is not remarkable, and is a

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mixture of pine, spruce, maple, birch, &c. This parish is watered by the river *du Sud* and by the *Jyson* which turn 4 mills, viz., one for grinding corn, one for sawing, one for fulling, and the 4th for carding.—On the N. side of the main road are the church, presbytery and a most convenient house called a convent or, more properly, a nunnery or school for the education of girls. All the establishments of this kind are superintended by two or three nuns from the congregation of Quebec.—This parish produces a considerable number of live stock and one half of the sheep and young stock are sent for sale to the Quebec market. Among the inhabitants enjoying ease and comfort in this

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parish may be particularly mentioned Mr. Fraser, lieut.-colonel of militia, whose residence is on the s. side of the N. du Sud and opposite to a handsome bridge; his extensive farm buildings sufficiently denote the productiveness of his farm and his comparatively numerous stock of cattle, which consists of 9 horses, 28 cows, 6 oxen, 60 sheep, &c. &c.—The most flourishing concessions are on the N side of the du Sud, that on the s. side, extending to the mountains, is still covered with wood. The curé of this parish serves also the parish of Berthier, between which and St. François there is a good road of communication.

Statistics of the Parishes of Berthier and St. François.

Parishes.	Population.	Churches R.C.	Pr.-byteries.	Convents.	Lard mills.	Saw mills.	Carding mills.	Fulling mills.	Blacksmiths.	Wheelwrights.	Sawyers.	Shoemakers.	Masons.	Shoemakers.	Annual Agricultural Products, in bushels.							Live Stock				
															Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Potatoes.	Peas.	Bees.	Hay, tons.	Horses.	Oxen.	Cows.	Sheep.	Swine.
Berthier	786	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	7280	2600	260	3040	260	100	18000	390	290	780	1690	100
St. François	850	1	1	1	1	5	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	12400	7200	2800	1200	5200	300	2250	150	600	1150	3200	900

Title.—“Concession du 29me Octobre, 1672, faite par Jean Talon, Intendant, au Sieur Berthier, de deux lieues de terre de front sur parcelle profondeur, à prendre sur le fleuve St. Laurent, depuis l'enceinte de Bellechasse incluse, tirant vers la rivière du Sud, icelle non comprise.

“Cette Seigneurie est bornée sur la carte suivant un arpentage particulier. L'irrégularité de ce terrain provient d'une cession que firent les propriétaires de cette Seigneurie à ceux de la rivière du Sud, par une transaction du 22me Janvier, 1728.”—*Régistre d'Intendance*, No. 1, folio 7.

BERTHIER, seigniory, in the co. of Berthier, with its fiefs and augmentations, is bounded s. w. by the S. of Dautré and augmentation, N. E. by those of Dusablé or New York and Maskinongé, in the rear by the r. of Brandon and in front by the St. Lawrence. Granted 27th April, 1674, to M. Berthier; the augmentation granted 31st Dec., 1732, to Sieur Pierre L'Etage. This property is now 2½ l. in front by 4½ in depth, containing 13 superficial leagues, and the only part not belonging to the Hon. James Cuthbert, a gentleman remarkable for his urbanity of manners and hospitality to strangers, is a fief comprising one half of Isle Dupas and about 2 l. in length. The majority of the concessions were granted prior to 1759, each measuring 3 arpents by 40, 30, 20, &c., according to local circumstances, and on the conditions usual at the time.—This S. contains two

parishes and the half of a third, 16 ranges of concessions and an island inhabited. There are 714 lands granted; and the most populous concessions are those on the rivers Bayonne, St. Esprit, and St. Cuthbert. Three-fourths of the S. are under culture and one-fourth in wood: in the first 4 leagues of its depth the surface is level and, in the rear, precipitous and rocky. L'Isle Dupas, an *arrière fief*, lies in this S. There are also two other fiefs included within the lateral lines of the seigniory: the fief Chicot on the N. E. side of the S., and the fief Dorvilliers on the s. w. side.—Iron ore, both mountain and bog, of excellent quality, and freestone are found in this S., and an extensive bed of pure yellow ochre has lately been discovered by Mr. Cuthbert, which, being calcined or heated, assumes a beautifully red colour; the vein, from 12 to 14 inches deep, of a tenacious quality, lies about 6 inches under a surface of vegetable earth. On the best cultivated ranges the wood is nearly all cleared away; but on the others, and in the back districts, there still remains abundance of *bois de chauffage* or fuel with some little maple, beech, cedar, hemlock, butternut, pine, larch, elm, and birch. The soil in general is good, except towards the rear, where it is rocky and sterile; in



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the concession called St. Outhbert it is a fine vegetable earth, several inches deep, on a subsoil of strong clay; in that of St. Esprit a strong deep loam; in St. Pierre a rich light earth; in St. Catherine a small part is a good loam, and the rest of somewhat inferior quality; in St. Jean there is a mixed soil equal in fertility to either of the others.—In front of the St. Lawrence the land is low, especially towards the N. E. boundary, but the arable is very productive, and the remainder is a succession of very fine meadows. The other parts of the S. are but indifferent in quality, and some of it about the back boundary even barren and unfit for tillage.—Most of the concessions are farmed in a very good style; but those where the greatest improvement is visible are St. Outhbert, St. Esprit and St. Pierre, where industry and careful arrangement have produced ease and even affluence.—Wheat is the chief production of these lands, which are fit, generally speaking, for every species of culture and produce annually about 100,000 bushels of grain. The important articles hemp (which grows spontaneously near every ruin) and flax, might be raised in almost any quantities, if the farmers would adopt a different method of cultivation. The rivers Chicot, La Chaloupe, Bayonne and the Bonaventure Creek afford a convenient and equal irrigation. About 5 miles from the v. of Berthier, on the s. w. bank of the Bayonne, is a very copious salt spring, strongly impregnated with inflammable gas, from which the inhabitants, when Admirals Walker and Phipps respectively blocked up the St. Lawrence, made a considerable quantity of salt, and they now make use of the water to knead their bread. The water is always cold as ice, and is found efficacious in sprains and white swellings.—Upwards of 1000 able-bodied men are furnished for the militia.—The main road by the St. Lawrence, and the different roads through the concessions, are maintained in excellent repair. The winter traverse between Berthier and Sorel is on the ice, winding among the islands; it is computed to be about 5 miles and very secure.—The bridges across the rivers are free of toll.—The domain of Berthier, on the s. w. side of the river Bayonne, contains 335 arpents, approaching in goodness to the best of the district. In front of the S. several fine islands form the s. boundary of the Chenail du Nord; they are named Isles Randin, Dupas,

Castor, &c.—In this S. is a school for girls, well attended, under the direction of the sisters of the congregation; and there are also 4 private schools for boys.—There are 3 villages built, generally of wood, Berthier, St. Outhbert, and Pierre-ville.—The village of Berthier is pleasantly situated on the N. side of the Chenail du Nord, and forms one principal street, consisting of 125 houses placed, sometimes at long intervals, on the side of the main road to Quebec: many of them are extremely well-built and handsome. There are, exclusive of dwellings, a great many granaries and storerooms for general merchandise, it being a place of some trade, whence British manufactured goods are dispersed over the neighbouring populous seignories, and whence also large quantities of grain are annually exported.—The population is 850.—The church that claims notice not only as being a handsome structure, but for the elegance of its interior decoration, is situated at a small distance behind the main street. This village being about mid-way between Montreal and Three Rivers, in the direct route of the public stage-coaches that have been established upon the plan of those in England between the former place and Quebec, and being also the principal intermediate post-office station, is a place of great resort and considerable traffic. At the inns travellers will always find good accommodation. On passing through the Chenail du Nord, the village with its gardens, orchards, meadows and surrounding cultivated fields, form together an agreeable and pleasing assemblage of objects, although from the flatness of the country the prospect is not marked by any of those traits of grandeur so frequently observable on the N. side of the St. Lawrence, descending towards Quebec. The land is here so little above the level of the river, that in the spring, when the melted snow and ice occasion a rise of the waters, it is sometimes overflowed to a considerable distance, and much damage is done to the lower parts of the houses in the village and to the goods deposited in the stores. These inundations have occasionally been so great that it has been necessary to remove large quantities of wheat from the upper stories of the granaries.—In the entire S. of Berthier, including the augmentation, there are

Churches	. 3	Potasheries	. 3	Fulling-mills	. 2
Corn-mills	. 2	Carding-mills	. 1	Clothier's shop	. 1
Saw-mills	. 3				

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There are artisans and mechanics of every description, besides some carriage-makers and many masons; among them are

18 Blacksmiths	3 Tinsmiths	1 Silversmith
6 Tanners	3 Millwrights	4 Butchers
1 Watchmaker	4 Bakers	4 Coopers
2 Harness-makers	Several wheelwrights	House-joiners, above 50
7 Shoemakers		

In the parish of Berthier all the lands are conceded, except the woodlands near the mountains where the *sugaries* are, and those lands are rendered unfit for cultivation by ravines, hills, rocks and sands, over which there is no road.

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The P. of *St. Cuthbert* was erected about 50 years ago and measures three leagues in front, between Berthier and Maskinongé, on the road from Montreal to Quebec, and consists of a considerable part of the S. belonging to the Hon. James Cuthbert and of three other fiefs. Its E. boundary is the N.E. line of the county. It contains 500 families and 300 farm-lots are settled upon, most of which are three arpents in front by 30 or 40 deep. The church is on the W. side of the R. Chicot, about 2 m. in the interior. This P. extends over a large portion of Berthier and the adjoining S. N. E.

Statistics of the Parishes of Berthier and St. Cuthbert.

Parishes.	Population.	Churches R.C.	Curates.	Presbyteries.	Convents.	Schools.	Villages.	Corn-mills.	Card-mills.	Flouring-mills.	Saw-mills.	Tanneries.	Potasheries.	Pearl-fisher es.	Just. of Peace.	Medical men.	Notaries.	Shopkeepers.	Taverns.	Artisans.	River craft.	Tonnage.	Keel boats.
Berthier	3939	1	1	1	1	8	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	14	6	31	1	25	8
St. Cuthbert	2751	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	4	2	1	1	1	1	1	4	6	15	1	1	1

Parishes.	Annual Agricultural Produce, in bushels.								Live Stock				
	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Rye.	Ind. corn.	Pees.	Potatoes.	Hay, tons.	Horses.	Oxen.	Cows.	Sheep.	Swine.
Berthier	20800	31000	2500	1000	700	7870	42850	15600	1429	350	2121	8496	1655
St. Cuthbert	26000	26800	2050	1180	605	9200	15000	1500	1500	450	2000	7500	1500

*Title.*—"Concession du 27me Avril, 1674, faite à Mr. Berthier, de trois quarts de lieue ou environ de front sur deux lieues de profondeur, à prendre sur le fleuve St. Laurent, depuis la concession du Sieur Raudin en descendant, jusqu'à la rivière Chicot; ensemble une Isle d'une lieue en superficie étant au dessous et joignant presque l'Isle Raudin, vis-a-vis l'Isle Dupas; aussi l'Isle qui est au bout d'en bas de l'Isle au Castor, accordée à Mr. Berthier, le 25 Mars, 1675.—Ou les deux concessions sont accordées par un seul titre. Cahiers d'Intend. where both these concessions are granted by one title."—*Régistre des Fois et Hommages*, No. 9, folio 32, li. 26me Janvier, 1781.

*Augmentation.*—"Concession du 31me Décembre, 1732, faite par Charles Marquis de Beauharnois, Gouverneur, et Gilles Hocquart, Intendant, au Sieur Pierre l'Etage, de trois lieues de terre de front, si telle quantité se trouve entre la ligne qui sépare le fief de Dautré d'avec celui ci-devant appelé de Comporté (aujourd'hui Antaya), et celle qui sépare le fief de Chicot d'avec le fief Maskinongé; à prendre le dit front au bout de la profondeur et limites des dits fiefs d'Antaya et du Chicot entre lesquels se trouve le fief de Berthier; sur trois lieues de profondeur, avec les rivières, ruisseaux et lacs qui pourront se rencontrer dans la dite étendue de terre, pour être la dite concession une et jointe au dit fief de Berthier."—*Régistre d'Intendances*, No. 7, folio 4.

*Bic*, river, in the S. of Bic, is about 20 feet wide, small and well bridged. It is not navigable for boats or even canoes and the falls prevent timber from being floated down.

*Bic*, seignior, in the co. of Rimouski, bounded in front by the S. side of the St. Lawrence, N. E. by the S. of Rimouski and S. W. by a part of the S. of Trois Pistoles, called Richard Rioux.—Two leagues in breadth upon the river by 2 in depth.—Granted with the Island of Bic, lying in front, May 8, 1675, to M. de Vitre. The island is nearly 3 m. in length by  $\frac{1}{2}$  m. in breadth.—In 1774, a dispute having arisen between the proprietors of Bic and Rimouski, it was determined by the Court of Common Pleas that the middle of the embouchure of the river Hatté should be the boundary between the two seigniories.—This S. has a few settlers on the coast only, but none on the new road that traverses this S. from Trois Pistoles to Mitis. The surface of this S. is very uneven and mountainous; the high mountains of Bic and Cap l'Original are conspicuous objects to the voyager as he sails up the St. Lawrence.—The best land of this S. lies in the rear ranges and in the intervals between the rocky ridges that lie parallel with the St. Lawrence. The general

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qualities of the land and timber are similar to those of the Rimouski portage, which lies contiguous. In the Bay of Bic small craft can lie completely land-locked and on its borders are a few settlers. The adjacent low lands produce fine hay; the high lands are rocky and the soil light and stony.

## Statistics.

Population	90	Saw-mills	1	Keel boats	2
Corn-mills	1				

## Annual Agricultural Produce.

	Bushels.		Bushels.		Bushels.
Wheat	52	Barley	4	Peas	16
Oats	10	Rye	100	Potatoes	90

## Live Stock.

Horses	26	Cows	40	Swine	57
Oxen	29	Sheep	120		

*Title.*—"Concession du 6me Mai, 1675, faite par Louis de Buade, Gouverneur, au Sieur de Vitre, de deux lieues de front, le long du fleuve St. Laurent, du côté du Sud, à prendre du milieu de la largeur de la rivière appelé *Mitis*, et qui s'appellera dorénavant la rivière — en montant le dit fleuve, et deux lieues de profondeur, ensemble l'isle du Bic qui est vis-à-vis. — En 1774, dispute s'étant élevée entre les propriétaires du Bic et de Rimouski, la Cour des Plaidiers Communs rendit un jugement, confirmé en appel en 1778, qui déterminait, que le milieu de l'embouchure de la rivière Hatté seroit la borne entre les dites deux seigneuries."—*Instructions du Conseil Supérieur*, lct. B. folio 14.

**BIRCH ISLAND, v. ST. MAURICE, R.**

**BIRD MOUNTAIN, v. ST. MAURICE, R.**

**BIZARD**, isle, is separated from the s. w. end of Isle Jesus by the r. des Prairies. It is nearly of an oval form, rather more than 4 m. long by 2 broad. —No records relative to this property have been preserved in the secretariat of the province; but when the present owner, Pierre Foretier, Esq., did fealty and homage on the 3d February, 1781, he exhibited proof of its having been granted on the 24th and 25th of October, 1678, to the Sieur Bizard. —It is a spot of great fertility, wholly cleared and cultivated. —A good road passes all round it, near the river St. Lawrence, and another crosses it about the middle: by the sides of these roads the houses are tolerably numerous but there is neither village, church, nor mill. —Population 757.

## Annual Agricultural Produce.

	Bushels.		Bushels.		Bushels.
Wheat	2,520	Barley	95	Peas	700
Oats	4,300	Potatoes	16,602		

## Live Stock.

Horses	216	Cows	405	Swine	320
Oxen	218	Sheep	950		

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*Title.*—"Concession du 24me et 25me Octobre, 1678, faite par le Comte de Frontenac, Gouverneur, et Duchesneau, Intendant, au Sieur Bizard, de l'isle Bonaventure (Bizard) ensemble les isles, &c. adjacentes."—*Régistre des Foi et Hommage*, No. 18, folio 90, le 3me Février, 1781. *Cahiers d'Intendance*, No. 4, folio 141.

**BLACK BAY, v. ONSLOW, T.**

**BLACK BAY, v. LOCHABER GORE.**

**BLACK LAKE, v. IRELAND, T.**

**BLACK RIVER**, in the co. of Saguenay, runs through a very extensive and fertile tract of level land, the greater part of which is on the King's Post side of the river, and on which about 200 families might gain a comfortable subsistence. —This r. falls into the N. side of the St. Lawrence, opposite Hare Island and about 20 m. above the r. Saguenay. It forms the N. E. boundary of the S. of Mount Murray.

**BLACK RIVER, v. MANICOUAGAN.**

**BLAINVILLE (S.), v. MILLE ISLES.**

**BLAIRFINDIE (P. and V.), v. LONGUEUIL, B.**

**BLANCHE**, Grande Rivière, in the co. of Ottawa, rises far in the interior and, traversing the eastern quarter of Portland, runs through part of Buckingham and entering Templeton, between the 7th and 8th ranges, winds most singularly upon that line as far as lot No. 11. Thence it runs s. to the division-line between the 1st and 2d ranges, and, winding e. through the 2d range, discharges itself at lot No. 3 into an arm of the Ottawa, which connects that river with one of the ponds. It is about 130 ft. wide and is navigable for bateaux in the spring about 15 miles; it then becomes rapid; its course is about 100 miles, and it is well stocked with fish. —Certain lumber dealers have destroyed the bridge, which had been built over the River Blanche, for the purpose of floating their rafts with more facility down that river into the Ottawa.

**BLANCHE**, Petite Rivière, rises in the high lands of Buckingham, in the rear of the 5th range, winding N. W. it enters Templeton, where it winds transversely through the two front ranges, then re-entering Buckingham, at the s. w. extremity of the r., it falls into the Ottawa.

\* **BLANCHE**, river, copiously waters the r. of Lochaber and its 3 principal branches unite rather more than 1 m. from its junction with the Ottawa, in the centre of the front of the r. —It is about 130 ft. wide and is navigable for bateaux in spring only, for about 5 or 6 m. from its mouth. It is well stocked with fish.



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**BLANCHE**, river, rises in the rear of Kildare r. and enters the 3d range of Rawdon, where it joins the N. E. branch of the Rivière Rouge.

**BLANDFORD**, township, in the co. of Nicolet, is bounded S. E. by the River Becancour, N. W. by Maddington and Gentilly, N. by Livard, and N. E. by the aug. to Deschaillons.—This t. was erected, by letters patent, in 1823, and contains 54,131 acres.—There are 13 ranges of concessions subdivided into 214 regular and 72 irregular lots.—The principal grantees of the crown are Louis Lagueux, Jean Langevin and Charles Langevin, Esqrs., &c.—The land is generally level with many savannas and the soil, for the most part, good.—The soft wood consists of fir, spruce, pine, sapin, cedar, wild cherry, ash, maple, alder, elm, white wood, walnut, &c.—There are some hills, from 30 to 40 ft. in height, running from N. E. to S. W. This t. is watered by the Gentilly, the Little du Chêne, lake St. Louis, lake St. Eustache, and many smaller lakes. In all of them there is fish.—The grant of this township being so recent there is no road, except a good winter road from Gentilly to the river Becancour, 15 miles in length, which traverses the township; a branch of this road, 4 or 5 miles long, leads to St. Pierre; there is also a similar communication between Gentilly and the river Becancour, running between Blandford and Maddington, from 12 to 13 miles in length.—About 600 acres have been cleared, a saw-mill erected, and a patent hand-mill for grinding corn, imported from England by the principal proprietors, the great utility of which has already been experienced by the inhabitants of this and the neighbouring townships.—The price of labour is 2s. 6d. a day without board, and 1s. 8d. with board.—Much of the land in this t. is, probably, adapted to the cultivation of hemp and flax.—There are about fifty or sixty settlers on the crown lands along the river Becancour, six leagues from the St. Lawrence. The principal grantees of Blandford have expended about 250l. on the promotion of settlements, and giving them means of communication, but all that has been thereby attained is a winter road of no use in summer. The settlements and clearings along the river Becancour have extended considerably, and the only check which restrains the youth of the neighbouring seigniories, who are in want of land to form settlements, from coming

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forward, is the want of a communication with the settlements in the seigniories.

### *Animals and Poultry in Blandford.*

Horses	7	Heifers and calves	10	Sheep	14
Bulls	2	Pigs	24	Hens	156
Oxen	23			Ducks	4
Cows	27				

**BLEURIE**, river, rises in a lake in the S. of De Lery and running S. falls into Jackson's Creek, nearly opposite Isle aux Noix in the R. Richelieu.

**BLEURIE**, seigniorie, in the co. of Rouville, is bounded N. E. by the SS. of East Chambly and Monnoir, S. by the S. of Sabrevois, and W. by the river Richelieu.—Granted, Nov. 30, 1750, to Sieur Sabrevois de Bleurie and is now the property of Gen. Christie Burton.—According to the terms of the original grant it ought to be 3 l. in front by 3 in depth; but as the grants of the adjoining seigniories are of a prior date, and as such an extent could not be taken without infringement upon others, it now forms a triangular space of much less superficial extent. Although lying generally low, with large swamps in many places, there are some tracts of very good land and also some fine timber; the spots that are cultivated lie chiefly upon the Richelieu, and bear but a small proportion to the whole.—A new road, called the Bedford Turnpike, crossing it diagonally to the river, opposite Fort St. John, has been traced and measured in the field and is now proceeding upon. A joint company has undertaken it and obtained an act of the provincial parliament for the purpose: when completed it will greatly enhance the value of this and the other properties through which it passes, by opening a shorter communication with Montreal and by rendering the intercourse with distant places much more easy.

*Title.*—"Concession du 30me Oct. 1750, faite par le Marquis de la Jonquière, Gouverneur, et François Bigot, Intendant, au Sieur Sabrevois de Bleurie, de trois lieues de terre de front sur trois lieues de profondeur, le long de la rivière Chambly, bornée du côté du Nord par la Seigneurie du Sieur Hertel, et sur la même ligne; du côté du Sud à trois lieues de la dite Seigneurie par une ligne tirée Est et Ouest du monde; sur le devant par la rivière Chambly et sur la profondeur à trois lieues joignant aux terres non-concédées.—*Régistre d'Intendance*, No. 9, folio 72.

**BLONDELLE**, de la, river, in the S. of Côte de Beaupré, rises near the S. bank of the R. Ste. Anne and crosses the road to St. Paul's Bay;

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after being joined by a smaller stream about 3 m. from its mouth it turns a mill. It falls into the N. side of the St. Lawrence.

**BLUEBERRY HILLS**, in the co. of Saguenay, are between Commissioners L. and Bouchette L., on the Ouatichouan communication.

**BLUEBERRY PLAINS**, v. **BEAUHARNOIS**, S.

**BOIS BRULÉ (L.)**, v. **SETTRINGTON**, T.

**BOISCLERÉ**, river, rises near the source of the R. Huron in the aug. to the S. of Lotbinière; being joined by some little streams it enters the S. of Lotbinière, and, near the rear line, joins the R. du Chêne.

**BOISVERT**, river, runs into Lake St. John, in the co. of Saguenay. This R. has been explored for about  $\frac{1}{2}$  m. from its mouth; it was then found too narrow and too much obstructed for farther progress. Aspin, white spruce and white birch form the principal part of the timber, and the soil consists of a mixture of clay and sand.

**BOLTON**, township, in the co. of Stanstead, on the W. side of lake Memphremagog, is bounded N. by Stukeley and Oxford, S. by Potton, W. by Brome.—This is one of the first townships that was laid out.—The surface is uneven and rather mountainous, being crossed diagonally by an irregular chain of heights, wherein several rivers have their sources, and which divides the waters that fall into the Yamaska and other large rivers to the northward, from those flowing into lake Memphremagog and the Mississqui in the opposite direction. The lands on the low parts are tolerably good, but those to the E. are the best and present some fine settlements, well cultivated and producing every sort of grain. On the streams that intersect this part are several corn and grist-mills.

### Statistics.

Population 1008	Corn-mills . 1	Shopkeepers . 2
Churches, R. C. 1	Saw-mills . 5	Taverns . 2
Curates . 1	Potasheries . 3	Artisans . 11
Schools . 4	Pearlasheries 3	

### Annual Agricultural Produce.

	Bushels.		Bushels.		Bushels.
Wheat .	14,890	Peas .	3,000	Indian corn	2,010
Oats .	13,400	Buck-wheat	500	Potatoes	20,000
Barley .	1,500				

### Live Stock.

Horses .	460	Cows .	901	Swine .	605
Oxen .	610	Sheep .	2,200		

**BONAVENTURE**, county, in the inferior district of Gaspé, is bounded E. and N. by the co. of Gaspé, and consists of such part of the inferior district of

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Gaspé as is included between the co. of Gaspé and the district of Quebec, including all the islands in front thereof, in whole or in part, nearest to the co., which comprises the *Seigniorie of Shoolbred*, the *Indian Village of Mission* and the settlements above and below the same on the north of the river Ristigouche, the townships or settlements of Carlton, Maria, Richmond, Hamilton including Bonaventure, Cox including the town of New Carlisle, Hope including Paspebiac, La Nouvelle and Port Daniel.—The length of this co. in front is 166 m., its greatest depth 47, and its narrowest part, at Seminac river, is 21, and it contains 4014 sq. m.—The centre on the R. Ristigouche is in lat. 48° 3' N., lon. 66° 35' W.—It sends one member to the provincial parliament and the places of election are Richmond and Hope.—The population is a mixture of Arcadians, English, Irish, Scotch and Canadians.—The extensive front of this co. stretching from Point Macquereau on the E. to the Cross near the rise of the S. branch of the R. Wagansis on the W., affords considerable advantages: the bay of Chaleurs and the R. Ristigouche, with the numerous bays and coves with which they are indented, supply numerous and productive cod-fisheries, for which the N. of Gaspé is particularly noted.—There is much land in this co. well adapted for the cultivation of grain in general and also for hemp and flax.—The land on the *Bay of Chaleurs*, from Port Daniel to New Richmond, a distance of more than fifty miles, extending, on an average, two miles inland, is a rich soil consisting of red clay covered with a thick coating of vegetable mould, easy of cultivation and producing the finest crops. The timber upon it is black birch and maple, interspersed with white birch of large growth, pine, spruce, fir and white cedar. On the Ristigouche are some fine spots of meadow and interval lands.—The settlers have cleared, upon an average, about 15 acres upon their lots, which consist of 100 acres upon a front of 3 acres; the old French custom. The lots in the proposed new townships are directed to be laid off in farms of 105 acres upon fronts of 20 chains, which is considered a very great improvement. Towards the front the lands are generally low and gradually rise to the high table land, that spreads over the interior of the peninsula formed by the St. Lawrence and Chaleurs Bay. From this high land descend the

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ivers that fall into the St. Lawrence and the bays of Gaspé and Chaleurs. This part of the interior, however, has never been explored; our knowledge of it is founded on the reports of Indians and hunters.—This co. is abundantly watered by numerous rivers: the principal are the

Ristigouche	Seminac
Matapediac	Mistoue
Great Cascapediac	Gaduamgoushout
Little Cascapediac	Goummitz
Bonaventure	Pscudy
Great Nouvelle	Wembrook
Little Nouvelle	Great Wagansis
East Nouvelle	Little Wagansis.

The principal bays, &c. in the front are

Port Daniel	Black Cove
Larger Nouvelle	Cascapediac Bay
New Carlisle Harbour	Richmond Harbour
Paspébiac Cove	Traquadigach Bay
Bonaventure Harbour	Carleton Basin
Bay of Good Fortune	Ristigouche Bay.

The timber is tolerably good, with large quantities of pine fit for masting merchant vessels, but too small for ships of the line.—The only road of communication is along the front, and its improvement has been advanced by the judicious expenditure of a sum of money voted by the colonial legislature for that purpose. Much benefit will arise to this co. and the whole district of Gaspé from the continuation of Kempt Road, which runs from the Ristigouche, along the Matapediac river and lake, and extends to the N. bank of the St. Lawrence through the S. of Mitis. As this road joins the former, a communication is thus opened from Quebec, *vid* Mitis, to Douglass town on the shore of Gaspé Bay.

### Statistics of the County of Bonaventure.

Population 5110	Court-houses 1	Shopkeepers 19
Churches, R. C. 10	Gaols . 1	Artisans . 34
Presbyteries 3	Villages . 2	River-craft 49
Curates . 1	Houses in do. 138	Tonnage . 3675
Towns . 1	Just. of peace 8	Keel-boats 297

### Annual Agricultural Produce.

	Bushels.		Bushels.		Bushels.
Wheat .	11,130	Peas .	1,600	Potatoes	57,710
Oats .	13,095				

### Live Stock.

Horses .	427	Cows .	1086	Swine .	3220
Oxen .	951	Sheep .	3442		

BONAVENTURE, isle, in the co. of Gaspé, lies between Cape Despair and Mal Bay, in the Gulf

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of St. Lawrence, and is a little more than 1 m. from Percé Rock on the main land. This isle is little better than a barren rock, yet a few persons are hardy enough to winter there for the sake of retaining possession of the fishing places they occupied during summer.

BONAVENTURE, river, rises in high lands near the centre of the T. of Cox. It runs s. w. and, entering the T. of Hamilton, falls near the division-line into the Bay of Chaleurs, forming an excellent harbour for vessels of any size.

BONAVENTURE, seigniory, was forfeited to the Crown in 1785 in consequence of its never having been taken possession of by the original grantees. It now forms a part of the townships of Hamilton and Cox.

*Title.*—"Concession du 23me Avril, 1697, faite par Louis de Buade, Gouverneur, et Jean Bochart, Intendant, au Sieur de la Croix, de la rivière de Bonaventure, avec deux lieues de terre de front, savoir: une demi lieue d'un côté de la dite rivière au Sud-ouest, en allant vers Kiscabériac, et une lieue et demie de l'autre au Nord-est, tirant vers Paspébiac, sur quatre lieues de profondeur, avec les isles, islets et batteries qui se trouveront dans la dite étendue; le tout situé dans le fond de la Baie des Chaleurs."—*Régistre d'Intendance*, No. 5, folio 14.

BONAVENTURE (V.), v. HAMILTON, T.

BONSECOURS (P.), v. PETITE NATION, S.

BONSECOURS, seigniory, in the co. of L'Islet, fronts the St. Lawrence and is bounded, N. E. by the S. of Islet, s. w. by the S. of Vincelot and its augmentation and by waste lands in the rear. It is 74 arpents broad by 2 leagues deep.—Granted to Sieur Villeneuve, Apr. 16, 1687.—This S. differs but little from that of Vincelot, which joins it, in soil and timber. About one half may be under cultivation and is very well inhabited. The system of agriculture is good and well adapted to the land, which towards the river lies low, with the exception of a trifling ridge that runs nearly from one side to the other: in the rear it is rough and mountainous.—Some good timber, particularly pine, is produced in the back part of the grant.—It is principally watered by the Bras St. Nicholas, the other streams being very insignificant.—This S. forms part of the parish of L'Islet or Vincelot.—Under the authority of the provincial parliament a road was made in 1829, from the front road of the third concession in this S., west of the church of L'Islet, to the unconceded lands of the crown. It extends 175 arpents s., including about 7 arpents in the crown



lands. The width of the road has been made, wherever practicable, 24 ft. wide. 49 bridges of various sizes and substantial workmanship have been constructed on this road. The total expense amounted to about £.450. The soil of the country through which the road passes is generally good and fit for cultivation, with the exception of certain hills or mountains hereafter specified, viz., a high rocky hill at the beginning of the third concession, at which the road commences and over which it passes; a high hill facing the south, at the distance of 94 arpents from the beginning of the road, at the foot of which the Bras Riche crosses the road; and another hill, at the distance of 111 arpents from the beginning of the road, lying south of the Bras de Nord Est, and rising gradually towards the s. e.

*Title.*—"Concession du 16me Avril, 1687, faite par Jacques de Brisay, Gouverneur, et Jean Bochart, Intendant, au Sieur Villepeuve, de la quantité de soixante et quatorze arpents de front sur le fleuve St. Laurent, du côté du Sud, sur deux lieues de profondeur, en cas qu'elle ne soit concédée à d'autres. Les dits soixante et quatorze arpents tenant d'un côté aux terres des Dames Religieuses Ursulines, et d'autre côté à la veuve Duquet."—*Cahiers d'Intendance*, 2 à 9, folio 295.

BONSECOURS, seignior, in the co. of Lotbinière, between Desplaines and Ste. Croix, is bounded in the rear by the former and contains about 1½ l. in breadth by 2 in depth. Granted July 1st, 1677, to François Bellanger. The banks of the r. St. Lawrence are here high but the rise is gradual.—This S. is abundantly supplied with timber of good quality, and large quantities are annually felled for firewood and sent to the Quebec market.—There is scarcely any water.—The S. forms part of the parish of St. Antoine.

*Title.*—"Concession du 1er Juillet, 1677, faite par Jacques Duchesneau, Intendant, au Sieur François Bellanger, des terres qui sont le long du fleuve St. Laurent, du côté Sud, entre celle qui appartient à la Demoiselle Généviève Couillard, en remontant le dit fleuve, jusqu'à celle de la Demoiselle veuve Aniot; contenant le tout une lieue et demie, ou environ, de front, avec deux lieues de profondeur."—*Insinuations du Conseil Supérieur* lettre, B, folio 88.

BONSECOURS, seignior, in the co. of Richelieu, lies between the S. of Sorel and the river Yamaska, having the S. of Yamaska for its n. e. boundary. Granted, August 8, 1702, to Sieur Charon and is now possessed by Mrs. Barrow. The same kind of land prevails generally through this and the adjoining seigniories, of which but a small

part can be deemed of superior quality. Much the largest proportion of this grant remains covered with natural wood; but little good timber can be found, though the inferior kinds are abundant enough.

*Title.*—"Concession du 8me Août, 1702, faite au Sieur Charon, par Hector de Colière, Gouverneur, et Jean Bochart, Intendant, de deux lieues de terre ou environ de front, sur pareille profondeur, le long de la rivière Yamaska, icelle compris à prendre vis-à-vis celle accordée au Sieur René Fézéret, bourgeois de Montréal, tirant d'un côté à la Seigneurie du Sieur Petit, et de l'autre aux héritiers du feu Sieur Bourchemin, avec les isles, islets, prairies et battures adjacentes."—*Régistre d'Intendance*, No. 5, folio 35.

BOUCHARDS, isles, lie in front of the SS. of Vercheres and Contrecoeur, in the St. Lawrence.—Granted, Nov. 3, 1672, to Sieur Fortel.—The largest is about 5 m. long and ½ m. broad. The land, excepting some good meadow and pasture, is covered with wood and produces some very fine timber. The soil is excellent. These isles are in the p. of St. Sulpice.

*Title.*—"Concession du 3me Novembre, 1672, faite par Jean Talon, Intendant, au Sieur Fortel, des isles contenues dans la carte figurative que le Sieur de Becanour a donnée et qui sont cottiées A, réservant de disposer en faveur de qui il plaira au Roi de celles cottiées B."—*Régistre d'Intendance*, No. 1, folio 23.

BOUCHERVILLE (F.), v. STE. MARGUERITE, S.

BOUCHERVILLE, seignior, on the s. side of the St. Lawrence, is in the co. of Chambly; bounded w. by the fief Tremblay, e. by the S. of Varennes and by Montarville in the rear. 114 arpents in front by two leagues in depth. Granted, 3d Nov. 1672, to Sieur Boucher and now belongs to Madame Boucherville.—The quality of the land, if not of the first class, is far above mediocrity, being for the most part a lightish mould inclining towards sand, and, with careful husbandry, by no means deficient in fertility. Nearly the whole is under cultivation, and generally produces very good average crops of all sorts.—The wood remaining is inconsiderable in quantity and only of inferior kinds.—Two small rivulets that fall into the St. Lawrence partially water this S. towards the front, one of which works the seigniorial mill. There is no stream in the lower part.—A main road leads from the village of Boucherville to the Richelieu and thence to Chambly: several other roads, well kept up, pass through all the settled parts of the S.—All the lands in this S. were conceded prior to 1759, and have been subdivided among a great number of inheritors,

whose mode of concession has not been uniform, nor have their conditions, rents, &c., been equal; for the particulars of these differences it would be necessary to examine the contracts of each fief. —The *village* of *Boucherville* is most agreeably and conveniently seated on the bank of the river *St. Lawrence*: it contains from 90 to 100 houses, a church and parsonage-house, a chapel and a convent or rather a residence for two or three of the sisters of the congregation of *Notre Dame* at *Montreal*, who are sent here from the chief establishment as missionaries for the education of females. There is likewise a school for boys. In this place many families, who still retain some of the titles of the ancient *noblesse* of the country, have fixed their residence and formed a society, in which much of the ceremony and etiquette that used to characterise the titled circles of the French nation is still observable; diminished indeed in splendour, but unabated in precision. Many of these residents have built some very good-looking houses, rendered rather conspicuous by forming a strong contrast with the major part of those belonging to the other inhabitants, which are by no means calculated to attract notice, for symmetry and proportion seem to have been as much set at defiance in their construction as regularity has been neglected in the laying out of the streets. This omission, however, detracts little or nothing from the general amenity of the situation. —The draining of *Boucherville Swamp*, very properly, excited the attention and public spirit of the provincial parliament and a sum of money, sufficient for the purpose, was accordingly voted. The commissioners ascertained that it was the excess of water from the *S. of Montarville* which overflowed the swamp, and that it was impossible the water could be made to pass off through that seignior, although it could readily do so through *Varennnes* and *Longueuil*. Proper water courses therefore have been made, which, being established by law, will be of great advantage to these seigniories; lands of the best quality having been rendered useless by the sudden and frequent inundations which could not be prevented. The whole of the parts of *Boucherville* and *Varennnes* (from the sources of the waters which run eastward) lying near *Montarville* and *Belœil*, are now protected against the *Montarville* waters, and may be cultivated with the greatest advantage; the more so because the lands are

of the best quality. —The *parish* of *Boucherville* comprehends all this *S.* and part of the *S.* of *Montarville*.

*Statistics of the Parish of Boucherville.*

Population	2,800	Schools	1	Notaries	2
Churches, R. C.	1	Villages	1	Shopkeepers	2
Curates	1	Corn-mills	2	Taverns	2
Presbyteries	1	Just. of Peace	2	Artisans	21
Convents	1	Medical men	3		

*Annual Agricultural Produce.*

Wheat	Bushels. 20,800	Oats	Bushels. 18,540	Maple sugar	Cwts. 27
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*Live Stock.*

Horses	1,206	Cows	1,690	Swine	1,310
Oxen	670	Sheep	5,100		

*Title.*—“Concession du 3me Novembre, 1672, par *Jean Talon*, Intendant, au *Sieur Boucher*, de cent quatorze arpens de front sur deux lieues de profondeur, à prendre sur le fleuve *St. Laurent*, bornée des deux côtés par le *Sieur de Varennnes*; avec les isles nommées *Percées*.”—*Cahiers d'Intendance*, No. 4, folio 153.

BOUCHETTE (L.), v. OUIATCHOUAN, R.

BOUCHETTE (L.), v. CHATHAM, T.

BOULEAU (R.), v. WHITE BIRCH, R.

BOULEAUX, Petite aux, v. SAGUENAY, R.

BOURCHEMIN, seignior, in the co. of *Richelieu*, is bounded s. w. by the *SS.* of *St. Hyacinthe* and *St. Ours*, by *St. Charles*, *Yamaska*, and de *Ramzay N. E.*, and by *Sorel N. W.*— $1\frac{1}{2}$  l. in breadth on each side of the river *Yamaska*, and 3 l. in depth. Granted, 22d June, 1695, to *Sieur Jacques François Bourchemin* and is now the property of *Mrs. Barrow*. —The part intersected by the *Yamaska* is better settled than the neighbouring seigniories, but cultivation has not made a very favourable progress and there is much woodland.

*Title.*—“Concession du 22me Juin, 1695, faite par *Louis de Buade*, Gouverneur, et *Jean Bochart*, Intendant, au *Sieur Jacques François Bourchemin*, d'une lieue et demie de terre de front de chaque côté de la rivière *Yamaska*, icelle comprise, à prendre une demi lieue au-dessous du ruisseau dit *Salvayle*, et une lieue au dessus, en lieu non-concédé, sur pareille profondeur, courant Nord-ouest et Sud-est, avec les isles, islets et prairies adjacentes.”—*Régistre d'Intendance*, No. 4, folio 27.

BOURDON, Isle, opposite the mouth of the *R. L'Assomption*, was once remarkable for an elegant bridge erected by — *Porteus, Esq.* over the *R. des Prairies*, and which extended from the *S.* of *L'Assomption* across this isle to *Bout de l'Isle* at the *N. E.* extremity of the island of *Montreal*. This bridge was shortly after its erection

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carried away by the waters and ice in the river, after the breaking up of the frost in the spring.

*Title.*—"Concession du 3me Novembre, 1672, faite par Jean Talon, Intendant, à Mr. de Repentigny, des deux isles dites Bourdon."—*Régistre d'Intendance*, No. 1, folio 6.

**BOURGLOUIS**, seigniory, in the co. of Portneuf and in the rear of Pointe aux Trembles, is bounded s. w. by D'Auteuil, n. e. by Faussembault, and in the rear by waste lands.—2½ leagues in front by 3 in depth. Granted, May 14, 1741, to Sieur Louis Fornel. This grant still remains in its natural state and no part is cultivated, although the soil is tolerably good, especially on the n. St. Anne, being principally a strong loam.—The timber is various and ash, beech, birch, pine, and maple are found of good quality and large dimensions.—It is watered by the river Ste. Anne towards the rear and by many small streams which rise in the mountains s. of that river and fall into the Portneuf.

*Title.*—"Concession du 14me May, 1741, faite par le Marquis de Beauharnois, Gouverneur, et Gilles Hocquart, Intendant, au Sieur Louis Fornel, de deux lieues et trois quarts, ou environ, de terre, sur trois lieues de profondeur, derrière la Seigneurie de Neuville, appartenant au Sieur Deméloise, bornée sur le front par la ligne qui sépare la dite Seigneurie de Neuville des terres non-concédées, au Nord-est par la ligne de profondeur du fief St. Augustin prolongée au Sud-ouest par une ligne parallèle à la précédente, à prendre sur la ligne du fief de Bélair aussi prolongée, et par derrière aux terres non-concédées."—*Régistre d'Intendance*, No. 9, folio 8.

**BOURGMARIE**, East, seigniory, in the co. of Yamaska, is situated in the rear of the seigniory of Yamaska and is bounded w. by the river of that name, s. by St. Charles, and e. by De Guir. It extends 50 arpents in front by nearly 2 leagues in depth. Granted, Aug. 1, 1708, to Marie Fézérêt and is now the property of Mrs. Barrow.—This tract is what the Canadian farmers term very good land: in fact it is of rather a superior quality, and, if moderately well managed, would yield abundant crops of grain: at present about a third part of it is under cultivation. It produces a little good timber with abundance of the inferior sorts such as basswood, spruce fir, hemlock, and cedar.—Besides the navigable river Yamaska it is watered by the river David, that winds a very mazy course and turns a grist-mill; on each side of this river there is a road, and another that skirts the Yamaska.—The church has no resident curé, and the duties are performed by the minister of St. Michael de Yamaska.

## B R A

### Statistics.

Population	371	Saw-mills	1
Churches, R. C.	1	Potasheries	1
Corn-mills	1		

### Annual Agricultural Produce.

	Bushels.		Bushels.		Bushels.
Wheat	3,005	Potatoes	2,995	Buck wheat	100
Oats	2,900	Peas	1,000	Indian corn	120
Barley	200	Rye	60		

### Live Stock.

Horses	137	Cows	210	Swine	298
Oxen	141	Sheep	790		

*Title.*—"Concession du 1er Août, 1708, faite par Messieurs de Vandrevuil, Gouverneur, et Randot, Intendant, à Marie Fézérêt, étant un reste de terre non-concédé d'environ cinquante arpents de front sur deux lieues, moins un arpent, de profondeur sur la rivière Yamaska, tirant au Nord-ouest, dans la profondeur, joignant au Sud-ouest la ligne de la Seigneurie Bourchemin; au Nord-est la ligne des terres concédées au Sieur Charon; et au Nord-ouest les profondeurs de la Seigneurie de Sorel, dans l'étendue de la dite concession."—*Régistre des Foi et Hommage*, No. 112, folio 64.—*Cahier d'Intend.* 2 à 9, folio 235.

**BOURGMARIE**, West, seigniory, in the co. of Richelieu, extends from the rear of the S. of Sorel to the n. Yamaska; bounded s. w. by Bourchemin and n. e. by Bonsecours; about 60 arpents in front and 1½ l. in depth.—Granted, Aug. 1, 1708, to Marie Fézérêt and is now the property of Mrs. Barrow.

*Title.*—"Et aussi au Sud-est de la dite rivière un autre reste de terre non-concédé d'environ soixante arpents de front sur une lieue et demie de profondeur, tirant au Sud-est aux terres non-concédées, joignant au Sud-ouest le fief St. Charles, appartenant au Sieur Fézérêt, son père, et au Nord-ouest la Seigneurie de Lavallière."—*Régistre des Foi et Hommage*, No. 112, folio 64.

**BOURG ROYAL**, v. NOTRE DAME des ANGES.

**BOYER**, river, rises in the rear part of Lauzon S., and traversing the fiefs Martinière, Livaudière and the augmentation to Beaumont, enters St. Michel S., and, cutting off the western angle of St. Vallier S., runs into the St. Lawrence nearly opposite St. Jean in the island of Orleans. This small river is about 30 paces wide and so obstructed by sand-banks, trees, &c., that the lightest canoe cannot pass; but at its mouth it is navigable, at high water, for small vessels of 30 tons. There is a bridge of wood over this river free from toll.

**BRANDON**, township, in the co. of Berthier, adjoins the aug. to the S. of Berthier s. e. and is bounded n. w. by waste lands of the Crown, s. w. by the S. of De Ramsay, and n. e. by the S. of Maskinongé: its n. e. limits are irre-



gular because Lake Maskinongé being in the S. of that name no part of this township extends to the lake. It is in other respects similar in its dimensions to other inland townships. It has been surveyed and laid out in ranges and lots, and the greater part of the lands numbered were granted to the officers and privates of the Canadian militia who served during the last American war. Some few emigrants have been located in this t. and 12,000 acres have been granted, under patent, to Edmund Antrobus, Esq., where at present there are no settlements: in fact there are no settlers in the t., with the exception of one English family that arrived in the spring of 1820. The lands, up to the 9th range, are generally of excellent quality, and from the 9th range towards the N. W. the surface is uneven and mountainous.—A road has been made to the front line of this t. from the rear of the last concession of the S. of Berthier,  $4\frac{1}{2}$  m. in length, under the authority of the provincial parliament. The road is good and practicable and is 18 feet wide, except in two places where, from the great difficulties arising from granite ledges which required blasting, the road has been left 12 ft. wide. In all situations where the land was low or marshy ditches have been made along both sides of the road. The country traversed by this road is generally hilly with easy acclivity and descent, and although many ledges of rock are to be met with the land is generally fit for cultivation. The sum of £.300, appropriated for the making of this road, has not been sufficient to enable the commissioners to give it that degree of perfection which would be required to ensure it from early repairs and give permanency to its advantages, although it now presents a smooth and easy surface with twelve bridges of excellent and substantial structure: the bridges must be materially injured and the road much obstructed whenever passing tempests shall uproot the contiguous trees, an event of almost monthly occurrence. In addition, therefore, to the propriety of giving a greater permanent width to the road, it would be advisable and highly advantageous to cut down the trees on both sides for the space of 25 feet at least, to add ditches where they might serve as drains, and to blast the obstructing rocks; for these improvements a further sum of £.150 might be sufficient. It will be found absolutely necessary to continue this road up to the centre of the townships, as the

only possible means of bringing it to that degree of usefulness and general benefit that must have been contemplated by the pecuniary grant of the government, especially as it ends in the midst of an impervious forest. It might be continued to Lake Maskinongé for £.300, and, in a direct line, to the front line of the 8th range for £.500, which would be of still greater importance.—The t. of Brandon contains an area of 40,000 acres of excellent land; the crown and clergy reserves being among the best suited to European settlers. A portion has been located to the select and embodied militia who served during the last American war, and these grantees, or most of them, will be so exhausted by the expenses incident to their grants, that they will not have it in their power to open and complete this road of entry, without which the labour and expense bestowed upon their lots will be lost; whereas the following advantages must inevitably result from the completion of it.—1st. The speedy settlement of a valuable township. 2d. Easy access to the crown and clergy reserves. 3d. Immediate relief to the settlers already established on the N. W. side of the lake and now totally excluded from all communication. 4th. A great facility to the militia for the performing of their location duties and their securing to themselves the bounty of his majesty.—The timber of this t. is generally of good quality and many places abound with pine fit for masting. Maple is also abundant and leases are granted for the purpose of making sugar from that tree.

#### Statistics.

Population . . . . . 20

#### Annual Agricultural Produce.

	Bushels.		Bushels.		Bushels.
Wheat .	156	Peas .	10	Potatoes .	2000
Oats .	100	Indian corn	90		

#### Live Stock.

Horses .	10	Cows .	29	Swine .	40
Oxen .	8	Sheep .	20		

BRAS, le, river, rises in the parish of St. Gervais, and traversing the aug. to St. Michel S. where it divides the 5th and 6th concessions, falls into the *Rivière du Sud* about half a league below a grist-mill in the S. of St. Vallier. It is about 30 paces wide in the aug. to St. Michel, and so much obstructed by sand-banks, trees, &c., that it is not navigable even for the lightest canoe. Over this r. is a wooden bridge free from toll.

# B R O

**BRAS de L'Est**, river, in the S. of L'Islet, about 11 yards wide.

**BRAS du OUEST**, river, in the T. of Tring. A road has been recently opened from this R. to Craig's Road in Leeds.

**BRISTOL**, township, in the co. of Ottawa, is between Onslow and Clarendon and is bounded in front by the R. Ottawa. It is but thinly settled and has no regular roads.

## Statistics.

Population . . . . 33

## Annual Agricultural Produce.

	Bushels.		Bushels.
Wheat . . . .	75	Indian corn . .	400
Oats . . . .	40	Potatoes . . . .	300

## Live Stock.

Horses . . . .	3	Cows . . . .	5
Oxen . . . .	4	Swine . . . .	10

**BROME**, township, in the co. of Shefford, is bounded E. by Bolton, W. by Dunham and Farnham, S. by Sutton, and N. by Shefford.—Some part of the land is good, but other parts so mountainous and rocky as to be unfit for culture; the best will produce grain of most sorts and hemp and flax might also be grown in several places.—On the N. W. side, where it is rugged and high, some good timber is found and also great quantities of good bog and mountain iron-ore.—Near *Lake Brome*, about nine miles in circumference, a few settlements have been made, that afford a favourable specimen of what may be done upon the lands that are at all susceptible of tillage. Several small rivers fall into the lake, upon which some grist and saw-mills have been erected. The population on the L. is about 600.

## Statistics.

Population 1,314	Houses in do. 15	Just. of Peace 1
Churches, R. C. 1	Corn-mills . 2	Medical men 1
Curates . 1	Saw-mills . 7	Shopkeepers . 3
Schools . 5	Potasheries . 3	Taverns . 3
Villages . 1	Disilleries . 1	Artisans . 20

## Annual Agricultural Produce.

	Bushels.		Bushels.		Bushels.
Wheat . . . .	14,000	Peas . . . .	7,508	Potatoes . . . .	28,200
Oats . . . .	18,000	Buck wheat 2,096		Maple sugar,	
Barley . . . .	3,200	Indian corn 5,390		cwts. 28	

## Live Stock.

Horses . . . .	550	Cows . . . .	1,016	Swine . . . .	813
Oxen . . . .	702	Sheep . . . .	2,650		

**BROMPTON**, township, in the co. of Sherbrooke, is irregular in figure, bounded N. E. and N. W.

# B R O

by the T. of Melbourne, S. by Orford, E. by the river St. Francis and W. by Ely. In the N. part and by the river the land is of a very fair quality, fit for cultivation and likely to produce good crops of wheat or other grain. The superior sorts of timber consist of elm, maple, beech, bass-wood and birch. The S. part is uneven, rough and rocky and, generally speaking, useless, untractable land.—It is watered by several brooks and streams and by a lake covering several lots in the tenth and eleventh ranges and spreading into Orford.—On the R. St. Francis, contiguous to Melbourne, some settlements have been formed on which are a few well-cultivated farms.—The portages occasioned by the great and little Brompton Falls are on the west side of the river within this township.—The population amounts to about 255. The principal landholders are Mr. William Bernard and his associates, the original patentees.

## Annual Agricultural Produce.

	Bushels.		Bushels.		Bushels.
Wheat . . . .	3,750	Rye . . . .	1,200	Buck wheat . .	180
Oats . . . .	2,800	Peas . . . .	890	Indian corn . .	900
Barley . . . .	155	Potatoes . . . .	3,750		

## Live Stock.

Horses . . . .	190	Cows . . . .	300	Swine . . . .	210
Oxen . . . .	200	Sheep . . . .	560		

**BROUGHTON**, township, in the co. of Megantic, though somewhat mountainous contains much land of a good quality. Many of the inferior swells, if cultivated, would produce wheat and other grain. Some parts are well calculated for hemp and flax, and many other parts are tolerably good natural grass lands.—Well stocked with beech, maple, birch, elm, and other useful timber besides abundance of wood of inferior quality.—Watered by several branches of the Becancour, some rivulets flowing into the Chaudière and by one or two small lakes. The N. W. half, consisting of 22,000 acres, was granted to Messrs. Jenkins and Hall and is now the property of the latter, who has made some progress in forming a settlement and in cultivating a part of it and has erected some mills. From this settlement to the S. of St. Joseph, on the Chaudière, there is a moderately good road and another, under the authority of an act of the provincial parliament, has been opened from the R. Bras du Ouest in Tring to Craig's Road in Leeds, 24 m. 43 chains

## B U C

and 20 links. The whole extent has been opened 12 ft. wide and the stumps cut close to the ground; no ditches have been made at the sides nor has any considerable bridge been made. The country traversed by the road is mountainous but fit for cultivation, and in some parts excellent soil; there are seven steep hills over which the road has been necessarily carried. The road runs mostly through the waste lands of the Crown and which are of a description to encourage settlement. The sum of £.300 currency has been expended in the exploring, surveying and opening of the road; and £.150 more would cover the expenses of constructing a bridge over the river Bécancour (the only considerable stream, being one chain wide) and of cutting the steep hills on the road.—The population is about 75.—*Ungranted and unlocated*, 12,400 acres.

### Annual Agricultural Produce.

	Bushels.		Bushels.		Bushels.
Wheat	. 650	Barley	. 100	Mixed grain	200
Oats	. 610	Potatoes	1,050		

### Live Stock.

Horses	. 29	Cows	. 55	Swine	. 70
Oxen	. 30	Sheep	. 110		

BRULÉES ISLES, v. LAUZON, S.

BRUNO (F.), v. MASKINONGE, S.

BUCKINGHAM, township, in the co. of Ottawa, is bounded w. by Templeton, E. by Lochaber, in front by the river Ottawa and by the waste lands of the Crown in the rear.—It is divided into twelve ranges and each range into 28 lots of 25 chains 71 links in breadth by 81 chains 66 links in depth, making a superficies of 200 acres, exclusive of the usual allowance of five per cent. for highways. The first four ranges and one-half of the fifth were surveyed and marked in the field in 1802 with the exception of the late Capt. Robertson's 2000 acres, which were laid out on either side of the river *au Lièvre* two years antecedent to that period. The land in Buckingham is similar to that of the neighbouring townships except from the fourth range N., when it becomes more bold and conspicuous and, rising to a greater elevation, is in various places steep and abrupt. From the fourth range S. to the borders of the Ottawa the surface is low and generally level, occasionally rising and falling in gentle slopes of fertile land, covered with large and well-grown timber. The major part of the first range is overflowed in the spring and fall

## B U C

by the rise of the Ottawa, which copiously irrigates the soil and leaves, when the waters recede, most wholesome and rich pasturage. The surveyed part of this t. is most abundantly watered by the river *au Lièvre* and numerous inferior rivers, streams and rivulets, which meander through the t. in various directions and discharge their waters into the Ottawa and river *au Lièvre*.—N. of the basin into which the r. *au Lièvre* discharges itself is a most propitious site for a village; but here the lands granted to the late Capt. Robertson are left in an absolute state of nature. The next eligible position for a village is the crown reserve, No. 10, in the second range, in the proximity of the basin, half of which has recently been located to an individual who might probably surrender his claim if proposals were made and compensation tendered. In that case the nearest crown reserve to No. 10 would be appropriated for the church and other objects. Mr. Bigelow, the actual proprietor of a large portion of the granted lands in this t., has commenced the erection of a saw-mill on the r. *au Lièvre* and cleared several acres adjacent. In 1827 he had cleared above 400 acres; 300 of which were, the year preceding, in crops of grass, grain, potatoes, &c. He commenced his improvements in 1824, and in three years erected several houses, barns, stores, &c. &c., and was still animated with a laudable desire to make additional improvements for the benefit of himself and other settlers in this and the neighbouring townships.—Of the part of this township that has been surveyed 16,940 acres were granted under letters patent, in 1799 and 1803, to Capt. Robertson, Elias Hawley, Wades, Dunning and others.—The roads are bad.

### Statistics.

Population	266	Potteries	. 1	Taverns	. 1
Corn-mills	. 1	Potasheries	1	Artisans	. 5
Saw-mills	. 2				

### Annual Agricultural Produce.

	Bushels.		Bushels.	Hay	tons
Wheat	. 1,555	Potatoes	3,725	Maple sugar,	142
Oats	. 500	Indian corn	2,428		25
Rye	. 90				

### Live Stock.

Horses	. 16	Cows	. 26	Swine	. 34
Oxen	. 20				

BUCKLAND, township, in the co. of Bellechasse, is bounded N. by St. Gervais, La Mar-



## B U C

finière and Mont-à-Peine, N. W. by Jolliet and Frampton and in other places by the waste lands of the Crown.—The surface is much varied, in many places rising into considerable swells, with intervals rather swampy but the soil is in general excellent; even the wet lands are by no means of a bad quality. Every species of grain and grass, besides hemp and flax, might be produced in great abundance.—Principally timbered with beech, birch, maple, ironwood, basswood and elm with a great deal of cedar, spruce fir and black ash.—Completely watered by several large streams and branches of the Etchemin and many rivulets, on nearly all of which are very eligible situations for mills and much good meadow land along their borders.—Large quantities of maple-sugar are made here by the inhabitants of St. Gervais.—Only  $\frac{1}{4}$  of the r. has been surveyed, which is now the property of William Holmes, Esq. of Quebec.—The rear concessions and the S. E. ends of the central concessions are almost, if not entirely, unfit for agricultural purposes and impracticable for roads being everywhere rocky, uneven, mountainous and barren; the hills bare of trees or verdure are in general in the form of sugar-loaves, perfectly precipitous on all sides, and so close together that the space between their bases rather resemble ravines than valleys, and are covered with rubbish, rocks, moss and decayed small stunted trees.—The highest part of this hilly country is a ridge of lofty mountains rising gradually from the S. angle of the r. and pursuing a N. E. direction, after traversing the head waters of the R. du Sud, terminates near the source of the N. W. branch of the main stream of St. John. In April, 1825, the average depth of the snow on this ridge was ascertained to be 9 feet, while in the r. of Frampton, at its base, it was hardly 20 inches.—*St. Roonaes Hill* is a very high mountain in the r. of Buckland about 2 m. N. E. of the Crapaudière Mountain in the S. of Frampton, and is the highest land between the St. Lawrence and the St. John in that direction.—Population about 30.—*Ungranted and unlocated* 20,000 acres.

### Annual Agricultural Produce.

	Bushels.		Bushels.		Bushels.
Wheat	49	Potatoes	130	Indian corn	20
Oats	75	Peas	100		

### Live Stock.

Horses	4	Cows	20	Swine	6
Oxen	1	Sheep	15		

## B Y

**BULLET RIVER** rises near the N. E. side of the r. of Ireland, and, running N. W., passes through Craig's Road into the r. of Inverness, where, being joined by other streams, it forms the R. Clyde.

**BULSTRODE**, township, in the co. of Drummond, joins Stansfield N. E., Warwick in the rear, Horton S. W. and the river Becancour N. W.—The land is level and low with many swamps and numerous *brulés*, particularly towards the centre; near the river, and also towards the limits of Warwick, the land rises a little and is of a moderately good quality: the swamps and low lands are in some places of a sandy soil and in others a black mould. On the highest situations the timber consists of beech, maple and black birch; in the swamps cedar, hemlock and tamarack. This r. is well watered by the main branch of the Nicolet, and by several rivulets running into the Becancour.—One-half was granted to the late Patrick Langan, Esq. and is now the property of his heirs.—The only settlement is on the R. Becancour, opposite to the r. of Blandford, and contains about 40 souls.

### Live Stock.

Horses	1	Sheep	5	Pigs	4
Cows	3	Oxen	2		

**BURTONVILLE (V.), v. DE LERY, S.**

**BURY**, township, in the co. of Sherbrooke, is irregular in its figure and bounded N. by Dudswell, N. E. by Lingwick, N. W. by Newport and Westbury. One quarter only has been surveyed, but the land in general is of a moderately good soil, very susceptible of cultivation and to all appearance would furnish good crops of grain of most sorts.—The timber is butternut, maple, beech, ash, birch, cedar and basswood.—Many little streams water it.—An intended road into the state of Vermont striking off from Craig's Road, at a place called Kemp's Bridge in the r. of Ireland, will pass through it; this route has been already marked and blazed in the field and mile-posts are fixed along the whole distance.—*Ungranted and unlocated* 18,658 acres.

**BUSTARD BAY**, in the co. of Saguenay, on the N. shore of the St. Lawrence, lies immediately below the R. Belsiamite.

**BUSTARD**, river, in the co. of Saguenay, falls into Bustard Bay, below Jeremie, on the N. side of the St. Lawrence.

**BY TOWN, v. OTTAWA, R.**

## C A C

## C.

**CABINEAU** or **NAMJAMSCUTCOOK**, river, rises in Long Lake in the co. of Rimouski and taking a N. E. course enters the S. of Madawaska and s. of the portage, 3 m. from Long's, falls into Lake Temiscouata, a little below the v. of Kent and Strathern. It is said to be 30 ft. wide but of no great depth.

**CABINOT (R.)**, v. **CABINEAU**.

**CACHEE**, river, rises near the s. w. corner of Lanaudiere, and traversing through the N. W. angle of Carufel joins the Little Maskinongé r. in the S. of Dusablé.

**CACHEE**, river, in the S. of Blainville, rises s. of the Chemin du Grand St. Charles and near the adjoining S. of Rivière du Chêne. It runs s. and falls into R. Jesus.

**CACONA** or **KACOUNA**, fief, in the co. of Rimouski, fronts the St. Lawrence and is bounded N. E. by Villeray, s. by the Rivière Verte and waste lands, s. w. by the S. of Rivière du Loup. One eighth of this fief is in rocks and savannas; the whole is conceded and divided into 5 concessions, which diminish in number of settlements in proportion to their distance from the St. Lawrence. In the first concession the soil is light with a clay bottom, the ridge or highlands being a mixture of sand and gravel. More than one half is cultivated. The soil of the 2d and 3d concessions is stronger and more clayey and is traversed by a ridge of highlands susceptible of culture; the lower part in the 2d concession presenting the appearance of a valley. Several savannas or plains are in both concessions and one-third of each is cultivated. The 4th and 5th concessions are more level and one-fourth of the 4th and one-eighth of the 5th are cultivated. The 4th concession is divided into two parts by the Rivière Verte.—The wood on the highlands is birch and maple and in the lower parts sapin, white thorn, beech and cedar.—As there is no corn-mill, the inhabitants are obliged to carry their corn to the Rivière du Loup mill. As horses only are used in ploughing, the number of oxen is small. One-fourth of all the agricultural produce and one-third of the cloth and linen are sold: cloth at 2s. 3s. 6d. and 5s. per yard and linen at 1s. 6d. to 1s. 8d. Every farmer on an average makes annually 300lbs. of butter, of which two thirds are sold.

## C A M

## Statistics.

Population	1,169	Shopkeepers	1	River craft	1
Corn-mills	1	Taverns	1	Tonnage	30
Saw-mills	3	Artisans	23	Keel boats	2

## Annual Agricultural Produce.

	Bushels.		Bushels.		Tons.
Wheat	7,900	Barley	1,000	Hay	3,449
Oats	5,800	Mixed gr.	1,810		

## Live Stock.

Horses	458	Cows	1,055	Swine	687
Oxen	114	Sheep	5,800		

**CAILLE**, à la, river, rises in the S. of St. Thomas, near the boundary line of Berthier, in the co. of Bellechasse, and running N. E. falls into the St. Lawrence about 1½ m. N. of the mouth of the R. du Sud.

**CAILLE**, à la, **PETITE**, river, rises in the S. of St. Thomas, and runs into the St. Lawrence about ½ m. from the mouth of R. du Sud.

**CALAMY**, v. **CALUMET**, R.

**CALDWELL MANOR**, v. **FOUCAULT**, S.

**CALLEMANT**, v. **CALUMET**.

**CALUMET**, **CALAMY** or **CALLEMANT**, river, in the co. of Two Mountains. The source of this R. is unexplored, but it descends in two streams from the unsurveyed part of Grenville; one called the Calumet, the other its east branch: they form a junction about the centre of the fourth range in Grenville, whence their united waters are discharged into the R. Ottawa at lot 16 in the second range. Its general course is s., the eastern arm running nearly parallel to the river Kingham. It is about 60 or 70 ft. wide and very rapid, and is navigable to a short distance only. It runs about 40 m. and makes fine falls for mills, and near it are quarries said to be of marble. It abounds with fish.

**CALVAIRE**, lake, in the S. of Desmaure, is about 1½ m. long and lies between the Rivière du Cap Rouge and the St. Lawrence. It will always obtain a large share of admiration when viewed from the surrounding heights, where it presents a rich and diversified prospect, the margin being charmingly varied by cultivated lands, here and there broken by small woods and numerous clumps of trees, rising by gradations from the water's edge one above the other. This pretty little lake discharges itself by a small stream into the St. Lawrence 1 m. E. of the church of St. Augustine.

**CAMOURASKA**, v. **KAMOURASKA**.

**CAMUS**, river, in the S. of Berthier and co. of

## C A N A L S.

Bellechasse. The Ruisseau Camus rises behind the highlands in the front of the S. and runs N. W., then turning suddenly to the N. it empties itself into Ance de Berthier, on the S. shore of the St. Lawrence.

CANALS.—The advantages to agriculture and commerce to be derived from the facilities offered by artificial water communications are duly appreciated by the legislature of this province, and various sums of money have been voted and applied to this object with a liberality worthy of the important results that may be expected to flow from such useful labours. Of these sums, amounting to £180,000, about £130,000 have been expended in the progress and completion of the Lachine Canal, a fact that must prove more honourable to the public spirit of the colonial government than the most just and eloquent eulogium. The innumerable rivers of Lower Canada will facilitate, and their numerous natural and impracticable obstructions will render necessary, a large number of canals, in order to develop the almost infinite agricultural resources of this increasing colony. The experience of the past proves that these necessary labours have been successfully begun; and, as the prosperity and population of the country increase, these enterprising efforts will become more numerous and extended. The rivers and lakes will ultimately connect the remotest townships, and convey their produce into the broad bosom of the St. Lawrence. Some canals have been completed, some are in progress, and many are in contemplation.

The *Lachine Canal* has been completed under an act, passed in the 1st George IV., for making a navigable canal from the neighbourhood of Montreal to the parish of Lachine. The commencement of this canal, at first a private undertaking, will be ever memorable in the commercial history of the province; for though it is not quite eight miles in extent, its advantages are of the first importance to the navigation of the St. Lawrence, on which the prosperity of Upper and Lower Canada most particularly depends. By means of this canal two very great obstructions in the river are avoided, Sault St. Louis and Sault Norman; and had the canal been continued a little farther to the N. E., so as to have entered the St. Lawrence below the current of St. Mary, its benefits to the navigation would have been still greater. As it is, however, there can be no doubt of its immense utility, and,

notwithstanding the enormous sum expended in its completion, its eventual profit. Although the cost has far exceeded the original expectation, yet the execution is such as to do credit to those who effected the several departments of the work. The rock and other excavations are well and neatly done, and the locks and bridges are handsome and made with a view to durability, being superior to any in America and inferior to none in Europe. It will hardly be credited, although strictly true, that the gunpowder expended upon the rock excavation by the contractors cost them above 10,000 dollars.—The length of the river basin and of the adjoining wharf is about 350 yards: the latter is formed of stout timber placed obliquely on end, well tied behind and carefully filled up with earth, but it is impossible to speak decisively about the effects of its pressure until it is tried. The fences have been a source of heavy but unavoidable expense; therefore a railing of cedar, on a more durable plan, being thought the most economical, the commissioners have erected a very strong and neat railing of that material along the N. W. side, from the banks above the canal wharf up to the bridge of the lower Lachine road, which, besides being ornamental, will protect the canal and allow of an excellent public walk in summer. Trees are here planted, which, if they succeed, will add to the appearance and form a shelter from the sun; these trees have been procured and planted by means of voluntary contribution. As repairs will always be occasionally necessary, the canal commissioners still continue their services, which however are given gratuitously. These repairs are indispensable from causes produced by the severity of the climate, which no artificial means can thoroughly guard against; but a great eventual saving will arise from immediate repairs being made when needful. These repairs, however, will be chiefly confined, for many years, 1st, to the holes caused by the percolation of the canal water through the banks where they are raised above the level of the solid ground: 2d, to the tunnels which convey under the bed of the canal the natural streams; for when the thaw is sudden these tunnels cannot at once discharge the accumulation of water thereby produced, and a breach may be the consequence if they are not properly attended to. 3d, The passage of the Little Lake or river Saint Pierre, across the course of the canal, cannot be avoided and must, every spring, be a



# CANALS.

source of danger to the banks and of expense in their repairs, which no art can thoroughly guard against, as no tunnel for its passage under the canal could possibly have been made of a magnitude to deliver, at once, the quantity of water which collects in the low grounds between the Cotes Saint Pierre and Saint Paul at the breaking up of the winter. This tunnel is 5 ft. in diameter. —The eventual profit that will arise from this spirited enterprise is placed beyond doubt by the following account of the progressive increase of the tolls which have been annually received:

## Amount of the Tolls collected on the Lachine Canal.

In 1824 . . .	£40 4 6	In 1827 . . .	£3051 16 6
1825 . . .	1280 10 4	1828 . . .	3142 18 10½
1826 . . .	2029 18 5½		

Abstract of the act passed (Mar. 14, 1829) to establish certain rates, tolls and duties on the Lachine Canal, and to provide for the care and management of the said canal.

"1. From and after the passing of this act the following rates, tolls, &c. shall be payable on boats, &c. passing through the canal; which said rates shall be paid for the whole distance between Lachine and Montreal in ascending or descending the said canal, and so in proportion for each and every mile of the said distance that any such boat, &c., or merchandise or effects, may pass or be conveyed upon the said canal:

		s.	d.
Timber . . . . .	per ton	0	3
Firewood in rafts . . . . .	per cord	1	0
Ditto, in boats or scows . . . . .	ditto	0	6
Boat or vessel, 5 tons and under . . . . .	each	6	3
Ditto, between 5 and 20 tons . . . . .	each	8	9
Ditto, between 20 and 60 tons . . . . .	each	12	6
Ditto, above 60 tons . . . . .	each	15	0
Merchandise and liquors . . . . .	per ton	1	9
Ashes . . . . .	per barrel	0	5
Beef and pork . . . . .	ditto	0	3
Salt . . . . .	per ton	0	9
Flour or rice . . . . .	per tierce	0	4
Ditto . . . . .	per barrel	0	2
Ditto . . . . .	per ½ do.	0	1
Persons in a boat, not of the crew . . . . .	each	0	6
Horse, mare, bull, ox, &c. . . . .	each	0	6
Hog, goat, sheep, calf, or lamb . . . . .	ditto	0	1½
Wheat or other grain . . . . .	per bushel or minot	0	0¾
Stone . . . . .	per toise	2	6
Lime . . . . .	per hhd.	0	3
Shingles . . . . .	per thousand	0	3
Standard pipe staves . . . . .	ditto	15	0
Bundles of hay . . . . .	per hundred	1	0

- "2. Fractions of a mile to be considered a whole mile.
- "3. Boats, &c. passing below lock No. 4, to pay the like tolls as if they had passed all the locks.
- "4. Boats and scows laden solely with firewood or other timber, having passed down the canal and paid the rates, exempted from toll in ascending, if unladen and empty.
- "5. Governor authorized to appoint commissioners for superintending and keeping in repair the canal, and to appoint a secretary, treasurer and toll-collector.

"6. Commissioners not entitled to any remuneration for their services.

"7. Commissioners declared a body corporate. A summons served on the secretary, in any action against them, sufficient to compel them to appear.

"8. Commissioners may employ lock-keepers and other assistants, and allow a reasonable remuneration for their services.

"9. Rates and duties to be paid to such persons, and at such places near the canal and in such manner, as commissioners may direct and appoint.

"10. In cases of damage done to the canal or to the bridges, &c. by any boat, &c., such boat may be seized and detained until the injury is repaired.

"11. Commissioners authorized, where the province ought by law or equity to bear the charge of making, &c. fences along the canal, to agree with the proprietors of land, on which the fences are, to allow a reasonable indemnity for the trouble of making and keeping the same in repair.

"12. Tolls to be paid over quarterly to the receiver-general.

"13. Salary allowed to secretary, treasurer and toll-collector, not exceeding 200*l*.

"14. Secretary, treasurer and toll-collector, before entering into the duties of his said office, to enter into bond to his majesty for the faithful discharge of his duty.

"15. Commissioners to render an account to the legislature.

"16. Continuance of this act not to exceed Dec. 31, 1831."

*Chambly Canal.*—Commissioners have been chosen to carry into effect this important undertaking, so necessary to the general interests of the province, and particularly to all the settlements near the r. Richelieu and the districts of Quebec and Three Rivers. Its line of communication is to run along the Richelieu from the Chambly basin to the village of St. John in the barony of Longueuil, a distance of 11 miles. A sum of money has been appropriated for this purpose by a vote of the Assembly, Mar. 22, 1823, and it was then decreed that the undertaking should be commenced as soon as the Lachine Canal was completed. That enterprise was finished in autumn, 1826; but no steps have as yet been taken to open the Chambly Canal, excepting those of surveying and tracing out the line.—It is supposed that the objects of this canal might be attained by a much shorter line and at a much less expense than what will be required by the present plan; and it has been suggested, that if some improvements were made in the navigation of the r. Richelieu, a canal of five miles only would be sufficient. The improvements suggested to be made in the r. St. John, or Richelieu, have been thus detailed:—"Commencing at the rapids of St. John, a channel 60 or 80 feet wide for crafts drawing 4 or 5 feet water could be made over these rapids by simply forming a dyke the length

of the rapids. A bank answering for a towing-path might be made of the stones and rocks in the rapids, at the head of which an elbow might be carried out the distance required to throw into that channel a sufficient quantity of water. From the foot of these rapids to the head of Chambly rapids, there is no other obstruction than a few scattered rocks at the *Mille-roches* and a shallow place at St. Thérèse, each about six acres in length, and both of which could be, at a trifling expense, made navigable for a vessel drawing four or five feet of water; the first by removing the rocks, the second by the junction of the two islands at St. Thérèse. By this junction, the great body of water which now passes over to the e. between the two islands would be retained in the w. channel, which would, it is believed, give a sufficient depth of water. Should, however, the junction of the islands not raise the water sufficiently, by putting out an elbow from the head of the main island towards the east, as much water as could be required might be brought into the west channel, which channel, being confined to a narrow space by the island alluded to above and the main land, could be raised to any height, as it would altogether depend on the length of the elbow.—These improvements, as simple as they may appear to some, and which it is believed would not cost above 5 or £6000, would undoubtedly give a navigable river from St. John to the head of Chambly rapids, a distance of about seven miles out of eleven, leaving only between four or five miles of obstruction, viz., the length of Chambly rapids. From the head of Chambly rapids to the basin, the river may perhaps offer but few advantages. Should it therefore be found necessary to cut through the land there, there is a fine head of water; and, it is said, by going back a few acres, there is a ravine running through a barren part of this section of the country, which would offer many advantages to such an undertaking. At all events, should it be found necessary to avoid both ravine and river at these rapids, it would be a work of minor consequence when compared with the Herculean task proposed by Mr. Price's fourteen miles plan, which, besides the additional expense of making a canal seven miles longer than necessary, would involve the undertaking in an unavoidable and enormous expense for the purchase of the land, for the making and keeping in repair the numberless bridges

that would be required and the fences that would be necessary on each side of the canal."

*Grenville Military Canal* extends from the basin to Greece's Point, in the r. of Chatham, more than 6 miles. It was opened by the two companies of the royal staff corps belonging to the military establishment immediately contiguous to Grenville basin. This important work was conducted under the immediate superintendence and direction of Major Duvernét. This officer having sailed for England with his company, the command at the Grenville station devolved upon Captain Read. The canal is cut through the solid rock in various parts, forming an aggregate length of about 4 miles of rock excavation, to an extreme depth, in some parts, of 30 feet. Its average width at bottom is from 25 to 30 feet, and at top from 35 to 40, and the depth of water is computed at from 5 to 6 feet. The object of the Grenville Canal is to connect the navigable sections of the Ottawa River interrupted by the impetuous Long Sault rapid and other inferior rapids below it, especially that in front of Mr. McRobb's property, at the foot of which he has very judiciously laid out a village, now called Davis Village.

*The Cascade Canal*, in the S. of Soulangue, has been made in order to avoid the danger of passing the cascades at the entrance of the St. Lawrence into lake St. Louis. It is usually called the Military Canal, and is constructed across a point of land through which all boats now make their way to the locks at Le Buisson. It is 500 yards in length and is furnished with the necessary locks. On each side, land 100 ft. wide has been relinquished by the proprietors of Soulangue and Vaudreuil, which is reserved for public purposes. At the entrance to the canal from lake St. Louis is a guard-house, where a small party of military is always stationed.

CANANSHING (L.), v. O CANANSHING.

CANARDS, aux, or au CANEAU, river, is near the e. extremity of the S. of Mount Murray. On this little r. mills might be erected. It falls into the St. Lawrence and its mouth forms a safe harbour for boats and small craft. The *battures* opposite extend about 8 or 9 m. and, being without any useful vegetable production, they continue to be the resort of immense collections of water-fowl.—At *Echauffaud aux Basques*, near its mouth, are large masses of iron ore in wide veins.

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CANEAU, au, v. CANARDS, R.

CANIE, island, in the gulf of St. Lawrence near the Saguenay coast, between the rivers Machigabiau and Chimepanipestick.

CANOT, au, v. TOLEDO, R.

CAP à l'AIGLE, v. ISLE aux COUDRES.

CAP à l'EST, v. SAGUENAY, R.

CAP BRULE, in Cote de Beupré, S.

CAP de l'ABATIS, in Cote de Beupré, S.

CAP de la GRIBANNE, in Cote de Beupré, S.

CAP de la MAGDELAINE, seigniory, in the co. of Champlain, is bounded s. w. by the river St. Maurice, N. E. by the S. of Champlain and its augmentation and by the St. Lawrence in front.—The breadth is 2 leagues and its depth 20, extending N. into the interior.—Granted Mar. 20, 1651, to the order of Jesuits and has now devolved to the crown.—It contains 17,707 arpents in concession and the greater part of the lands conceded, as well as of the lands unconceded, are not susceptible of cultivation. There is, however, one concession of 40 arpents wholly settled, and one of 20 arpents partly settled with 5 or 6 houses on the St. Maurice, below the Forges. A small number of the non-conceded lands have been enclosed, but there is no road to them. 800 superficial arpents were conceded prior to 1759, at the rent of *un cope* per arpent, at which rent they still continue.—The few young persons who take new lands prefer taking them near their relatives or friends, however inferior in quality they may be; and the soil of almost the whole of this S. is a white sand.—The timber towards the interior has attained a very fine growth.—Compared with the great extent of the grant, a small portion only is under cultivation, which lies principally on the St. Lawrence and on the St. Maurice almost up to the Falls of Gabelle. The settlements, however, are not remarkable for very good management; the wheat and other crops, therefore, are but indifferent on land that might be made to yield abundantly; for the situation of the farms on the banks of the rivers and the quality of the soil are both favourable to agricultural improvement.—The Quebec road passes, almost close to the St. Lawrence, by the ferry over the St. Maurice to the town of Three Rivers. This ferry, by which the established post-road is continued, is nearly 2 m. across. The price demanded from each person is 2s. 6d. and in like proportion for horses and carriages; but about 1½ m. higher up

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the river there is another, where the charge is only 3d. each person, and 1s. 3d. for a horse and carriage. By the side of this road stands the church with its presbytery.—At the mouth of the St. Maurice are the islands Bellerive, au Cochon, St. Christophe, La Croix and L'Abri; they are low and almost covered with wood of the inferior sorts, but afford some very good grazing land. It was once in contemplation to throw a bridge across this river opposite to Isle St. Christophe: it would prove of great public utility and, on a route so much frequented, such an undertaking could hardly fail of being profitable.—Between Isle Bellerive and the main land there is a very good situation for laying up river craft during the winter, where they remain secure in about 8 feet water, and escape injury from the breaking up of the ice in the spring.

## Statistics.

Population	572	Saw-mills	1	Artisans	5
Churches, R. C.	1	Tanneries	4	River craft	1
Curates	1	Shopkeepers	1	Tonnage	20
Presbyteries	1	Taverns	2	Keel boats	1
Corn-mills	1				

## Annual Agricultural Produce.

	Bushels.		Bushels.		Bushels.
Wheat	3,900	Peas	1,200	Indian corn	60
Oats	8,000	Potatoes	7,900	Mixed grain	100
Barley	100	Buck wheat	200		

## Live Stock.

Horses	180	Cows	360	Swine	270
Oxen	135	Sheep	720		

*Titte.*—"Concession du 20me Mars, 1651, faite par Mr. de la Forté, aux révérends pères Jésuites, contenant deux lieues le long du fleuve St. Laurent, depuis le Cap nommé des Trois Rivières, en descendant sur le grand fleuve, jusqu'aux endroits où les dites deux lieues se pourrout étendre, sur vingt lieues de profondeur du côté du Nord, et compris les bois, rivières et prairies qui sont sur le dit grand fleuve et sur les dites Trois Rivières."—*Régistre d'Intendance, No. 2 à 9, folio 131.*

CAP CHAT, fief, in the co. of Gaspé, lies near the N. w. point of the division-line between the districts of Quebec and Gaspé and is bounded in front by the St. Lawrence.—The harbour must be approached with the greatest precaution, or the mariner will be exposed to imminent danger. As shipwrecks have frequently occurred here, the provincial legislature has granted £150 per ann. to establish a depot of provisions at the N. Ste. Anne, below and near Cap Chat, for the relief of shipwrecked mariners and others. A salary of £50 is allowed to the guardian of the depot, who



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is ordered to keep a register of the persons relieved, the quantity of provisions furnished and the names of the vessels wrecked.

*Statistics.*

Population 29 | Shopkeepers 1 | Keel boats . 4

*Annual Agricultural Produce.*

Oats	Bushels.	Potatoes	Bushels.	Peas	Bushels.
.	80	.	250	.	25

*Live Stock.*

Horses	4	Cows	7	Swine	22
Oxen	5	Sheep	13		

CAP CHAT, river, in the E. part of the D. of Quebec, cutting the division-line, runs into the co. of Gaspé and soon falls into the St. Lawrence.

CAP D'ESPOIR, *fief*, in the co. of Gaspé, between Mal Bay and Little Pabos.

*Statistics, including Ance à Beaufils.*

Population . 184 | Keel boats . 40

*Annual Agricultural Produce.*

Oats	Bushels.	Potatoes	Bushels.	Peas	Bushels.
.	600	.	3,700	.	350

*Live Stock.*

Horses	3	Cows	30	Swine	34
Oxen	30	Sheep	80		

CAP MAILLARD, v. COTE de BEAUPRE.

CAP TOURMENTE, v. COTE de BEAUPRE.

CAP ROSIER, in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, about midway between Griffin's Cove and the extreme point of Cape Gaspé, at the entrance of Gaspé Bay.—Population 54; keel boats 4; annual produce of potatoes 75 bushels; agricultural stock 1 horse, 1 ox and 3 cows.

CAP ROUGE, river, rises in the highlands near the rear boundaries of the S. of Desmaure. In the serpentine course it describes in passing diagonally through the S. it receives many small streams from the right and left; its banks are elevated, but the eminence is attained by a very gradual slope, or it may be said more correctly, that it flows through a narrow valley abounding in natural beauties of the most picturesque kind, and possessing all the charms that can be looked for in the most skilful landscape composition. This r. enters the S. of Gaudarville and gradually bending s. falls into the St. Lawrence near the s.w. angle of that seignior. Its course in

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general is eminently beautiful and picturesque. In Gaudarville it feels the attraction of the ebb tide of the St. Lawrence so strongly, that at low water its bed is nearly dry, and can be crossed with the utmost ease without the assistance of the ferry-boat; but at high water boats of considerable burthen can enter it and ascend as high as the mill, about  $\frac{3}{4}$  of a mile from the St. Lawrence. At its mouth is an established ferry, where boats and scows are always ready though not always necessary.

CAPS, des, river, in the S. of Blainville and Lachenaye, rises in the concession Bouchetteville and runs into the St. Lawrence opposite the most eastward island of the cluster called The Pilgrims.

CAP ST. GLAUDE, *rivulet*, in the S. of Vincennes, rises in the plains that extend from the S. of Montapine and discharges itself into the St. Lawrence. It works five mills; one for carding, one for fulling, another for sawing and two for grinding corn. Near its mouth is a fall of about 150 ft., at the bottom of which is one of the corn-mills.

CAP ST. IGNACE, *fief*, in the co. of l'Islet, is bounded N. E. by the S. of Vincelot, N. W. by Gagné *fief*, in the rear by the S. of Ste. Claire and in front by the St. Lawrence. It is  $\frac{1}{2}$  l. in front by 1 league in depth and is the property of Mons. Vincelot. No document relating to this grant has been found among the records lodged in the surveyor-general's office.—Well watered by the Bras St. Nicholas, which runs transversely through the middle of the *fief*.—Very little timber remains.—3 concessions have been granted, and 2 of them are settled.—This *fief* is mountainous and rocky, except in the front concession which, however, is not entirely without rocky places and hillocks. Some rushes that grow here are good food for cattle, and without which the horses could not be supported. The horses are generally of the Norman breed and with little or no improvement. Orchards are more numerous here than in other parts of the district. All the inhabitants living w. of the church carry their corn for grinding to the Moulin à Cardé in the S. of St. Thomas, which is a loss to the seignior of Cap St. Ignace.—The *parish* of St. Ignace comprehends the *fief* of that name with Goose and Crane Islands (Isles aux Oies and aux Grues), which are the property of Mr. M'Pherson and contain several settlements, which with the salt

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marshes are very valuable; the proprietor has an extensive farming establishment and rears a large stock of cattle: the excellent butter which he sends to the Quebec market in considerable quantities is sold for 1d. or 2d. per lb. higher than any other.

## Statistics of the Parish of St. Ignace, including Goose and Crane Islands.

Population 1,805 | Churches, R.C. 1 | Presbyteries 1

### Annual Agricultural Produce.

	Bushels.		Bushels.		Bushels.
Wheat	13,500	Potatoes	18,000	Indian corn	100
Oats	9,100	Peas	1,222	Mixed grain	1,000
Barley	1,060	Rye	509		

### Live Stock.

Horses	699	Cows	905	Swine	1,350
Oxen	390	Sheep	3,690		

CAP ST. MICHEL or LA TRINITE, seigniory, in the co. of Vercheres, joins Varennes s. w., the fief Guillaudiere n. e. and is bounded by the augmentation to Belœil in the rear and by the St. Lawrence in front. One league in front by  $1\frac{1}{2}$  l. in depth.—Granted, 3d Nov., 1672, to Mons. de St. Michel and is now the property of Jacques Le Moine Martigny, Esq.—A diversity of soil prevails, the greater part of which is good, being either a fine black or a grayish mould that proves fertile when tolerably well managed. The whole S. is under cultivation.—The rivers St. Charles and Notre Dame run across it, and are sufficiently deep to be navigable for boats of burden.—The uncleared lands, scarcely half a league square, afford hardly any other wood than the spruce fir, a species of very trifling value.—On the rivers are two corn-mills and one saw-mill.—Part of the S. is divided into four small fiefs, held by Messrs. Delette, Beaubien, Gautier and Mondellette, containing together  $\frac{1}{4}$  league in breadth by  $\frac{1}{2}$  l. deep.—Two islands in the St. Lawrence, lying in front of this grant, are appendages to it; each nearly  $\frac{3}{4}$  m. long and from 8 to 10 arpents broad; cattle are sometimes pastured on them.

Title.—“Le titre de cette Concession n'a pas été trouvé dans le Secrétariat. Par un acte de Foi et Hommage, rendu le 3me Août, 1676, devant Mr. Duchesneau, alors Intendant, il paroît que ce fief doit avoir une lieue de front sur une lieue et demie de profondeur, situé sur le fleuve St. Laurent, entre les concessions de Mr. de Varennes et Laurent Borne, Sieur de Grandmaison, avec deux petites îles vis-à-vis de sa devanture.”—*Régistre des Foi et Hommage*, No. 27, folio 182, le 10me Février, 1781.

CAP SANTE (P.), v. PORTNEUF, B.

# C A R

## CARIBOO MOUNTAIN, v. ST. MAURICE, R.

CARIBOU, river, falls into the Saguenay a league below the Chicoutimi on the opposite side of the r., at a place called les Prairies, meadows that produce the hay that is consumed at the post of Chicoutimi. This r. is inconsiderable and for  $\frac{1}{4}$  mile inland is one arpent wide. It runs from the hills to the n. w. and forms a good harbour at its mouth.

CARLETON, township, in the co. of Bonaventure, is bounded n. e. by the r. Maria and Cascapédia bay, s. by the bay of Chaleurs, w. and n. by waste lands of the crown.—The land rises into lofty mountains.—This t. contains two villages and is watered by two rivers, the G. and L. Nouvelle, and in its front lies Tracadigash bay. The lands fit for cultivation are occupied and amount to one or two concessions only.

### Statistics.

Population 576 | River craft . 18 | Keel boats . 2  
Shopkeepers 4 | Total tonnage 1350

### Annual Agricultural Produce.

	Bushels.		Bushels.		Bushels.
Wheat	2,352	Oats	2,100	Potatoes	15,400

### Live Stock.

Horses	83	Cows	200	Swine	690
Oxen	146	Sheep	612		

## CARLISLE, New, v. COX, T.

CARUFEL, fief, in the co. of St. Maurice, lies in the rear of the first part of the S. of Maskinongé between Dusablé and fief St. John.—144 arpents in front by 2 leagues in depth. Granted, March, 1705, to Jean Sicard, Sieur de Carufel, and is now possessed by L. A. Duchesnay, Esq.—The land is good and fertile mixed here and there with a reddish clay and sand.—Almost every kind of good timber is found and some of the pine grows to large dimensions.—The r. Maskinongé traverses this S. from the n. w. by which the timber felled here is sent down to the St. Lawrence.—The part under cultivation contains some very respectable farms and good houses by the side of the main road.—This fief contains three concessions, each having a road kept in good order, and it forms part of the parish of St. Joseph de Maskinongé.—230 lands or farms are conceded in 5 ranges, called, 1st, Ste. Génévieve; 2nd, n. e. of the Ruisseau de Lounière; 3rd, s. w. of ditto; 4th, n. e. of the Ruisseau du Bois Blanc; 5th,

s. w. of ditto.—About 12,000 arpents are in a state of cultivation and about 9,000 unconceded, the greatest part of which is fit for agricultural improvement.—There is a superb quarry of limestone; also a species of potter's earth fit for painting.—The cattle is generally good, and the inhabitants carefully attend to its improvement.—The fief *Marie-Anne* is in this S. to the N. E. of the R. Maskinongé and enjoys the right of *banalité* over the entire S. The rear joins the S. of Lanaudière. In Carufel are one private school, 5 saw-mills, many limekilns, 3 blacksmiths, many carpenters and wheelwrights and 10 or 12 joiners.—This S. produces from 20 to 25,000 bushels of wheat, 15,000 bushels of oats and as much peas and barley.

*Titre.*—"Concession du mois de Mars, 1705, faite par *Philippe de Rigaud*, Gouverneur, et *François de Beauharnois*, Intendant, au *Sieur Jean Sicard*, *Sieur de Carufel*, de l'espace de terre qui reste dans la rivière de *Maskinongé*, dans le lac *St. Pierre*, depuis celle qui a été ci-devant accordée au *Sieur Legardeur*, jusqu'au premier saut de la dite rivière, ce qui contient deux lieues ou environ de front sur pareille profondeur."—*Régistre d'Intendance*, No. 5, folio 40. *Cahiers d'Intend. more authentic.*

CASCADE CANAL, v. CANALS.

CASCADES, des (V.), v. SOULANGE, S.

CASCAPEDIAC (G.), river, in the co. of Bonaventure, rises in the rear of the T. of Richmond and traversing over a great part of that T., enters the adjoining T. of Maria near its s. E. angle, where it falls into the bay of Cascapediad and forms an excellent harbour for vessels of every size.

CASCAPEDIAC (L.), river, in the co. of Bonaventure, rises in the rear of the T. of Hamilton and running s. w. enters the T. of Richmond, where it empties itself into Cascapediad bay about 6 miles from the mouth of the Greater Cascapediad.

CASSIMAQUAGAN, river, runs from the R. into the R. Matapediad, affording at its mouth a favourable site for a mill and an excellent situation for settlers. It is said to be navigable for many miles and abounds with valuable pineries.

CASTOR, island, at the N. W. end of L. St. Peter and at the mouth of the R. Bayonne, is between Randin and Isle Dupas.

CASUPSCULL or COSUPSCOUL, river, in the co. of Rimouski, rises in a L. towards the s. boundary of the co. It runs s. w. for the greater part of its course, then taking a sudden turn more to the w. soon enters the E. side of the Matapediad, and is the largest stream that empties itself into that river being navigable for 50 or 60 miles.

CAT, river, so called in Algonquin, meaning Pole Cat, is a small stream running into the western bank of the St. Maurice above the Upper Matawin island.

CATHERINE'S TOWN, v. BEAUHARNOIS, S.

CAUDIE, Grande, river, rises in a lake at the N. E. angle of the T. of Dorset, running s. to near the centre it takes a sudden turn E. and in the 5th range leaves the T. for that of Shenley, where it falls into the R. Chaudière near the s. angle of that T.

CAWOOD, a projected township in the co. of Ottawa, is bounded E. by Shorn, w. by Mansfield, s. by Litchfield and N. by waste lands of the crown.

CAXTON, township, in the co. of St. Maurice, is bounded s. E. by lands belonging to the Forges of St. Maurice, s. by St. Etienne and Dumontier, s. w. by Hunter's Town and N. by waste lands of the crown.—Here are only a few settlers, although a large number of acres were granted to the officers and privates of the Canadian militia who served during the last American war. The T. is abundantly watered by numerous rivers and lakes, among which are Lac O Cananshing and Lac des Perchaudes.—As the value of the townships is so much accelerated and increased by the formation of new roads, the anxiety of the legislature of this province ought, in that respect, to be duly appreciated. The following extract from the report of the commissioners appointed to open a road of communication from the old settlements of Yamachiche to the T. of Caxton will prove that such undertakings are easily executed, and will afford some interesting information relative to this valuable though unsettled township.—The report is dated Feb. 1, 1830:—"We proceeded to open and complete the said road by day labour. Beginning on the road of Picdure, about 12 acres from the River du Loup, we opened a new road across the concession of Picdure, beginning in the division line of one Gilmet and Lachance, and continued Northward to the next concession of Bellechasse, distance 24 arpents. The land in this route is low with some hills intervening and thickly wooded; one arpent of which was causewayed, five high hills reduced and made accessible, and ten bridges built none of which above 18 ft. long; widening and completing the road on the concession of Bellechasse (which had been opened) to the land of one Callier, distance about 6 arpents.



From Bellechasse, on the line of Callier's land, toward St. Joseph concession, a new road is opened and completely finished to the concession road of St. Joseph, a distance of 52 arpents, through a thickly wooded country: in the course of this road nine bridges were built, none of them above 18 ft. long; five hills reduced and made accessible and  $2\frac{1}{2}$  arpents of road causewayed. Arriving at St. Joseph at lot No. 48, the road, which was merely opened to the r., we completed by widening and extracting all the stumps to lot No. 69, at the township line, distance 42 arpents, in which eight bridges were erected, none above 18 ft.; six steep hills reduced and made easy of access and nearly one arpent of savanna causewayed, making in all about  $4\frac{1}{2}$  miles. The whole of the road is 18 ft. wide and where necessary ditched; the stumps are every where extracted and the whole line has a beautiful appearance. Came to the place of beginning and continued the road to the bank of the River du Loup, below all the chutes and rapids; thus giving a communication from the township of Caxton to the St. Lawrence by the river du Loup, which from this place is navigable for boats and rafts, and also a communication to Machiche by the roads of St. Joseph, Bellechasse and Piedure. . . . . A road was opened through the 1st and 2nd ranges of the r. to the distance of 52 acres, and also across the first six ranges and between the 3rd and 4th ranges to lot No. 19; and another road along the front line of the r. from the 2nd to the 5th range, making in all, including the road first mentioned, 15 miles. Throughout the whole extent the land was found to be of the best quality, the wood consisting of maple, birch, beech, ash, &c. In some places the land is low, where the woods are cedar, spruce, &c. These places required to be causewayed or ditched, which has been partially done. About £100 would finish all the roads in this r. We believe that with £150 we might be able to go over the whole line, and complete what yet remains to be done on the 6th and 7th ranges; and also to open a road between the 5th and 6th ranges to the Great Lake, which would open a large tract of very fine land."

CEDRES, des (V.), v. SOULANGE, S.

CHAFFERS BROOK rises in two streams near the s. line of Inverness and towards the centre of that r. joins the R. Clyde.

CHALEURS BAY may be called an arm of the

gulf of St. Lawrence and is bounded on the n. by the counties of Gaspé and Bonaventure and on the s. by New Brunswick. The entire n. coast of this extensive bay from the gulf to the river Ristigouche, which discharges itself into the w. extremity, is in Lower Canada.—This bay extends from e. to w. about 88 m. and its greatest width is about 20. The navigation of the bay is perfectly safe and the anchorage, every where, so good that neither ship nor fishing-boat was ever known to be lost. Storms are not more frequent in this bay than at Quebec, and, although they occur here oftener than at Percé and in the bay of Gaspé, the air is more humid and colder; about the same difference exists between the air of Quebec and Montreal.

CHALOUPE, G. and L., two rivers that rise in the S. of Lanoraye and its augmentation. The greater river rises in two branches w. of the church of St. Elizabeth, and after receiving the Little Chaloupe, increased by St. Charles Brook, it takes in the s. w. branch and enters the S. of Berthier, where it falls into the St. Lawrence nearly 1 m. above the v. of Berthier opposite Isle Randin.

CHAMBLY, county, in the district of Montreal, is bounded n. w. by the river St. Lawrence; s. e. by the river Richelieu or Chambly, together with all the islands in the rivers St. Lawrence and Richelieu nearest to the co., and in whole or in part fronting it; s. w. by the n. e. boundaries of the seigniories of Laprairie and De Lery, and n. e. by the co. of Verchères; it comprehends the seigniories of Boucherville, Montarville, Longueuil, fief Tremblay, Chambly West and the barony of Longueuil.—It is 33 m. long and averages in breadth  $11\frac{1}{3}$  m., and contains 211 sq. miles. Its centre is in lat.  $45^{\circ} 28' 30''$ , lon.  $73^{\circ} 17' 30''$ .—The population is 12,932, of which  $\frac{8}{10}$ ths are native Canadians and the remainder English, Irish, Scotch, and Americans.—It contains 5 parishes and part of the p. of Blairfindie, 4 villages and the town of Dorchester (*erroneously inserted in the co. of Acadie*). This co. sends two members to the provincial assembly, and the place of election is Longueuil.—In agricultural produce and population this co. vies with most in the province, and the quality of its soil is inferior to none. The surface in general is extremely level with the exception of the mountain of Boucherville, remarkable for its conspicuous appearance and height: on its summit are two beautiful small

lakes and a corn and saw-mill at the source of a small river that runs s. w. and falls into the r. Montreal about 1 m. w. of Chambly Basin: both these rivers turn several corn-mills. The little r. Montreal winds prettily through the co. in an e. direction and falls into Chambly Basin. Besides these rivers this co. is abundantly watered by the r. Richelieu and the beautiful Basin of Chambly, by which it is bounded on the e. and n. e.—Numerous roads traverse this co. in every direction: the principal are those along the rivers, the Boucherville road, the Chemin à la Grande Savanne and the Laprairie road.—Almost the whole of this co. presents good and flourishing settlements and lands in a good state of cultivation.

#### Statistics.

Population 12,932	Villages . . . 4	Founderies . . . 1
Churches, Prot. 2	Gaols . . . 1	Ship-yards . . . 2
Parsonage-ho. 1	Corn-mills . . 15	Medical men . . 3
Churches, R. C. 6	Saw-mills . . . 5	Notaries . . . 6
Curés . . . 6	Carding-mills . 4	Shopkeepers . . 22
Presbyteries 6	Fulling-mills . 3	Taverns . . . 25
Wesleyan chap. 1	Tanneries . . . 2	Artisans . . . 190
Colleges . . . 1	Potteries . . . 1	River-craft . . . 4
Convents . . . 1	Breweries . . . 2	Tonnage . . . 21
Schools . . . 3	Distilleries . . 1	Keel-boats . . . 5
Towns . . . 1		

#### Annual Agricultural Produce.

	Bushels.		Bushels.		Bushels.
Wheat . . .	121,166	Rye . . .	4,508	Potatoes . .	247,157
Oats . . .	75,440	Buck wheat .	2,500	Hay, tons . .	30,029
Barley . . .	12,910	Indian corn .	1,985	Flax, cwts. .	368
Peas . . .	12,500	Mixed gr. . .	4,115	Butter, cwts. .	1,986

#### Live Stock.

Horses . . .	4,492	Cows . . .	6,466	Sheep . . .	9,872
Oxen . . .	2,852	Young cattle .	2,437	Swine . . .	2,760

#### Domestic Manufactures.

	Ells.		Ells.
Cloth . . .	38,872	Linen . . .	31,100
Flannel . .	24,600	Looms . . .	307

#### Acres in Cultivation.

Under crop . . .	30,925
Fallow and meadow land . .	60,580
Total in culture . . .	91,505

#### CHAMBLY (R.), v. RICHELIEU, R.

CHAMBLY, EAST, and CHAMBLY, WEST, in the cos. of Rouville and Chambly divided from each other by the r. Richelieu.—The extent of each seigniory is 3 leagues in length by one league in depth; and both were included in one grant to M. de Chambly, Oct. 29, 1672.

*Chambly, East*, is in the co. of Rouville, and is bounded s. e. by Monnoir; n. e. by Rouville and Belœil; s. w. by the barony of Longueuil.—The land, nearly level, is generally equal in quality to any in the n. of Montreal and is, nearly all, under a very favourable state of cultivation.—This part of the original grant now belongs to the heirs of the late Lieut.-col. de Salaberry, C. B. and to Lieut.-col. de Rouville.—The r. Richelieu or Chambly, whose entire course in this S. is navigable, by passing through the original grant, dividing it into e. and w., affords many advantages.

*Chambly, West*, in the co. of Chambly, is bounded n. w. by the seigniories of Longueuil and Montarville and s. w. by the barony of Longueuil: it now belongs to Samuel Hat and Henry Bender, Esqs.—There are no lands unconceded, and two-thirds were granted prior to the conquest. The concessions extend 3 arpents by 20 and the rent is 1 sol *tournois* and a quart of wheat.—The greater part of the youths in this parish are desirous of forming new settlements; a few are in a condition to do so and others are equally desirous but want the means, and yet none will settle in the townships.—The surface, like that of e. Chambly, is level and the land is good, well settled and cultivated.

*Chambly Basin* is a beautiful expansion of the river, nearly circular, and about 1½ m. in diameter: it is embellished by several little islands, covered with fine verdure and natural wood, as ornamentally disposed as if regulated by the hand of art. Three of them lie at the mouth of the river Montreal; some smaller ones, called the Islets St. Jean, are spread in a very picturesque manner, at the descent of the rapid of Chambly; the dark-hued foliage of the wood, that nearly covers them, forms a pleasing contrast to the brilliant whiteness of the broken current. When rowing on this magnificent sheet of water, in a fine day, the prospect is truly enchanting. The three steeples of Chambly, Canton and de la Pointe, nearly represent the extremities of a triangle, whose sides are bordered with objects which by their size, beauty and variety, most agreeably interest the beholder.—On the rapids above the Basin are the elegant and extensive corn-mills belonging to H. Bender and S. Hat, Esqs., seigniors of East and West Chambly respectively. These mills, 7 in number, work 24 sets of stones and are never in want of water:

their excellence tempts the inhabitants from every part of the surrounding country, to a considerable distance, to bring their wheat thither yearly; the more so, as they are destitute of such an advantage in their own parishes, owing to the want of proper water-courses; this is particularly the case below the Chambly basin, where the comparative stillness of the river precludes the possibility, with any prospect of advantage, of building mills of this description.

*Chambly Fort* is on the w. side of the basin which, when seen from a distance, has some resemblance to an ancient castle: it was built (of stone) by Mons. de Chambly, some years previous to the conquest of Canada by the English, and is the only one of the kind within the province; its form is nearly square, containing several buildings and all the requisite means of modern defence which have been put into substantial repair; the approaches to the fort are not protected by any out-works, nor is there a ditch round it. Before the late hostilities with America only a small detachment of about two companies formed the garrison, but, when the war began, the advantageous position and proximity to the enemy's frontier pointed it out as a strong *point d'appui*, where troops might be assembled and an extensive dépôt formed: during the season for operations, in the years 1812, 1813, and 1814, there was always a considerable force encamped on the plain near it, which in the last-mentioned year exceeded 6000 men; during this period additional storehouses and other buildings were erected on the ground that has always been reserved by government for such purposes.

*Chambly Village*, built on one of the most beautiful spots in Lower Canada, is in West Chambly and on the bank of the Richelieu, not far from the fort: it contains 90 or 100 houses, chiefly built of wood, forming one principal street; many of the houses are elegantly built and shaded by lofty poplars. At the s. end of the village are some large and valuable mills close to the rapid of Chambly, and near the mills stands a good manor-house. This place is a great thoroughfare, as the main road from Montreal to the American states passes through it, which, with the continual resort to the mills, occasions a good deal of activity among the traders and mechanics, and contributes very much to its cheerfulness as a place of residence; among the inhabitants are reckoned many

of the most respectable families of the district, invited hither by its agreeable situation. The landscape of the surrounding country is rich and well diversified, affording several very beautiful points of view; and there are many spots whence they may be seen to great advantage. The regular and venerable fort, the mills, the little elegant church of St. Joseph, houses dispersed among well cultivated fields, the various woodland scenery near and remote, the distant point Olivier with its village and beautiful church, the more distant mountain of Chambly or Rouville, the continual change of objects on the basin and river, with the singular appearance of unwieldy rafts descending the rapid with incredible velocity, will amply gratify the spectator's admiration.

*Chambly Collège* is in the village and is a flourishing establishment, founded by Mr. Mignault, the curé, aided by the principal inhabitants of Chambly. The zeal and liberality of that gentleman on this interesting occasion, have been universally acknowledged.—This edifice is at present only a one-sided building, to which two wings will be added when circumstances require the addition; it is 60 French feet long inside the walls and 50 ft. broad. There are two stories above the ground floor, which contains the kitchen, the refectory and domestic offices; the first story comprises the hall of recreation, 35 ft. by 25, a parlour and the room of the principal; and at the back are the school-room, the French school, the house-keeper's room and a corridor. On the second floor are the dormitory, 60 feet by 25, four chambers for the tutors and scholars and a corridor. The college is built on ground a little higher than the street and is isolated from all other buildings. The following inscription by desire of the founder, Mr. Mignault, is to be inscribed on the building:

*Flumina sæpe vides parvis e fontibus orta.*

The foundation stone was laid June 12th, 1826, and the building was finished by the 1st of Feb. following. It already contains 74 scholars who receive an elementary, mercantile or classical education. Boarders pay 20*l.* per annum and day boys a piastre per month.

The *Parish of Chambly*, by a regulation confirmed by a royal decree, Mar. 3, 1722, extends 3 leagues in front along the r. Richelieu and one



league in depth on each side of that river; the frontage extends one league above and two leagues below Chambly Fort.

#### Statistics of the Parish of Chambly.

Population	4210	Corn-mills	4	Founderies	1
Churches, R. C.	1	Carding-mills	1	Taverns	3
Curés	1	Fulling-mills	1	Artisans	25
Presbyteries	1	Saw-mills	1		

#### Annual Agricultural Produce.

	Bushels.
Wheat	38,000

*Title.*—"Concession du 29me Oct. 1672, faite par Jean Talon, Intendant, au Sieur de Chambly, de six lieues de terre de front sur une lieue de profondeur, à prendre sur la rivière St. Louis (Chambly) savoir trois lieues au Nord de la dite rivière (deux lieues en deça du Fort que y est bâti et une lieue au delà) et trois lieues au Sud de la dite rivière."—*Régistre d'Intendance*, No. 1, folio 10.

#### CHAMOUCOUIN (L.), v. KING'S POSTS.

CHAMPLAIN, county. The boundaries of this co., as prescribed by the recent act of the provincial legislature, are found to be impracticable. The act directs that it shall be bounded N. E. by the co. of Portneuf; S. W. by the R. St. Maurice; S. E. by the St. Lawrence, and N. W. by the northern boundary of the province. The R. St. Maurice had not been so far explored, before the passing of the act, as to enable the legislature to foresee the difficulty that would arise in carrying this part of it into execution. Since that period the St. Maurice has been explored far into the interior by the deputy surveyor-general, who has discovered that its course runs so much more to the N. E. than was expected that it entirely crosses the co. of Champlain and enters that of Portneuf. By this unforeseen winding of the R. it is impossible that the co. of Champlain can be bounded both by the St. Maurice and the province line; it is therefore more than probable that the course of the St. Maurice will be preferred, being a natural boundary and rendering the county more compact than it would be if bounded by the province line, which boundary would create confusion in the administration of justice and be an inexhaustible source of inconvenience between the inhabitants of the counties of Champlain and St. Maurice. Taking for granted that this co. will be bounded by the course of the St. Maurice from the St. Lawrence to Portneuf, it will be 66 m. in depth by 23 in breadth and contain 783 sq.

miles.—Its centre on the St. Lawrence is in lat. 46° 28' N., lon. 73° 17' 30" W.—By the act above mentioned this co. contains the SS. of Ste. Anne and its augmentation, Ste. Marie, Batiscan, Champlain and Cap de la Magdelaine; it also includes all the islands in the St. Lawrence nearest to and in front of the county. It contains 5 parishes and the population is entirely Canadian. The principal town or village is Ste. Anne. This co. sends two members to the provincial parliament; the place of election is at the ferry nearest to the St. Lawrence on the N. E. side of the R. Batiscan.—This co. is exceedingly well watered by rivers and lakes; the principal rivers are the Batiscan, the St. Maurice, the Champlain, part of the R. Ste. Anne, and their tributary streams. These rivers traverse the county in every direction.—The land in the front of the co. is in general level and the soil light, but, towards the interior, the surface is uneven, occasionally traversed by ridges of hills, and the soil stronger with much of it fit for cultivation.

#### Statistics.

Population	7,300	Saw-mills	9	Shopkeepers	5
Churches, R. C.	5	Tanneries	6	Taverns	9
Curés	4	Potasheries	1	Artisans	45
Presbyteries	5	Pearlasheries	1	River craft	5
Schools	3	Medical men	1	Tonnage	73
Villages	2	Notaries	1	Keel boats	6
Corn-mills	4				

#### Annual Agricultural Produce.

	Bushels.		Bushels.		Cwts.
Wheat	41,773	Buck wheat	1,760	Flax	79
Oats	68,300	Indian corn	640	Butter	2,432
Barley	608	Mixed grain	4,380	Maple sugar	386
Peas	10,390	Potatoes	238,516	Hay, tons	21,177
Rye	1,100				

#### Live Stock.

Horses	2,353	Cows	5,749	Swine	3,482
Oxen	2,422	Sheep	10,948		

#### Domestic Manufactures.

	Ells.		Ells.
Cloth	7,040	Linen	6,446
Flannel	5,443	Looms	136

CHAMPLAIN, river, rises in the S. of Cap de la Magdelaine and taking a course N. E. traverses the Aug. to Champlain and enters Batiscan where it turns S. and after becoming the boundary between that S. and Champlain, falls into the St. Lawrence.

CHAMPLAIN and its Augmentation, in the county of Champlain, lie between Cap de la Magdelaine and Batiscan. The seigniory is  $1\frac{1}{2}$  l. in front by 1 league in depth and was granted Sept. 22, 1664, to Etienne Pezard, Sieur de la Touche. The Augmentation, of the same breadth as the seigniory and 3 l. deep, is bounded in the rear by the r. of Radnor and waste crown lands; it was granted Apr. 28th, 1697, to Mad. de la Touche, and the present proprietors are Mr. Munro and Mr. Poole.—In the front of the S. the soil is a yellow loam mixed with sand; in the rear it is stronger and better, in many places so good for the cultivation of flax, that it is to be regretted that so profitable and important an article is not attended to.—The timber is various and, though not of first rate quality, is not too much mixed with the inferior sorts.—This S. is watered by the little river Champlain and by many small streams, which rise at a short distance in the interior and, winding down the gradual descent to the St. Lawrence in little rivulets, cross the main road, agreeably diversifying the meadows and cultivated grounds along the front. The R. Champlain works a corn and a saw-mill.—About one third of this seigniory is cultivated in a neat style and, by the side of the Quebec road, displays many good houses with thriving farms almost wholly cleared of wood.—A very small proportion of the aug. is under cultivation; the remainder continues in a state of woodland producing some capital timber.—The narrows of the rivers supply abundance of the fish called *petite morue* in the beginning of winter, and in the spring considerable quantities of eels are taken. The corn grown here is consumed by the inhabitants, who sell a little hay. The horses are, generally, of the Canadian breed.

The *Parish of Champlain*, by a regulation confirmed by a royal decree, Mar. 3, 1722, extends  $2\frac{1}{2}$  l. along the St. Lawrence, viz. from Batiscan to fief l'Arbre à la Croix, from Champlain to fief de Marsollet and from l'Arbre à la Croix to Cap de la Magdelaine, comprehending the depths included in these boundaries.—A few years since, the inhabitants of the v. Hayotte in the p. of Champlain were alarmed by the following extraordinary occurrence: a tract of land, containing a superficies of 207 arpents, was suddenly moved about 360 yards from the water's edge and precipitated into the

river Champlain, overwhelming in its progress barns, houses, trees and whatever lay in its course. The earth thus removed, dammed up the river for a distance of 26 arpents. The effect was instantaneous and accompanied by an appalling sound; a dense vapour, as of pitch and sulphur, filled the atmosphere, oppressing those who witnessed this awful convulsion almost to suffocation. A man named Dubé, who was on the ground at the time, was removed with it to a considerable distance, and buried up to the neck, but was extricated from his perilous situation without sustaining any serious injury. The course of the river being thus obstructed, the waters were swelled to a great height by this extraordinary event. Dubé lost an island of 5 arpents, which he had on the river. Another inhabitant, named Hamelin, also suffered a loss of land, wheat and hay; and a third, named Francis Gossett, had his hay and grain destroyed.—The parish church and parsonage-house are near the road.

#### Statistics.

Population	755	Saw mills	2	Taverns	2
Churches, R. C.	1	Tanneries	2	Artisans	12
Curés	1	Medical men	1	River-craft	1
Presbyteries	1	Notaries	1	Tonnage	15
Villages	1	Shopkeepers	1	Keel-boats	1
Corn-mills	1				

#### Annual Agricultural Produce.

	Bushels.		Bushels.		Bushels.
Wheat	4,680	Potatoes	173,500	Mixed grain	1,300
Oats	10,400	Peas	1,300		

#### Live Stock.

Horses	240	Cows	475	Swine	360
Oxen	242	Sheep	1,440		

*Title.*—"Concession du 22me Septembre, 1664, faite par Mr. de Mézy, à Etienne Pezard, Sieur de Latouche, d'une lieue et demie de terre de front à prendre sur le grand fleuve St. Laurent, depuis la rivière Champlain en montant sur le dit fleuve, vers les Trois Rivières, sur une lieue de profondeur dans les terres; la dite rivière Champlain mitoyenne, avec ceux que occuperont les terres qui sont de l'autre côté d'icelle, avec tous les bois, prés, rivières, ruisseaux, lacs, isles et islets, et généralement de tout le contenu entre les dites bornes.—Les Jesuites ayant par leur titre antérieur de Batiscan, un quart de lieu au Sud-ouest de la rivière Champlain, cette Concession ne pouvoit s'étendre jusques-là, mais avant l'année 1721, ils cedèrent à M. Latouche Champlain, ce quart de lieue compris entre leurs borne et la dite rivière; et c'est ainsi que la Seigneurie est actuellement bornée."—*Insinuations du Conseil Supérieur, Régistre B. folio 7.*

*Augmentation.*—"Concession du 28me Avril, 1697, faite par Louis de Buade, Comte de Frontenac, Gouverneur, et Jean Bochart, Intendant, à Madame de Latouche, de trois lieues de terre en profondeur, joignant la derrière de sa Seigneurie de Champlain, sur tout la largeur d'icelle; tenant d'un côté au fief de Batiscan, et de l'autre au fief du

Sieur Hertel.—Hertel n'est qu'un arrière fief, concédé par les révérends Pères Jésuites dans leur Seigneurie du Cap de Magdeleine."—*Régistre d'Intendance*, No. 5, folio 16.

CHARLESBOURG, fief, village and mountains, v. NOTRE DAME des ANGES, S.

CHARLESTON (V.) v. HATLEY, T.

CHATEAUGUAY, river, in the co. of Beauharnois, rises in several branches descending from the State of New York into Hinchinbrooke, where it forms the boundary line between that r. and Godmanchester; whence it traverses the S. of Beauharnois separating Jamestown from Ormstown, South Georgetown from North Georgetown, and Williamstown from Annestown; it then enters the S. of Chateauguay, waters the settlements of St. Jean, and at the n. e. angle of the S. falls into the St. Lawrence, washing two sides of Isle St. Barnard. About the middle of the third concession of Ormstown the Chateauguay receives the river Outarde and, near the n. w. angle of Williamstown, the united waters of North Creek, Black River and other tributary streams. The Sturgeon river, from the rear of the S. of Chateauguay, falls into it about  $1\frac{1}{2}$  m. below the church in the Canadian settlements of Williamstown. The Chateauguay is navigable to a considerable distance above its mouth for bateaux, the smaller sort of keel boats and canoes. Large quantities of timber were formerly conveyed in rafts down this river from Godmanchester and Beauharnois, but the trade of this article has much diminished since the settlements have increased.

CHATEAUGUAY, seigniory, in the co. of Laprairie, joins Beauharnois, s. w., Sault St. Louis, n. e. and La Salle in the rear; the front stretches 2 l. on the St. Lawrence by 3 in depth.—Granted Sept. 29th, 1673, to Mr. Le Moine, Sieur de Longueuil, and at present belongs to the community of Grey Sisters at Montreal.—Through the whole of this property there is very little variation in the land, which lies nearly on a level and is generally of good quality; the arable producing very fair crops of grain of all kinds.—All the lands or farms are conceded; about 100 were conceded in 1759, each, measuring 3 arpents in front by 30 in depth, paying 1 sol tournois per superficial arpent and a capon for each front arpent.—There are some good ranges of settlements along the borders of the St. Lawrence, on both sides of the rivers Chateauguay and St. Regis and also in

the intermediate spaces, which may be reckoned about one half of the whole grant and they are under pretty good cultivation. This S. has one village and on the west side of the Chateauguay, near its discharge, stands the church dedicated to St. John and on its banks are also a corn-mill and a saw-mill. At the mouth of this r. is Isle St. Bernard, sometimes called Nuns Island, about one superficial mile in extent and very well cultivated. This isle is an appendage to the grant and contains a house usually denominated a convent, a term certainly misapplied, for it will in no way answer the description of such an establishment, unless the residence of two members of the order to which the property belongs may be allowed to convert it into a mansion of that description.—The n. Chateauguay crosses this S. diagonally and is navigable as far as the S. extends. The Sturgeon river rises in the rear of the S. and in a winding course runs through the w. division line into the S. of Beauharnois. The first waters of the river St. Regis rise in the e. part and immediately leave this S. for that of Sault St. Louis.

#### Statistics.

Population	4396	Presbyteries	1	Villages	1
Churches, R. C.	1	Convents	1	Corn-mills	2
Curés	1				

#### Annual Agricultural Produce.

	Bushels.		Bushels.		Bushels.
Wheat	28,000	Rye	3,800	Peas	14,100
Oats	22,000	Potatoes	60,000	Indian corn	6,500
Barley	5,000				

#### Live Stock.

Horses	1,219	Cows	2,700	Swine	2,600
Oxen	1,450	Sheep	7,500		

Title.—"Concession du 29me Septembre, 1673, à Mr. Le Moine, Sieur de Longueuil, de deux lieues de terre de front, à commencer dix arpens au-dessous de la rivière du Loup, en montant dans le lac St. Louis, du côté du Sud; et de profondeur trois lieues, ensemble l'isle St. Bernard qui est à l'embouchure de la dite rivière."—*Foi et Hommage*, No. 48, folio 214, le 27me Février, 1781. *Cahiers d'Intend.* No. 10 à 17, folio 425.

CHATEAU RICHER, (P.), v. COTE de BEAUPRE, S.

CHATHAM, township, in the co. of Ottawa, joins Grenville, w., the S. of Argenteuil e., and is bounded in front by the Ottawa river and in the rear by Wentworth. This r. is 9 m. in breadth and 12 in depth; its dimensions, divisions



## CHATHAM.

and subdivisions are with few exceptions the same as other river townships, some of its original grants having been made in compact tracts or blocks, which were subsequently laid out so as to meet the exigency of the actual settlements made previous to the survey in 1803. The local position of Chatham is highly favourable, and the lands may be divided into two classes. The first embraces the lands comprised between the Ottawa and the seventh range, which are generally level, rising in some parts into gentle acclivities commonly called maple ridges, and, in other places, falling by easy slopes that terminate in extensive natural meads that afford rich and excellent pasturage. Intermixed with these are many small cedar swamps which are not, however, of any material disadvantage. The land in this part of the *r.* is calculated to produce hemp and flax and every variety of grain raised in Lower Canada. The lands composing the second class are comprehended between the seventh range and its rear outline and are higher and more uneven and broken, being traversed in various parts by mountains and high rising grounds, which are generally intermixed with intervals of rich soil. The hills are in some places barren, particularly on the borders of Grenville. Of this section of the *r.*  $\frac{3}{4}$  may be said to be fit for cultivation, and the lands to that extent were located to Scotch emigrants in 1814, who have since that period improved and cultivated a large portion.—The timber in this *r.* is of a superior description, and, though considerable quantities have been felled and disposed of, much valuable pine and oak with some elm are still to be found, also beech, birch, maple, &c.—This *r.* is watered by the North river, which enters at the 5th concession on the *e.* side and returns to Argenteuil at the 3rd concession; and also by the West river, an arm of the North river, which strikes into this *r.* near the Argenteuil Chute corn and saw-mills, and runs through the centre in a *s.* direction, and is navigable nearly 6 miles through the Chatham lots, where, in the 11th and 12th ranges, it breaks into several lateral streams and irrigates the surrounding country. The lots are finely watered by the number of streams diverging from the extreme point of this river. In the rear part are 8 or 9 small lakes, the largest from 40 to 50 acres. By the Rivière du Nord the timber felled in this and some of the adjoining

townships is floated down to the Ottawa.—The Grenville canal begins about 3 m. within this *r.*—34,669 acres are granted under letters patent to various individuals: the following proprietors, in 1806 and 1812, obtained lands in separate compact tracts in the first four ranges uninterrupted by reserves, viz. the late Col. Robertson, the late Mr. McDougal, Dr. Simon Fraser, Lauchlan McLean, John Robertson, and Daniel Sutherland, Esq. with others of his family. The lands in the 5th, 6th, 7th and the greater part of the 8th range, are also under patent and were granted mostly to the persons above-named and to Wm. Fortune and the late P. L. Panet whose patent for 2,200 acres bears date as far back as 1799. About two thirds therefore of the lands have been granted within the last 30 years, when the first settlements in Chatham commenced.—8,000 acres are under cultivation.—The first range of this township exhibits most prosperous and flourishing settlements, with good houses and well cultivated farms, especially along the public road. In the second range neat farm-houses and extensive improvements are likewise to be seen, but they are more scattered over the country. Beyond the fourth range the vast tracts of granted lands, up to the eighth range (in which are situated several blocks of crown and clergy reserves) remain almost a total wilderness, checking the advancement and prosperity of the new emigrant settlement in the rear third of Chatham, whose inhabitants are industriously contending against the disadvantage of the want of roads to the Ottawa. This new settlement has, however, the advantage of an easy outlet through the *S.* of Argenteuil.—There is a good road across the front continuing, along the Ottawa, the main route from Montreal to the upper townships on the bank of that river; two other roads lead towards the rear, one as far as the 4th range and one as far as the 12th which ends at Chute mills; another road lies between the 9th and 10th ranges.—In this *r.* are two public schools under the direction of the Royal Institution, each attended by about 50 pupils and conducted by male teachers.—Two saw-mills are built on small brooks, one on the bank of the Ottawa and the other in the 2nd range.—The cattle are chiefly of the English and American breeds.—Linen cloth is made here to some extent, but the principal articles of commerce are timber and

## CHATHAM.

potashes.—The village is called *Davisville* and contains

21 Dwelling-houses	1 Blacksmith's shop
2 Merchant stores	1 Tailor's shop
4 Taverns	2 Carpenters and joiners.

The population is 1073; and the total quantity of grain raised, chiefly Indian corn, is above 20,000 bushels, one third of which is sent up the Ottawa to supply persons engaged in the timber trade.—The inhabitants of the old patented lands in Chatham are English, Scotch, Irish, Americans and a few Canadians. The lands held under military locations are chiefly settled by emigrants from Scotland and compose the new settlements. Scotch emigrants were located to lots of 200 acres, which covered the residue of ungranted lands in 1819, but 48 have forfeited their lots from various causes.—The handsome and well situated settlements on the front of Chatham, combined with the prospect of the majestic Ottawa, together with the flourishing settlements and neat villas on the opposite shore, especially the village at Point Fortune, form a *coup d'œil* truly interesting, particularly when it is remembered that all this is the work of about 30 years.—In front of the T. are some small islands that form several rapids.

*Chatham Gore.*—The emigrant settlements in the Gore in the rear of Argenteuil are chiefly established on the borders of a fine lake about 1 m. in length by  $\frac{1}{4}$  m. in width. The land composing this tract or Gore is in general fit for culture, and the front part has been recently surveyed and divided into 4 ranges containing several beautiful lakes, on the borders of which are the houses of the new settlers. The surface is mountainous and the soil rocky, but not so much as to prevent the establishment of excellent farms. The soil is a clayey sandy loam, for the growth of wheat and Indian corn not to be surpassed, and is generally fit for any other grain. The timber is chiefly maple and beech, but there are many other varieties of useful wood: the maple affords large quantities of sugar. 1500 acres and upwards are under cultivation: the annual produce per acre is 20 bushels of wheat, 30 of Indian corn and other grain in proportion. The average price of labour is from 2s. to half a dollar a day, but in summer agricultural labourers are scarce at any price, the different canals employing at high wages all the superfluous population. Hemp could,

doubtless, be cultivated to great advantage and flax is already grown on most farms.—Three roads lead from the S. of Argenteuil, but they do not afford a comfortable conveyance. If the contemplated road to the Rideau should ever be cut, it would of course tend materially to improve this part of the country.—A meeting-house has been lately erected, and the rector of St. Andrew's performs service at stated periods. The settlers in the Gore are all Irish and exclusively of the church of England.—A school-house has also been lately erected, and the scholars are from 30 to 40.—One of the proprietors of lands in the Gore is Mr. Perkins, a naval officer, whose residence is near lake Bouchette. Here are several potash factories but no corn-mill; the inhabitants are obliged to take their grain for grinding and their timber for sawing to the Argenteuil seigniorial mills, a distance of 6 or 7 miles.—Here are about 300 head of neat cattle, chiefly of a mixed breed between the American and Canadian; if they are not so profitable as the new breeds they are, at least, useful and hardy animals.—Several beautiful lakes in the T. and the Gore abound with trout, pickarel, eels and other varieties of fish. The waters of lake Bouchette are clear as a diamond and afford abundance of fine salmon-trout: it is about one mile in circumference, and is bounded by Chatham, Wentworth and the Gore. These lakes, when the country becomes more clear of timber, with the fine diversified hill and dale scenery, will afford one of the most picturesque and romantic spots in the province.—When it is considered that only a few years ago this whole tract of country was a dense forest, several miles from the residence of a human being, it must strike every one with surprise that so much has been effected by poor settlers without capital or any other resource but their labour. Branches of each family having been in the habit of working during the summer on the canals, they have, by saving the produce of their industry, been able to cover this extensive tract with their herds and flocks. These people left their native land with trifling resources, without patronage, guides or protectors, and are now living in comparative plenty without excepting, perhaps, a single family; and there is not a finer looking company of militia in the province than the settlers of the Gore.

*Statistics of Chatham and the Gore.*

Population	1,473	Medical men	1	Carpenters	5
Churches, Prot.	1	Shopkeepers	2	Shoemakers	4
Saw-mills	2	Taverns	2	Weavers	3
Potasheries	1	Blacksmiths	5	Tanners	2
Potteries	2	Millers	3	Masons	5
Tanneries	2	Millwrights	1	Tailors	3

*Annual Agricultural Produce.*

	Bushels.		Bushels.		Cwts.
Wheat	15,500	Potatoes	16,500	Maple sug.	95
Oats	9,000	Indian corn	1,400		

*Live Stock.*

Horses	226	Cows	600	Swine	680
Oxen	525	Sheep	1,000		

CHATS, des, (L.), v. OTTAWA, R.

CHAUDIERE FALLS, v. OTTAWA, R.

CHAUDIERE or KETTLE LAKE, v. OTTAWA, R.

CHAUDIERE, river, in the cos. of Beauce and Dorchester, derives its origin from the springs and streams that feed Lake Megantic, which separates the t. of Marston from Ditchfield; it flows N. from this lake 46 m. to the s. of Aubert Gallion and then N. W. into the St. Lawrence, a distance of 61 m., making its whole course 102 m. from Lake Megantic.—The first stream of any magnitude which falls into the Chaudiere is the R. Eugenie in the projected t. of Gayhurst; it then forms the E. boundary of the t. of Dorset, where it receives numerous tributary streams. The Chaudiere is joined by the Grande Coudé near the s. angle of the t. of Shenley, and after receiving many rivulets it becomes the partition boundary of the S. S. of Aubert Gallion and Aubert de l'Isle, receiving near the s. w. angle of the latter the R. du Loup; hence it proceeds to the s. of Vaudreuil which it divides into two nearly equal parts without being much increased, the small stream Touffre des Pins being the only R. it receives in that S., excepting perhaps one near its N. division line, which is at present unexplored; after this it enters the S. of Ste. Marie which it traverses, becoming the partition boundary of the S. S. of St. Etienne and Jolliet, and in its course receives numerous additions but no waters of any note. It then traverses the S. of Lauzon and, about 4 m. from its estuary, receives the R. Beaurivage and still nearer its mouth takes in le Grand Ruisseau and then disembogues itself into the St. Lawrence, about 6 m. below Quebec on the opposite side of the river.—Although the Chaudiere is not navigable throughout for boats or even canoes, on account of its numerous rapids, falls and other

impediments, yet it maintains a character of some importance, being equal if not superior in magnitude to the St. Francis.—The length of country which it traverses is about 100 miles, and the breadth probably not much less for the most part than 30; the extent of land, therefore, which it clears from redundant waters must be from 2,500 to 3,000 square miles. In breadth it varies from 4 to 600 yards, and its stream is frequently divided by islands, some of them containing many acres and covered with timber-trees: the banks in general are high, rocky and steep, rather thickly clothed with wood of indifferent growth; its bed is rugged and much contracted by rocks jutting from the sides, which occasion violent rapids. The descent of the stream over the different shelves occasions falls of considerable height, one of which is particularly celebrated for its beauty and surrounding scenery, but the cause, which contributes so much to the grandeur of its appearance, renders it unserviceable as a water communication.—Although of no utility as a water conveyance, yet the Chaudiere traces out a route whereby an easy access may be had into the American territories, during the whole year. From Quebec, along the E. bank, there is an excellent road for about 50 m. and thence a tolerably good one in continuation as far as R. du Loup, where the Canadian settlements at present terminate.—The most celebrated of the *Chaudiere Falls* are about 4 m. from its mouth. Narrowed by salient points extending from each side, the precipice over which the waters rush is scarcely more than 130 yds. in breadth and the height from which the water descends is about as many feet. Huge masses of rock rising above the surface of the current, just at the break of the fall, divide the stream into three portions, forming partial cataracts that unite before they reach the basin which receives them below. The continual action of the water has worn the rock into deep excavations, which give a globular figure to the revolving bodies of brilliant white foam and greatly increase the beautiful effect of the fall. The spray thrown up, being quickly spread by the wind, produces in the sunshine a most splendid variety of prismatic colours. The dark-hued foliage of the woods, which on each side press close upon the margin of the river, forms a striking contrast with the snow-like effulgence of the falling torrent: the hurried motion of the flood, agitated among the rocks and hollows as it forces its



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way towards the St. Lawrence, and the incessant sound occasioned by the cataract itself form a combination that strikes forcibly upon the senses, and amply gratifies the curiosity of the admiring spectator. The woods on the banks of the river, notwithstanding its vicinity to the capital, are so impervious as to render it necessary for strangers who visit the falls to provide themselves with a competent guide. Few falls can be compared with this for picturesque beauty. The best view is to the left from a ledge of rocks that project into the basin, from this spot the scene is surprisingly grand; the next point of view is from a parallel ledge behind the former; there is also another good view from the ledge of rocks above the fall, looking down and across the fall and up the river.

**CHAWGIS or OCAU DROUSHTA**, a large lake N. N. W. of Lake St. John. It is on the R. St. Maurice.

**CHENE, DU, v. DU CHENE.**

**CHERTSEY**, a projected township in the co. of l'Assomption. In this T. is a chain of mountains, beyond which are 3 leagues of rich meadows on which some persons, without any right whatever, have mown upwards of 6,000 bundles of hay. On these mountains are two or three lakes abounding with fish; beyond which for upwards of 6 leagues the land is very fit for cultivation and produces hard wood, oak, pine and a great quantity of maple from which 50,000 lbs. of sugar are made annually.—At the outlet of the lakes many saw-mills might be erected.—Good roads are opened as far as this T.—Some of the inhabitants of St. Sulpice settled here before 1821; but, having lost their settlements by means of persons who obtained grants from the Crown, they declined settling there.

**CHESHAM**, a projected township in the co. of Sherbrooke.

**CHESTER**, township, in the co. of Drummond, lies between Tingwick and Halifax, and is bounded N. W. by Arthabaska and S. E. by Ham and Wolfestown. This T. has great advantages in point of locality with a soil, in every respect, fit for all the purposes of agriculture though still remaining almost unbroken by the plough. The timber is mostly beech, maple, pine, birch, elm, basswood, butternut, cedar, spruce and hemlock.—Watered by large branches of the Nicolet and Becancour, which wind through it in various directions.—The whole T. has been surveyed and two quarters

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of it were granted in 1803, one to the late Joseph Frobisher, Esq. and the other to various individuals; the other two quarters have been located to the officers and privates of the Canadian militia who served during the last American war. Two or three farms are settled along Craig's Road which traverses this T. diagonally.—*Un-granted and unlocated 4,975 acres.*

### Statistics.

Population . . . 10

### Annual Agricultural Produce.

	Bushels.		Bushels.		Bushels.
Wheat	40	Barley	10	Indian corn	18
Oats	30	Potatoes	250		

### Live Stock.

Horses	1	Cows	5	Swine	9
Oxen	3				

**CHEVROTIERE, v. LA CHEVROTIERE.**

**CHIBOUET**, river, rises in the recesses of the forest in the co. of St. Hyacinthe; it waters the S. of De Ramzay and, running in an irregular course, falls into the R. Yamaska near the W. angle of that seigniory.

**CHICHESTER**, a projected township fronting the Ottawa and lying between Sheen and Whatham. It is watered by a stream called the Black River.

**CHICOT, fief, v. DUPAS, F.**

**CHICOUTIMI POST, v. KING'S POSTS.**

**CHICOUTIMI**, river, or **SHEKUTIMISH** which means "farther out it is still deep," forms the S. boundary of the peninsula near Lake St. John in the co. of Saguenay. It rises in Lakes Ouïqui and Kenwangomi, between which and its fall into the Saguenay, about  $7\frac{1}{2}$  m. to the S. W., are 6 or 7 portages, otherwise the Chicoutimi would be navigable for bateaux; but on account of the cascades and rapids which render these portages necessary, canoes only can pass up the R., with which the inhabitants of the Post maintain a traffic with those of L. St. John, the more direct communication by the Saguenay, through the Grande Décharge, being impracticable.—Soon after the Chicoutimi has left L. Kenwangomi it falls 15 ft. into a basin surrounded by high mountains, and this fall causes the first portage, called *Portage des Roches* or *Assini Caputagan*, which extends 200 yards and leads over the rocks which in spring are covered by the R. The basin here formed by the Chicoutimi is nearly  $\frac{3}{4}$  m. in length. This R. then runs down with considerable swift-

ness for about  $1\frac{1}{2}$  m. and is embanked by high rocky hills rising to about 200 feet; there the mountains terminate, resting about the region of L. Kenwangomi. The land on the banks then becomes level and appears to improve being timbered with spruce, fir, pine, a few elms and cedar. Occasionally on the left, when the fire has burnt up the vegetable mould, the soil is discovered to be rocky and barren.—About  $3\frac{1}{2}$  m. below the Portage des Roches is the *Portage de l'Islet*, or *Ministouki Caputagan*, so called from an islet in the middle of the R.; this islet is longer than the portage which is about 700 yards and lies through good land, a rich dark loam timbered with black birch, spruce, pine and ash. The river is then divided into two channels by a large island; the s. w. channel is broken by cascades and rapids, and the N. E. is a long rapid, which is frequently passed down by canoes.—From the foot of this portage to the *Beau Portage*, or *Milow Caputagan*, is two miles; the river averages about 80 or 90 yards wide, its right bank being high and rocky, while its left is good soil timbered with elm, ash, spruce, birch and pine. On approaching the Beau Portage which lies on the right bank the land is a light, coarse, yellow loam possessing a great proportion of sand and is timbered with spruce, white birch, pine and some elm. Beau Portage, about 250 yards long, lies through tolerable land, chiefly sandy loam timbered with white birch, red pine, poplar and spruce and avoids the cascades about 20 feet in elevation.— $7\frac{1}{2}$  miles hence is the *Portage de l'Enfant*, or *Washkow Caputagan*; the banks of the R. exhibit in this distance much improvement in soil and timber, the former generally an argillaceous loam and the latter spruce, elm, ash, fir, pine, black and white birch and some cedar. The river, which varies from 4 to 6 chains in width, is occasionally interspersed with well-timbered islands, most of which are alluvial. The general course of the river between Beau Portage and the Portage de l'Enfant is about N. N. W.; between these portages the latest explorer met a canoe containing an Indian family; their astonishment at beholding a canoe of strangers was singularly expressed by a smile or rather a silent laugh, for which peculiarity the Montagnais nation is distinguished by the Indian name Papinashuah, which signifies laughers or sneerers. Four miles from Portage de l'Enfant is *Isle au Sepulchre*, which derives its name from having been the

burying-place of two persons who were drowned. The Portage de l'Enfant, about 200 yards long, is so called from an accident which occurred about 50 years since to an Indian, who, in passing this portage, left a young child in his canoe which was carried off by the current and passed over a very considerable fall without upsetting, to the great surprise of the father and of all who have seen the place. The Falls of l'Enfant are between 40 and 50 ft. taking the cascades collectively. The portage lies over tolerably good land, a yellow loam timbered with spruce, ash, cedar, poplar, elm and pine. From the lower landing it is but 20 chains across the basin at the foot of the falls to the *Portage du Chien*, on the right bank of the river.—The *Portage du Chien* also about 200 yds. in length, leads over very good ground and avoids a cascade of about 15 feet in height; it is timbered with cedar, fir, birch, red spruce, white and red pine. The land down the R. preserves that character of fitness for settlement which it more or less exhibits from the Portage de l'Islet, and a few streams discharge themselves on both sides.— $1\frac{1}{2}$  m. farther down is the landing at the *Portage de la Poussière* or *Meia Caputagan*, vulgarly called Ka-Ka, at the head of a high fall which at its edge is divided by a small island. The portage is nearly 200 yds. long and the falls about 45 ft.—At the *Portage of Chicoutimi*, above the falls, the river contracts to less than 25 yards while opposite the portage it is about 120. This portage is about a mile below Ka-Ka. The land in that distance is of an excellent description and the timber is elm, ash, pine, fir and some white birch. The *Portage of Chicoutimi* or *Shekutimish Caputagan*, 2 m. in length on the left bank of the river, is very level with the exception of a gulley formed by a small rivulet near its s. w. end.—The *Falls of Chicoutimi* are about 40 or 50 ft., tumbling through a contracted channel over the rocks that interrupt its rapid course into the basin that forms part of the harbour of Chicoutimi.—From an eminence, which overlooks the harbour, the noble stream of the Saguenay is seen to flow in majestic silence towards its confluence with the St. Lawrence. Although not possessing the bold features of L. Kenwangomi, the great breadth of the river, the striking scenery, the group of buildings in the foreground and the small solitary chapel on the adjacent eminence, form a combination of most interesting objects.—The banks of the Chicoutimi

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are not above 30 feet in height near the R., but at the distance of about 10 chains on each side there is a second bank about the same height. The timber and soil are the same as in the peninsula formed by this R., the Grande Décharge and the s. E. side of Lake St. John.—However safe the harbour of Chicoutimi may be as to winds and moorings, it cannot accommodate ships of considerable draught without their grounding at low water; for vessels that draw more than  $1\frac{1}{2}$  fathom cannot reach the basin of the Chicoutimi River, on account of the narrow channel between the shoals that set out from Pointe aux Trembles and the Chicoutimi Point, and in the channel the water is at most but two fathoms. Outside of the shoal, which extends about 300 yards into the stream of the Saguenay, vessels can anchor in 3, 4, or 5 fathoms, nearing Cape St. Francis about a mile below the post. Vessels are also exposed to a very strong current at the ebb tide, which would require their being moored to the shore, besides the anchor. The tide rises between 16 and 18 ft. perpendicular in  $4\frac{1}{2}$  hours flood.—The harbour and this part of the Saguenay are frozen over from the 1st or 5th of December to the 10 or 15th of May.

**CHIENS, AUX**, river, in Blainville, rises in a small lake or pond about midway of the line that divides that S. from the S. of Rivière du Chêne. It runs N. E. past the v. of Ste. Thérèse and with a gentle inclination s. discharges itself into the R. St. Jean or Jesus.

**CHIEN, AU**, a small stream that runs into the R. Saguenay.

**CHIGOUBICHE**, river and lake, in the Saguenay country. The River forms the lake and has two branches forming an angle like that of the rivers Richelieu and St. Lawrence.—The Lake is about 3 l. long and is shallow though deep enough to carry large boats. It is separated by one carrying-place only from Lake Chuamoushuane.

**CHIMEPANIPESTICK**, river, in the co. of Saguenay, runs into the mouth of the St. Lawrence about 16 m. above the bay of Seven Islands.

**CHINOUGOMI (L.)**, v. KIGUAGOMI, L.

**CHINOUGOMISHISH (L.)**, v. KIGUAGOMISHISH.

**CHIPILOGINISSIS**, v. EAST LAKES.

**CHISSOUEMATOU**, river, rises in the highlands s. of Mistissinnys Lake and running N. W. falls into the Assuapmoussoin not far from the L. in which that R. rises.

**CHOMONCHOAN**, lake, in the Saguenay coun-

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try, not far N. from the L. in which the R. Assuapmoussoin takes its rise.

**CHOSSE, à la**, river, runs into Lake St. John from the N. W.

**CHRISTIE MANOR**, v. NOYAN, S.

**CHUAMOUSHUANE POST**, v. KING'S POST.

**CHUAMOUSHUANE**, river and lake. The river runs into L. St. John and is navigable for large bateaux for many leagues and farther up for bark canoes; on the right and left are several small lakes. Lake Chuamoushuane is formed by an expansion of the R.; it is nearly 7 l. long and is shallow though deep enough to carry large boats.

**CHUB**, river, runs into the St. Maurice from the N. E., between the Iroquois rapids and the mouth of Ribbon River.

**CINQS, DES**, river, falls into the R. St. Maurice opposite Lower Matawin Island.

**CLARENDON**, township, in the co. of Ottawa, is bounded s. by Bristol, w. by Lac des Chats, N. by Litchfield and E. by waste lands of the crown.—It possesses numerous small streams, including Prendergast river, all running into Lac des Chats and the Ottawa; and on the boundary-line separating the 8th and 9th ranges are two small lakes called Lake Irien and Decoy Lake.—This township is but thinly settled in front and has no regular roads. It is the last t. settled on the N. bank of the Ottawa and is 150 m. from Montreal.—*Ungranted and unlocated*, 31,729 acres.

### Statistics.

Population	98	Corn-mills	1	Artisans	3
Saw-mills	1	Potasheries	1		

### Annual Agricultural Produce.

	Bushels.		Bushels.		Bushels.
Wheat	430	Potatoes	3980	Indian corn	1380
Oats	450	Peas	30	Map. sug. cwts	18

### Live Stock.

Horses	5	Cows	14	Swine	16
Oxen	14	Sheep	4		

**CLIFTON**, township, in the co. of Sherbrooke, joins Compton W., Auckland E., Eaton N., Barford and Hereford S. The surface is mountainous and broken; the soil good and generally clothed with birch, maple and beech interspersed with spruce, fir, and a small proportion of pine and poplar. The settlements are chiefly on the road to Eaton in the 2d and 3d ranges, and in the corner of the T. on Salmon river. The soil, which is unexceptionable, would produce grain of every kind abundantly. Some swamps covered with



cedar and black ash spread in different directions and might be drained with the greatest facility.—The timber is spruce, beech, ash, maple, birch and basswood; the spruce greatly predominating.—Watered by 2 or 3 rivers and by many less considerable streams, all of which ultimately fall into the St. Francis; it is also watered by some small lakes in which are trout, succors, chub, perch and eels.—Though large grants have been made to several persons since the year 1799, they have attracted but few settlers.—The roads improve but slowly, and there is one bridge.—At a private school from 12 to 15 scholars are instructed.—The population in 1827 was 60 and is now 83.—*Un-granted and unlocated*, 1,000 acres.

#### Statistics.

Population .	83	Corn-mills .	1	Potasheries .	2
Schools .	1	Saw-mills .	1	Pearlasheries .	1

#### Annual Agricultural Produce.

	Bushels.		Bushels.		Bushels.
Wheat .	1,286	Barley .	90	Peas .	90
Oats .	1,020	Potatoes .	1,510	Indian corn	310

#### Live Stock.

Horses .	51	Cows .	78	Swine .	65
Oxen .	62	Sheep .	170		

CLINTON, township, in the co. of Sherbrooke, is a small tract, only equal in dimension to the quarter of a township. It is most agreeably situated at the s. extremity of Lake Megantic, joining Marston n. and in other directions surrounded by Chesham and unsurveyed wastes. The soil in general is of the very first quality, exhibiting many large patches of luxuriant pastures. The timber is pine, beech, maple, birch, fir, spruce and cedar.—It is watered by the river Arnold and some other streams falling into the lake. No part is settled, although the t. abounds with numerous excellent situations, where the land is fit for every species of agriculture.

CLORIDON, seigniory, in the co. of Bonaventure, fronts the R. Ristigouche. The boundaries of this S. were formerly settled by an agreement between the heirs of René d'Eneau and Mr. de Fronsac. This S. extends from the mouth of the R. Percé up the R. Ristigouche.—It has never been settled and is now the property of the crown. An historical account of it and its extent are included in the title.

*Title.*—“Par Acte de Foi et Hommage rendu le 3me Juin, 1736, par Jean Claude Louet, au nom d'Anne Morin, son épouse, veuve de René d'Eneau et au nom du Capitaine René d'Eneau, son fils, pour le fief d'Eneau il paroît

qu'il exhiba une ordonnance de Mr. de Champigny, Intendant, du 28me Mars, 1691, annexée à une requête, faite par feu le dit Sieur d'Eneau, exposant que ses titres lui avoient été enlevés par les Anglois, et demandant d'être maintenu dans sa possession de la rivière Ristigouche avec huit lieues de terre de front sur pareille profondeur, le long de la dite rivière, et les isles et battures qui se trouveront devant de la dite étendue, avec droit de chasse, pêche, &c. La susdite ordonnance accordant le contenu de cette requête, sauf seulement les oppositions que pourra faire Mr. de Fronsac, Seigneur de Miramichi. De plus un accord entre les héritiers du dit feu Sieur René d'Eneau et Mr. de Fronsac, par lequel Cloridon fut borné comme suit, savoir, commençant à l'entrée de la rivière au Percépic, qui tombe dans celle de Ristigouche, en montant la dite rivière Ristigouche; et que les rums de vent des terres du dit Sieur d'Eneau soient Nord-est et Sud-ouest pour la profondeur, conformément à ceux du dit Sieur de Fronsac, et à l'égard du front ou largeur Sud-est et Nord-ouest.”—*Ins. Con. Sup. lettre D. folio 53.*

CLYDE, river, rises in Lake William in the t. of Halifax, whence, through the line that divides that t. from Inverness, it enters Lake Lomond, taking an e. course. After running through that t. it is soon increased by the Black River from the n. and the Bullet River from the s. After receiving Chaffer's Brook it runs to the division-line of Inverness, near which it enters the R. Becancour in the 14th range of the t. of Nelson.

COATICOOK or KAWATIKOUCK, river, in the co. of Sherbrooke, rises in the state of Vermont and a little below the v. of Norton enters the rear line of the t. of Barford at its s. w. angle; then running along the boundary-line it enters the 7th range of the t. of Compton and running through that t., bearing to the n. e., enters the 7th range of the t. of Ascott, where, near the v. of Lennoxville, it empties itself into the R. St. Francis.—In Compton it turns Conroy's mills in the 5th range and Pennoyer's mills in the 2nd. It is so much obstructed by falls, which form good sites for mills, that its only advantage for transport is the running of logs to the different mills.

COLERAINE, a projected township in the co. of Megantic, bounded n. by Thetford and Ireland, e. by Tring, s. by Winslow and w. by Garthby. Watered by lake St. Francis and some small lakes and streams.

#### COLUMBIA FALLS, v. OTTAWA, R.

COLUMBIA POND is a small lake in the t. of Hull at the e. extremity of the 5th range. It is fed by a stream that rises in the 7th range, which passes through the lake and conducts its waters to the Ottawa a little s. of the estuary of the Gatineau.

#### COMEATHIEUE, (R.), v. KACUATHIEUE.

COMMISSIONERS' LAKE, in the co. of Saguenay, is on the R. Ouïatchouan and is separated from

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Bouchette L. by Blueberry hills. It receives several rivers, among which are Red river from the N. W. and the rivers Davis and Gouldie from the W.

COMPTON, township, in the co. of Sherbrooke, joins Ascot N. W., Barnston and Barford S. E., Hatley S. W. and Clifton N. E. and is in no respect inferior to Ascot. In various parts it has many wide spreading but gentle rises of most excellent land thickly covered with pine, maple and beech timber of fine quality and large size.—Completely watered by the rivers Coaticook and Moose, the former connecting with Lake Toméfoli and both with the St. Francis, besides many less considerable streams near which are some fine breadths of luxuriant meadow and pasture.—An industrious population, about 1200 souls, inhabit numerous settlements on the banks of the rivers, where most of the farms appear to be in a very thriving and excellent condition, generally producing crops of wheat of excellent quality, and in quantity far beyond the home consumption. Many large patches of land might be very beneficially employed in the culture of flax and hemp. The principal rivers work several mills and there are some manufactories of pot and pearl-ash.—Through the most cultivated parts roads have been opened and bridges thrown over the rivers, all kept in good repair, by which a communication is formed with the main road to Quebec and with the state of Vermont.—There are a few traders and artisans, who, in following their respective trades, create something like the first rudiments of commerce and confer a comparative importance upon this increasing settlement. This township was erected by patent in 1802, when 26,460 acres were granted to Jesse Pennoyer, Esq. and several associates, much of which was immediately cleared and is the best settled and best cultivated part of the T.; the greatest portion of this grant is at present held by various settlers, M. Pennoyer having retained no more than a sufficiency for his own use. In the year 1810, 13,110 acres in the easternly part were granted to Sir Rob. S. Milnes, Bart., and several lots of it are now in an advanced state of cultivation; the whole, from the general quality of the soil, by a little industry and good management, might be turned to a very profitable account.—The common price for clearing lands in this T. is from 10 to 12 dollars an acre.

## C O N

### Statistics.

Population 1202	Saw-mills . 7	Pearlasheries 1
Churches, Pro. 1	Carding-mills 1	Shop-keepers 2
Schools . 1	Fulling-mills 1	Taverns . 2
Corn-mills . 2	Potasheries . 1	Artisans . 9

### Annual Agricultural Produce.

	Bushels.		Bushels.		Bushels.
Wheat .	17,510	Rye .	2,000	Peas .	5,100
Oats .	13,160	Buck wheat 1,911	Potatoes	22,800	
Barley .	1,313	Indian corn 4,150			

### Live Stock.

Horses .	803	Cows .	1150	Swine .	1270
Oxen .	926	Sheep .	2420		

CONNECTICUT LAKE, in the T. of Drayton, forms part of a large R. of the same name that runs into the state of Vermont.

CONTRECEUR, seigniory, in the co. of Vercheres, is bounded by Bellevue and Cournoyer S. W., St. Ours N. E. and by St. Denis in the rear.—Two leagues in front by two in depth.—Granted Oct. 29th, 1672, to Sieur de Contreœur and is now the property of the heirs of Monsieur de Laperrière.—The land is rich and fertile, in some few places flat and low but almost every where in a favourable state of cultivation; it produces good crops of grain of excellent quality. So much of this S. is settled that the tracts of woodland are insignificant, in proportion to the whole extent, and in these tracts timber of large dimensions is scarce.—The Ruisseau La Prade, rising about the middle of the S., and several smaller streams contribute to the fertility of the soil and in their course work some mills.—All the lands are conceded and most of them prior to 1759, on the royal terms. There are five ranges of concessions of different depths, separated by as many public roads intersected by others running from the Saint Lawrence, and also by the main road extending from St. Denis and St. Antoine, on the R. Richelieu, to the St. Lawrence, a distance of 2 l. whence there is a ferry to La Valtrie on the opposite shore; the fare is 2s. for a foot passenger and 7s. 6d. for a horse and carriage. In the second range of concessions is the Brûlé St. Antoine and in the fourth Le Grand Brûlé: these places derive their appellations from the method, sometimes adopted, of clearing the lands by burning the wood upon the ground where it is felled, after such parts of it as are wanted for immediate use are removed; or else by setting fire to the trees and underwood while standing: when once fairly on fire, they

will often continue to burn for weeks before the flames are subdued. How far the conflagration has spread is shown by the blackened and scorched appearance of the contiguous woods, and by the many half consumed trunks and roots that remain for years in the ground, being extirpated only as the farmer's leisure offers convenient opportunities. Accidental fires sometimes occur in the forests, which, being spread by the wind, and no means taken to extinguish them, occasion brûlés to a great extent.—There are two neat churches and parsonage-houses in this S. but no village; the houses however are numerous, distributed along the different roads in the concessions and towards the banks of the St. Lawrence.—The group of small islands in front, called Les Islets de Contrecoeur, is an appendage to the S.

*Title.*—"Concession du 29me Octobre, 1672, faite par Jean Talon, Intendant au Sieur de Contrecoeur, de deux lieues de terre de front sur autant de profondeur; à prendre sur le fleuve St. Laurent, depuis les terres du Sieur de St. Ours, jusqu'à celles du Sieur de Villeray."—*Cahiers d'Intend.* 2 à 9, folio 190.

COO COO CASH, river and lakes, in the co. of Quebec, are between the rivers Flammand and Vermilion which fall E. into the St. Maurice above the North Bastonais river.

COPPS VILLAGE, *v.* STANSTEAD, T.

CORIBOU, river. This small stream runs into the Saguenay just below Cap St. François.

COSUPSCOUL (R.) *v.* CASUPSCULL.

COTE de BEAUPRE, seignory, in the cos. of Saguenay and Montmorenci, joins Beauport s. w. and reaches to the R. du Gouffre N. E. extending 16 leagues on the St. Lawrence by 6 in depth.—Granted Jan. 15th, 1636, to Sieur Cheffault de la Régnardière; now the property of the ecclesiastics of the seminary of Quebec.—This very extensive seignory is more mountainous than any other in the province, yet it contains a large proportion of rich and fertile land. The nature of the soil varies much; on the low grounds along the front, from Beauport to Cap Tourmente, is a dark-coloured mould of good quality, occasionally mixed with sand, clay and marl; on the higher lands is for the most part a strong black earth, which, as it approaches the mountains, gives place to a yellowish loam.—Beech, maple, birch, pine, hickory and basswood are very abundant, also the inferior kinds, cedar, spruce fir, hemlock, &c.—From the N. E. extremity of this S. to Cap Tourmente, rather more than 22 m., is a strip of land

varying in breadth from  $\frac{1}{2}$  m. to 1 m. bounded N. by an eminence of considerable elevation: the part of this space not under tillage is very excellent meadow land; the outer margin, at low water, is a continued marsh of not much less than 1 m. in width visited by wild-ducks, snipes and plover in amazing numbers. Beyond this level the ground continues to rise by gradations until it reaches the lofty mountains in the rear. Cap Tourmente is a bold bluff point, rising 1892 ft. above the St. Lawrence and a very prominent object; hence to Cap Maillard, another bold promontory about 5 l. down the river, there is a continuation of capes and projecting points, which, varying greatly in their size and height, rise abruptly from the beach; at their base is the route called Le Chemin des Caps, which is the only means of communication between the two places and not passable at high water. From Cap Maillard to Cap de la Baie, nearly 3 l., is a narrow space between the river and the rising ground in the division called La Petite Rivière, similar to that westward of Cap Tourmente, which is very well cultivated. Proceeding by the Bay of St. Paul and the river du Gouffre, the country is exceedingly mountainous; but the soil is good, thickly inhabited and well cultivated.—This seignory is watered by a great many streams running into the St. Lawrence and the river du Gouffre; the more considerable are—

Montmorenci	Du Sault au Cochon
Du Sault à la Puce	Bras du nord-ouest du
Au Chien	Gouffre
Ste. Anne	Dés Mares
Du Domaine	Remus, &c. &c.

The corn-mill, formerly on la Petite Rivière, is now erected on the river du Sault à la Puce. The old mill on the R. Remus was on the E. of the road; the new one is built on the W. side about  $1\frac{1}{2}$  arpent from the old site.—This seignory is divided into 8 parishes, viz.—

Ange Gardien	St. Féréol
Chateau Richer	La Petite Rivière
Ste. Anne	Baie de St. Paul
St. Joachim	St. Urbain.

In each of these parishes are one church, one parsonage-house, one corn-mill and several saw-mills.—The best cultivated and most populous divisions of the seignory are Ange Gardien, Chateau Richer, Ste. Anne, St. Joachim and the settlements of St. Féréol. Between the settlements of St. Féréol and those of La Petite Rivière a barren tract



# COTE DE BEAUPRE.

intervenes 5 l. in length, which has always proved most injurious to the progress of the settlements about St. Paul's Bay, there being no means of communication between the two settlements, except by water and the uncertain route of Le Chemin des Caps.—The roads in this important S. have undergone considerable improvements latterly. The road traced in 1815 by the Dep. Grand Voyer, Chevalier D'Estimenville, which runs circuitously along the front of the S., being found inconvenient, a new one has been opened by order of the legislature and money for its completion voted. This road was opened in 1818 by Mr. Fournier, under the direction of the commissioners of roads appointed by the Assembly; it extends from the N. W. end of the Route de St. Antoine to the R. Ste. Anne, 29½ miles. The sum of 1000*l.* having been voted for the purpose of making settlements on this road, 13 settlers were established previous to the 8th Jan. 1830, and a house was then being built for a settler at the 14th or last post.—The mean depth of the cultivated lands in this S., measuring from the front, is as follows:

Arpents.	Arpents.	Arpents.
Ange Gardien 30	Ste. Anne 40	St. Féreol 30
Chateau Richer 30	St. Joachim 25	

The height of the most elevated parts of the S. is as follows:

Cap Tourmente .	1892 feet, measured.
Montagne Ste. Anne .	1900 feet, supposed.
Cap Maillard .	2200 feet, supposed.
Mountain Remy from 6 to 700 feet.	

The *Parish of Ange Gardien*, by a regulation of Feb. 20, 1721, confirmed by a decree of Mar. 3, 1722, extends 1½ l. along the St. Lawrence and is bounded W. by the R. Montmorenci; E. by the R. du Petit-Pré which separates it from the P. of Chateau Richer; it comprehends the whole depth of that part of the S. All the farms in this P. were conceded previous to 1759, each extending 3 arpents in front by 1½ league in depth, at the rate of 20 sols for each front arpent. This parish is populous and well settled and the main road, passing along the eminence almost fronting the river, presents a number of very good houses on each side, which, with those on the rising grounds more in the interior, have a most picturesque effect. Many young agriculturists have left this P. and that of Chateau Richer and settled in the districts of Montreal and Three Rivers; but none go to the townships.

The *Parish of Chateau Richer*, by a regulation confirmed by a royal decree of March 3, 1722, in which it is called *la Paroisse de la Visitation de Notre Dame*, extends W. from the R. du Petit-Pré, which separates it from the parish of Ange Gardien, to the R. au Chien E. which divides it from the P. of Ste. Anne. It runs 2¼ l. along the shore of the St. Lawrence and comprehends the whole depth of that part of the S. In this P. are the ruins of a Franciscan monastery, built at the beginning of the last century, on a little rocky promontory on the bank of the St. Lawrence; its destruction took place at the time the British army, under General Wolfe, was encamped on the E. side of the river Montmorenci: the exterior walls and part of an adjoining tower still remain. On a rising ground, in the rear of these ruins, stands the parish church, rather a handsome structure with two spires: from this spot a wide-spreading and beautiful prospect unfolds itself, comprehending a large portion of the river, Cap Tourmente, the Island of Orleans, Cape Diamond and the intermediate scenery of well-cultivated tracts bounded by distant mountains to the N. and S. About ¼ league from the church is a charming cascade on the river Sault à la Puce.—All the farms in this parish were conceded before 1759, each 3 arpents in front by 1½ league in depth, paying a quit-rent of 20 sols for each front arpent.

The *Parish of Ste. Anne*, by a decree of the council of state, Mar. 3, 1722, which confirmed a regulation of Feb. 20, 1721, extends one league in front along the St. Lawrence and is bounded W. by the P. of Chateau Richer and E. by the P. of St. Joachim from which it is separated by the R. Ste. Anne, and stretches to the rear line of the S.—All the lands or farms in this P. were conceded prior to 1759, each extending 3 arpents in front by 1½ league in depth, subject to the moderate payment of about 2 livres old currency for each front arpent as a kind of quit-rent.

The *Parish of St. Joachim*, by a regulation made Sept. 20, 1721, confirmed by a decree of the council of state, March 3, 1722, extends 1½ leagues along the St. Lawrence from Cap Tourmente E. to the R. Ste. Anne, W. and N.—This is one of the most beautiful parishes in Lower Canada; it is thickly inhabited and the lands are of good quality and in high cultivation, producing wheat and other grain very plentifully; it contains also some very luxuriant pasturage.

## C O T E D E B E A U P R E.

Nearly all the farms in this parish were conceded prior to 1759, each extending 2 or 3 arpents in front by  $1\frac{1}{2}$  league in depth, subject to a quit-rent of about 2 livres old currency per front arpent; for the small number of farms conceded since 1759 the seigniors must pay very moderate rents, for the farmer, who pays most, is annually charged for his farm only 9s. 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. in money and a quarter of a bushel of wheat; the greater number pay much less. The farms in this parish are very unequal in extent and much divided; many on the St. Lawrence are  $1\frac{1}{2}$  league in depth by 1, 2, or 3 arpents in front; others are bounded n. w. by the river Ste. Anne, s. e. by the St. Lawrence and the road called *Trait-carré* and some on that road by a concession called St. Elzéard; so that the depth of these farms varies from about 25 to 75 arpents. Besides the farms of a uniform breadth, there are others varying from a quarter of an arpent to 15 or 20 arpents. The only part of all these farms fit for cultivation is that extending from the St. Lawrence to the foot of the hills; it would be useless to attempt to turn the other parts to profit. These farms are so much divided that a farmer sometimes possesses land in 5 or 6 different places. The farmers, in general, rear their families in rustic respectability and nothing more. All the lands fit for cultivation are occupied; many are unconceded n. e. of St. Féréol, but the climate is there so severe that corn cannot generally be grown to advantage; the farmers, therefore, instead of breaking up new lands, have neither the courage nor the means of cultivating the lands conceded between 1740 and 1750.—The new road communicating from St. Paul's Bay to this parish traverses some good lands lying n. e. of St. Joachim parish and n. w. of *la Chaîne des Caps*, extending from *Cap Tourmente* to *Cap Maillard*.—The parochial church has nothing remarkable in its exterior, but the interior is decorated in the most elegant manner, and it would be difficult to select a parish in all the province whose inhabitants excel those of St. Joachim in social, moral, and religious duties.—In this parish, delightfully situated on a rising ground, at a short distance from *Cap Tourmente*, is a charming country residence called *le Coteau Fortin*, with a chapel and various outbuildings, belonging to the seminary of Quebec, to which many of the superiors retire every year during the

summer.—From 150 to 200 barrels of eels are caught by the inhabitants in this p. and at les Caps.

The *Parish of St. Féréol* lies n. w. of the parish of St. Joachim and is about 2 l. in front. The settlements range chiefly along the w. bank of the r. Ste. Anne for about 6 m.; and the cleared lands commence 5 or 6 arpents e. of the *Rivière a la Rose*. Some of the inhabitants are sufficiently rich, but many of them are poor and receive charitable assistance from the inhabitants of the adjoining p. of St. Joachim.

The *Parish of Petite Rivière*, by a regulation of Sept. 20, 1721, confirmed by a decree of the council of state, Mar. 3, 1722, extends one l. in front along the St. Lawrence. The road through the settlements of this parish is, for about 6 miles, well settled on each side, the houses neat and the farms in a respectable state of tillage. The road continues to *La Martine*, a settlement about 3 m. in the interior, whence it goes through *Côté St. Antoine* and *Côté St. Gabriel*, as far as the r. *Remus*, about  $10\frac{1}{2}$  miles. At short intervals through this route are houses and farms in a flourishing state. From 8 to 900 barrels of eels are annually caught by the inhabitants in this parish and at *des Caps* in the neighbourhood.

The *Parish of Baie de St Paul*, by a decree of the 3rd of March, 1722, which confirms the regulation of Sept. 20, 1721, includes the S. of du *Gouffre*, 3 l. on the St. Lawrence s. w. and the *Isle aux Coudres*. In St. Paul's Bay and along the river du *Gouffre* the settlements are girted by a lofty range of mountains, stretching n. from the St. Lawrence and enclosing a valley about 13 m. in length and from 1 to  $1\frac{1}{2}$  m. in breadth, the greatest part of which is numerously inhabited and very well cultivated, notwithstanding the land is in many places very rocky and uneven: several spots on the sides of the hills, being difficult of access from their elevated and precipitous situation, are tilled by manual labour and are extremely fertile in grain of most kinds. On this tract the houses of the inhabitants are nearly all of stone, very well built and whitewashed on the outside, which greatly adds to the gaiety of the general prospect of the settlement, as well as to the neatness of their individual appearance. Several small streams descend from the mountains, and after meandering through the valley fall into the *Rivière du Gouffre*, turning in their way several saw and corn-mills. The main road passes at the foot of

the bounding heights to the extremity of the cultivated land in Côte St. Urbain, and on each side presents many neat and interesting farms and settlements in a very improved state. The church of St. Pierre is situated on the bank of the Rivière du Gouffre.

The *Parish* of *St. Urbain*, by a decree dated Sept. 8, 1827, extends about 9 miles along the r. du Gouffre by about 9 miles in depth.—This p. is watered by two arms of the du Gouffre.—The soil

is sandy.—Several saw-mills are about  $\frac{1}{2}$  l. from the chapel; and on the rivulet Remy is seated the new seignorial mill at a short distance from the old one. In this p. is a considerable quantity of iron ore and a magnetic ore, a large specimen of which the author laid before the literary society of Quebec with specimens of white lead: this ore was found in the vicinity of the lower corn-mill at St. Paul's Bay.

*Statistical Table of the Seignior of Côte de Beupré.*

Parishes.	Population.	Churches R.C.	Cures.	Presbyteries.	Corn-mills.	Carding-mills.	Saw-mills.	Fulling-mills.	Taverns.	Shopskeepers.	Artisans.	River craft.	Tonnage.	Keel boats.	Annual Agricultural Produce, in bushels.							Live Stock.				
															Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Rye.	Potatoes.	Peas.	Maple sugar, cwts.	Horses.	Oxen.	Cows.	Sheep.	Pigs.
Ange Gardien	701	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	6500	4572	130	1	5200	676	49	236	354	590	1888	1652
Château Richer	1037	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	10920	3000	740	1	3480	740	49	360	540	900	2880	720
Petite Rivière	337	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2132	750	260	1	2850	520	130	100	171	210	450	250
Sainte Anne	692	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	9340	5200	156	520	6500	650	61	234	1521	1755	1872	1638
St. Féréol	519	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2288	1560	1	780	3500	130	49	162	258	430	1376	344
St. Joachim	689	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	9360	650	130	1	6200	390	67	240	360	600	1920	480
St. Paul and St. Urbain	2628	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	18500	2340	2600	910	18206	607	1	683	1365	1810	3664	2270
Total	6603	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	59080	18072	4016	2210	45936	3713	405	2015	4569	6295	14050	7354

*Title.*—"Concession du 15me Janvier, 1636, faite par la Compagnie, au Sieur Cheffault de la Régardière, située du côté du Nord du fleuve St. Laurent, contenant l'étendue de terre qui se trouve depuis la borne du côté Sud-ouest du dit fief, qui le sépare d'avec celui ci-devant appartenant au Sieur Giffard, en descendant le dit fleuve St. Laurent, jusqu'à la rivière du Gouffre, sur six lieues de profondeur dans les terres; avec les isles du cap brûlé, l'islet rompu et autres islets et battures au devant de la dite Seigneurie."—*Régistre d'Intendance*, No. 10 à 17, folio 667.

COUDEE, GRANDE, river, rises in and runs through waste lands belonging to the crown, and empties itself into the r. du Loup, opposite the r. of Jersey in the co. of Beauce.

COUGHNAWAGA (V.), v. SAULT ST. LOUIS, S.

COULANGE (L.), v. OTTAWA, R.

COULES DES ROCHES, river, in the island of Montreal, rises in the Côte de St. Leonard, and running N. E. for about 3 m. turns N. and falls into the r. des Prairies opposite the N. E. end of Isle Jesus.

COULEUVRES, DES (L.), v. L. ST. JOHN.

COURCELLES (I.), v. DORVAL, I.

COURNOYER, fief, in the co. of Nicolet, lies contiguous to Dutord and is bounded N. E. by Gentilly.— $\frac{1}{2}$  l. in front by 3 l. in depth, but the original title has not been discovered. It now belongs to Etienne Le Blanc, Esq.—Towards the rear the land is higher but in all other respects

precisely similar to Becancour, and the timber is nearly of the same species that prevails there. Two-thirds of the land is well settled and in a superior state of cultivation.

*Title.*—"Situé au Sud du fleuve St. Laurent, contenant une demi lieue de front sur trois lieues de profondeur, tenant du côté du Nord-est au fief de Gentilly et du côté du Sud-ouest au fief de Dutord, appartenant aux héritiers de feu Sieur Dancot.—Par le règlement des paroisses fait par le Gouverneur et l'Intendant, cet fief est cité pour avoir deux lieues de front sur trois de profondeur."—*Régistre du papier Terrier*, folio 204, le 2me Mars, 1725.

COURNOYER, seignior, in the co. of Vercheres, is bounded N. W. by Vercheres and Bellevue; S. W. by Belœil; N. E. by Contrecoeur and in the rear by the r. Richelieu.— $1\frac{1}{2}$  leagues in front by 2 in depth. Granted March 1st, 1695, to Sieur de Cournoyer, and is now possessed by Joseph Tous-saint Drolet, Esq.—All this S. is conceded and settled and the land is nearly similar to that of Vercheres and Contrecoeur, chiefly of good quality, producing wheat and other grain in abundance. The best cultivated part is on the bank of the Richelieu and towards Contrecoeur; the quantity under management is about two-thirds of the whole. The uncleared lands are chiefly at the N. W. angle, and afford wood of inferior kinds only.—It is watered by the Richelieu and the



Ruisseau Gaudete.—The roads are generally good and an excellent one leading from the village of Vercheres, close to the St. Lawrence, and following the Richelieu joins the main public road to Chambly, &c.—Although there is no village there is one school for boys.—Oxen as well as horses are used in agricultural labour. One-half of the wheat grown is consumed in the S, the other half is sold either as corn or flour.—Three ferries over the Richelieu.—Three concessions in front, of an irregular shape, are in the *Parish of St. Mark*; the church, 120 ft. by 50, is on the bank of the Richelieu.

*Statistics of the Parish of St. Mark.*

Population	1173	Schools	. 1	Shopkeepers	1
Churches, R. C.	1	Corn-mills	. 5	Taverns	. 2
Presbyteries	1	Tanneries	. 1	Artisans	. 15

*Annual Agricultural Produce.*

	Bushels.		Bushels.		Bushels.
Wheat	15,600	Potatoes	21,500	Indian corn	100
Oats	9,100	Peas	4,000	Mixed grain	910
Barley	200	Rye	2,600	Maplesug. cwt.	28

*Live Stock.*

Horses	. 420	Cows	. 620	Swine	. 380
Oxen	. 380	Sheep	. 2,400		

*Title.*—"Concession du 1er Mars, 1695, faite par Louis de Buade, Gouverneur, et Jean Bochart, Intendant, au Sieur de Cournoyer, de deux lieues de terre de front sur pareille profondeur du côté du Nord de la rivière Richelieu, à commencer à la Seigneurie du Sieur Joseph Hertel, en descendant la dite rivière."—*Régistre d'Intendance*, No. 4, folio 19.

COURVAL, seigniory, in the co. of Yamaska, is in the rear of Baie St. Antoine or Lefebvre and extends to the r. of Wendover.—2 l. in breadth by 3 in depth. Granted Sept. 25th, 1754, to Sieur Cressé and is now possessed by —Badeam, Esq.—But little of this grant is cleared; the land however is much above mediocrity: in a few swampy places is found the timber usual on a wet soil; the uplands produce beech, maple, birch and pine.—This S. is watered by the s. w. branch of the Nicolet and by the St. Francis, on which is a corn-mill belonging to the seignior.—The settlers are established upon the banks of the two rivers and have improved their farms very fast; their number would have been greater if the rents imposed were more easy.—The only road is that from St. Antoine to the new townships.

*Title.*—"Concession du 25me Septembre, 1754, faite au Sieur Cressé, par le Marquis Duquesne, Gouverneur, et François Bigot, Intendant, de deux lieues de front sur

trois lieues de profondeur, située au bout de la profondeur de la Seigneurie vulgairement nommée la Baie St. Antoine ou du Fève, au bord du lac St. Pierre, laquelle Seigneurie à deux lieues ou environ de front, sur deux lieues seulement de profondeur, et se trouve enclavée entre le fief du Sieur Cressé pere, au Nord-est, et un autre fief appartenant au Sieur Lussaudière au Sud-ouest."—*Régistre d'Intendance*, No. 10, folio 19.

COVEY'S HILL, v. HEMMINGFORD, T.

Cox, township, in the co. of Bonaventure, is bounded E. by the T. of Hope; S. by the bay of Chaleurs; W. by the T. of Hamilton and N. by waste lands of the crown.—It is watered by the R. Bonaventure and contains the town of New Carlisle and the village of Paspébiac.—*New Carlisle* is partly in Cox and partly in Hope, but the greater part is in Cox. It is a small fishing town and is laid out with a view to future compactness and regularity. It is centrically situated on the Bay of Chaleurs; the houses are built of wood and a gaol, a court-house, a custom-house and a school have been erected. The situation is very healthy, and the adjacent lands rank among the most fertile in the district. Numerous settlements extend on each side, occupying nearly the whole front of the townships of Cox and Hope, and which, including the town, contain nearly one-half of the whole population. These settlements are in a much more improved state than any of the others. The want of corn-mills is seriously felt by the inhabitants, and greatly retards the progress of agriculture: there are good mill sites on a river that takes its source in a small lake in the T., and which runs near these settlements. In front there is an excellent beach, where the fish is cured and dried.—The *Village of Paspébiac* is s. w. of New Carlisle, and is seated on the margin of the Bay of Chaleurs. This village is the principal commercial depot of a company of merchants trading under the firm of Robins and Co. The Company made its first establishment at Paspébiac in 1767 and was obliged to abandon it, from the autumn of 1778 to the spring of 1783, on account of the depredations of the Americans. Since that period they have continued it unremittingly to the present day. They have built 20 square-rigged vessels, which carry 3790 tons, besides a number of small ones, for the coasting trade, of 30 to 65 tons each. Their establishment comprises 8 dwelling-houses, 10 store-houses, with a sail-loft, rigging-loft and mould-loft for ship-builders and 11 sheds. The annual amount of outfits and supplies imported from Europe is upwards

of £10,000 sterling. They export annually from 22 to 27,000 quintals of dried codfish, about 100 barrels of pickled fish and 30 to 50 tons of cod-liver oil. Besides this establishment the company have an extensive fishing-post at Percé, one at Grand River and one at New Port, where the ships' crews and a number of servants from the parishes in the environs of Quebec, in all about and sometimes above 350 men, are employed from the beginning of May to the latter end of August, and about half that number till the close of the navigation in the latter end of Nov. The trade they carry on in the district of Gaspé supports about 800 families, which are supplied by the Company with all necessaries for the fisheries, wearing apparel, &c. &c.

*Statistics,  
comprehending Paspébiac and part of Carlisle in  
Hope T.*

Population	667	Gaols	1	River craft	6
Churches, R. C.	1	Villages	1	Tonnage	450
Presbyteries	1	Artisans	18	Keel boats	37
Court-houses	1				

*Annual Agricultural Produce.*

	Bushels.		Bushels.
Wheat	1,800	Potatoes	7,050
Oats	1,620	Peas	400

*Live Stock.*

Horses	57	Cows	149	Swine	325
Oxen	133	Sheep	374		

*Title of Paspébiac.*

"Concession du 10me Novembre, 1707, faite par Rigaud, Gouverneur, et Raudot, Intendant, au Sieur Pierre Leymar, de la pointe de Paspébiac, dans la Baie des Chaleurs, avec une lieue de front du côté de l'Est de la dite pointe et une lieue du côté de l'Ouest, avec les isles et islets qui se trouveront au devant de l'étendue de la dite concession, sur trois lieues de profondeur."—*Insinuations du Conseil Supérieur, lettre C, folio 38.*

*CRAIG'S ROAD, v. ROADS.*

Cranbourne, township, in the co. of Beauce, is bounded n. by Frampton, e. by Standon and Ware, s. by Watford, w. by Aubert de l'Isle and Vaudreuil, and is 45 m. from Quebec.—The lands are surveyed and divided and are with few exceptions of good quality. The part, between the main branch of the r. Etchemin and the lake of that name, consists of an excellent upland soil well calculated for settling. The price for clearing land in this t. is 50s. per acre.—Cranbourne is watered by numerous streams and several lakes, the principal of which are the rivers Des Fleurs and Guillaume, Lake Etchemin and Petit Lac.—*Ungranted and unlocated 40,000 acres.*

CRAWFORD LAKE, in the first lot of the 3rd range of Chatham Gore, between Lakes Nesse and Bouchette, near the boundary line of Wentworth.

CREUX, rivulet.—The Ruisseau Creux is a small stream that rises in the S. of Terrebois; it runs n. e. into the S. of Riv. du Loup.

CROCHE, a name given to the North Bastonais R.

CROMER LAKE, v. LA NORAYE, S.

CROOKED LAKE, v. N. BASTONAI, R.

CROSS, THE, v. WAGANSIS, R.

CROSSWAYS, lake, is an expansion of the earlier waters of the r. St. Maurice; it lies between lakes Chawgis and Oskelanaia.

CULOTTE, la, lake, lies in the centre of a range of lakes forming the first waters of the river aux Lievres.

CUMBERLAND, fief, in the S. of Aubert de l'Isle, fronts the r. Chaudière and is bounded n. by Vaudreuil.

CUSHCOUIA, bay, v. BADDELY, R.

CUTIATENDI (L.), v. AUX PINS, R.

D.

DAAQUAM, river, rises in the t. of Ware and, running e. through waste lands of the crown, enters the co. of L'Islet; being increased by the waters of the Eseganetsogook river and lake it soon after falls into the r. St. John.

D'AILLEBOUT D'ARGENTEUIL, seigniory, in the co. of Berthier, is bounded in front by the river L'Assomption; s. w. by the t. of Kildare; n. e. by the S. of De Ramzay and in the rear by waste crown lands.—1½ league in front by 4 leagues in depth. Granted, Oct. 6, 1736, to Sieur Jean D'Aillebout d'Argenteuil and now belongs to the heirs of the late Hon. P. L. Panet.—It contains about 40 houses along the road near the front.

*Title.*—"Concession du 6me Oct., 1736, faite par Charles, Marquis de Beauharnois, Gouverneur, et Gilles Hocquart, Intendant, au Sieur Jean d'Aillebout d'Argenteuil, d'une lieue et demie de terre de front sur quatre lieues de profondeur, derrière la Seigneurie de Lanaudière, laquelle sera bornée pour la devanture par la rive du Nord de la rivière de l'Assomption; du côté du Sud-ouest par la ligne de la continuation de la Seigneurie de Lavaltrie; d'autre côté, au Nord-est par une ligne parallèle, tenant aux terres non-concédées, et dans la profondeur par une ligne parallèle à la devanture; joignant aussi aux terres non-concédées."—*Régistre d'Intendance, No. 8, folio 14.*

DARTIGNY (S.), v. VILLERAY, S.

DAUPHIN, river, in the island of Orleans, is a

small stream formed by three rivulets. It turns a mill at its mouth on the s. e. side, opposite Isle Madame.

D'AUTEUIL, seigniory, in the co. of Portneuf, is in the rear of the augmentation to Belair and is bounded n. e. by Bourglouis; s. w. by the s. of Jacques Cartier; n. w. by waste crown lands.—Half a league in breadth by  $4\frac{1}{2}$  l. in depth. Granted, Feb. 19, 1693, to the Sieur d'Auteuil.—This mountainous tract is still in a state of nature, and is indeed likely so to remain. It produces some good timber and, judging from the different kinds, the soil may be considered above mediocrity.—The R. Ste. Anne traverses it near the middle.

*Title.*—"Concession du 15me Février, 1693, faite par Louis de Buade, Gouverneur, et Jean Bochart, Intendant, au Sieur D'Auteuil, d'un reste de terre non-concédé, qui a pour de front la ligne de profondeur du Sieur Toupin Dusault; au Nord-est la ligne du Sieur Dupont, au Sud-ouest celle du fief du dit Sieur D'Auteuil; et au Nord-ouest la ligne qui sera tirée au bout de quatre lieues et demie; ensemble les rivières et ruisseaux et tout ce que s'y trouvera compris."—*Régistre d'Intendance*, No. 4, folio 10.

DAUTRE (F.), v. LANORAYE.

DAVID RIVER, in the co. of Saguenay, runs from the north and empties itself into the right bank of the R. Peribonea,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  miles from L. St. John; it appears to be navigable for canoes for a great distance and continues about 10 chains wide as far as the first portage, which is about  $9\frac{1}{2}$  miles from its mouth.

DAVID RIVER, in the co. of Yamaska, is formed by the Ruisseau des Chênes and other small streams rising in the t. of Upton, which meet in the S. of Deguir and that of Bourgmarie East, where this R. waters the domain of J. Wurtell, Esq. and turns the mills belonging to that gentleman; it soon after enters the S. of Yamaska and falls into the R. of that name a little above Isle Joseph.

DAVIS RIVER, in the co. of Two Mountains, is formed by the waters of several lakes in Chatham Gore, and running s. into the S. of Argenteuil falls into the North River.

DAVIS RIVER, in the co. of Saguenay, runs into Commissioners' Lake from the w. opposite Blueberry Plains.

DAVIS (V.), v. CHATHAM, T.

DAWSON'S LAKE, in the Gore of Chatham, lies in the 2nd and 3rd ranges and in the centre of that part in front, which has been surveyed.

DEADMAN'S ISLE, v. MAGDALEN ISLANDS.

DEBARTCH (S.), v. ST. HYACINTHE, S.

DECOY LAKE, in the t. of Clarendon, lies E. of Erien Lake, near the centre of the t., between the 9th and 10th ranges.

DEEP RIVER, in the co. of Quebec, runs through waste lands s. w. into lake Quaquagamack.

DEGUIR, seigniory, in the co. of Yamaska, bounded n. and n. e. by Pierreville and St. François; s. and s. e. by the township of Upton; s. w. by Bourgmarie East and n. e. by Courval.—Its figure is irregular, the greatest length being  $2\frac{1}{2}$  l. but its extent does not agree with the original grant, which specifies 2 l. of front by 2 l. deep.—Granted, Sept. 23, 1751, to Sieur Joseph Deguir, called Desrosiers; the property now belongs to Josias Wurtell, Esq. who has about 300 settlers.—In many places the land is low but, if cleared, fit for productions of every sort common to the country. The timber is generally of a superior class. Several branches of the river David water it and along them are dispersed a few settlers, who have their farms in a forward state of cultivation.—Were a critical revision of the boundaries to take place, some of these tenants now holding from the seignior of Deguir would prove to be located within the township of Upton.—The road to Drummondville (v. Grantham) is now finished; a better road to the borough of Sorel is much wanted, the present one being long, very winding and passing over a great many hills, it would be advisable to give it a straighter direction towards the R. Yamaska at some place fit for the erection of a bridge. The cost of this alteration has been calculated at about £400.

*Title.*—"Concession du 23me Septembre, 1751, faite par le Marquis de la Jonquière, Gouverneur, et François Bigot, Intendant, au Sieur Joseph Deguir, dit Desrosiers, de deux lieues de terre de front ou environ, sur deux lieues de profondeur, à prendre au bout de la profondeur de la Seigneurie St. François, bornée d'un côté, au Nord-est, à la rivière St. François, au Sud-ouest à la Seigneurie de la Dame Petit, sur le devant au trait carré de la dite Seigneurie de St. François, et dans la profondeur aux terres non-concédées, ensemble la rivière David qui se trouve dans l'étendue du dit terrain."—*Régistre d'Intendance*, No. 9, folio 82.

DE LERY, seigniory, in the co. of Acadie, bounded n. e. by the barony of Longueuil; w. and n. w. by the t. of Sherrington and the S. of La Prairie de la Magdelaine; s. by the S. of La



# D E L

Colle and E. by the R. Richelieu.—2 l. in front by 3 in depth. Granted, 6th April, 1733, to Chaussegros de Léry and is now the property of General Burton.—The whole of this tract is low, having in many parts cedar swamps and marshes that spread over a large space: where the land is dry a good black soil generally prevails, which, when cultivated, proves very fertile. The proportion settled is much less than that in the adjoining grants, a large part still remaining in its natural state of woodland.—The river Mont-real runs through this S., and the R. Bleurie and Johnson Creek rise and fall in it. A small lake, near the middle, frequently overflows the surrounding low lands and makes a marsh to a considerable distance; but neither the marshes nor swamps are so deep as to prevent draining, which, judiciously performed, would in a short time render the land fit for the plough or convert it into excellent meadows; however, while there remains so much land of a good quality to be granted, which comparatively requires so little trouble to clear and improve, it is most probable that these tracts will long continue in their present condition. The best settled parts are about the woods of Acadie, and by the road leading to the state of New York, which, with a few other dispersed settlements, may amount to about one-third of the whole seigniory. The road that passes through the woods of Acadie, being the military route to the frontiers and the line of march for troops moving in that direction, has been benefited by some substantial repairs and has, in many parts, been causewayed for the passage of artillery and heavy baggage.—Near the boundary of La Colle is a small place called *Burtonville*, composed of a few houses distributed without regularity on each side of the main road.—In the Richelieu, near the mouth of the Bleurie, is *Isle aux Noix*, formerly the property of the late General Christie but now belonging to the Crown; it is a flat, a little above the level of the river, containing only 85 acres; it lies 10½ miles from the boundary-line, in an excellent situation to intercept the whole communication by water from Lake Champlain; it is, consequently, a most important military station and has been fortified with all the care its commanding position deserves. In this isle is a place for building ships, where the Confiance of 32 guns was launched.

# D E R

## Statistics.

Population . . .	1,531	Presbyteries . . .	1
Churches, R. C. . .	1	Saw-mills . . .	1

## Annual Agricultural Produce.

	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.
Wheat . . .	27,000	Potatoes . . .	83,000
Oats . . .	30,000	Peas . . .	8,000
Barley . . .	4,900	Rye . . .	1,000
		Buck wheat . . .	2,000
		Indian corn . . .	1,980
		M. sugar, cwt. . .	38

## Live Stock.

Horses . . .	1,910	Cows . . .	3,010
Oxen . . .	2,118	Swine . . .	3,000
		Sheep . . .	9,060

*Title.*—"Concession du 6me Avril, 1733, faite par Charles, Marquis de Beauharnois, Gouverneur, et Gilles Hocquart, Intendant, au Sieur Chaussegros de Léry, de deux lieues de front le long de la rivière de Chambly, sur trois lieues de profondeur; les dites deux lieues de front à prendre depuis la borne de la Seigneurie du Sieur de Longueuil, qui va au Nord-ouest, en remontant vers le lac Champlain, à une ligne tirée est et ouest du monde, et joignant la profondeur aux terres non-concédées."—*Régistre d'Intendance, No. 7, folio 13.*

**DE L'ISLE**, seigniory, in the co. of Beauce (*vide Aubert Gallion*), bounded N. by Vaudreuil; W. by the Chaudière, which separates it from Aubert Gallion; E. by Watford; S. by Jersey and waste lands.—It is 2 leagues square. Granted, in 1736, to Sieur Gabriel Aubin de L'Isle and now belongs to M. de Léry.—This fief is watered by the rivers Chaudière, du Loup and la Famine. In the vicinity of R. du Loup are many extensive tracts of excellent meadow land.

*Title.*—"Concession du 24me Septembre, 1736, faite par Charles, Marquis de Beauharnois, Gouverneur, et Gilles Hocquart, Intendant, au Sieur Gabriel Aubin, De L'Isle, d'un terrain de deux lieues de front sur deux lieues de profondeur, du côté du Nord-est de la rivière du Sault de la Chaudière, avec les isles et islets qui sont dans la dite rivière du côté du Nord-est; à commencer à la fin d'autres trois lieues concédées au Sieur Joseph Fleury de la Gorgendiere et finir aux terres non-concédées."—*Régistre d'Intendance, No. 8, folio 12.*

## DE PEIRAS, v. MITIS.

**DE RAMZAY**, seigniory, in the co. of Berthier, joins d'Aillebout and is bounded N. E. by the R. of Brandon.—1½ l. in front by 4 l. in depth. Granted 7th Oct., 1736, to Dame Geneviève de Ramzay, widow of Sieur de Boishébert, and is now the property of the heirs of the late Hon. P. L. Panet.—This grant, as well as d'Aillebout, consists of good rich land in the lower part, but in the rear, approaching the mountains, the soil is either a hard unfruitful clay, upon which the farmer's labour would be thrown away, or irregular and broken strata of rock; it is however

## D E R

tolerably well timbered with beech, birch, maple, some oak and a little pine, besides the common sorts for fuel.—A small range on the w. bank of the r. L'Assomption is all that is under culture.—The village lies on the main road that leads towards Berthier from the r. L'Assomption; it consists of 25 or 30 houses, of which the most conspicuous is that of Mrs. Panet. The highlands stretching across the S., in the rear of the v., produce a very pleasing effect.

*Title.*—"Concession du 7me Octobre, 1736, faite par Charles Marquis de Beauharnois, Gouverneur, et Gilles Hocquart, Intendant, à Dame Geneviève de Ramzay, veuve du feu Sieur de Boishébert, d'une lieue et demie de terre de front sur quatre lieues de profondeur, bornée sur la devanture par la rive du Nord de la rivière de l'Assomption, du côté du Sud-Ouest par la ligne de la concession nouvellement accordée au Sieur d'Argenteuil; d'autre, au Nord-Est par une ligne parallèle, tenant aux prolongations de la Seigneurie d'Antaya; et dans la profondeur par une ligne parallèle à la devanture, joignant aussi aux terres non-concédées."—*Régistre d'Intendance*, No. 8, folio 15.

**DE RAMZAY**, seigniory, in the co. of St. Hyacinthe, is bounded s. w. by the S. of St. Hyacinthe; E. and N. E. by the t. of Upton; s. w. by St. Charles Yamaska and Bourchemin.—3 l. in front by 3 in depth. Granted 17th Oct. 1710, to Sieur de Ramzay and is now the property of the heirs of P. Langan, Esq.—Very little of this S. is cultivated, or even cleared. Judging of the quality of the land from the timber, there is every reason to suppose that it might be brought into use with very good prospects. Towards the N. E. are some swamps thickly covered with cedar and spruce fir, the certain indication of such a soil; the woods on the higher parts are of much better kinds and, in some places, show the ground to be of a strong and good quality. This S. is watered by the river Chibouet.

### Statistics.

Population	386	Corn-mills	1	Notaries	1
Churches, Pro.	1	Saw-mills	1	Taverns	1
Curés	1	Medical men	1	Artisans	6

### Annual Agricultural Produce.

	Bushels.		Bushels.		Bushels.
Wheat	3,489	Potatoes	3,820	Buckwheat	100
Oats	2,900	Peas	1,005	Indian corn	119
Barley	100	Rye	20		

### Live Stock.

Horses	143	Cows	368	Swine	221
Oxen	123	Sheep	778		

*Title.*—"Concession du 17me Octobre, 1710, faite au Sieur de Ramzay, de l'étendue de trois lieues de terre de front sur trois lieues de profondeur, savoir, une lieue et demie audessous de la rivière *Scibouet*, qui tombe dans la rivière *Yamaska*, et une lieue et demie au dessus, courant du Nord-est au Sud-ouest, avec les isles et islets qui se

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trouveront dans la dite rivière, vis-à-vis de la dite concession: et donnant à la dite concession le nom de *Ramzay*."—*Régistre des Foi et Hommage*, No. 96, folio 62, le 2me Janvier, 1781. *Cahiers d'Intendance*, No. 2 à 9, folio 358.

**DERRY**, a projected township in the co. of Ottawa, lies E. of Portland and N. of Buckingham and Lochaber.

**DESCHAILLONS**, isle, in the r. Richelieu and in the centre of the S. of St. Ours. The Ruisseau la Prade falls into the Richelieu N. w. of this isle, and the v. of St. Ours is about 1 m. to the S. E.

**DESCHAILLONS (S.)**, v. ST. JEAN DESCHAILLONS, S.

**DESCHAMBAULT**, seigniory, in the co. of Portneuf, is bounded N. E. by the barony of Portneuf; s. w. by *La Chevrotière*; by the *St. Lawrence* in front; by waste lands of the Crown in the rear.—One l. in breadth by three in depth. Granted Mar. 1, 1652, to Demoiselle Eleonore de Grande Maison and now belongs to Louis de la Gorgendiere, Esq. and the Hon. Juchereau Duchesnay.—This, in almost every respect, is a very valuable property; the soil is of unexceptionable quality, being a mixture of good clay with a little sand, a fine yellow loam and in many places a rich black mould, which in the vicinity of Point Deschambault has a stratum of rock beneath it. The surface is uneven, and from being a fine level flat near the river, it rises in small ridges mounting, by gradations, one above another nearly to the rear limits of the seigniory. From the w. also there is a gradual acclivity from the plain to the height of Point Deschambault; on this plain the land is every where fertile; the greater part being in an excellent state of cultivation, the numerous farms on each side of the main road, with their substantial houses and every requisite appendage, afford pleasing evidence of the industry and good husbandry of the proprietors. In this S. are 6 ranges of concessions, 4 of which are occupied in farms and another is in progress of being settled. On the ranges towards the interior many of the lots display an equal share of good management, which is the case with nearly all the land under tillage, amounting to a full third of the whole seigniory.—The timber is of a moderately good quality and is mostly beech, maple and pine: there is, however, some wood of inferior descriptions.—The rivers *Ste. Anne*, crossing the rear, *La Chevrotière*, *Belleisle* and a few smaller

## DESCHAMBAULT.

streams contribute to the luxuriant fertility of the soil. In the r. Ste. Anne, which is rapid every where in this S., is a fall of about 130 ft. At the mouth of the Belleisle, when the tide flows, the water is 10 or 12 ft. deep and admits boats and schooners, which are there protected from the ice during winter. It meanders through this S., where it is remarkable for its subterranean channel of about 7 or 8 arpents in length; and in the line, that separates the lands of Joseph Baronet and Joseph Morin, this r. runs under a rock by means of holes formed by nature and thus traverses the lands of the latter s. e. A little short of the place where the water rises out of the earth is a crevice in the rock, which seems to have been occasioned by an earthquake. In this crevice many attempts to catch fish have been made unsuccessfully; but about an arpent lower down is a second crevice, about a foot wide and 60 ft. long, where very fine trout have been caught and even eels.—The Point of Deschambault has a considerable elevation, and stretches boldly into the river to the Richelieu rapids; the face of it appears a firm clay and sand without any interposition of rock or stone. On this point the church of Deschambault is built, and on the summit of the salient extremity is a very beautiful grove of pine-trees, remarkable rather for regularity and equality of size than for individual magnitude. A little below the church, on the sloping side of the point, is the manor-house of Monsr. de la Gorgendière. The river St. Lawrence forms a large curve between Cap Santé and Point Deschambault, and either in ascending or descending the combination of objects that it presents is highly interesting and agreeable. The point was formerly a sort of military post, as the French, in 1759, had a battery upon it for the purpose of defending this pass of the river against any force that might have been sent upwards; indeed, this situation with the superior height of Platon, on the opposite side, might easily be fortified so as completely to command the passage either way, and, together with the difficulties of the Richelieu rapid, would render any attempt to force it very disastrous.—In this S. is one village, consisting of 15 houses of wood, 1 inn, 4 dealers, 2 shoemakers, 2 blacksmiths, 1 miller.—The eel-fisheries in front of the S. are productive and almost every inhabitant has a fishery; besides eels, doré, carp, achigan and a number

of sturgeon are caught; in autumn the epland abounds and in the winter the *petite morue*, a species of small codfish. In the r. Ste. Anne salmon and salmon-trout are taken in abundance. From July to the beginning of October the salmon is caught by the light of a torch. In the winter bears and wild deer are hunted.—The parish of Deschambault is 2 l. in front by 3 in depth, and is divided into two seignories; the more considerable, belonging to Mr. Louis Fleury de la Gorgendière, is 1½ l. in front by 3 deep; the other, belonging to Mr. Louis Garriépy, is half a league in front and 3 leagues in depth, and is to the s. w. The church, by virtue of a decision, May 14, 1731, the seignior of Deschambault, who offered to furnish land to build a church, upon which the copyholders of the S. were obliged to build a presbytery and provide for the expense *pro rata*. This judgment, which gives the right of patronage to the seignior, was made by virtue of an edict of May, 1679.—The presbytery is prettily described in the following verses sent to the author, with information relative to the parish, by Mr. J. B. B. — C. P.

Sur un mont escarpé que cent beaux pins couronnent,  
De leur feuillage épais les ombres t'environnent.  
Les vapeurs et les vents conduisent les vaisseaux  
Sur un fleuve à tes pieds qui déploie ses eaux.  
Sur toi séjour heureux soule le doux zéphire;  
Pour former avec l'art la nature conspire.

Near the church is a little village of 12 houses only, and in the second range of concessions are 2 other little villages of 12 or 15 houses each in a tolerable state. The church is agreeably situated on Cap Lauzon in the first range. There are 2 public schools in which reading, writing and arithmetic are taught; there are also 2 private schools.—The cattle are generally good and their different breeds carefully attended to, particularly sheep and swine: every farmer, one with another, winters 12 to 15 sheep, about 3 pigs, 5 cows, 3 calves and 2 or 3 horses.—All the wheat and peas grown are consumed in the r., and about 1730 bushels of oats are annually sold.—The roads are sufficiently good, with the exception of some which are in a bad state. There are no bridges of consequence.—The soil in general is congenial to the growth of hemp, and every farmer makes on an average from 25 to 30 lbs. of flax ready for spinning.—In several places are quarries of stone, but the best is in the concession called St. François.—There are two



mineral springs; one on the farm of Louis Delisle, the other on the farm of Pierre Perrault.—Each family makes, on an average, about 15 ells of flannel stuff annually.—Horses are generally used in husbandry, oxen very seldom.—In the parts bordering on the St. Lawrence a great number of small codfish, *petites morues*, are caught from the middle of Dec. to the middle of Jan. They always come at the same time of the year, and, passing all the rivers as far as Three Rivers without entering any of them, come up the St. Lawrence for the purpose of spawning, and always ascend through the first channel of Three Rivers.—In this r. are 4 ship-yards, in which 5 vessels have been built, varying from 40 to 160 tons each.

*Statistics of the Parish of Deschambault.*

Population	1570	Corn-mills	2	Shopkeepers	5
Churches, R. C.	1	Carding-mills	1	Taverns	1
Curés	1	Saw-mills	5	Artisans	25
Presbyteries	1	Ship-yards	4	River-craft	13
Schools	4	Medical men	1	Tonnage	537
Villages	1	Notaries	1	Keel-boats	2

*Annual Agricultural Produce.*

	Bushels.		Bushels.		Bushels.
Wheat	10,400	Barley	1,450	Peas	6,500
Oats	11,300	Potatoes	15,300	Indian corn	100

*Live Stock.*

Horses	720	Cows	1,440	Swine	960
Oxen	480	Sheep	6,000		

*Title.*—"Concession du 1er Mars, 1652, faite par M<sup>r</sup>. de Lauzon à Demoiselle Eleonore de Grandmaison, située au Nord du fleuve St. Laurent, contenant une lieue de front sur trois lieues de profondeur, tenant du côté du Nord-est au fief de Portneuf, appartenant au Sieur Croisille, et du côté du Sud-ouest au fief de la Chevre-tière."—*Régistre d'Intendance*, No. 10 à 17, folio 592.

DESMAURE or ST. AUGUSTIN, seignior, in the co. of Portneuf, is bounded N. E. by Gaudarville; S. W. by Pointe aux Trembles; in the rear by Guillaume Bonhomme and Fausembault; in front by the St. Lawrence.—No official record has been found relative to this grant, consequently its original date and precise dimensions are not known. *Les Dames Religieuses* of the General Hospital of Quebec, to whom the property belongs, in performing fealty and homage, 19th Mar. 1781, produced as their title an act of adjudication, dated Sept. 22, 1733; but which was indecisive of the dimensions of the S., no notice whatever being taken of the extent. By the regulation of the parishes of the province, it is designated as containing  $2\frac{1}{2}$  l. in breadth by  $1\frac{1}{2}$  l. in depth.—With a surface varied

and uneven this S. possesses a rich and fertile soil, which on the large swells and high lands is a lightish loam, but in the hollows and valleys, lying between them, it is generally a good black mould. The situation is so favourable for all works appertaining to agriculture, that full three-fourths of the whole seignior is under tillage; the farms, and indeed the major part of the concessions, appear to great advantage and display many favourable specimens of careful husbandry. In proportion to the increase of cultivation the quantity of timber has diminished and little of superior quality is standing; the common kinds are not in much greater abundance.—It is watered by the Rivière du Cap Rouge, between which and the St. Lawrence is Lac Calvaire.—The land bordering the St. Lawrence is the highest in the seignior, whence there is an alternation of ridges and valleys, the former diminishing in height as they approach the rear boundary, composing together a most agreeable undulation in the perspective scenery. This property is very conveniently crossed by roads, in almost every direction, and most of them are kept in good repair; that along the front is called the post road; another, passing in the rear to Jacques Cartier bridge, is denominated the stage road; on each side of the Rivière du Cap Rouge a road leads to the S. of Pointe aux Trembles, with several intermediate roads in connexion; by the sides of each are many fine settlements, the houses well built and the farms showing every appearance of comfort and even affluence. The church, seated on a point projecting into the St. Lawrence, a corn and a saw-mill upon a little branch of Rivière du Cap Rouge, between two lofty banks where it discharges into the St. Lawrence, compose a pleasing point of view either from that river or the eminence just above the mills. On both sides of the mouth of the Cap Rouge are the extensive timber establishment and ship-yard belonging to Messrs. Atkinson, who hold a government contract and furnish timber and masting for the use of the royal navy. An extensive shoal, or rather reef of rocks, bounds the whole front of the seignior: the Islets Donbour lie upon this reef, opposite the S. W. boundary. This S. is in the r. of St. Augustin, with the exception of La Côte St. Ange in the 3rd concession, which is served by the curé of Vielle Lorette to whom it pays tithes.

The *Parish of St. Augustin* comprehends parts of the SS. of Desmaure, Fausembault and Belair, and belongs to the ladies of l'Hôtel Dieu at Quebec. It contains 4 concessions, those nearest the St. Lawrence the most populous.  $\frac{2}{3}$ ths of the p. are under cultivation and  $\frac{1}{3}$ th in wood. There is one school, supported by the parish, in which 60 scholars are instructed in French and English. Near the church, 130 ft. by 52, built on a point projecting into the St. Lawrence, is the small but pretty village of St. Augustin, consisting of 14 houses including an inn, through which the post road passes. The horses are of the Canadian breed and though small sufficiently good. Nearly all the grain grown is consumed in the p. The roads are not kept in good repair, and there is one bridge over the R. Cap Rouge. Both horses and oxen are used in agriculture. Some surplus manufactured articles are produced for sale. Although the soil is not generally adapted to the growth of hemp, yet it is in some degree cultivated.—The lands in this p. were all conceded prior to 1759.

*Statistics of St. Augustin P. including St. Catherine of Fausembault.*

Population	1,993	Schools	1	Saw-mills	2
Churches, R. C.	1	Villages	1	Notaries	1
Curés	1	Corn-mills	1	Artisans	19
Presbyteries	1				

*Annual Agricultural Produce.*

	Bushels.		Bushels.
Wheat	11,509	Potatoes	18,000
Oats	13,000	Peas	3,000

*Live Stock.*

Horses	424	Cows	1,060	Swine	636
Oxen	848	Sheep	2,554		

*Title.*—"L'Enregistrement de cet octroi n'a pas été trouvé jusqu'ici au Secrétariat de la Province. Les Dames religieuses de l'Hôpital, qui possèdent actuellement ce fief, en rendant Foi et Hommage le 19me Mars, 1781, n'ont produit qu'un Acte d'adjudication en date du 22me Septembre, 1733, dans lequel ni les dimensions ni le nom du concessionnaire de cette concession ne sont mentionnés.—Par le règlement des paroisses de cette province, l'étendue de cette Seigneurie se détermine à deux lieues et demie de front, sur une et demie de profondeur."—*Régistre des Foies Hommage*, No. 64, folio 168, le 19me Mars, 1781.—*Ins. Con. Sup.*

DESPLAINES, seigniory, in the co. of Lotbinière, is bounded E. by Tilly and Gaspé; W. by Bonsecours and Ste. Croix and by St. Giles in the rear.—Granted in two parts: the first,  $\frac{3}{4}$  l. in front by 3 leagues in depth from the rear of fief Maranda, to Demoiselle Charlotte Lagardeur, 4th Jan. 1737; the second, about 74 arpents in front by 1 league

60 arpents in depth, being the space between the preceding grant and the S. of Ste. Croix, to the same person; the whole intended to form only one seigniory.

*Title.*—*Partie Nord-Est.*—"Concession du 4me Janvier, 1737, faite à Demoiselle Charlotte Lagardeur par le Marquis de Beauharnois, Gouverneur, et Gilles Hocquart, Intendant, de trois quarts de lieue de terre de front à la côté du Sud du fleuve St. Laurent, sur trois lieues de profondeur, à prendre au bout des profondeurs du fief Maranda; bornée d'un côté, au Sud-ouest, à la Seigneurie de Bonsecours, d'autre au Nord-est à celle de Tilly, et par derrière aux terres non-concédées."—*Régistre d'Intendance*, No. 8, folio 19.

*Partie Sud-Ouest.*—"Concession du 26me Mars, 1738, faite par le Marquis de Beauharnois, Gouverneur, et Gilles Hocquart, Intendant, à Demoiselle Charlotte Lagardeur, d'une augmentation de terrain d'environ soixante et quatorze arpents de front, qui se trouve non-concédé, et enclavé entre la concession à elle faite le 4me Janvier, 1737, et la Seigneurie de St. Croix, tenant par devant au fief de Bonsecours et Amiot, et par derrière aux terres non-concédées, sur une lieue et soixante arpents de profondeur, pour les dits soixante et quatorze arpents ajoutés ne faire avec sa première concession qu'une même Seigneurie."—*Régistre d'Intendance*, No. 9, folio 2.

DESPLAINES, seigniory, in the co. of Terrebonne, bounded N. and S. by the S. of Terrebonne and its augmentation; E. by Lachenaye and W. by Blainville. It is watered by the Mascouche and the St. Pierre Est.

DEVERBOIS (S.), v. TERREBOIS, S.

DISTRICTS. The province of Lower Canada is divided into 5 districts. The three superior districts are called *Montreal*, *Three Rivers* and *Quebec*, being so named from the principal town in each district. The two inferior districts are called *St. Francis* and *Gaspé*. The districts are the judicial divisions of the province having courts of superior and inferior jurisdiction sitting at prescribed terms, which are generally the same as those in England. In the superior districts the jurisdiction of the Court of King's Bench is unlimited; but in the inferior districts the civil jurisdiction is, in some degree, circumscribed by the power of appeal in certain cases, and all prosecutions for capital crimes must be carried on in the courts of the superior districts. The seats of jurisdiction are as follow:

Districts.	Seats of Jurisdiction.
Quebec	City of Quebec
Montreal	City of Montreal
Three Rivers	Town of Three Rivers
Inf. D. of St. Francis	Sherbrooke, in the T. of Asecot
Inf. D. of Gaspé	New Carlisle, in the T. of Cox

*Provincial Court of Appeals.*—Established by the 31th Geo. III. c. 6, § 23, for the hearing of all appeals from

## DISTRICTS.

the Courts of King's Bench of Superior Jurisdiction in the province.

*Court of King's Bench.*—Established by the 34 Geo. III. c. 6, § 2, as a court of original jurisdiction, in all matters over £10 sterling, or relating to any fee of office, duty, rent, revenue, or other sum payable to his Majesty, titles to lands and tenements, annual rents, or such like matters and things, where the rights in future may be bound, excepting those purely of Admiralty jurisdiction. An inferior tribunal of the same court is also held for the trial of all cases where the subject of contest is £10 sterling and under. The Court of King's Bench has also cognisance of all criminal pleas.

*Provincial Court of Three Rivers.*—Established by 34 Geo. III. c. 6, for the trial of all matters amounting to £10 sterling or under, in which the provincial judge sits alone and gives judgment, from which there is no appeal.

*Provincial Court for the Inferior District of Gaspé.*—This court, established by 34 Geo. III. c. 6, § 14, and its powers extended by subsequent enactments, has cognisance of all matters of £100 currency and under, with an appeal to the Court of King's Bench, Quebec, in all matters above £20. At New Carlisle an Inferior Court for sums under £20 sterling is held, and a Superior Court for the sums above £20.

*Provincial Court for the Inferior District of St. Francis.*—Established by the 3 Geo. IV. c. 17, has cognisance of all matters amounting to £20 and under, with appeal to the Courts of King's Bench, Montreal or Three Rivers, according to the situation in the Superior District of the place of action.

The names of the counties, seigniories, fiefs and townships included in each district being given in Vol. I. p. 179, and each of them being particularly described under their respective names in this dictionary, it will be here necessary to give only a general and brief view of each district, particularly as many of their important features are described in the general description contained in the preceding volume.

The *District of Quebec* extends, on the north side of the St. Lawrence, from the N. E. boundary of the S. of Ste. Anne, or S. W. boundary of the county of Portneuf, to Anse Sablon on the Labrador coast. On the S. of the St. Lawrence this district extends from the N. E. boundary of the S. of Livrard or St. Pierre les Becquets, or N. E. boundaries of the cos. of Nicolet, Drummond and Sherbrooke to Cap Chat, where it is met by the W. limit of the Inferior District of Gaspé. On the N. W. this district is bounded by the Hudson's Bay territory or East Maine; and on the S. E. by the province of New Brunswick and the state of Maine in the U. S. This part of the boundary is, however, at present still unsettled, the governments of Great Britain and the United States being equally dissatisfied with the decision of the King of Holland. This subject is treated more at large in the 1st Vol., under the head of Boundaries, to which the reader is referred.—This di-

strict embraces the most magnificent portion of the great St. Lawrence and many of its valuable islands, the important river Saguenay, and the whole extent of lands known by the name of the Saguenay Country, large sections of which have been recently explored, and are described at length in the 3rd section of Vol. I.—The general feature of this district is bold and mountainous, presenting a range of high lands on each side of the St. Lawrence, particularly on the north; from these ridges, in many places, is a considerable extent of fine land gradually sloping to the river, and from Matane to Quebec, in particular, the shore of the proud St. Lawrence is fringed with beautiful settlements, adorned with the most interesting and picturesque scenery. Although the general character of this district is uneven and mountainous, especially in the interior, the quality of the soil is not inferior to that of any other district. It is traversed in every direction by roads and enriched with flourishing settlements, especially along and near the St. Lawrence, and on the borders of the rivers generally. The roads more particularly deserving notice are—the Mitis or Kempt road, recently traced and opened, which offers a convenient route of communication from the St. Lawrence to the Bay of Chaleurs and the W. and S. parts of the district of Gaspé; the Temiscouata Portage road leading to New Brunswick; the Kennebec road communicating with the U. S.; Craig's Road; and the new and useful communication from St. Joachim to St. Paul's Bay, known by the name of Commissioners' Road, or *Chemin Nouveau de la Baie St. Paul* (vide *Côte de Beaupré*). This district includes the city of Quebec, the capital of the province, from which it derives its name, and is abundantly watered by numerous and important rivers and lakes; the more considerable of which are as follow:

### RIVERS

<i>North of the St. Lawrence.</i>	<i>South of the St. Lawrence.</i>
Ste. Anne	Chaudière, part of
Jacques Cartier	Etchemin
Batiscan, part of	Du Sud
St. Charles	Du Loup
Montmorenci	Green River
Gouffre	Rimouski
Mal Bay	Trois Pistoles
Black River	Mitis
Saguenay	Tartigo
Belsiamite	Matane
St. John	Madawaska
Ste. Anne, L.	St. Francis, part of
Portneuf	St. John, part of.



# DISTRICTS.

## LAKES

<i>North of the St. Lawrence.</i>	<i>South of the St. Lawrence.</i>
St. John	Temiscouata
Commissioners' Lake	Matapediac
Quaquagamack	Mitis
Wayagamack	Abawisquash
Bouchette	Long Lake
Kajoulwang	Pitt
Ontaretri	Trout
St. Charles	William
Chawgis	St. Francis, part of
Assuapimousoin	M <sup>c</sup> Tavish
Shécoubish	Macanamack.

*The District of Montreal* is bounded E. by the N. E. boundary of the fief Dusablé or Nouvelle York, on the N. side of the St. Lawrence; W. by the co. of St. Maurice; S. by the counties of Yamaska, Drummond and Sherbrooke; W. and S. W. by the province of Upper Canada, the river Ottawa, and the most western limits of the province; S. by the province line, lat. 45 N. from St. Regis to the river Connecticut, and thence by that river to its source in the high lands; thence by the N. boundaries of the states of New York and Vermont.—The general character of this district is low and level, especially the settled parts, with the exception of a few isolated mountains in the S. section; the land, however, rises towards the province line and assuming a bolder outline is in some parts even mountainous, particularly in Hemmingford and Bolton and the vicinity. On the N. side of St. Lawrence the range of high-lands, so remarkable in the district of Quebec, traverses this district about 6 or 7 leagues N. of the Lake of Two Mountains, and stretching W. to the Grand Calumet on the Ottawa traverses that river. N. of this ridge the country is more or less uneven and mountainous and meets the range of high-lands that divides the waters running into Hudson's Bay from those that empty themselves into the St. Lawrence.—The soil, which is in general excellent and offers the greatest advantages to agriculture, is traversed in every direction by numerous public roads and by-roads, thickly settled and presenting well cultivated farms. The climate, locality, soil and other advantages, render this the richest and most populous district of the province. It contains the city and island of Montreal and the towns of William Henry and Dorchester, besides numerous flourishing villages.—This district is bounded by the Ottawa or Grand River for 335 miles, and is amply watered by other

ivers, streams and lakes, the principal of which are as follow :

## RIVERS

<i>North of the St. Lawrence.</i>	<i>South of the St. Lawrence.</i>
Gatineau	Richelieu
Lievres	Sorel
Petite Nation	Yamaska and its numerous branches
Rivière Blanche	Pyke
Rivière du Nord	Montreal, L.
Mascouche	Châteauguay and its numerous branches
Achigan	Lacolle
L'Assomption	Magog
Lachenaye	Coaticook
Berthier	Missiskoui, part of.
Chaloupe	
Du Chêne	

## LAKES

<i>North of the St. Lawrence.</i>	<i>South of the St. Lawrence.</i>
White Fish	Memphramagog
Sables	Tomefobi
Kilarney	Missiskoui Bay
Temiscaming	Scaswaninepus, part of
Lievres	Yamaska Bay
La Roque	St. Louis
Rocheblaye	Two Mountains
Pothier	St. Francis.
Nimicachinué	Chaudière
Papineau	Chats
Maskinongé	Allumets.

*The District of Three Rivers* is bounded N. E. by the boundary of fief Dusablé; E. by the N. E. boundary of the S. of Ste. Anne; on the N. side of the St. Lawrence: on the S. side of that N. this district is bounded by the W. boundary of the S. of Yamaska and the N. E. boundary of Livard or St. Pierre les Becquets; S. W. by the boundaries of the counties of Berthier, Richelieu, St. Hyacinthe, Shefford and Stanstead; N. E. by the S. W. boundaries of the counties of Portneuf, Lotbinière and Megantic, the river Chaudière, Lake Megantic and Arnold-River; N. W. by the Hudson's Bay territory or N. W. limits of the province; S. E. partly by the province line lat. 45° N., the Connecticut and the high-lands stretching from the head of that river eastward.—The surface of this district is, N. of the St. Lawrence, level in the vicinity of that river, and farther in the interior it assumes a bolder aspect and, becoming mountainous, partakes of the character of the Quebec district. South of the St. Lawrence it is level until it approaches the townships in the neighbourhood of Ascôt, where it rises into large swells and is in many parts mountainous. The soil in this section of the district is excellent, but on the borders of several of the rivers and nearer

## DISTRICTS.

to the St. Lawrence it becomes light and sandy; towards the border of the province it is infinitely better. The soil n. of the St. Lawrence is decidedly light and sandy but susceptible of the advantages of good cultivation, and in the interior of the country it is stronger and stony. This district is traversed by numerous roads in every direction, for although n. of the St. Lawrence the roads do not extend above 5 or 6 leagues, on the s. side they extend as far as the province line, branching off into the southern townships.—The old settlements or seigniories in this district extend along both sides of the St. Lawrence and up each side of the principal rivers. The townships chiefly lie in the s. section extending from the province line northward. Several villages are in this district: Machiche and Rivière du Loup on the n., and Nicolet on the s. side of the St. Lawrence; also Sherbrooke and Stanstead in the townships; besides these is the town of Three Rivers from which the district derives its name.—This district is exceedingly well watered by numerous rivers, streams and lakes; the principal of which are as follow:

### RIVERS

<i>North of the St. Lawrence.</i>	<i>South of the St. Lawrence.</i>
St. Maurice and its numerous branches	St. Francis and numerous branches
Batiscan, part of Champlain	Nicolet and numerous branches
Du Loup, G. and L.	Becancour
Maskinongé	Gentilly
Machiche	Yamaska, part of.

### LAKES

<i>North of the St. Lawrence.</i>	<i>South of the St. Lawrence.</i>
O'Cananshing	Nicolet
Matawin	St. Francis, part of
Goldfinch	Megantic
Shasawataiaia	St. Paul
Montalagoose	Outardes
Oskelanaio	Back Lake
Crossways	Connecticut
Perchaudes	Weedon
Black Beaver	Scaswaninepus, part of
Bewildered	St. Peter.

*Inferior District of St. Francis.*—This district was established by an act of the provincial legislature, chap. 77 of the 3rd year of Geo. III., and is in the form of a parallelogram, more than 50 m. in width from w. to e., and upwards of 100 m. from n. to s. Its superficial extent is supposed to cover 3,000 sq. miles or 2,000,000 of acres.—Although this district is included in that of Three

Rivers and is therefore described with it, excepting a small part in the district of Montreal containing 4 townships and part of a 5th, a farther notice of it is deemed proper as it is perhaps the most fertile tract of the province. It extends from the s. bounds of Wickham, Simpson, Warwick and Arthabaska to the s. boundary of the province; its w. limits are Lake Memphramagog and a line traversing Bolton between the 22nd and 23rd ranges, and extending along the e. boundaries of Stukely, Ely and Acton; on the e. it extends to the w. bounds of the cos. of Megantic and Beauce. The general surface of this district is rather level, but towards the boundary line, in lat. 45° n. and the r. Connecticut, by which the district is bounded s., it rises into large swells and is rather mountainous. It is most abundantly watered by numerous rivers, streams and lakes, and is traversed by many roads on which are new but flourishing settlements. Its chief villages are Sherbrooke and Stanstead and the court-house is at the former place. The chief and most interesting settlements lie in the first three ranges of townships from the province line.—This district contains about 3,500 square miles, in which are thirty-eight townships and part of another, which are particularised in the list given for the district of Three Rivers and marked with an asterisk: *Vide vol. 1, page 183.*—The population is about 13,500.

*The Inferior District of Gaspé* lies on the e. extremity of the province and on the s. side of St. Lawrence. It is bounded w. by the district of Quebec; e. and n. e. by the river and gulf of St. Lawrence, and s. by the province of New Brunswick and the Bay of Chaleurs. The land in general, which is of an excellent quality, abounds with a variety of timber, as maple, beech, birch, spruce, &c. &c. and almost inexhaustible pineries, which, together with the cod and salmon fisheries, supply the staple commodities for exportation. The whole district is remarkably well watered with numerous streams, which take their rise in the mountains that bound the r. St. Lawrence and run in various directions to the bay of Chaleurs and into the gulf and r. St. Lawrence; they abound with various kinds of fish, and most of them traverse tracts of land clothed with immense pineries. Notwithstanding its advantages in richness of soil, &c., the district of Gaspé is obviously backward as respects agriculture. This may in some measure be attributed to the exten-

sive fisheries and lumber trade, which form the chief occupation of its inhabitants. Between Cap Rosier and Cap Chat the coast is mountainous and barren. The industry of the inhabitants is chiefly employed in the fisheries, regulated by an act of the assembly of the 47th of Geo. 3rd; they also carry on a trifling trade in peltry and build on an average one ship and 3 or 4 small vessels annually.—The communication between Gaspé and Quebec may be kept up by three different routes: one by pursuing the coast of the gulf and river St. Lawrence; the second by following the course of the r. Ristigouche as far as the r. Matapediac, and along it as far as L. Matapediac; thence by Kempt road to the St. Lawrence near the commencement of the old settlements: the third route is by proceeding along the Ristigouche river nearly

up to its source, whence there is an Indian foot-path or portage road of 9 miles to the r. Ouiauk-squack, which runs into the river St. John, 15 miles above the Great Fall, whence the traveller proceeds in the road of the Temiscouata portage; this is the least difficult of the three, and the distance by it from New Carlisle to Quebec is 390 m.; this may be shortened 18 or 20 m., by a road that has been blazed from the r. Waganisis to Green River, which descends into the r. St. John in the Madawaska settlements.—The principal town is New Carlisle.—This district, from its peculiar situation as a peninsula, the capabilities of its soil, its abundant and valuable timber and its extensive fisheries, is susceptible of being made, at no very distant period, equal to any other district in Canada.

Districts.	Between the parallels of latitude.			Between the degrees of longitude.			Depth, miles.	Breadth, miles.	Superficies, sq. miles.	Counties.	Seignioria.	Fiefs.	Townships.	Superficial extent of the Seigniorial Grants.		More or less unfit for cultivation in seigniories and fiefs.	Granted & located in free and common socage in the province up to Sept. 1830.
	°	'	"	°	'	"								Arpents.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Quebec, including Anticosti and other islands	45	0	0	57	50	0	360	826	127,949	13	79	12	38	6,639,319	5,656,699	2,600,000	About 3/4ths of the whole may be said to be comprised within the districts of Montreal and Three Rivers.
Montreal, including islands	45	0	0	72	54	0	310	110	54,802	19	63	6	59	3,269,966	2,786,011	500,000	
Three Rivers, including St. Francis and islands	45	0	0	72	4	0	320	52	15,823	6	25	9	53	1,220,308	1,039,707	400,000	
Gaspé, including islands	47	18	0	64	12	0	200	80	7,289	2	1	6	10	1,547,086	1,318,117	600,000	
Total									205,863					12,676,679	10,800,534	4,100,000	3,179,694

**DITCHFIELD**, a projected township in the co. of Beauce, borders the E. side of Lake Megantic and is bounded S. by Woburn and N. E. by Spalding.

**DITTON**, township, in the co. of Sherbrooke, is bounded W. by Newport; E. by Marston and Chesham; N. by Hampden and S. by Emberton. The surface is irregular, in several places rising into large eminences, but in general of a moderately good soil timbered with beech, birch, basswood and maple, intersected by some large streams that fall into the St. Francis. The S. W. quarter has been surveyed and granted, but no part settled.—*Ungranted and unlocated*, 33,000.

**DOMAINE**, du, river, in the S. of Côté de Beau-

pré, rises in two lakes in the rear of Cap Tourmente, at least 800 ft. above the level of the St. Lawrence, into which this r. falls.

**DONBOUR**, isles, in the r. St. Lawrence, are 3 islets lying off the S. of Desmaure, midway between St. Augustin and Pointe aux Trembles.

**DORCHESTER**, county, in the district of Quebec, bounded N. E. by the co. of Bellechasse; S. E. by the co. of Beauce; S. W. by the co. of Lotbinière and N. W. by the r. St. Lawrence. It consists of and comprises the S. of Lauzon only, to which S. the reader is referred for additional particulars relative to this co. It is 18½ m. in length by 18½ in depth and contains 342 sq. miles. Its centre on



## D O R

the St. Lawrence is in lat. 46° 38' long. 71° 16'. It sends two members to the provincial parliament; the election is held at the place nearest to the r. Etchemin, between the parishes of St. Henry and Pointe Lévi, and at St. Nicélas.

## Statistics.

Population 11,158	Towns . . . 1	Shopkeepers . 12
Churches, Pro. 1	Schools . . 3	Taverns . . 13
Parsonage-ho. 1	Corn-mills . 7	Artisans . . 97
Churches, R. C. 4	Saw-mills . 5	River craft . 5
Curés . . . 3	Carding-mills 1	Tonnage . . 83
Presbyteries 4	Fulling-mills 1	Keel boats . 11
Villages . . 3	Ship-yards . 3	

## Annual Agricultural Produce.

	Bushels.	Bushels.	Cwts.
Wheat . . .	55,000	Buck wheat 145	Maple sugar 1,810
Oats . . .	43,500	Indian corn 7,040	Flax . . . 355
Barley . . .	6,450	Mixed grain 5,500	Butter . . 3,331
Peas . . .	19,000	Potatoes 93,100	Hay, tons 29,100
Rye . . .	4,058		

## Live Stock.

Horses . . .	3,709	Cows . . .	6,795	Swine . . .	7,756
Oxen . . .	2,925	Sheep . . .	21,902		

## DORCHESTER (V.), v. LONGUEUIL, B.

D'ORSAINVILLE, fief, in the co. of Quebec, N. E. of l'Epinay, is a small grant containing only a superficies of 3575 arpents made May, 1675, by Letters Patent, to the *Religieuses* of the General Hospital of Quebec from whom it has never been alienated.—The soil is a light sandy earth intermixed with clay about the front: proceeding inwards it changes to a black mould, and in the vicinity of the mountains it is a good yellow loam. From the river St. Charles the surface is uneven and continues ridge above ridge to the rear, where it is still more abrupt and broken. Near the river are fine meadows and pastures. About one-half of the arable is in a state of very good culture, producing wheat and other grain abundantly, also garden vegetables in great quantity and variety. The lower parts are but scantily timbered; but on the rising grounds and the skirts of the mountains there is a profusion of fine beech, maple, birch and other woods of the best description. The little river Jaune and several small streams, all flowing into the St. Charles, amply and conveniently water the cultivated lands.

*Title*.—"Concession du mois de May, 1675, faite par Lettres Patentes de Sa Majesté, aux Dames religieuses de l'Hôpital Général, du Comté d'Orsainville, contenant en superficie trois mille cinq cents soixant et quinze arpents,

## D O R

et de la profondeur de quatre lieues; à prendre du bord de la rivière St. Charles, sur différentes largeurs, tenant par devant à la dite rivière et par derrière aux terres non-cédées, d'un côté, au Sud-Ouest à un fief appartenant au Sieur de l'Epinay par une ligne qui va au Nord-Ouest quart de Nord de la profondeur des dites quatre lieues, et du côté du Nord-Est au fief de Notre Dame des Anges; le Comté d'Orsainville, et la Seigneurie de Notre Dame des Anges étant séparés, à commencer par le front du dit Comté, par le ruisseau de St. Michel, suivant ses contours et serpentemens jusqu'à environ quinze arpens de profondeur, où le dit Comté d'Orsainville commence à être de onze arpens de front, jusqu'à la hauteur de trente-cinq arpens du bord de la dite rivière St. Charles par une ligne qui court Nord-Ouest quart de Nord, au bout desquels trente-cinq arpens commence une autre ligne qui court au Nord-Ouest la longueur de quarante arpens, au bout desquels la dite ligne fait un tour d'équerre de trois arpens, au bout desquels reprend une nouvelle ligne laquelle forme la largeur des dits onze arpens, laquelle ligne va au Nord-Ouest quart de Nord, jusqu'au surplus de la profondeur des dites quatre lieues."—*Papier Terrier, No. 71, folio 324, le 24me Avril, 1781.—Cahiers d'Intendance, 10 à 17, folio 730.*

DORSET, township, in the co. of Megantic, on the w. side of the river Chaudière, joins Shenley N. and is encompassed on the other sides by unsurveyed lands. This is a large township, consisting chiefly of fine rises of good land, very fit for tillage and almost every where favourable for the culture of hemp and flax, though no settlements have hitherto been made in it; the most inferior part is along the rocky bank of the river Chaudière. It is well stocked with basswood, birch, maple, beech and elm timber: some of the swamps are covered with cedar and hemlock. Admirably well watered by large lakes and a number of rivers that wind through the r.; the more remarkable are Lakes M'Tavish, Oliveira and Marguerite, and the r. M'Tavish: the waters of all the rivers, streams and lakes fall into the Chaudière: on their banks are found some fine breadths of excellent meadow land. The whole was granted to Mr. John Black, but now belongs to the heirs of the late Simon M'Tavish, Esq.

DORVAL, isle, in the S. of Becancour, divides the mouth of the r. Becancour into two parts; it lies about 1 m. N. of the v. of Becancour.

DORVAL or ISLES COURCELLES, in Lake St. Louis, lie on the s. w. side of the island of Montreal, opposite the mouth of a r. of the same name.

DORVAL, river, rises in Côte St. François in the island of Montreal; this small stream runs s. in a very irriguous course, and falls into Lake St. Louis in front of Isles Courcelles.

## DORVILLIER (F.), v. ANTAYA.

DORVILLIER, fief, in the co. of Champlain, is bounded N. E. by Francheville; N. by the first aug.

to Ste. Anne; s. w. by the S. of Ste. Marie and s. by the St. Lawrence.—It is  $\frac{1}{2}$  league in front by 1 league in depth and belongs to the Hon. James Cuthbert.

**DOUGLAS**, town, in the co. of Gaspé, is at the entrance of the R. St. John and on the s. side of Gaspé Bay. This town was laid out about the year 1785 and named after Adm. Sir Charles Douglas, then commanding on the Canada station, the father of the present Sir Howard Douglas.—*For Statistics, vide Gaspé Bay.*

**DRAYTON**, township, in the co. of Sherbrooke, lies E. of Hereford, in the rear of Auckland and Emberton, and is bounded s. by the main branch of the R. Connecticut. This t. has not been surveyed and subdivided and no grants have been made, although a tolerably large settlement has been formed on Indian Stream and R. Connecticut by persons from the U. S., who affect to have commenced their settlement, in 1792, under the auspices and by virtue of a proclamation of Sir Alured Clark, at that time governor in chief. This settlement consists of 20 families, who have made extensive improvements and are respectably settled. The lands which these persons occupy form one of the points in dispute between his majesty's government and that of the United States. The population is about 60; the principal settler is Dr. Taylor, who occupies 1,000 acres of which 100 are cleared; this gentleman has a good house and a distillery. This t. is watered by Indian Stream and Hall's Stream, also by Back Lake and other small lakes, all of which contain trout, succors, chub, perch, eels, &c. Over the rivers two bridges have been built, but the roads improve slowly. At a private school from 12 to 15 scholars are instructed.

*Annual Agricultural Produce.*

	Bushels.		Bushels.		Bushels.
Wheat	400	Rye	25	Potatoes	560
Oats	360	Mixed grain	180	Peas	130
Barley	30				

*Live Stock.*

Horses	18	Cows	28	Swine	49
Oxen	19	Sheep	88		

**DRUMMOND**, county, in the D. of Three Rivers, bounded N. by the cos. of Yamaska and Nicolet; E. by the co. of Megantic; S. by the co. of Sherbrooke; W. by the co. of Shefford. It contains the townships of Aston, Bulstrode, Stanfold, Artha-

baska, Chester, Ham, Wotton, Tingwick, Warwick, Horton, Wendover, Simpson, Kingsey, Durham and Gore, Wickham, Grantham, Upton and Acton, together with all the gores and augmentations of those townships.—Its extreme length is 66 m. and its breadth  $47\frac{1}{2}$ , and it contains 1,674 sq. miles. Its centre, on the St. Lawrence, is in lat.  $46^{\circ} 0'$  long.  $72^{\circ} 0'$ .—It sends one member to the provincial parliament and the place of election is Drummondville.—The surface of this co. is very diversified and there are considerable swamps.—The principal rivers are the Becancour, which bounds the co. N. E., the St. Francis, the main branches of the Nicolet, and their tributary streams. The only lake of any magnitude is Lake Nicolet in the augmentation to the t. of Ham.—The chief roads are those along the R. St. Francis, one from Three Rivers to Shipton, called Bureau's Road, Craig's Road, and the road recently opened from Drummondville to Sorel. These roads are tolerably good in the more settled parts of the co., but quite the reverse in other parts, where the lands are in a state of wilderness, on account of the difficulty of keeping them in repair.

*Statistics.*

Population	1,857	Villages	1	Tanneries	4
Churches, Pro.	1	Corn-mills	4	Potasheries	4
Parsonage-ho.	1	Saw-mills	7	Pearlasheries	4
Churches, R. C.	1	Carding-mills	1	Shopkeepers	4
Cures	1	Fulling-mills	1	Taverns	6
Schools	2	Paper-mills	1	Artisans	20

*Annual Agricultural Produce.*

	Bushels.		Bushels.		Cwts.
Wheat	18,060	Buck wheat	170	Maple sugar	396
Oats	14,503	Indian corn	8,331	Flax	52
Barley	1,994	Mixed gr.	5,100	Butter	827
Peas	2,931	Potatoes	27,330	Hay, tons	17,900
Rye	1,230				

*Live Stock.*

Horses	716	Cows	1,286	Swine	1,375
Oxen	912	Sheep	3,362		

**DRUMMONDVILLE (V.), v. GRANTHAM, T.**

**DU CHENE** or **POINTE DU CHENE**, river, rises in a lake in the fourth range of the aug. to Grenville. It runs E. to another small lake and turning suddenly S. directs its course to the Ottawa, which it enters at the S. extremity of the division line that separates the t. of Grenville from its augmentation.

**DU CHENE (G.)** or **BELLE RIVIERE**, rises in the aug. to the S. of Lac des Deux Montagnes,

and, penetrating the division line of the S. of Rivière du Chêne near the N. W. angle, runs through and nearly across the seigniorie to the V. of St. Eustache where it falls into the Ottawa. This R. is about 60 or 70 feet wide and is not navigable. It turns several mills and abounds with fish.

**Du CHENE, river.** Petite Rivière du Chêne rises in the P. of St. Benoit in the S. of Lac des Deux Montagnes, and running N. E. receives the R. au Prince one mile below the church; continuing in the same direction for about 2 miles it joins the greater Rivière du Chêne.

**Du CHENE, river.** Petite Rivière du Chêne rises in the T. of Blandford, and running N. and N. E. traverses the S. of Liyard and enters the S. of Deschailons where, at the N. E. angle, it falls into the St. Lawrence.—Navigable for canoes and rafts below the saw-mills.

**Du CHENE (S.), v. RIVIERE DU CHENE.**

**Du CHENE (V.), v. RIVIERE DU CHENE, S.**

**DUCK LAKES**, in the co. of Quebec, are small and lie between Lake Kajoulwang and Crooked Lake.

**DUDSWELL, township**, in the co. of Sherbrooke, is bounded by Westbury and Stoke S. W.; by Weedon N. E.; by Wotton N. W. and by Bury S. E.—The land where it is level is applicable to the culture of grain: in some places it is uneven and from the sixth range rises into a considerable mountain that stretches westward into Wotton; its top is flat table land and, from its being wholly free from trees or underwood, derives the name of the Bald Mountain. In this T. is a great variety of timber, beech, maple, birch, basswood, butternut, elm and some oak, pine, spruce and cedar.—The St. Francis with many small streams provide an ample and complete irrigation.—Only one quarter has been laid out, which was granted to Mr. John Bishop and others; he is now the principal landholder: on this part some farms have obtained a very respectable state of prosperity.—This T. will doubtless be much benefited by a line of road now in progress, pursuant to an act of the legislative assembly granting a sum for that purpose, which was passed Mar. 14, 1829. The extent of road to be made under this act is 21 miles, commencing at the north line of Dudswell and terminating at the district line of Quebec and Three Rivers. This road has been opened by

contract, the whole distance, 11 feet wide. The surface of the country generally traversed by this road is good and suitable for cultivation and, with the exception of a few lots, will make excellent farms; there are on this route but few hills, and none which would offer any great obstruction; the most considerable is about 11 m. north of Dudswell. To bring this road into use and make it answer the intended purpose, the following additional improvements should be made. 1st. The road heretofore opened but now grown up with bushes, from Craig's Bridge in Ireland to the Dudswell road, about 10 miles, should be reopened and completed, which would require about £50 per mile. This section of the road is mostly very good land for settlement and the hills not bad; the lands on these 10 miles are nearly all granted. 2nd. A road should be opened from Dudswell line to the settlements in Dudswell, about 5 miles, which would also require £50 per mile; this distance is through ungranted lands, or mostly so, which are of the first quality for settlement and there are no bad hills; the whole of the lands on this route are well watered, and there is an excellent mill site about 10 miles north of Dudswell line, and another near Nicolet lake about 8 miles north of that line. 3rd. From the settlements in Dudswell a road has been opened through Westbury, Eaton, Clifton and Hereford, to the province line, about 50 miles; the land throughout is good, but, the settlements being few and scattered, the road has been but little used and is in a bad state. The completion of this road would be highly beneficial in promoting the settlement of that section of the province, and would thus render a direct communication from the province line at Hereford to Quebec practicable, the distance being about 140 m. As part of this last-mentioned road includes the settlements of Dudswell and Eaton, the expense of completing it would be £50 per m. for 30 m. 4th. A road has been opened from Lennoxville in Ascot, up the St. Francis R., through the settlements in Westbury and intersecting the Dudswell road, 17 m.; this road is important for the convenience of Ascot, Compton, Hatley, Barnston and Stanstead, being the most direct route to Quebec, and its completion is an object of the utmost importance; there are a few settlers upon this road, which runs through good lands and would probably also re-



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quire £50 per mile to complete it; upon this route the lands are all granted. 5th. The road from Ascot to Eaton should be completed, about five miles unsettled and the road extremely bad; it would require £250; in some parts of this road the lands are poor, but it connects extensive settlements in Ascot and Eaton.—*Ungranted and unlocated*, 18,663 acres.

### Statistics.

Population . . .	166	Potasheries . . .	1
Saw-mills . . .	1	Pearlasheries . . .	1

### Annual Agricultural Produce.

	Busheis.		Busheis.		Busheis.
Wheat . . .	2,620	Rye . . .	28	Potatoes . . .	2,100
Oats . . .	1,740	Indian corn . . .	600	Peas . . .	300
Barley . . .	300				

### Live Stock.

Horses . . .	90	Cows . . .	145	Swine . . .	150
Oxen . . .	98	Sheep . . .	310		

**DU LOUP**, river, in the cos. of Kamouraska and Rimouski. The course of this r. has never been explored: it is supposed to take its source near the s. angles of the townships of Ixworth and Woodbridge; whence running n. e. through the t. of Bungay, it enters the S. of Lachenaye and afterwards traversing the S. of Terrebois it enters the S. of Rivière du Loup at Du Loup bridge; it then forms an acute angle, turning suddenly to the s. w., and again touching the boundary line of Terrebois for a moment strikes off to the n. n. e. and in a mazy course passes Caldwell's mills; about 2 m. from which it runs between the manor-house and the village and is turned suddenly to the n. w. into the St. Lawrence by a point of land jutting into that r. in the form of a crescent.

### DU LOUP, (S.), v. RIVIERE DU LOUP.

**DUMONTIER**, seigniory, in the co. of St. Maurice, is bounded s. by Grosbois; e. by Gatineau; n. by Hunter's Town; w. by Grandpré.—1½ l. in front by 3 l. in depth. Granted to Sieur Dumontier, Oct. 24, 1708, and is now the property of the Hon. Louis Gagy.—The soil is similar to that of the contiguous seigniories, Grosbois and Grandpré; and the S. is principally watered by the r. du Loup and partially by the Grande Rivière Machiche, on both of which are some settlements.

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*Title*.—"Concession du 24me Octobre, 1708, faite au Sieur Dumontier, d'une lieue et demie de terre de front sur trois lieues de profondeur, à prendre au bout de la profondeur de la Seigneurie de Grosbois, bornée de chaque côté aux terres non-concédées."—*Régistre des Foi et Hommage*, No. 10, folio 52, le 26me Janvier, 1781. *Cahiers d'Intendance*.

### DUNDEE (V.), v. INDIAN LANDS.

**DUNHAM**, township, in the co. of Missiskoui, between the S. of St. Armand and Farnham, adjoins Sutton and Brome e. and Stanbridge w. The situation and quality of the land render it a valuable tract. It has plenty of timber, such as maple, beech, birch, elm, butternut, iron-wood, white and black ash; also good oak and pine. The upper lands are rather hilly, having many horizontal seams of rock lying a little below the surface; but on the more level parts the soil is generally a rich black mould with, here and there, a mixture of sand. This r. yields all sorts of grain in abundance, and, in many places, is peculiarly fit for the growth of flax and occasionally for hemp. Swamps, not very extensive or numerous, are covered, generally, with cedar and tamarack; but they might be drained without much trouble, and cleared to great advantage.—Watered by several branches of the Yamaska, by Pyke River and two beautiful little lakes, the largest spreading over about 600 acres in the 6th range. Here are a greater number of roads, mostly kept in good repair, than perhaps will be found in any other r., leading through Farnham to the Yamaska and also to the state of Vermont. The Pyke River and some of the smaller streams work several mills. This was the first r. erected, in Lower Canada, by letters patent, bearing date 1796; it was granted to the late Hon. Thomas Dunn, whose heirs are at present the greatest landholders. Nearly the whole is settled, and many extensive farms are worthy of notice for their flourishing and improved state, producing great quantities of wheat, barley and oats, besides most other articles peculiar to the country. Perhaps no tract of land of similar extent, through the whole of the province, is better calculated for a judicious experimental farmer to demonstrate how much the present stock of agricultural knowledge among the Canadian husbandmen may be increased.—In this r. are several pot and pearlash manufactories, a church, a methodist chapel and 25 houses called Frost Village.