

Statistics.

Parishes.	Population.	Churches R.C.	Clergy.	Presbyteries.	Schools.	Villages.	Corn-mills.	Carding-mills.	Fulling-mills.	Saw-mills.	Potteries.	Potasheries.	Just. of Peace.	Medical Men.	Notaries.	Shopkeepers.	Taverns.	Artisans.
St. Ours	3760	1	1	1	2	2	3	1	1	2	1	1	3	1	2	6	2	25
St. Jude	1414	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	5174	2	1	1	2	2	3	1	1	2	1	1	3	1	2	6	2	25

Parishes.	Annual Agricultural Produce, in bushels.						Live Stock.				
	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Potatoes.	Peas.	Ind. Corn.	Horses.	Oxen.	Cows.	Sheep.	Swine.
St. Ours	26200	11340	460	39000	5200	700	1434	1250	2560	10200	1650
St. Jude	18200	7890	260	14500	5200	650	566	566	1132	3460	849
	44400	19140	720	53500	10400	1350	2000	1816	3692	13660	2499

Title.—"Concession du 29me Octobre, 1672, faite par Jean Talon, Intendant, au Sieur de St. Ours, d'une espace de terre de front qui se trouve sur le fleuve St. Laurent, depuis la borne de la concession de Mr. de Contrecoeur jusqu'à celle de Mr. de Saurcl, tenant pardevant le dit fleuve, et par derriere la rivièrre d'Ouamaska. Les isles qui sont vis-à-vis de cette concession, accordées par le Comte de Frontenac, Gouverneur, au dit Sieur de St. Ours le 25me Avril, 1674."—*Régistre des Foi et Hommage*, No. 80, folio 5, 28me Mai, 1781.—*Cahiers d'Intendance*, No. 2 à 9, folio 244.

ST. OURS DU GRAND ST. ESPRIT (P.), v. L'ASSOMPTION, S.

ST. PAUL (P.), v. LAVALTRIE, S.

ST. PAUL'S BAY (P.), v. CÔTE DE BEAUPRÉ, S.

ST. PAUL'S BAY, in the R. St. Lawrence, lies at the entrance of the R. du Gouffre, which divides the S. of Côte de Beupré from the S. le Gouffre. It runs about 3 miles into the land, and at its entrance is about 2 miles wide, extending from Cap de la Baie on the west side to Cap à Cabeau on the east. These capes are of considerable height and of nearly perpendicular ascent. The bay is of an amphitheatrical form, and with lofty circuitous hills to the N. unfolds a very romantic and agreeable scene. The church is a prominent object, and the thickly clustered houses at the head of the bay are in a semicircular form. The hills behind are very precipitous, and their summits present a grand variety of appearance in round bluffs and sharp cones, which terminate at the capes at the head of the bay. The capes, which are very similar, are partially covered with

stumpy evergreens, dwarfish pines, and shrubs of the hardier kinds.

ST. PAUL'S LAKE, is in the S. of Becancour, and almost divides it into two parts, extending N. E. and S. W. It is nearly 5 m. long and $\frac{1}{2}$ m. wide. It is not very deep, but abounds in fish of many kinds: its waters pass by the channel of the river Godefroi into the St. Lawrence. The margin is a perfect landscape set off by almost every description of charming scenery; well cultivated farms, with their neat and good houses, are seen in all directions round it; and, in many places, groups of fine trees, as decorative as they can be conceived to be in a well preserved park, give to the whole an appearance most beautifully picturesque.—It receives the waters of Lake Outardes, which lies between it and the St. Lawrence.

ST. PETER, lake, between the counties of St. Maurice and Yamaska. Lake St. Peter is formed by an expansion of the waters of the St. Lawrence, and extends from 15 to 20 miles in breadth, and 21 miles in length. It is, generally, of small depth, many parts of the channel being not more than 10 or 11 feet deep; and it sometimes occurs that large vessels here run aground. The tide scarcely extends as far up as the town of Three Rivers which is nearly 2 leagues farther down than the lake, and the current in the latter is extremely faint. Several small rivers here discharge their waters, among which are the Machiche, Du Loup and Masquingongé on the N., and the Nicolet and St. Francis on the S. On the south side

of the lake commencing at the mouth of the *Nicolet* are *Batture au Sable*, *Isle Moran*, *Baie du Fevre*, *Batture à la Carpe*, *Baie St. François* and the *Bay of Yamaska*; on the north side, beginning at *Pointe du Lac*, are the *Batture de la Pointe du Lac*, *Flats of R. du Loup* and *Maskinongé Bay*. At the head of the lake are many islands described in this work under their different names including the *Isles* and *Islets*, granted, Oct. 19, 1694, to *Sieur Redison*, and which are more particularly mentioned in the title.—*Lake St. Peter* abounds in fish, particularly *maskinongé*, *doré*, *achigan*, *eels* and *sturgeon*.

Title.—"Concession du 19me Octobre, 1694, faite par *Louis de Buade Comte de Frontenac*, Gouverneur, et *Jean Bochart*, Intendant, au *Sieur Redison* des isles, islets et battures non-concédées qui se trouvent au haut du lac *St. Pierre* audessus des isles concédées au *Sieur Sorel*, jusqu'au chenal du milieu appelé le chenal de l'isle *Platte*, lesquelles isles, islets et battures contiennent environ trois quarts de lieue de large sur autant de profondeur."—*Régistre d'Intendance*, No. 4, folio 18.

ST. PIERRE (P. and V.), v. ORLEANS, I.

ST. PIERRE, river, or **LITTLE RIVER**, in the Island of *Montreal*, rises in the parish of *Lachine* and, running N. E. falls into the *St. Lawrence* opposite *Isle St. Charles*. With the assistance of this stream the *Lachine canal* is formed.

ST. PIERRE LES BECQUETS, v. LEVRARD, S.

ST. REGIS, river, falls into the *St. Lawrence* above *Lake St. Francis*, at the S. W. extremity of the co. of *Beauharnois*. A very small part of this river is in the province of *Lower Canada*. The Indian village of *St. Regis* is situated near its confluence with the *St. Lawrence*, where it is about 3 chains wide. It is navigable for boats to a considerable distance.

ST. REGIS, river, in *Sault St. Louis*, rises in two branches, descending from the S. of *Chateauguay*. It runs N. to the *St. Lawrence*, and near its mouth is increased by a small river that runs past the church of *St. Pierre*.

ST. REGIS (V.), v. INDIAN LANDS.

ST. ROCH (V. and P.), v. L'ASSOMPTION, S.

ST. ROCH DES AULNAIS, seigniory, in the co. of *L'Islet*, is bounded N. E. by *Ste. Anne*; S. W. by *Reaume*; in the rear by the T. of *Ashford*; in front by the *St. Lawrence*.—3 leagues in breadth by 2 in depth. Granted, April 1, 1657, to *Nicholas Juchereau de St. Denis*, and is now the property of *Lieutenant-Col. Duchesnay*.—In the vicinity of the river the land is low and intersected by some broken ridges of no great elevation, but

about the rear boundaries the mountains form a close chain of considerable height. Near the front the soil is excellent, consisting of a fine light earth with a good deal of marl in various parts: on the higher lands a yellow loam is prevalent.—No lands fit for cultivation remain unconceded, and one-fourth part is unfit for the purposes of agriculture.—The entire range of concessions, along the *St. Lawrence*, was conceded before 1759; their usual extent was from 2 to 4 front arpents by 42 in depth, paying 30 sols *tournois* for each arpent in depth with the usual fines on alienation, of which a part is remitted provided the fines are paid immediately. There are 4 ranges of concessions; and the farms in the first are generally cleared; 2th in the 2nd, and the 3rd is commenced.—Several small rivers water this S. sufficiently, and work 2 or 3 mills; the principal rivers are the *St. Jean* and the *Ferée*. On the land under culture very little timber is left, but the other parts are well stocked with the best kinds, and among them is some pine of a valuable size.—Many roads branch off in almost every direction through the seigniory, but the one passing close to the river is the main post road: they are kept in good order as well as the different bridges.—Some orchards are rising into perfection, and although the apples are of a very inferior quality, the plums are superior. 467,500 bundles of hay, including gorse are annually grown, and the island hay is considered the best for cattle. There are 7 or 8 sugaries.—The fisheries are not considerable; and 3 schooners from 30 to 40 tons each, and 5 keel-boats are employed.—The *Village of St. Roch* is handsome and well situated at the entrance of the R. *Ferée*, about half a league east of the Point of *St. Roch*, from which stretch extensive shoals that considerably narrow the deep water channel, and form a traverse difficult to be navigated. In the village, which consists of about 30 neat and comfortable houses, is one school where 35 scholars are instructed in French, English, and Latin, supported by the funds left by *Mr. Ver-raux*, late curé of this parish, who bequeathed his property in equal proportions in favour of his relations, charity and education, viz. one-third to his family, one-third to the poor, and one-third to the school. A little westward of the church is the telegraph station, No. 8, and river-craft and boats come up to the village.—This S. contains 390 families, of which, 186 only are supposed to live

entirely on the produce of their farms, and 130 families have the means and would willingly cultivate new lands if they had the opportunity, particularly if they were not too far distant.

Statistics.

Population	2,624	Presbyteries
Churches R. C.	1	

Annual Agricultural Produce.

	Bushels.		Bushels.		Bushels.
Wheat	20,800	Peas	2,600	Maple sugar,	
Oats	10,000	Rye	2,600		89
Barley	300	Indian corn	100	Hay, tons	2,300
Potatoes	24,375				

Live Stock.

Horses	723	Cows	1,950	Swine	1,800
Oxen	200	Sheep	4,775		

Title.—"Concession du 1er Avril, 1656, faite par Mr. de Lauzon, Gouverneur pour la Compagnie, à Nicholas Juchereau de St. Denis, de trois lieues de terre de front sur deux lieues de profondeur, avec les isles et battures adenant de la dite Concession."—*Cahiers d'Intendance*, No. 10 à 17, folio 665.

ST. ROONAS HILL, v. BUCKLAND, T.

STE. ROSE (P.), v. ISLE JESUS.

ST. SCHOLASTIQUE (P.), v. LAC DES DEUX MOUNTAINS, S.

ST. STANISLAS (P.), v. BATISCAN, S.

ST. STEVEN'S COVE, v. SAGUENAY, R.

ST. SULPICE, seigniori, in the co. of L'Assomption, is bounded N. E. by Lavaltrie with its augmentation and the T. of Kildare; S. W. by the S. of L'Assomption; in the rear by the T. of Rawdon; in front by the St. Lawrence.—Two leagues in front by six in depth. Granted, 17th Dec., 1640, to Sieurs Cherrier and Leroyer, and is now the property of the seminary of St. Sulpice at Montreal.—More than three-fourths of this seigniori is well cultivated, and for the goodness of its soil, the quality of the timber and state of improvement it is not surpassed by any that surround it. The whole seigniori is conceded and contains 750 lots of different extents, generally from 3 to 30 or 40 arpents each; these lots are divided into eleven ranges or côtes. More than three-fourths of the lots are built upon and settled. The best ranges are those of St. Sulpice, St. Esprit, Bas de la Grande, and a part of Bas du Ruisseau. There is also much good land in Point du Jour, in L'Assomption, and in the continuations. The other ranges are of middling quality and generally sandy; the inhabitants, nevertheless, live pretty well, because they cul-

tivate potatoes to a great extent, also Indian corn and rye, which grow abundantly on these sandy soils. There is scarcely a single lot that can be called entirely unproductive.—This S. is particularly well watered by the R. L'Assomption, the Achigan, St. Esprit, Ruisseau St. George, Ruisseau Vacher, Rivière Rouge, Ruisseau Point de Jour, and the River of Lake Ouareau, most of them running into the R. L'Assomption after a mazy course that in some parts, where the ground is high and clothed with wood, present points of view truly picturesque and beautiful. There are 3 corn-mills; two on the river Achigan, near the line of L'Assomption, and the third at St. Jacques, on the river Lac Ouareau, two leagues from the church of St. Jacques. At these mills about 40,000 bushels of corn are ground annually. There are also a great number of saw-mills, in consequence of there having formerly been a fine forest of pines towards the middle of the seigniori; but the great trade carried on in converting the timber into planks, &c. has entirely consumed the timber and left only inferior trees. As this seigniori produces much rye and barley, many distilleries have been established. There are two mills for carding wool and milling cloth; one on the Achigan, the other on the St. Esprit. A third is lately established on the river of Lac Ouareau, at a place called *les Dales*, because the bed of the river is there confined between two rocks, whence the water escapes as if it flowed through a spout.—Scarcely any timber remains, and even firewood is becoming scarce.—This seigniori contains 3 parishes; St. Sulpice, St. Pierre du Portage and St. Jacques, in which are 3 parochial churches and 3 presbyteries.—The *Parish of St. Jacques* includes all the rear parts of the S. and contains the Acadian settlement, the most considerable in the S. The Village of St. Jacques is nearly in the centre of the parish, and is two leagues S. from the T. of Rawdon and four N. from the St. Lawrence. A continuation of the public road from its termination at the line of Rawdon to the second range has been opened by Mr. Marshall, but it is, as yet, impassable for any kind of vehicle. Nine arpents of land only are unceded, which will not repay the expense of cultivation. This parish has been settled within the last 50 years, and no concession was granted previously to 1759. Besides more than 100 families who have no lands there are 600 youths, above

S T. S U L P I C E.

and under 21, who are desirous of settling but cannot obtain lands, even in the neighbouring townships which would well answer their purpose, on account of the number of strangers who settle there. The church is large and handsome. —The *Parish of St. Pierre du Portage or L'Assomption*, is centrally situated and contains 6 concession ranges, viz.

Le bas de L'Assomption	L'Achigan
Le Point du Jour	La Presqu'île
Le Haut de L'Assomption	L. St. Esprit.

The soil is proper for the growth of hemp, and the greatest part of the parish being under culture, there is very little wood and that little only fit for fuel. The river L'Assomption traverses the parish, in a serpentine direction, nearly from n. to s. and other less considerable streams run into it in this parish, viz. the Achigan, the St. Esprit, the Point du Jour, the Ruissau St. George and the Ruissau Vacher, neither of which is navigable. There are 3 toll-bridges near the village on the n. L'Assomption, 4 on the Achigan, of which two are free, and there is one free bridge over the St. Esprit; there are also 2 ferries over the L'Assomption above the village. In this parish are 3 corn-mills, 2 saw-mills one of which is worked by wind, 2 carding machines, one whiskey distillery, one brewery, and many potash works of which 4 are in the village. The cattle are numerous, but generally of an inferior quality. The *Village of L'Assomption* is built on almost an island formed by the beautiful river of that name; it is also called the Portage of L'Assomption, because, by travelling over the little isthmus at the entrance of the village about 2 or 3 arpents across, a long circuit of about a league is avoided. This village is in a beautiful situation, washed on all sides by the river. It contains about 170 houses, including 12 inns, many of them built with stone two stories high and roofed with tin. The church is quite new, elegant and very large, and as it is built on the most elevated spot in the village, which it commands, the prospect from it is very extensive. The population is between 1000 and 1100 souls. The church is one of the finest in the province. There are 4 schools, 2 for boys and 2 for girls, besides masters for private tuition; the schools for girls are well attended and the children are instructed in French grammar, geography,

history, embroidery, &c. All the roads of the neighbouring parishes centre in this village, and there is no other way to Montreal. The road from St. Jacques passes the church of L'Assomption to that of St. Roch and 30 arpents farther. This concentration of roads causes the village to be the entrepot of all the parishes behind it, and the only place of entrance and exit for the whole county. This v. has a considerable trade.—The *Parish of St. Sulpice* occupies the front part of the S. from the r. of St. Pierre to the St. Lawrence, extending 2 leagues along the river from Lavaltrie to Repentigny. It was erected by virtue of the Regulation of Sep. 20, 1721, confirmed by an Order in Council, Mar. 3, 1722. All the farms are conceded and cultivated, with the exception of the portions left for the growth of firewood, and the settlements in the 1st concession range are skirted with woods. All the farms are conceded on permanent conditions and in no case redeemable, paying quit rent, seigniorial rent, with all other seigniorial rights, according to the custom of Paris; each concession is charged with the payment of 10 sols and half a bushel of wheat for every 20 superficial arpents. All the concessions, or nearly so, were granted before 1759. The timber consists of maple, cherry, elm, &c. There are 3 windmills; one for grinding corn is built with stone, the others are for sawing and are built with wood. Agricultural labour is generally performed with horses and oxen. One half of the grain grown in this p., on an average, is sold at Montreal. The roads are good.—The *Village of St. Sulpice* is built on the road leading to Lavaltrie and running along the verge of the bank of the St. Lawrence; it includes about 100 dwelling-houses besides numerous stores for the produce of the country, considerable quantities of which are here deposited. One half of the houses are built with stone, and the church, which is very ancient, is 90 ft by 45. There are two chapels and one is built with stone; one stands above and the other below the church. There is one school in which 20 boys and girls are instructed, and the French language taught.—*Isles Bouchards*, which belong to Mr. Pierre Baudez, are included in this p.; their soil is strong and fertile, and the higher lands only are inhabited, the lower are not on account of the reflux of the waters in the spring. There are 18 families containing 150 souls.

Statistics.

Parishes.	Population.	Churches R. C.	Curés.	Presbyteries.	Schools.	Villages.	Corn-mills.	Carding-mills.	Fulling-mills.	Saw-mills.	Tanneries.	Potteries.	Potasheries.	Pearlasheries.	Breweries.	Distilleries.	Just. of Peace.	Medical men.	Notaries.	Shopkeepers.	Taverns.	Artisans.	Keel-boats.
St. Jacques	4344	1	1	1	2	1	1	2	2	1	.	.	1	1	.	.	1	1	1	5	5	26	.
L'Assomption	3862	1	1	1	4	1	2	2	1	2	1	1	6	6	1	1	1	1	1	8	12	28	3
St. Sulpice	1464	1	1	1	1	.	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	2	5	15	.
	5670	3	3	3	7	2	4	4	3	4	1	1	7	7	1	1	2	2	3	15	22	69	3

Parishes.	Annual Agricultural Produce, in bushels.					Live Stock.				
	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Peas.	Mixed grain.	Horses.	Oxen.	Cows.	Sheep.	Swine.
St. Jacques	15600	2100	.	6500	.	1900	1578	2200	7340	2200
L'Assomption	13500	20800	.	5200	.	1544	1495	3008	7720	2902
St. Sulpice	13000	7280	520	3380	78	300	200	500	1500	300
	42100	30180	520	15080	78	3744	3273	5788	16560	5402

Title.—"Concession du 17me Décembre, 1640, faite par la Compagnie aux Sieurs Cherrier et Leroyer, d'une grande partie de l'Isle de Montréal, &c. &c. &c. Plus une étendue de terre de deux lieues de large le long du fleuve de St. Laurent, sur six lieues de profondeur dans les dites terres, à prendre du côté du Nord sur la même côté où se décharge la rivière de l'Assomption dans le dit fleuve St. Laurent, et à commencer à une borne qui sera mis sur cette même côté, à la distance de deux lieues de l'embouchure de la dite rivière de l'Assomption, le reste des dites deux lieues de front à prendre en descendant sur le dit fleuve St. Laurent; tout ce qui est de la rivière des Prairies, jusqu'à la rivière de l'Assomption, et depuis la dite rivière de l'Assomption jusqu'à la borne ci-dessus, réservée à la dite Compagnie."—*Ins. Con. Sup.*—Pour le reste de la dite isle par titre 21 Avril, 1659, voyez le même Registre, et pour les dites titres ratifications amortissement, voyez Cahiers d'Intend.

STE. THERESE, isle, lies between Chambly and St. John's; it is 2 miles long and about half a mile broad, and with the smaller islands adjacent was granted, Nov. 3, 1672, to Sieur Dugué. Isle Ste. Therese is flat and low and is partly covered with small timber and brushwood, but where it is clear there are some good meadows and fine pasturage for cattle.

Title.—"Concession du 3me Novembre, 1672, de l'Isle St. Thérèse avec les isles et islets adjacents, par Jean Talon, Intendant, au Sieur Dugué, sauf le droit de Mr. Repentigny pour celles qu'il peut légitimement prétendre, et qui seront adjudgées à celui des deux auquel il sera estimé à propos de les concéder."—*Régistre d'Intendance, No. 1, folio 18.*

STE. THERESE (P. and V.), v. BLAINVILLE, S. IN MILLE ISLES.

ST. THERESE, river, is a small stream that

risers in the S. of Blainville, and empties itself into the Rivière Jesus, in front of the seigniorie.

ST. THOMAS (L.), v. STONEHAM, T.

ST. THOMAS (P.), v. RIVIERE DU SUD, S.

STE. TRINITE (P.), v. CONTRECOEUR, S.

ST. URBAIN (P.), v. COTE DE BEAUPRE, S.

ST. VALLIER, seigniorie, in the co. of Bellechasse, is bounded N. E. by Berthier; S. W. by St. Michel; in the rear by the r. of Armagh.—About $1\frac{1}{4}$ league in breadth and about 4 leagues in depth, including the augmentation. It is the property of — de Lanaudière, Esq.—This seigniorie is nearly as possible a counterpart of the adjoining S. of St. Michel, the quality of the soil and the varieties of the timber differing only in a very slight degree; but the bank of the river St. Lawrence is much lower, and the rear part somewhat broken and rugged. There are 10 concession ranges laid out, 6 of which are settled, and 5 entirely, also $\frac{1}{4}$ of the 7th. The whole is under cultivation except the domain and patches here and there; and between the 5th and 6th ranges is a rocky place called the Grand Côté unconceded.—The soil in the settled ranges is as follows:—

1st Concession.	White strong clay.
2nd & 3rd do.	Strong soil on clay.
4th do.	White clay.
5th do.	Yellow and black soil.
6th do.	Strong yellow loam.

All the lands were conceded prior to 1759. The timber is hard-wood, spruce, and epinette inter-

mixed, and the roads are good and numerous. There is one iron mine. The fisheries produce eels, salmon, and shad. Frichette's fishery at the mouth of the r. du Sud prevents the salmon from ascending that river; he used to take, 8 years ago, 440 per ann. but at present he takes none.—This S. is well watered by the rivers du Sud, le Bras, and the Noire, which are supplied by numerous small streams and lakes.—At *Ville Hoche* are 4 mills, viz. one corn-mill with one set of stones, and 3 saw-mills. At Boissoneau's saw-mill on the r. du Sud 13 saws are always at work and 9 men daily employed. The site of the mill is highly favourable, and near it are one store and 3 or 4 houses for labourers, 2 barns, &c. Mr. Boissoneau has the toll-bridge, where a calash pays 4d., a cart 3½d. and a man and horse 1½d. The village stands near the shore of the St. Lawrence.—The parish of St. Vallier is co-extensive with the seigniorie.—At Four Corners are a church, 120 feet by 30, a chapel, and a presbytery built with stone; near the church is a school, where 25 children are instructed.

Statistics.

Population 2,223	Presbyteries 1	Taverns . . 6
Churches, R. C. 1	Corn-mills . 2	Artisans . . 20
Chapels . . 1	Saw-mills . 8	

Annual Agricultural Produce.

	Bushels.		Bushels.		Tons.
Wheat .	13,000	Potatoes	14,000	Hay .	26,000
Oats .	7,400	Peas .	650	Maple sugar,	
Barley .	320	Rye .	300	cwt.	121

Live Stock.

Horses .	714	Cows .	1,785	Swine .	1,071
Oxen .	1,228	Sheep .	6,212		

For title, vide *LA DURANTAIE*.

ST. VINCENT DE PAUL (P.), v. ISLE JESUS.

SALMON or AU SAUMON RIVER, in the co. of Saguenay, runs from the w. s. w. into the r. Assuapmousoin, forming in the basin or bay at its mouth a well timbered island $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile long. The average width of this r. is above $\frac{1}{4}$ of a mile, and it descends with a swift current. For 6 or 7 leagues upwards its banks present excellent land and the greatest inducement to make settlements; the soil is principally a thick covering of argillaceous loam over layers of white clay, producing timber of fine growth, viz. elm, ash, spruce and red pine. In several places, however, particularly on its s.

bank, the loam is mixed with much sand where the timber is chiefly spruce fir, white birch, aspen and cypress. Higher up, the land ceases to be culturable and becomes swampy, presenting extensive plains that produce only the white spruce, and is the proper country for the hunting of the caribou. The Dep. Sur. Gen., during his exploring survey of this part of the Saguenay country, spread his net at the entrance of this r. and caught a pike, a few carp and a doré, all of fine quality.

SALMON RIVER, in the S. of La Petite Nation. There are two rivers of this name in the same seigniorie, and both are about 2 chains wide and fall into the Ottawa. The Great Salmon River runs about 50 miles, and is navigable for bateaux in the spring. The course of the Little Salmon River is about 40 miles, and is navigable for canoes only for a short distance. Both rivers are well stocked with fish.

SALMON RIVER, in the co. of Sherbrooke, runs through the t. of Clifton into the t. of Ascot, where it passes Lennoxville; and, about half a mile below that village, it falls into the r. St. Francis. This river forms good sites for mills, but it is so much obstructed by falls, that its only navigable advantage is the running of logs to saw-mills.

SALMON RIVER, in the co. of Beauharnois, descends from the United States across the province line, and, watering the Indian lands, discharges itself into the s. w. extremity of Lake St. Francis. Its course in the province is about 4 or 5 miles. For about 1½ mile from its mouth it runs through low meadows and forms nearly a semicircle. Its depth at its mouth is 9 ft. and it gradually decreases as far as the town of Covington, where it is only 4 ft. This river is of great importance on account of its immediate communication with the United States.—The town of Covington, in the State of New York (more commonly known by the name of French Mills), being so immediately contiguous to the province line, may be considered as worthy of notice, although seemingly unconnected with this work. It is most pleasantly situated on the gradual slope or descent of a high and commanding eminence on the east side of Salmon River, at the first Forks, and is intended to cover a surface of 400 acres, including the ground between the two branches of that river from their junction to the Chateau-

S A N

guay road. It is divided into streets of about 60 feet in breadth, laid out at right angles, several of which are named after the American officers who served during the late war. The two bridges over this r. are substantial and well constructed; the largest over the east branch (situated a short distance above the mills) is 185 feet in length, and the other over the west branch 135 ft. The chief part of the town is on the east side of the r. and contains a handsome church, a court-house, a gaol and 2 or 3 taverns, forming altogether about 40 edifices, chiefly of wood, tastefully built, and generally painted white. The large corn-mill from which this place was originally named is situated on the west side of the r., and opposite to it is a saw-mill. The bank of the r. in front of the town is rather steep, and from 15 to 20 feet high; the depth of water just below the mills is from $2\frac{1}{2}$ to $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet, at which place General Wilkinson's gun-boats were sunk in 1813. The population of this town is computed at 200 souls, and it is only $\frac{1}{4}$ of a mile south of the small village of Dundee, which is within the province line, communicating with it by a most excellent road. Covington perfectly commands that village by means of its high grounds and military reserves. To the Americans this town is of the more importance, as it communicates by good roads, on which there are some flourishing settlements, with the town of Malone, the Four Corners, Champlain Town, Plattsburg, St. Regis and Massena.

SALVAYLE, river, rises in the parish of la Presentation, in the S. of St. Hyacinthe, and, traversing through the centre of the augmentation to St. Ours, falls into the r. Yamaska. In the r. of St. Jude a bridge is thrown over this small river, at the base of two steep hills, between which the stream runs.

SAMAGON, river, runs into the N. E. side of the river Matapedia, about 4 miles from its confluence with the Ristigouche.

SAND RIVER, v. **MISTASSINI**, R.

SANGUES, des, river, rises in a small lake on the E. side of Temiscouata portage, and communicates, by means of a small lake and the r. Petite Fourche, with the S. W. branch of the r. Trois Pistoles.

S A U

SAULT A LA PUCE, river, is a small stream descending from the high lands in the rear of the parish of Chateau Richer, in the S. of Côte d'Beaupré. It winds through a mountainous and woody country, and is entitled to notice for its very romantic falls, where its stream is precipitated from 3 declivities in succession; and for the beautiful and truly sylvan scenery that decorates its banks, especially when the autumnal foliage displays its multiplied variety of beautiful tints. It waters the r. of Chateau Richer, and falls into the St. Lawrence about $\frac{1}{4}$ of a league E. from the church, and at a little distance N. W. from the public road.

SAULT AU RECOLLET (P.), v. **MONTREAL**.

SAULT ST. LOUIS, seigniorie, in the co. of Laprairie, is bounded N. E. by the S. of Laprairie; S. W. by Chateauguay and La Salle; in the rear by the r. of Sherrington; in front by Lake St. Louis.—2 leagues in front by 2 in depth. Granted with the isles, islets and shoals lying in front of this S. and that of Laprairie, May 29, 1680, to the Jesuits.—An augmentation consisting of $1\frac{1}{2}$ league lies towards Chateauguay.—This S. is now the property of the tribe of domiciliated Indians who inhabit the Coghawaga village. The situation of this tract, between the seigniories mentioned as its boundaries, will convey a sufficient idea of it without farther description, as there is not much variety through the whole of the level country, from Laprairie to St. Regis. The rivers La Tortue, St. Regis and du Portage, intersect it so as to water it very completely. Nearly all the half of the S. which lies towards La Salle is well settled and cultivated by Canadian families; from the r. St. Regis towards the St. Lawrence, the uncultivated parts are covered with wood, of all the common kinds, except a small portion reserved by the proprietors for their own use.—The r. Chateauguay disembogues itself into Lake St. Louis at the N. W. corner of the S. Its navigation is in many places interrupted by rocky shoals and small rapids, particularly in the summer, when it will hardly admit of the navigation of canoes, but in spring and autumn it is perfectly convenient for rafting down timber.—For an account of the village of Coghawaga, vide **INDIAN LANDS**.

Statistics.

Parishes.	Population.	Churches R.C.	Uncl.	Presbyteries.	Villages.	Com-mills.	Carding-mills.	Fishing-mills.	Saw-mills.	Tanneries.	Potteries.	Fisheries.	Pearl-sheries.	Shoemakeries.	Taverns.	Artisans.
Village of Cognawaga	1050	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	10
Parish of St. Constant	4120	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	20
	5170	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	30

Parishes.	Annual Agricultural Produce, in bushels.								Live stock.				
	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Potatoes.	Peas.	Rye.	Buck whe.	Indian corn.	Horses.	Oxen.	Cows.	Sheep.	Swine.
Village of Cognawaga	.	100	.	4500	1200	.	.	450	29	13	36	50	100
Parish of St. Constant	31200	27000	8000	80000	16500	200	3400	8000	2550	1600	3000	9200	2400
	31200	27100	8000	84500	17700	200	3400	8450	2579	1613	3036	9250	2500

Title.—"Concession du 29me Mai, 1680, faite par sa Majesté aux révérends peres Jésuites, de la terre nommée *le Sault*, contenant deux lieues de pais de front; à commencer à une pointe qui est vis-à-vis le rapide *St. Louis*, en montant le long du lac, sur pareille profondeur, avec deux isles, islets et battures qui se trouvent au devant et joignant aux terres de la *Prairie de la Magdelaine*."—*Régistre d'Intendance*, No. 2 à 9, folio 122.

"Augmentation du dit fief d'une lieue et demie vers la Seigneurie de *Chateauguay*."—*Le même Régistre*, folio 124.

SAUREL, v. SOREL.

SCIBOURT (R.), v. CHIBOUET.

SEMINAC, river, is a small stream that runs into the N. W. side of Ristigouche bay.

SETTLEMENTS. The following information is derived from the evidence given by John Neilson, Esq. to a committee of the House of Assembly, and is likely to prove beneficial to land companies, and even to individuals who are desirous of knowing the most advantageous mode of exploring tracts of wild lands, with a view of ascertaining the practicability of forming new settlements.—New settlements can only be successfully formed where there is a certain degree of facility in communicating with the old—the wants of an agricultural population are so extensive and the means and support that they require from external sources, before they can derive them from the soil which they occupy, are so considerable, that no successful agricultural settlement has ever been made in America without such facility of communication. The ocean and navi-

gable rivers at first afforded this facility, the settlements made on the sea shore or on the banks of navigable rivers having subsequently furnished the external support to the new settlements in the interior, by means of roads of communication opened in the gear of successive settlements. These are only practicable as a means of communication to a certain distance, and where natural circumstances are favourable. For the purpose of forming agricultural settlements, it was not necessary then to explore a country to any great distance from existing settlements or navigable waters. No new settlement can support itself far from the beforementioned aids; to attempt them is a disadvantageous waste of means which ought to be more usefully employed.—It is necessary now to explore a country, to a considerable extent beyond the immediate site of an intended settlement, in order to ascertain whether it possesses those prospects of future prosperity, which in no small degree depend upon its situation in respect to adjacent tracts of land.—The inhabitants of a small tract of the most fertile soil are never so thriving as those even of an inferior soil, when surrounded by extensive tracts of fertile land, particularly if the roads of communication of the latter to their markets lie through the lesser tract.—The general geographical knowledge of Lower Canada, showing the existing settlements and the courses of the rivers towards their mouths, is sufficient to point

But where exploring parties ought to be employed with a view to the forming of new settlements. The surveys of the townships have given much information, and the topography of the country is well known to its inhabitants, although much of it is in the way of being lost. The Indians, whose knowledge of this sort exceeds that of any other description of people, are disappearing; and the *Voyageurs* and *Coueurs de bois*, persons formerly employed in trading with the Indians and who traversed the country in every direction, are nearly extinct. There are, however, in every parish many persons employed in agriculture, who make long excursions into the rear of the settlements at certain periods of the year for the purpose of hunting and fishing, from whom much information might be had of the nature of the country in different directions, which is of great utility in forming a judicious choice of places, and ought to prevent useless exploring parties and fruitless attempts.—An exploring party should consist of 6 persons, viz. one intelligent person, well acquainted with the inhabitants and the soil and climate of Lower Canada and able to keep a journal, to act as manager; three Indians who have frequented the tract to be explored, and who are active and sober, and of good character; one Canadian farmer who has made excursions into the country to be explored; one American farmer who has been accustomed to open new settlements, would be sufficient for exploring any tract adjoining the existing settlements in Lower Canada, that might be thought worth the trouble and expense. The entire cost, provisions included, would be 40s. per diem: viz.

		s.
1 Manager	.	15
3 Indians 5s.	"	15
2 Farmers 5s.	"	10
		<hr/> 40s.

One month would be sufficient for exploring any tract that it would be desirable to explore at present with a view of opening new settlements, and the expense would be about £60.—The manager ought to be able to ascertain pretty correctly the latitude and longitude of the places where he may happen to be; and he ought to keep a journal in which he should insert daily his course and distance, with his observations on

1. The weather and temperature.

2. The timber and other productions of the soil.

3. The face of the country, whether level, broken, or gullied; the streams, swamps and mountains; extending the daily excursions of his men to a breadth of several leagues, and taking a daily view (if practicable) from the tops of trees and in high situations, in order to form a judgment of the adjacent country, particularly noticing the sorts of timber beyond the excursions of his assistants.

4. The nature of the soil, mentioning particularly the nature of the ledges of stone or rock which may be discovered, and also the kinds of stone brought down by the rivers and the nature of the substrata along their banks.

5. On the most advantageous route for a road, which ought as much as practicable to be his own track. This track he ought to lay down on a plan or sketch of the face of the country, showing every day's march with the distances, the direction and apparent course of all streams he may have crossed, their breadth, current, and the character of their waters, and the composition of the soil through which they pass. It would not be amiss for him to blaze or mark on the trees his general course.—A great many other things necessary to be done, occasionally, will strike any experienced and intelligent manager who may be employed.

SETTRINGTON, township, in the co. of Saguenay, is an angular tract lying between the portions of the seigniories of Murray Bay, Eboulemens, and le Gouffre. Above 12,000 acres are settled by native Canadians, as well as the village of St. George, which is in the s. w. angle, the approach to which is rocky and mountainous.—*Ungranted and unlocated*, 20,000 acres.

SEVEN ISLANDS, near the Saguenay coast in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, lie at the entrance of a bay of the same name. They are included in the territory of the King's Posts.

SHASAWATAISI, river, runs into the channel that connects the lake of that name with the R. St. Maurice.

SHAWENEGAN, river, or MANIGOUSITO, i. e. the foot of a rapid, rises in the r. of Caxton and running s. e. waters a small portion of the rear of Cap de la Madeleine, when suddenly turning s. w. it intersects an eastern angle of the lands belonging to the forges of St. Maurice, and joins the river

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of that name at the celebrated Falls of Shawenegan, for an account of which *vide* St. Maurice. The land on both sides of this r. is of excellent quality. The timber is mixed, including maple, beech, fir, pine, black birch, &c.

SHECOUBISH, river, rises in L. Shecoubish in the co. of Saguenay, lying in lat. $49^{\circ} 27'$ N., long. $73^{\circ} 55'$ W. It receives the waters of the Rivière du Grand which rises in a small lake near L. Kickandatch. The Shecoubish, after passing several rapids, joins the Assuapmoussouin at the Falls of Chaudiew.

SHEEN, a projected township, fronting the R. Ottawa and lying between Esher and Chichester. In this T. are the falls of Petit Allumet.

SHEFFORD, county, in the district of Montreal is bounded E. by Sherbrooke; W. by St. Hyacinthe and a small part by Rouville; N. by Drummond, S. by Missisquoi. It contains the townships of Ely, Stukely, Brome, Shefford, Roxton, Milton, Granby, and Farnham, with the gores and augmentations of those townships. Its extreme length is 30 miles and its breadth 30, containing 749 square miles. Its centre is in lat. $45^{\circ} 22' 16''$ N., long. $72^{\circ} 32'$ W. It sends one member to the provincial legislature, and the place of election is at Frost Village. The principal rivers are the branches of the Yamaska.

Statistics.

Population	4,417	Saw-mills	17	Pearlasheries	6
Churches	2	Carding-mills	2	Shopkeepers	6
Villages	3	Fulling-mills	2	Taverns	6
Schools	17	Distilleries	3	Artisans	36
Corn-mills	6	Potasheries	7		

Annual Agricultural Produce.

	Bushels.		Bushels.		Bushels.
Wheat	36,568	Peas	21,608	Mixed grain	2,500
Oats	51,543	Rye	2,200	Maple sugar,	
Barley	6,950	Buck-wheat	9,796	cwt.	384
Potatoes	70,800	Indian corn	17,915	Hay, tons	15,516

Live Stock.

Horses	1,724	Cows	3,019	Swine	2,424
Oxen	2,242	Sheep	8,486		

SHEFFORD, township, in the co. of Shefford, is bounded E. by Stukely; W. by Granby; N. by Roxton; S. by Brome. The surface is uneven, and towards the west mountainous; the soil in most places is exceedingly rich, but the uplands and high ridges are too stony to be of much value. The timber is almost universally of the best spe-

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cies.—It is watered by several branches of the Yamaska and by other streams, and it is intersected by many roads communicating with the neighbouring townships.—The S. E. part is the best and most populous, where some fine settlements present themselves, that are, to the extent of their cultivation, in a very flourishing state. The banks of the rivers display many good breadths of meadow and grazing land. This township is particularly unfortunate in having one-seventh more than any other township laid out in crown and clergy reserves, and also in having three large bridges to support across different branches of the Yamaska: the difficulty, and indeed the impossibility, of getting roads made across the reserves, and the lands owned by non-resident proprietors, must be obvious.—Shefford contains two churches and one resident minister. The village, containing about 25 houses and 120 souls, is situated in the E. part of the T. and is called Frost Village, being built on ground belonging to Mr. Frost, to whose exertions the advancement and prosperity of the settlement is chiefly owing.—In the T. are several corn and saw-mills.—*Ungranted and unlocated*, a few hundreds of acres only.

Statistics.

Population	951	Corn-mills	2	Pearlasheries	2
Churches	2	Carding-mills	1	Medical men	1
Curates	1	Fulling-mills	1	Shopkeepers	3
Schools	8	Saw-mills	4	Taverns	3
Villages	1	Potasheries	2	Artisans	16

Annual Agricultural Produce.

	Bushels.		Bushels.		Bushels.
Wheat	10,300	Potatoes	19,000	Buck-wheat	3,000
Oats	15,400	Peas	4,005	Indian corn	3,900
Barley	2,300				

Live Stock.

Horses	475	Cows	789	Swine	475
Oxen	590	Sheep	2,001		

SHEKUTIMISH, v. CHICOUTIMI, R.

SHENLEY, in the co. of Megantic, an irregular tract lying between Dorset and Tring, is bounded N. E. by the S. of Aubert Gallion and the river Chaudière, and S. W. by the T. of Oulney. The surface is irregular, in some places low and swampy, but in others it is a moderately good soil, that would doubtless be sufficiently fertile if brought under the plough. On the dry lands the timber consists principally of beech, maple and birch; in other parts there is scarcely any

timber except cedar and spruce fir.—It is not very well watered.—One quarter of the township was granted to the late Mr. James Glenny, but no part of that grant is cultivated.—*Ungranted and unlocated*, 33,000 acres.

SHERBROOKE, county, in the district of Three Rivers, is bounded E. by Megantic; w. by Stanstead and Shefford; N. by Drummond; S. by the province line. It contains the townships of Garthby, Stafford, Whitton, Marston, Clinton, Chesham, Lingwick, Weedon, Dudswell, Bury, Hampden, Ditton, Emberton, Drayton, Auckland, Newport, Westbury, Stoke, Ascot, Eaton, Herford, Compton, Clifton, Windsor, Brompton, Ship-ton, Melbourne, and Orford, together with all gores or augmentations of those townships. Its extreme length is 68 miles and its breadth $57\frac{1}{2}$, containing 2,786 square miles. Its latitude on the St. Francis at Westbury township, is $45^{\circ} 30' 15''$ N., long. $71^{\circ} 35' 15''$. It sends two members to the provincial parliament, and the places of election are Sherbrooke and Richmond. Sherbrooke presents a more extensive surface of township lands than any other county in the province, and it will ultimately be divided into several counties as the population increases: it is abundantly watered by numerous streams and lakes. The principal rivers are the St. Francis, the Magog, the Coaticook, the Salmon, the Connecticut, the Perry, the Indian, Hull, and Leech stream. Besides these, there are several other similar rivers that wind through the county and fall into the St. Francis. The principal lakes are, the Weedon lakes, the Orford lakes which are part of Lake Connecticut, the Megantic, and the Scaswaninipus. The face of the country in the vicinity of Eaton and eastward is generally level to the ridge of highlands towards the head of the Connecticut; to the west, in the vicinity of Orford, the land is uneven and broken and presents ridges of highlands. The soil and timber, generally, are of good quality, and the county in every respect possesses considerable advantages from its locality and numerous roads, along which are fine and flourishing new settlements; the chief route from the St. Lawrence to the United States passes through the village of Sherbrooke, leading through Stanstead. This village may properly be called the county town, and is the seat of the District Court of St. Francis.

Statistics.

Population	5,421	Gaols	1	Tanneries	2
Churches, Pro.	5	Schools	2	Potasheries	11
Parsonage-hous.	2	Corn-mills	16	Pearlasteries	11
Churches, R. C.	1	Saw-mills	30	Shopkeepers	9
Presbyteries	1	Carding-mills	4	Taverns	9
Villages	3	Fulling-mills	4	Artisans	53
Court-houses	1	Distilleries	2		

Annual Agricultural Produce.

	Bushels.		Bushels.		Bushels.
Wheat	80,871	Peas	18,280	Mixed grain	3,180
Oats	62,910	Rye	19,043	Maple sugar,	
Barley	3,619	Buck-wheat	2,291		cwts. 709
Potatoes	103,119	Indian corn	13,260	Hay, tons	30,500

Live Stock.

Horses	3,161	Cows	5,408	Swine	4,995
Oxen	3,872	Sheep	11,836		

SHERBROOKE (V.), v. ASCOT, T.

SHERBROOKE, township, in the co. of Acadie, is an irregular tract, bounded E. by De Léry; S. by Hemmingford and part of Beauharnois; W. and N. W. by Chateaugay and Sault St. Louis. The soil and timber of this T. are much diversified; the lands S. W. rise gently in many places into considerable eminences and consist of several sorts of soil, but almost the whole is unexceptionable and plentifully covered with beech, elm, maple, basswood and white ash. To the N. E. there are many swamps, some of which are overgrown with black ash, and others with cedar, &c.; those covered with ash might soon be rendered fit for culture and would, by ditching, become very good meadow land. The river La Tortue winds through the township and, with many smaller streams, conveniently waters it; it is not navigable for boats, but rafts are brought down to La Tortue mills. The ranges 11, 12, 13, and 14, are settled by Canadians who had their titles originally from Mr. Sanguinet, proprietor of the S. of La Salle, under an erroneous belief that those lands were within his boundary. About the eighth and ninth ranges is a small settlement of English families, who have made great progress and have got their farms into a very thriving state. The road from La Tortue into Hemmingford passes through Sherrington, and there is also another road leading by the Douglas settlement.—The principal land-owners are Es. Languedoc, Esq., holding 11,000 acres from the heirs of the late Hon. H. Finlay; the heirs of the late Bishop Mountain; and the heirs of Mr. McCallum and

those of the late Hon. F. Baby.—The settlements in this *r.* are rapidly advancing, and Mr. Langsdock, who has commenced the cultivation of hemp on a liberal scale, has erected a hemp-mill.

Statistics.

Population . . . 3,125

Annual Agricultural Produce.

	Bushels.		Bushels.		Bushels.
Wheat .	15,000	Potatoes	57,500	Rye .	1,015
Oats .	12,000	Peas .	13,000	Indian corn	5,900

Live Stock.

Horses .	1,050	Cows .	1,875	Swine,	2,005
Oxen .	1,250	Sheep .	5,800		

SHIENGASH, v. TROUBLESOME RIVER.

SHIKUTIMITSH, a name of the *r.* Chicoutimi.

SHIPTON, township, in the co. of Sherbrooke, is bounded N. E. by Tingwick; S. W. by Melbourne and part of Durham; S. E. by Windsor and N. W. by Kingsey. There are no extensive landholders and the *r.* is therefore divided, chiefly, between owners of detached lots. Elmer Cushing and Wm. Bernard are considered to be the principal proprietors.—The *r.* is generally designated as the Back and Front of Shipton as terms of division. The front contains the space between the *r.* St. Francis and the 8th range; the back contains the first 8 ranges.—This township, equally good in nearly all its parts, is of a very superior quality and is decidedly the best of all the townships within the district: cultivation of every description may be carried on with the greatest success. Hemp has not yet been cultivated and flax only for private use; the wheat is scarcely surpassed in goodness in any part of the province. Numerous gradual rises are peculiarly fit for such productions as require a rich dry soil. In this *r.* is good stone for lime, and in the N. E. corner a low piece of land contains a white soft earth that makes excellent lime.—The timber is beech, oak, maple, birch and pine, intermixed with a great abundance of inferior kinds.—This *r.* is exceedingly well watered by a large branch of the Nicolet, which receives its waters chiefly from the 3rd and 4th ranges, and by several small rivulets which rise in the uplands and, after winding very sinuous courses, descend into the St. Francis. The Nicolet is navigable for boats and scows hence to the St. Lawrence and, with the St. Francis, furnishes water conveyance from nearly every part of the township; by which large quantities of pot and pearl ash, made here, are transported to Quebec.

Flat-bottomed boats and scows, loaded from this *r.*, descend both these rivers to Three Rivers, but as they are occasionally rapid several portages are made. A small lake in the 10th range empties into the St. Francis, and another in the 2nd range into the Nicolet, each, about one mile in extent, abounds with white fish, trout, pike, pickerel, &c. A strong free bridge has been built over the Nicolet, about 150 feet wide. There is an occasional ferry to Melbourne over the St. Francis, where the rates are, for a passenger 3d., a horse 7½d., a carriage 10d.—Agriculture is pursued here with great attention and over a large extent of land: the farms are dispersed on the banks of the St. Francis, the Nicolet and the rivulets, many of them displaying an advanced state of improvement. The average produce per acre, under fair cultivation, is,

Wheat . . .	15 to 25 bushels.
Oats . . .	40 .
Indian corn . .	40 to 50 .
Barley . . .	40 .
Potatoes . . .	2 to 300 .

The cattle are chiefly of the English and American breeds and which, particularly the sheep and the Canadian cattle, thrive well. Here is a good breed of English horses, which are rapidly increasing in number, because the farmers find them profitable as an article of trade. The wages of good agricultural labourers are, in summer, from 3s. 4d. to 5s. a day, from 10 to 12 dollars a month and from 100 to 130 dollars per annum; tradesmen are paid from 5s. to 7s. 6d. a day.—The roads have recently received considerable improvements. On the road from the parish of St. Gregoire to the village of Richmond, 48 miles, the sum of 760l. 5s. 5d. has been expended in such a manner as to make it easy and fit for travellers. 30 miles of it have been completed in the following manner: most of the causeways and all the small bridges are made, more than half is ditched and the road opened from 40 to 50 feet in width, and the hills are dug down so as to make the passing easy. This part of the road commences at the parish of St. Gregoire and extends to Long Point on the river St. Francis. From Long Point to Richmond village, estimated at 18 miles, the road is open to the same width; stumps and roots are cleared out, and about one-third of the ditches, causeways and bridges are finished. The tract of country from Richmond village to Long Point consists altogether of excellent land for cultivation, and is already inhabited to some extent. From Long Point to St. Gregoire

dark timber prevails, and the country is very level and the soil is such as is in repute among old Canadian farmers. The whole of this distance will admit of an excellent road and must always command, without any comparison, the greatest conveniences for a general line of communication from the St. Lawrence through the townships to the province line; on this route there is but one hill, and the distance is at least 18 miles nearer than by any other route which is or can be obtained from Three Rivers to Richmond. It will require, above the sum already granted, 700*l.* currency to complete a good carriage road from the parish of St. Gregoire to the village of Richmond, exclusive of the expense of two bridges over the two Nicolet rivers, which will require a further sum of 1,500*l.* currency, one of the rivers requiring a bridge of 235 feet in length, and the other a bridge of 324 feet in length. From the rear part of Shipton to Ireland, through Craig's Road, is 27 miles and is a forest of large timber, through which there is no road, although one is absolutely necessary for the people of the eastern townships to bring their produce to market, inasmuch as it saves a distance of about 70 miles. There has been a grant of 400*l.* to open that road, but nothing has been done from the insufficiency of the grant; it would require, at least, in addition to this grant, 1000*l.* to make the road passable for carriages; within these 27 miles the rivers Nicolet and Becunour pass, and make the road much more expensive; if bridges were built they would cost 500*l.* The lands are excellent and might be easily settled, being one of the finest parts of the country. A road leads from the rear, intersecting the St. Gregoire road, and also another to Kingsey.—This r. contains two villages, and an episcopal church has been erected in the village of Richmond, and the erection of another free church is resolved upon, which is to be built in the back part, 10 miles from the former. A small Roman Catholic church, near the centre of the r., is being built and is already roofed.—*Richmond Village* is on the river St. Francis, at the intersection of Craig's Road; it contains about 12 houses and 80 inhabitants and is rapidly improving; it has 3 stores, 2 good taverns, 2 tanneries, a saw and grist-mill, and a pearlash factory which is its chief article of traffic.—The other village, called *Interior Village*, is in progress in the back part, about 11 miles from Richmond, on Craig's Road, in which there are a store, a tavern, a tannery, pearlash works, a saw and grist-

mill, &c.; it consists of 8 or 10 houses and contains 50 inhabitants.—In each settlement there is a school, appropriated in summer to the instruction of girls and in winter to that of boys; at one school in the back part, under the Royal Institution, about 200 scholars are instructed in winter, and about 130 in summer.—*Ungranted and unlocated*, 1,800 acres.

Statistics.

Population	917	Saw-mills	7	Tanneries	3
Churches Pro.	1	Cloth-mills	2	Medical men	1
Villages	2	Hat manufact.	1	Shopkeepers	4
Corn-mills	4	Potasheries	3	Taverns	3
Carding-mills	2	Pearlasheries	4	Artisans	39
Fulling-mills	2	Distilleries	1		

Annual Agricultural Produce.

	Bushels.		Bushels.		Bushels.
Wheat	13,250	Potatoes	18,500	Rye	3,000
Oats	8,150	Peas	4,000	Buck-wheat	400
Barley	600				

Live Stock.

Horses	360	Cows	1,098	Swine	935
Oxen	732	Sheep	1,850		

SHOOLBRED, seigniory, in the co. of Bonaventure. Part of this S. extends from Megonacha Point, about 16 miles in length and about 1½ mile in breadth, and was granted in fief and seigniory, 4th July, 1788, to John Shoolbred, Esq.—Although several parts of it claim notice as being well adapted for settling upon, it yet remains without a single individual, because the object of the proprietor is not any partial concession, but the disposal of the whole and probably only at a future period.

Title.—“Grant in Fief and Seigniory to John Shoolbred, Esquire, made on the 4th July, 1788, by Lord Dorchester, Governor General, of the following tracts and parcels of land in the *Bay of Chaleurs*, videlicet:—A certain lot or tract of land lying at *Bonaventure*, beginning at the south extremity of the public road which leads from the harbour of *Bonaventure* to the settlement on the north bank, thence running nearly north-east to the extreme point of the said bank, and bounded by the course of the harbour, thence still bounded by the course of the said harbour, nearly north-west 264 feet, thence south-west parallel to the first course to the public road, thence south-east 264 feet to the first station: also a lot of land and a space of ground whereon was built a storehouse, situate 444 feet from the north-east point of the said bank, and east of the public road, also an allowance of 15 feet on each side and behind the space whereon the said store stood, containing 5,035 square links. Also the lots of land and space of ground whereon were built two other storehouses, with 15 feet on each side, and behind each of the spaces of ground whereon the said storehouses stood, the one situate 240 feet from the south end of the bank and 160 feet west of the public road, containing 3,622 square links, and the other situate 20 feet distant from the north-west corner of the last-mentioned ground whereon the said store formerly stood, containing 5,035 square links, the

said several lots or parcels of land above mentioned containing in the whole 1 acre, 1 rood and 21 perches. Also a certain other tract of land lying at *Percé*, between the *Bays of Chaleurs and Gaspé*, adjacent to the Island of *Bonaventure*, being the last fishing-post at present settled and established on the north beach, leading to *Mount Joli*, at *Percé* aforesaid, bounded on the west by a deep *grève* or ditch adjoining to a fresh water brook, thence running east 7 chains of 66 feet each along the bank, thence south 10 chains, thence west 7 chains, thence north parallel to the second course unto the first station, containing 7 acres. Also a certain other tract of land situate on the westernmost extremity of *Chaleurs Bay*, running up the river *Ristigouche*, about 15 miles to the first point of land below *Battery Point*, beginning at a boundary line 150 chains east of the bottom of the easternmost bay of *Nouvel Bassin*, running north, 22 degrees east to the mountains, thence bounded by their course at an average depth of 40 chains from high water mark to their base, round *Nouvel Bassin* westward to a small cove, 300 chains west of the said first-mentioned bay, bearing from the northernmost extremity of *Migoacha Point*, being a sand bank, south 84 degrees north, 84 degrees west, the superficial content of the said last described lands is 2,080 acres. Also a tract of land, beginning at the aforesaid cove, and running the several courses of *Point Migoacha*, to the western extremity of a salt marsh, distant from a point where the inaccessible coast begins, about 80 chains, thence to the said point, containing 1,600 acres. Also a certain tract beginning at the first-mentioned point, below *Battery Point*, north 19 degrees and a half east, 60 chains, thence south 88 degrees east, 89 chains, thence north 33 degrees east, 80 chains, thence north 83 degrees east, 69 chains, thence north 56 degrees east, 107 chains, thence south 80 degrees east, 23 chains, thence south 50 degrees east, 58 chains, thence south 67 degrees east, 49 chains, thence north 68 degrees east, 88 chains, thence south 66 degrees east, 57 chains, thence south 65 degrees east, 84 chains, thence south 73 degrees east, 156 chains, thence south 39 degrees east, 95 chains, thence south 14 degrees east, 175 chains, thence south 11 degrees east, 55 chains, thence south 56 degrees west, 40 chains to *Yacuta Point*, containing 6,550 acres, more or less.—*Book of Patents for Lands, Vol. 1. page 1.*

SHORN, a projected township in the co. of Ottawa, is bounded in front by Aldfield and Huddersfield; w. by Cawood, and n. and e. by waste lands of the crown.

SILLERY, seigniority, in the co. of Quebec, is bounded n. e. by part of St. Ignace and several small grants; s. w. by Gaudarville; in the rear by St. Gabriel; in front by the St. Lawrence.—One league broad by 1½ league in depth. This grant, originally forming part of the concession of St. Gabriel, was ceded to the King in 1664 and granted, October 23rd, 1699, to the order of Jesuits: it is now the property of the crown.—The bank of the St. Lawrence here is very high, and is the most elevated part of the seigniority, from which lies a plain, varied with a few rising grounds, reaching to the road of Ste. Foi, northward of which for a short distance is an easy declivity, terminated by a steep descent into a valley that spreads nearly to the boundary of St. Gabriel, where there is another gradual elevation. The soil is very good

near the St. Lawrence, consisting of a light reddish sandy earth intermixed with clay, in some places lying upon a bed of clay; in the vicinity of Ste. Foi there are many ledges of flat rock covered with a coat of excellent mould, but of no great depth; from the latter place, on the slope already mentioned, is a rich mould mixed with sand, with large quantities of loose stones strewed over the surface, and many massy fragments of granite lying about in various directions. In the valley and on the rising ground towards *Vielle Lorette* there is some excellent meadow land; nearly the whole of the seigniority is cultivated, and extremely fertile in almost every variety of the productions of the country.—Very little timber of a superior quality is now remaining, or indeed much wood of any description, except what is found in *Sillery Wood*, and a few other patches that appear to have been left in various parts as much for ornament as for use.—Part of the river St. Charles passes through the S., and it is also watered by several small streams that wind along the valley in a very pleasing manner. At the place called *Sillery Cove*, there is a plantation of hops, in a situation finely sheltered from every injurious wind, where the climate is propitious and the soil admirably adapted to their culture, which has been carried on for some years with great success; the produce is not inferior to what is imported from England. Close by the plantation stand a malt-house, a brewery and a dwelling-house, besides many other appendages, the property of Mr. Hullett, to whom the hop-grounds belong; the malt-house and brewery are entitled to some respect as being the venerable remains of an ancient chapel and some other buildings, erected in 1637 by the Jesuits, for the residence of a mission employed in converting the natives to Christianity. Not far from this spot the nation of the Algonquins had a village and in *Sillery Wood* there yet remain some of the tumuli belonging to their burying-place, and some of their rude mementos carved on the trees are still visible. In a hollow a little to the westward of *Sillery Cove*, on a gentle eminence nearly overgrown with brushwood and creeping shrubbery, are the remains of a stone building, once the dwelling of a few devotees, who, in imitation of the Jesuits, applied their religious enthusiasm to convert and instruct the female savages. On the high bank to the w. bounding this cove is an elegant well-built store-

house, the property of Mr. McNider, of Quebec; the situation is commanding and agreeable, and the style of the residence both in the exterior and interior deserves notice.—Many roads, in almost every direction, form an easy communication with Québec and all the surrounding seigniories; of these the one leading by the river side, one by the church of Ste. Foi and another by the v. of Vieille Lorette are the principal. On both sides of these roads are many well-built houses, with various plantations and farms in a very advanced state of improvement and strongly indicating the good circumstances of the proprietors. The road from L'Anse-des-Mères to the extremity of Sillery Cove, about 4 miles, was last year (1830) improved. The whole extent has been made passable for carriages; the breadth 20 feet, except the distance between L'Anse-des-Mères and the middle of Cape Cove, or L'Anse-des-Morts, 15 acres, the breadth of which is about 15 feet only, in consequence of the heavy expense that would have been incurred in removing a number of houses at Cape Blanc and in cutting down the bank at Cape Cove; ditches have been made at the sides of the road, embankments raised and drains cut across where required; two bridges have been built, one in Wolfe's Cove, the other over the brook that divides Woodfield Beach from Spencer Cove. To obtain the necessary breadth several houses were removed and allowances made to the proprietors to remove others. The road leads along the river St. Lawrence, and has already been found of great service to those concerned in the lumber trade. Besides the 1,000*l.* appropriated by the legislature, 124*l.* 18*s.* 5*d.* have been expended. Although the road has been made passable, a further sum of 500*l.* will be required to finish it properly by Macadamizing it, and in keeping it in repair for one year.—The front of the seigniorie is indented by several coves, where, between the high bank of the r. and the high-water mark, there are level flats that afford most convenient situations for depositing, squaring and sorting timber and staves of all descriptions, when prepared for exportation; and there are also beaches for receiving the rafts as they are brought down the r., which are called Timber Grounds; the principal of them is Sillery or, as it is now called, Hullett's Cove, that gentleman having obtained from government a lease of the beach from Pointe à Ruisseaux up to his present establishment. At a considerable distance from

the high-water mark, a long reef of rocks forms a very convenient break water and prevents the strong set of the current from reaching the logs, which are otherwise prevented from drifting away by means of booms secured at different places, either by anchors and grapnels, or by being fastened to ringbolts fixed in the rocks, as most convenient. Westward of this place is another inlet called Ritchie's Cove, and, to the eastward, is another spacious timber-ground called Atkinson's, in each of which are convenient booms and other securities: the former has the appearance of a small village, from the numerous huts erected for the workmen, &c. To these timber-grounds the rafts are floated in at high-water through openings in the reef of rocks and secured within the booms; they are then broken up and the timber is sorted and drawn ashore to proper spots either for seasoning, squaring or reducing to standard dimensions for exportation.—In Sillery, 40,000 eels were taken in 1647, from Aug. to Nov., and sold in the market for one farthing per hundred

Statistics.

Population	898	Felling-mills	1	Artisans	10
Churches, R. C.	1	Saw-mills	1	River-craft	1
Presbyteries	1	Ship-yards	1	Tonnage	20
Corn-mills	1	Taverns	2	Keel-boats	5
Carding-mills	1				

Annual Agricultural Produce.

		Bushels.	Bushels.
Wheat	3,075	Potatoes	29,800
Oats	10,200	Peas	3,000
Barley	2,000	Rye	600
		Indian corn	710
		Hay, tons	985

Live Stock.

Horses	358	Cows	716	Swine	537
Oxen	360	Sheep	2,148		

Title.—"Concession du 23me Octobre, 1699, faite, par Hector de Calliere, Gouverneur, et Jean Bochart, Intendant, aux révérends pères Jésuites, de la Seigneurie de Sillery, d'une lieue de large sur le fleuve St. Laurent, et d'une lieue et demie ou environ de profondeur, jusqu'à la Seigneurie de St. Gabriel qui la termine par derrière, commençant du côté du Nord-Est à la pointe de Puisieux, et du côté du Sud-Ouest à une ligne qui la sépare du fief de Gaudarville, lesquelles lignes ont été tirées l'une il y a environ vingt-cinq ans, et l'autre il y a quarante ans."—*Régistre d'Intendance*, No. 5, folio 26.

SIMPSON, in the co. of Drummond, between Wendover and Kingsey, is on the east side of the river St. Francis, and is bounded in the rear by Warwick and Horton. The whole has been surveyed and granted to officers and privates of the Canadian militia, who served during the blockade of Quebec, 1775-6. The land is low and level, with

very few swamps, and is of a good quality, and if brought under cultivation would produce grain of all sorts; it is in many places favourable to the growth of hemp and flax. Good timber, principally beech and maple, is partially found, but timber of little value is in abundance. It is watered by several branches of the Nicolet, and by some small streams that fall into the St. Francis; the former present many excellent situations for the erection of mills. A few lots, situated by the road side, contiguous to the river, are settled upon, where agriculture has already made some progress.—Population 35.

SINIQUE, river, traverses Lockaber Gore, and runs into the R. Petite Nation, a little above Stephen's Mills.

SOBEGOLCH, river, is a small stream that runs into the s. w. side of the R. Matapedia, near the lake of that name.

SOIE, a la, river, rises in several branches in the N. section of the S. of Lauzon, and runs into the St. Lawrence in theief Ursuline, where it turns a corn-mill at its mouth.

SOMERSET, township, in the co. of Megantic, lies in the rear of the augmentations to Deschailons and Lotbiniere, and is bounded N. E. by Nelson; W. by Stanfold; S. and S. E. by Halifax and Inverness. This tract was granted April, 1804, to officers and privates of the Canadian militia. The land lies rather low, but it is of a tolerably good quality, and is fit for the production of most kinds of grain: in many parts it is well suited for the growth of hemp and flax. The timber is chiefly beech, maple, birch and pine; on the low and moist grounds, basswood, cedar, spruce and hemlock are prevalent.—Well watered by the R. Becancour and numerous small streams.

SOREL (R.), v. RICHELIEU, R.

SOREL or **SAUREL**, seigniory, in the co. of Richelieu, is bounded N. and N. E. by the South Channel of the St. Lawrence and the Bay of Yamaska; S. W. by St. Ours; S. and S. E. by Bourchemin, Bourgmarié West, and Bonsecours; N. W. by the St. Lawrence.—2½ leagues in front, viz. 1½ league above the R. Richelieu by 2 leagues in depth, and one league below the Richelieu by one league in depth. This seigniory, with isle St. Ignace, isle Ronde and isle de Grace, was granted, Oct. 21, 1672, to Sieur de Saurel.—The town of *William Henry* or *Sorel* is agreeably situated at the confluence of the Richelieu with the St. Lawrence,

and contains a Protestant and a Roman Catholic church. On the site of this town, a fort was constructed in 1665 by M. de Tracy, viceroy of New France, as a defence against the irruption of the Iroquois. M. de Saurel, a captain, superintended its execution; and from him this part of the R. Richelieu received the name of Sorel or Saurel. Before the R. the bank of the Richelieu is from 10 to 12 feet high, having near the point two small wharfs or landing-places; the river is here 250 yards broad, with from 2½ to 5½ fathoms of water. On the opposite shore are convenient places for building vessels, where some of large tonnage have been constructed; but latterly this branch of trade has not been so much attended to here as it used to be, notwithstanding the accommodations for carrying it on.

Statistics of the Parish of Sorel, including the Town of William Henry.

Population	4,193	Corn-mills	2	Shopkeepers	8
Churches, R. C.	1	Towns	1	Taverns	16
Cures	1	Notaries	1	Artisans	27
Presbyteries	1				

Annual Agricultural Produce.

	Bushels.		Bushels.		Bushels.
Wheat	15,200	Barley	260	Pears	3,000
Oats	1,300	Potatoes	27,500	Indian corn	710

Live Stock.

Horses	1,100	Cows	1,995	Swine	1,510
Oxen	183	Sheep	6,500		

Title.—"Concession du 21me Octobre, 1672, faite par Jean Talon, Intendant, au Sieur de Saurel, de deux lieues et demie de terre de front sur le fleuve St. Laurent, savoir, une lieue et demie au dela de la rivière de Richelieu sur deux lieues de profondeur, et une lieue en deça sur une lieue de profondeur, avec les Isles St. Ignace, l'isle Ronde et l'isle de Grace."—*Régistre d'Intendance*, No. 1, folio 13.

SOULANGE, seigniory, in the co. of Vaudreuil, is bounded S. E. by the St. Lawrence; S. by New Longueuil; S. W. by Newton and Rigaud; N. by the S. of Vaudreuil.—This seigniory with that of Vaudreuil occupies the tongue of land formed by the confluence of the Ottawa and the St. Lawrence, at the upper extremity of lake St. Louis. Soulangue is 4 leagues in front, and was granted Oct. 12th, 1702, to the Chevalier de Soulangue, and is now the property of Saveuse de Beaujeu, Esq.—The soil is generally clay of good quality though in some parts it is sandy, and it is so advantageously varied as to be fit for all the productions natural to the country. In the S. W. corner, the extensive swamp that runs into New

S O U L A N G E.

Longueuil spreads over a considerable space.—This seignior is entirely conceded, except a lot of land which is not enclosed and is sufficiently extensive to form a range of 28 farms, each measuring 3 arpents in front by 20 to 25 in depth; there is no road across this lot, and the soil is of middling quality and would be difficult to drain.—About 60 farms were conceded prior to 1759, on the condition of paying a rent of 40 sers, and 5 sous for quit rent, *argent tournois*, for each front arpent by 20 in depth; continuations to a similar extent having been since given, the grantees continue to pay 14 francs of the present currency for each farm of 3 arpents by 40, without any other charge or service.—The whole extent of this property, in front of the St. Lawrence, is very thickly settled, and were the inhabitants as strongly attached to husbandry as they are to the occupation of *voyageurs*, it might be improved into a most excellent and productive tract; but even now it is far above mediocrity.—This seignior contains one village, and the following concessions are inhabited, Côte St. Louis, St. Dominique, St. Hyacinthe, St. Jacques, and Côte Emmanuel, also the Côte de la Rivière Rouge and that of St. Gregoire. Côte Double de St. Jacques is not settled.—This seignior is conveniently intersected by the rivers à la Grasse, Rouge, and Delisle; the last is the largest, though no use can at present be made of it for conveyance; it might, however, become navigable for boats to the distance of several miles, merely by clearing its bed from the trunks of trees, which, with gradual decay, have for ages continued to fall into and obstruct it.—On the n. are 2 bridges, 2 corn-mills and a small carding-mill.—Formerly there were much pine timber, oak, maple, elm, ash and fir; but now such timber is very rare or small. The main road and those between the concessions, as well as 3 good bridges over the rivers, are all kept in excellent repair.—Agriculture is so much neglected here, that it may be said to be in a deplorable state; consequently, the heads of families are, generally, incapable of settling their children near them, much less of sending them to a great distance unprovided with provisions and agricultural implements. There are certainly many young persons in this S. of a proper age, who are willing to make new settlements, but the want of means, and the high, and in some instances exorbitant, rents required for new concessions interpose ob-

stacles difficult to be surmounted, for none of the inhabitants will settle in the townships. One-fourth of the grain is sold at Montreal, but during the winter the sales are confined to the seignior. Three-fourths of the farmers use English ploughs. But little sugar is made and few persons make their own cloth or linen.—The parish and seignior are co-extensive, and there is only one church which is dedicated to St. Joseph. Two-thirds of the population are catholics.—The *Village of the Cedars* is charmingly seated on the bank of the St. Lawrence, 5 miles from Pointe des Cascades, being the point of rendezvous for all boats passing up or down the river, and having an established ferry to the opposite seignior of Beauharnois, it is a place of great resort both for travellers and traders.—This pleasant village contains a well built church and about 150 houses, of which 6 are built with stone, and there are a school and two corn-mills; the mill, called Longueuil's Mill, has ground 6,500 bushels of grain in 4 months.—The appearance of the waters and of the rich and verdant islands around which they wind their course, exhibits an assemblage uncommonly interesting, and the glistening rapids of the Coteau du Lac give a lively termination to the scene.—At *Pointe des Cascades*, where the steamboat lands passengers, are a few houses and stores and a convenient corn-mill. The canal traverses the point through which boats pass to avoid the Cascade Rapids. Here stages are daily in readiness to receive the passengers from the steamers to convey them to the Village of the Cedars. The view from the top of the hill is interesting; the eye beholds a succession of foaming rapids, the settlements of Isle Perrott, and those of Beauharnois on the opposite shore of the St. Lawrence. A corn-mill, is situated on the point projecting over the Cascade Rapid. Singular as it may appear, here is the traverse over the Cascade Island and to Beauharnois. The road leading to the Cedars is generally very indifferent, being thick clay and mud. The banks of the St. Lawrence are here about 18 or 20 feet in height.—*Isle des Cascades* and ten other isles and ialets, which lie in front, belong to this S., and there are islands and a succession of rapids all along the front of Soulange to Coteau des Cedres.—For an account of this difficult part of the navigation of the St. Lawrence, *vide* that river.

S T A

Statistics.

Population 3,914	Corn-mills 2	Potasheries 5
Churches, R. C. 1	Carding-mills 1	Medical men 1
Cures 1	Fulling-mills 1	Notaries 3
Presbyteries 1	Saw-mills 1	Shopkeepers 12
Schools 2	Tanneries 1	Artisans 30
Villages 2		

Annual Agricultural Produce.

	Bushels.		Bushels.		Bushels.
Wheat	18,200	Barley	1,690	Peas	10,400
Oats	18,200	Potatoes	93,000		

Live Stock.

Horses	1,200	Cows	1,800	Swine	1,800
Oxen	1,200	Sheep	6,000		

Title.—“Concession du 12^{me} Octobre, 1702, faite par Hector de Callières, Gouverneur, et Jean Bochart, Intendant, à Pierre Jacques Marie de Joybert, Chevalier de Soulange, de la moitié d'une langue de terre sise au lieu dit les Cascades, de quatre lieues de terre de front sur une lieue et demie de profondeur au plus large de la dite langue de terre, et une demi lieue au plus étroit; à commencer à la Pointe des Cascades, en montant; joignant la dite terre celle accordée aux enfans de Mr. de Vaudreuil.”—*Régistr. d'Intendance, No. 5, folio 37.*

SOUTH RIVER, the principal stream in Noyan, rises in the extensive swamps of that seigniory and Sabrevois; its general direction is from east to west, and through a very serpentine course it discharges its waters into the Richelieu, one mile below the Isle aux Noix; it is rather deep and sluggish, and is unobstructed by rapids six miles from its mouth to Henryville, to which place it is navigable in the spring for batteaux and cribs of timber, and for canoes during most of the season. It there divides into two branches, on each of which is erected a saw-mill. Its principal tributary streams below Henryville are Wolf Creek and Mud Creek, which have their sources in Foucault. The principal fish are pike, pickerel, and catfish.

SOUTH WEST RIVER, v. SUD-OUEST, R.

SPALDING, a projected township, in the co. of Beauce, is bounded n. by Bisborough; s. by Ditchfield; w. by the r. Chaudière; e. by the province line.

SQUIBISK, river, rises near the w. boundary of the co. of Bonaventure, and running e. passes near the Quamquartisook mountains in its way to the r. Madawaska into which it falls.

STANBRIDGE, township, in the co. of Mississkoui, lies between the r. of Durham and the S. of Sabrevois and Noyan and is bounded n. by Farnham and s. by St. Armand. This t. presents great variety of land and timber; the w. part

S T A

is low and rather marshy with much cedar, hemlock, tamarack and some white oak. Near Missiskoui Bay and Pyke River the soil is chiefly clay mixed with sand; to the e. it is higher and better, and composed of rich black and yellow loam with a little sand; the timber is beech, elm, maple and some fine oak, bearing only a small proportion to the other sorts. The Pyke River and its numerous branches water it very conveniently, and work several saw and corn-mills. It is intersected by many roads; the principal are those that lead s. through St. Armand into the state of Vermont, and n. through Farnham and St. John's on the Richelieu to Montreal; whither the inhabitants of these parts convey the greatest portion of their disposable produce. A large tract of this t. is settled, especially on the n. e. side, where, on the elevated ridges, are many farms exceedingly well situated, and in a state of cultivation that denotes much practical knowledge of agriculture, for the houses are well built, the gardens and orchards are well laid out, and the general arrangements not unworthy of being imitated in many of the townships more recently settled.—*Ungranted and unlocated, 152 acres.*

STANBRIDGE, township, in the co. of Missiskoui, is bounded e. by Durham; s. by St. Armand; w. by the seigniories of Noyan and Sabrevois; n. by Farnham.—This tract is well timbered and produces hard wood of every kind, with pine and cedar in abundance. It is watered by Pyke River and Rock River. Several roads traverse the t. to Missiskoui Bay and the n. Richelieu, and there is one now in progress which will afford a more direct communication with Montreal and with the United States through St. Armand. There is a small village consisting of from 25 to 30 houses with about 200 inhabitants but no church.

Statistics.

Population 1,801	Carding-mills 1	Pearlasheries 1
Schools 1	Fulling-mills 1	Shopkeepers 2
Villages 1	Saw-mills 9	Taverns 2
Corn-mills 4	Potasheries 1	Artisans 12

Annual Agricultural Produce.

	Bushels.		Bushels.		Bushels.
Wheat	13,507	Potatoes	60,000	Buck-wheat	500
Oats	19,000	Peas	8,900	Indian corn	9,500
Barley	3,000	Rye	1,000		

Live Stock.

Horses	980	Cows	1,260	Swine	1,000
Oxen	1,180	Sheep	3,600		

S T A

STANDON, township, in the co. of Bellechasse, is bounded N. E. and S. E. by waste lands; S. W. by parts of Cranbourne and Frampton; N. W. by Buckland. This tract is for the most part a rough hilly country and very indifferent land. On the A. E. bank of the Etchemin there is a good swell of hard wood land extending to the N. E., which is supposed to be by far the best land in the T. Those parts of the first and third ranges that lie in the immediate rear of Frampton are granted, and are in general good land and fit for either grain or grass. The part between the Etchemin and the lake near the S. angle of the T. is excellent upland, well calculated for settling.—The hills seldom exceed half a mile in diameter at their base, but they are steep and rugged, and there is very little level land between them.—The N. Etchemin rises near the N. E. boundary line, and runs S. W. through the centre of the T. to Cranbourne and Frampton.

STANFOLD, township, in the co. of Drummond, is bounded E. by Somerset; W. by Bulstrode; in front by the R. Becancour; in the rear by Arthurbaska. Being very low and extremely swampy, not much of the land is fit for cultivation. It is traversed by some rivers and small streams that fall into the Becancour. One half was granted to the Hon. Jenkin Williams, the present holder. —Ungranted and unlocated, 16,693 acres.

STANSTEAD, county, in the district of Montreal, is bounded E. by Sherbrooke; W. by Missiskoui in part and in part by Shefford; S. by the province line; N. by parts of Shefford and Sherbrooke. It contains the townships of Hatly, Barnston, Barford, Stanstead, Bolton and Potton, with all the gores and augmentations of the said townships.—Its extreme length is 30 miles, and its breadth 14½ containing 632 square miles. Its centre is in lat. 45° 9' N., long. 72° 4' W. It sends two members to the provincial parliament, and the place of election is at Copps Ferry.—The soil and timber of this co. are generally excellent, and its local situation is advantageous. East of Lake Memphramagog are large swells of land, and west of the lake the surface is not only uneven but mountainous. The most settled parts are Stanstead, Hatley and part of Barnston. The chief route to the United States passes through this county. The principal rivers are the Missiskoui and Coaticook. Of the numerous lakes in this co. the chief are the Memphramagog, Tomefohi and Scaswaninepus.

S T A

Statistics.

Population 8,222	Fulling-mills 11	Potteries 3
Churches, Pro. 4	Paper-mills 4	Potasheries 28
Parsonage-hous. 1	Distilleries 4	Pearlasheries 21
Villages 3	Breweries 1	Shopkeepers 17
Corn-mills 32	Founderies 1	Taverns 13
Saw-mills 21	Tanneries 3	Artisans 40
Carding-mills 12	Hat manufact. 1	

Annual Agricultural Produce.

	Bushels.		Bushels.		Bushels.
Wheat	90,620	Peas	18,850	Mixed grain	2,600
Oats	85,700	Rye	1,944	Maple sugar,	
Barley	14,000	Book-wht.	2,780		cwts. 531
Potatoes	136,100	Indian corn	25,332	Hay, tons	34,100

Live Stock.

Horses	3,505	Cows	6,200	Swine	4,395
Oxen	4,470	Sheep	13,835		

STANSTEAD, township, in the co. of Stanstead, is bounded E. by Barnston; W. by Lake Memphramagog; N. by Hatley; S. by the province line. This tract is certainly superior to any of the adjacent townships in locality, excellence of soil, and quality of timber. There are many large swells of land, some of considerable elevation, clothed with oak, pine and nearly all the best sorts of hard woods; in the lower parts is great abundance of common timber. The S. half of this township, granted in 1800, to Isaac Ogden, Esq. is well settled and in a very thriving state of cultivation, producing every species of grain peculiar to the province, and the wheat is of superior quality; many excellent situations and a congenial soil offer opportunities for the growth of hemp and flax to almost any extent. The northernly half is not so well settled as the easternly, but for no other reason than having been granted later, viz. in 1810, as the land is good and fit for every purpose of agriculture. It is the property of Sir R. S. Milnes, Bart. being a portion of the 48,000 acres granted to him by the crown. This town contains about 350 lots, 200 acres each, on which were settled, in 1821, at least 500 families, and the population was then about 3,000. The settlements, along the border of the beautiful Lake Memphramagog, are most delightfully situated and in a very forward and promising state of improvement; the houses dispersed over them are well built, and are surrounded by neat well stocked gardens, fine young orchards, and every requisite convenience of rustic life; their appearance conveys to the traveller a very favourable opinion of the content.

and happiness of their owners.—In 1821, Mr. Charles Kilborn was proprietor of lots in the 8th and 9th ranges, containing together 400 acres, of which he had cleared about 100, the cost of clearing and inclosing which was about 3*l*. per acre. He then possessed upwards of 200 head of cattle, including sheep, and had erected on his farm 3 dwelling-houses, two barns, a grist-mill, a saw-mill, a fulling-mill, a carding-machine and other buildings, which cost him upwards of 1,500*l*. but which he valued in 1821 at only about 750*l*.—There were many persons whose farms were more improved, who had a greater number of cattle, and whose buildings were far more valuable than Mr. Kilborn's.—This t. is well watered by rivers and lakes.—The *Village of Stanstead* is built near the province line and consists of 23 houses and 200 souls; the houses are in general neat and substantial; many of them two stories high and several are built with brick. The style of building is very different here and throughout the township to what is practised in the seigniorial settlements of the province, and borders considerably, if not absolutely, to the American style as practised in the adjoining state of Vermont. The main stage road from Quebec into the states of Vermont, New Hampshire, &c. passes through it, from which, as bringing a continual influx of strangers, some little consequence is derived.—At Stanstead plain, one mile N. of the village of Stanstead, is another village delightfully situated on an extensive plain, where are several traders' shops, a printing office and mechanics' shops of almost every description; it is a place of increasing importance.—*Georgville*, at Copp's Ferry, on lake Memphramagog, is a flourishing village in which there are, as well as in Stanstead, many tradesmen and mechanics. The ferry is crossed in an excellent horse boat towed by two horses, which passes from Stanstead to Bolton, 2½ miles, regularly three times every day; the income of this boat has hitherto amounted to 7 per cent. of its cost which was nearly 400*l*. This small profit would undoubtedly be increased, were the roads, leading from the country east of the lake towards Montreal, made more effectually passable for summer carriages.—April 16, 1823, a large mass of the rock, composing that part of the mountain called Barnston pinnacle, which at this place rises perpendicular about 300 feet, detached itself from its towering height, and fell into the pond at its base with a tremendous

noise; two distinct reports quickly succeeded each other, similar to the discharge of heavy artillery, which were heard more than twenty miles. This mighty concussion shook the houses for several miles within its vicinity.

Statistics.

Population	3,371	Fulling-mills	7	Founderies	1
Churches, Pro.	1	Paper-mills	1	Just. of peace	1
Curates	1	Saw-mills	18	Medical men	1
Schools	15	Tanneries	1	Notaries	1
Villages	2	Potasheries	10	Shopkeepers	8
Corn-mills	9	Pearlasheries	10	Taverns	5
Carding-mills	7	Distilleries	1	Artisans	29

Annual Agricultural Produce.

	Bushels.		Bushels.		Bushels.
Wheat	44,160	Potatoes	58,000	Buck-wht.	100
Oats	50,900	Peas	7,500	Indian corn	11,600
Barley	5,800	Rye	1,050		

Live Stock.

Horses	1,450	Cows	2,320	Swine	1,790
Oxen	1,950	Sheep	2,450		

STOKE, township, in the co. of Sherbrooke, lies on the east side of the river St. Francis, and is bounded N. W. by Windsor; N. E. by Dudswell; S. E. by Eaton and Westbury; S. by Ascot. The land is of first-rate quality, and fit for all the purposes of agriculture. Beech, basswood, ironwood and maple, are the more prevalent kinds of timber. A few swamps occur, but they are neither extensive nor deep; in fact, they are scarcely more than common wet-lands, and require only careful ditching to become very good meadows, of which there are already, in different parts, many large extents of the most luxuriant kind. This t. is uncommonly well watered by several rivers and streams, which, after winding in all directions, fall into the St. Francis. In the 14th range there is a small lake. On the banks of some of the minor rivulets many good patches for the growth of hemp can be found, and on the parts that lie a little higher is a fine soil for the cultivation of flax. Although a part of this t. was granted in 1803 and 4, it may be said to have been totally neglected until lately; but as new settlers are now encouraged to take lands, it is to be expected that this fine tract will soon exhibit productive farms and a thriving population.—Ungranted and unlocated 7,000 acres.

STONEHAM AND TEWKESBURY.

Statistics.

Population

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Annual Agricultural Produce.

	Bushels.		Bushels.		Bushels.
Wheat	480	Potatoes	300	Rye	25
Oats	400	Peas	110	Indian corn	200
Barley	175				

Live Stock.

Horses	20	Cows	13	Swine	28
Oxen	17	Sheep	50		

STONEHAM and TEWKESBURY, townships, in the co. of Quebec, are bounded N. and N. E. by waste lands; S. W. by St. Ignace; S. E. by Côte de Beaupré; S. by Beauport and Notre Dame des Anges. These townships lie contiguous to each other and were surveyed and subdivided many years ago, but they still remain very indifferently settled. They have no line of division between them and are distributed into lots and ranges as if they were one township.—The surface is mountainous and rocky, the larger part barren and unfit for cultivation, with the exception of some scanty patches in the vallies that are moderately good and would bear tillage, and the part extending from the front to the river Jacques Cartier, where the land is chiefly arable and of a yellow loamy nature.—It is watered by the large rivers, St. Anne, Jacques Cartier and Batiscan, running majestically between the lofty ridges of mountains, by several rivers of inferior magnitude, and by some small lakes. The timber is beech, maple, birch, and pine of good dimensions.—The most valuable part was granted to Kenelm Chandler, Esq. and is now the property of Mrs. Brydon.—Many of the following particulars respecting these townships are extracted from the journal of the persons who were lately sent to report on the capabilities of these tracts, and will, it is conceived, prove useful to settlers. This examination was made between the 22d of June and 16th of July, and appears to have been carried on with care and amidst no inconsiderable difficulties.—These two townships, which appear to have been always conjoined, are traversed by three separate streams which run in a south-westerly direction. The river Huron appears to issue from Lake à Hibou in the 17th lot of the 6th range, which, leaving the township in the 6th lot of the 1st range, falls into Lake St. Charles so much noted for its beautiful scenery.

The Jacques Cartier river enters the township at the 36th lot of the 20th range, and leaves it at the 1st lot of the 7th range, watering a great extent of excellent land, a great deal of which requires only a road to render it fit for immediate settlement. Two branches of the Ste. Anne, in their course to the south-west, cross the r. in its north-western extremity.—The nearest part of the r. ascertained to be fit for cultivation extends from Scott's clearance in lot 8, range 2nd, in a north-easterly direction, along the Indian path, by which settlers may trace it as far as Lake à Hibou; this tract joins, at its northern extremity, another excellent piece of land, lying on the Jacques Cartier; this section is about 3 or 4 miles in length. Another piece of land every way fit to be settled, adjacent to the former, begins at Craig's clearance in the 5th lot of the 2nd range, enclosing Lake Durand and extending N. W. to three small lakes in the 5th range. The longest extent of land recommended in the survey alluded to is found along both banks of the Jacques Cartier, commencing at lot 9 in the 7th range, and ending about lot 30 in the 16th range; this portion includes the valley of the Jacques Cartier for 13 miles in length and varying from 2 to 3 in breadth; it is in general bounded by mountains or by hilly and rocky lands on both sides; it possesses a rich soil and is covered with elm, ash, black birch and maple. Sugar may be made in abundance. The river Jacques Cartier abounds with fish. The road to this section, from the most S. part of the r. nearest to Quebec, will be about 5 miles in length and will pass through a part of that country that can be easily opened.—Two small rivers, Caché and Epaule, fall into the Jacques Cartier from the east, near the 23rd lot in the 8th range: the banks of the latter consist of excellent land; and the timber which indicates the best soil is found in abundance, and in addition to the trees mentioned above there are here very fine cedar and spruce. The Epaule extends to the extremity of the township and every where discovers the same favourable symptoms, except in one place where the mountains shelve down to the river side. To the south of this tract is the other river, Caché, on which the land is much inferior but abounds in good mill-sites, which in time will doubtless be valuable.—In the 10th and 11th ranges, between the 13th and 21st lots, are situated three lakes, named St. Thomas, St. Vincent and William. The

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first two lie close together, the third is about half a mile from the others. They all communicate with each other, and send a considerable stream into the north-west side of the Jacques Cartier. The land in the vicinity of these lakes, especially on the east side, is well calculated for settlements and the lakes swarm with fish, from which settlers might derive great part of their subsistence. A road of three miles in length, but over a considerable hill, would connect this tract with that mentioned on the Jacques Cartier, which river can here be conveniently passed by a ferry. The same tract extends to the eastward about 5 miles.—Another tract of land of similar description lies to the east of the Jacques Cartier, from a place in that river called the Forks, along a line traced by an Indian path and to the distance of three miles.—These appear to be the most fertile portions of this township, and are those to which settlers ought first to direct their attention. When these have been once brought into cultivation the other parts of the district may also be found to be useful, but cannot at present be settled to any advantage.—Beyond the 12th range, between the two branches of the Ste. Anne and on both sides of them, the land appears to be much inferior; it is mountainous and rocky, occasionally covered with trees that indicate the poorer kinds of soil, and in many places is entirely destitute of timber of any kind. Here also the frequent occurrence of what are called *windfalls* indicates the prevalence of high winds and storms.—The vicinity of these townships to Quebec and their general fertility ought to make them objects of attention in the present conspicuous exertions that are making for the settlement of the country; and it has already been announced that a good road is about to be opened to supersede the very inconvenient one now in use. From the general improvement of the internal communications and from our improved knowledge of these townships, and especially if a correct survey shall be made, it may be expected that the prosperity of Stoneham and Tewkesbury will increase with rapidity.—The following statistical account was taken in 1824, when 77½ arpents were under cultivation.

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Statistics in 1824.

Males	41	Total population	70
Females	29		

Agricultural Produce.

	Bushels.		Bushels.
Wheat	30	Turnips	510
Oats	178	Hay, bundles	4000
Peas	27	Cabbages	1000
Potatoes	2120	Butter, lbs.	340

Live Stock.

Horses	2	Pigs
Cows	7	

STRATFORD, a projected township in the co. of Sherbrooke, lies between Winslow, Garthby, and Lingwick.

STUKELEY, township, in the co. of Shefford, is bounded E. by Orford; w. by Shefford; N. by Ely; s. by Bolton. Although the surface of this tract is generally uneven and broken, the land in some parts is rather above the medium quality. Beech, maple and basswood, with hemlock and cedar in the hollows and moist lands, are the prevailing sorts of timber.—It is watered by streams falling into the Yamaska, which have their sources among the hills stretching across it, and also by some small lakes.

Statistics.

Population	275
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Annual Agricultural Produce.

	Bushels.		Bushels.		Bushels.
Wheat	2,700	Potatoes	5,500	Buck-wheat	400
Oats	3,900	Peas	1,710	Indian corn	1,120
Barley	210				

Live Stock.

Horses	130	Cows	210	Swine	165
Oxen	160	Sheep	500		

SUD, DU, river, in the co. of Bellechasse, rises in the T. of Standon and runs rapidly between steep mountains to the N. W. It then winds round by St. Gervais for 8 leagues, where it leaves the chain of mountains. This beautifully winding stream receives a branch descending from the augmentation to St. Michel, and, from the confluence of this branch with the main stream in the S. of St. Vallier, the river meanders through a fine plain in a north-easterly direction to the village of St. Thomas, where it forms a large basin before it discharges into the St. Lawrence. Its course is much impeded by shoals and it is not

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navigable for any thing but canoes. A little below the village its breadth is 150 yards; the level of its bed is 20 feet above the St. Lawrence, which occasions a fall that from the latter has a very beautiful effect. On each side of it, just at the break of the descent, are two saw-mills in situations most advantageously chosen for ensuring a continual supply of water. The basin is spacious and well sheltered; and high water vessels from 20 to 25 tons may run in for security against a gale, by taking care to avoid a muddy flat at its entrance: the channel, however, is not difficult. The branch called Bras St. Nicholas has its source in the high lands, in the rear of Bonsecours and L'Islet, and runs parallel to the St. Lawrence, but in an opposite direction, until it falls into the *du Sud* at the village of St. Thomas. At its confluence a handsome bridge, called Prevost Bridge, was erected in 1812 by Jacques Morrin; it is 120 feet in length, 38 in breadth and 15 above the level of the water. Over the Rivière du Sud there is a much handsomer one, called Regent's Bridge, built in 1813, by François Frichette; it is 300 feet long, 20 in breadth and 15 above the water's level; it is built with wood and supported by substantial neat piers with a very handsome railing on the top. These bridges are nearly together and almost at right angles, having a very light and pretty appearance. The lands near the source of this river are reported by the hunters to be of the best quality, and the valley through which it runs is a level, rich and fruitful plain. The richness of the harvests in this luxuriant valley formerly acquired for it the reputation of being the granary of Lower Canada, but it is now supposed to yield in fertility to the lands on the river Richelieu; its scenery, however, is extremely soft and beautiful.

SUD-OUEST or SOUTH-WEST, river, in the co. of Rouville. There are two rivers of this name in the augmentation to Monnoir: the Great South-west River rises in Lake John and runs into the r. Yamaska; near its mouth it receives the Little South-west River, which waters the Scotch settlement.—*Vide Monnoir, S.*

SUD-OUEST, BRAS DE, river, in the counties of Megantic and Beauce, is supplied by small lakes in the r. of Tring, from which it enters the S. of Vaudreuil and discharges itself into the r. Chaudière. It is generally passable in canoes but not in boats.

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SUFFOLK or LOCKABER, township, in the co. of Ottawa, *vide* Lochaber.—Besides the grant to Mr. McMillan in 1807, a grant of 1945 acres was made to Philemon Wright, Esq. in 1823.

SUGAR LOAVES, in the co. of L'Islet and south of the Grande Rivière Noire, are 5 small mountains connected by ridges; the diameter of their bases is from 15 to 20 perches, and the length of their sloping sides from 4 to 5 perches. They are rather stony and end in abrupt rocks covered with mixed timber. Most of them are close to the bank of the river.—*V. Grande Rivière Noire.*

SUNDAY RIVER, in the t. of Leeds, joins the Ossage River.

SUTTON, township, in the co. of Missiskoui, is bounded E. by Potton; W. by St. Armand; S. by the province line; N. by Brome. The land is generally very good and every branch of cultivation might be carried on to advantage, except in some few marshy places which could, however, be easily drained and converted into very good meadow land. The timber is chiefly ash, elm, maple and beech; on the lower parts are the kinds usually found on wet soils, viz. cedar, spruce, fir, hemlock, &c.—It is watered by the River Missiskoui, that crosses the S. E. corner, and by many small rivers.—Several roads have been opened in different directions towards Missiskoui Bay, the other townships and the state of Vermont.—Settlements to a large extent have been made and agriculture appears to be carried on with spirit. The principal settlements are on each side of the r. Missiskoui and its N. branch. A road has been laid out from Rickford in the United States to the r. of Brome. On the streams that intersect the cultivated parts are two grist and three saw-mills. In this r. bog and mountain iron-ores are found and an iron forge is established.—About 3,600 acres are under cultivation.

Statistics.

Population	825	Carding-mills	1	Shopkeepers	1
Schools	1	Fulling-mills	1	Taverns	1
Corn-mills	1	Saw-mills	1	Artisans	15

Annual Agricultural Produce.

	Bushels.		Bushels.		Bushels.
Wheat	6,900	Potatoes	27,000	Buck wheat	3,000
Oats	6,700	Peas	6,000	Indian corn	4,900
Barley	1,000	Rye	1,500	Map. sug. cwts.	44

Live Stock.

Horses	210	Cows	560	Swine	500
Oxen	460	Sheep	2,000		

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TADOUSSAC, v. SAGUENAY, R.

TALAYORLE, river, rises in a lake in the rear of Stoneham and running s. w. traverses Fief Hubert, and descending through Fausembault into Bourglois meets another river that rises in 3 small lakes at the n. w. corner of Fief Hubert. The union of these streams forms the r. Ste. Anne.

TARTIGO, v. TURTIGOO.

TARTIGOSHICHE, v. TURTIGOOSHICHE.

TASCHNEAU RIVER, in the t. of Buckland, is one of the branches of the Rivière des Abenaquis which runs into the r. Etchemin.

TEMISCAMING LAKE, in the co. of Ottawa, about 400 miles n. w. of Montreal, is a large lake: the country about it is fertile and will make good settlements hereafter. Mr. M'Kay, in the spring of 1818 or 19, planted 36 bushels of potatoes on the borders of this lake and they grew exceedingly well; he also sowed some peas and other seeds with similar success. He likewise purchased in Hull a bull, with some cows and calves, for the use of his farm on this lake.

TEMISCOUATA (F.), v. MADAWASKA, S.

TEMISCOUATA LAKE, in the co. of Rimouski, is, by the lowest estimate, 22 miles in length, and it varies from half a mile to 2½ miles in breadth, and is sufficiently deep for vessels of considerable burthen. It is encompassed by lofty mountains gradually descending, and covered with thick wood almost down to its margin. Several large rivers lend the aid of their copious streams to swell the waters of this romantic and secluded expanse: the principal rivers are called the Namjamakutesek, the Toledo or Rivière au Canot, and the Ashlcrusk. On the borders of the lake the soil is, in many places, light, sandy, and gravelly, and extensive pineries are found in its vicinity and along the rivers that run into it. The scenery is remarkably various, beautiful and picturesque, but the charms of the spring, the summer and the autumn can scarcely compensate, in this spot, so far removed from the comforts and the pleasures of society, for the dreary solitude of the winter. This lake abounds with fish of almost every description to be found in fresh water, particularly the toledo, the white fish, and the salmon-trout, which weighs from 10 to 20 lbs., and is frequently

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spearred by the settlers. In 1824 Col. Fraser commenced his settlements on this lake; it then consisted of about 4 houses, a saw-mill and from 70 to 80 acres cleared. Col. Fraser has discovered a bed of excellent lime on the borders of the lake. A small steam-boat on this lake would materially facilitate the intercourse between Canada and New Brunswick.—*Vide* MADAWASKA, F. and TEMISCOUATA PORTAGE.

TEMISCOUATA PORTAGE, v. ROADS.

TEMPLETON, township, in the co. of Ottawa, is bounded e. by Buckingham; w. by Hull; in the rear by Portland; in the front by the r. Ottawa. Eight ranges were surveyed in 1805 and the greater part of the lands thus laid out have been found of an excellent quality, abounding with meadows and rising from the front into fertile swells, but some parts are stony. The land approaching the Ottawa is rather low, but the soil is tolerably good for the production of most sorts of grain and many of the most useful succulents; the back parts are not much inferior to the front in soil and timber. Templeton has the advantage of Hull. Norway white and yellow pine are abundant; the rear ranges are chiefly timbered with elm, birch, beech, maple and basswood; and the front with spruce, cedar, basswood and balsam. It is exceedingly well watered by the great and little rivers Blanche, the entrance of the River Gatineau, and by many inferior streams besides several ponds along its front, which overflow in spring and autumn. A long narrow pond extends across Nos. 26, 25, 24 and 23 of Long Point Range, almost parallel to the shore, and another of the same description stretches obliquely across several lots w. of the r. Blanche in the 1st range.—The south-western quarter of Templeton was laid out pursuant to a warrant of survey issued in the names of Mr. Philemon Wright and associates. The settlements in this township are chiefly in that quarter, and may, like those of Eardly, be said to have grown out of those of Hull. The s. e. quarter, or rather 13,650 acres, were granted to Mr. Alexander M'Millan and others, in Mar. 1807; the greater number of his associates have reconveyed their lands to him. The road opened by the commissioners passes over the front of this township, but owing to the want of settlers to keep it in repair it is neglected and has become almost impassable. In 1824 there were 156 acres under cultivation and 30 cleared, on

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which were 7 houses and 4 barns.—*Ungranted and unlocated*, 40,807 acres.

Statistics.

Population	60	Pearlasheries	1
Potasheries	1		

Annual Agricultural Produce.

	ushele.	Peas	Bushels.	Maple sugar	Cwts.
Wheat	200		50		2
Oats	360	Rye	86	Hay, tons	270
Potatoes	1,190	Indian corn	705		

Live Stock.

Horses . . .	20	Cows . . .	18	Swine	21
Oxen . . .	28	Sheep . . .	15		

TERRA FIRMA of Mingan, v. MINGAN.

TERREBOIS, or DEVERBOIS, seigniory, in the co. of Kamouraska, is bounded N. E. by the S. of Rivière du Loup; S. W. by Granville and Lachenaye; in the rear by waste lands; in front by the St. Lawrence.

Title.—"Cette concession ne se trouve ni dans le bureau du Secrétaire ni dans le Régistre des Foi et Hommage: son front étant inconnu elle occupe sur la carte l'espace qui se trouve entre les concessions de Messrs. de Grandville et de Lachenaie."—This concession was originally granted to Fran. Dionis Bourgeois, 15 Nov. 1673, and was to consist of three leagues by three.—See *Cahiers d'Intendance*, No. 2 à 9, folio 61.

TERREBONNE, county, in the district of Montreal, is bounded N. E. by the S. W. boundary line of the S. of Lachenaye to the depth thereof, thence westward along the rear boundary line thereof, thence westward along the rear boundary line of the aug. of Terrebonne to the S. W. boundary of the T. of Kilkenny, thence along the said boundary N. W. to the depth thereof, and thence on the same course to the northern boundary of the province; S. W. by the co. of Two Mountains; N. W. by the N. boundary of the province; S. E. by the Rivière des Prairies, together with the island and seigniory of Isle Jesus, and all the islands in that river, nearest to the county, and in whole or in part fronting it. It comprehends the seigniories of Isle Jesus, Terrebonne, Des Plaines, aug. of Terrebonne, Blainville, part of Mille Isles and its augmentation, and the township of Abercrombie. Its extreme length is 290 miles and its breadth 14, containing 3100 sq. miles. Its lat. on the River St. Jean or Jesus is 45° 39' 20" north, lon. 73° 20' west. It sends two members to the provincial parliament and the places of election are St. Rose and Ste. Anne des Plaines. The principal rivers

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are the St. Jean or Jesus, Ste. Anne or Mascouche, North River, Achigan, and au Chiens. The soil and timber are of various qualities; but the soil, generally, consists of a mixture of sand and clay. The centre of this county is traversed by a species of dry plains, on which grows only small underwood; the front, especially below the Grande Côteau, offers excellent land and presents fine cultivated farms, and in the rear is found fine hard-wood. This co. is traversed by numerous roads, on which are the chief settlements presenting, in many places, well cultivated farms. The chief roads are, those along the front and the N. Mascouche, the Chemin de la Grande Ligne, in Blainville, and that along the eastern seigniorial line of Terrebonne. The principal villages are those of Terrebonne and St. Therese.—This co., like that of Two Mountains, is circumscribed in its limits by the same cause—the difference existing in the bearings of the Ottawa county lines from those on the St. Lawrence running due N. W., therefore its northern limit does not extend to the N. W. boundary of the province, as above stated.

Statistics.

Population 16,905	Saw-mills	12	Potasheries	5
Churches, R. C.	Carding-mills	5	Pearlasheries	4
Curbs	Fulling-mills	5	Shopkeepers	22
Presbyteries	Distilleries	2	Taverns	23
Villages	Breweries	1	Artisans	101
Schools	Tanneries	4	Ship-yards	1
Corn-mills		6		

Annual Agricultural Produce.

	Bushels.	Peas	Bushels.	Mixed grain	Bushels.
Wheat	75,764		22,170		3,990
Oats	60,442	Rye	2,312	Maple sugar,	
Barley	4,772	Black-wheat	3,000	cwts.	312
Potatoes	305,702	Indian corn	3,284	Hay, tons	53,105

Live Stock.

Horses . . .	5,677	Cows . . .	8,947	Swine	7,570
Oxen . . .	5,998	Sheep . . .	37,455		

TERREBONNE, seigniory, in the co. of Terrebonne, is bounded N. E. by Lachenaye; S. W. by the S. of Rivière du Chêne and by Blainville; in the rear by Abercrombie and Kilkenny; in the front by the N. St. John or Jesus.—Two leagues in front by 6 in depth. Granted in 3 parts; the 1st part, Dec. 23, 1673, two leagues in front and depth; to Mr. Dautier Deslandes; the 2nd part, called Desplaines, Apr. 10, 1731, of similar dimensions, to Sieur Louis Lepage de St. Claire; the 3rd part, Apr. 12, 1753, also of similar dimensions, to Sieur Louis de la Corne. This S. is

T E R R E B O N N E.

now the property of the heirs of the late Simon M^cTavish, Esq. of Montreal.—The soil towards the front is as rich and luxuriant as any in the province, and towards Desplaines it is generally of first-rate quality, but the remote parts are mountainous with a rough gravelly or stony soil. The high lands produce abundance of beech, maple, birch and elm timber; in some few places, that lie low and wet, there are cedars and spruce firs. Full two-thirds of this property are conceded, the greater part of which is under good cultivation and is extremely productive. The front is particularly well settled and exhibits every appearance of comfort and even affluence.—The rivers Achigan and Mascouche, with 3 or 4 rivulets, water this S. completely; they turn some very good corn and saw-mills, and those called the Terrebonne mills are celebrated as being the most complete and best constructed in the country. The carding and fulling-mills are also of great use.—The lands in the front of this seigniory are rich and productive, but not so much so in the augmentation to Desplaines, a tract so named on account of its extensive plains of inferior soil covered with brushwood: some parts of the augmentation, however, are valuable and well settled.—The 3rd augmentation, which presents, generally, rich and fertile land and good timber, is settling fast, and comprises the new settlement of New Glasgow, on the river Achigan. The great number of roads which traverse this seigniory and extend along the banks of the several rivers are tolerably good and well settled. The Chemin de la Grande Ligne, leading from the village to New Glasgow, is considered of great use, and offering a communication with the new townships, and may ultimately prove as useful as that which traverses Blainville by St. Therese.—The *Parish* of Terrebonne forms scarcely a third part of the seigniory. Three-fourths of it are conceded and the remainder, viz. Le Grand Coteau, is in woodland, and being considered unfit for cultivation has no road across it. Almost all the lands fit for cultivation were conceded previously to 1759. The extent of these concessions was 3 arpents by 20, and the conditions were 2 sols tournois per arpent or one sol and one pint of wheat, and on a whole range 5 sols quit rent. Afterwards continuations were added to the old concessions, but they were generally of no use except for wood, the soil being

nearly a sterile sand; these continuations were for the most part 20 arpents each.—The *Village of Terrebonne* is pleasantly situated on a projecting point of land, having several beautiful islands in front, which, by their varied and romantic scenery, greatly contribute to embellish the prospect. It contains about 200 well-built houses of wood and stone, besides the church and parsonage-house; the seigniorial-house is a well-constructed mansion; indeed there are several houses built in a very good style in this village, it being a favoured spot where many gentlemen, who have realised large fortunes in the N. W. company fur trade, retire to enjoy the comforts and luxuries of private life. A fair is annually held at this village on the 3rd Tuesday in Sept., and it is also a place of some traffic, occasioned by the continued influx of persons bringing grain to the mills from distant parts, and by the large exports of flour that annually take place; in consequence many of the residents are traders and artisans, whose commercial concerns impose a degree of consequence upon the village. In 1803 this seigniory was purchased by the late Simon M^cTavish, Esq., to whose heirs it now belongs, for 25,100*l.* currency; since that period many large sums have been expended in making numerous judicious and beneficial improvements.

Statistics.

Population	2,094	Villages	1	Tanneries	3
Churches, R. C.	1	Corn-mills	2	Potasheries	1
Cures	1	Carding-mills	2	Pearlasheries	1
Presbyteries	1	Fulling-mills	2	Medical men	1
Convents	1	Saw-mills	2	Notaries	1
Schools	1				

Annual Agricultural Produce.

	Bushels.		Bushels.		Bushels.
Wheat	6,240	Potatoes	13,000	Indian corn	390
Oats	520	Peas	1,560	Mixed grain	100
Barley	208	Rye	104		

Live Stock.

Horses	600	Cows	800	Swine	680
Oxen	650	Sheep	3,000		

Title.—"Concession du 23me Decembre, 1673, faite par la Compagnie à Mr. Dautier Deslandes, de deux lieues de terre de front sur la rivière Jésus autrement appelée la rivière des Prairies; à prendre depuis les bornes de la Chenate, en montant, vis-à-vis l'île Jésus, sur deux lieues de profondeur."—*Régistre des Foi et Hommage*, No. 31, folio 143, le 13me Février, 1781.

1me Augmentation.—"Confirmation du 10me Avril, 1731, de concession faite au Sieur Louis Lepage de St. Claire, d'un terrain de deux lieues, à prendre dans les terres non concédées dans la profondeur, et sur tout le

front de la Seigneurie de Terrebonne."—*Régistre des Fois et Hommages*, No. 31, folio 143, le 13me Février, 1781.

2me Augmentation.—"Permission du 12me Avril, 1753, donnée par le Marquis Duquesne, Gouverneur, et François Bigot, Intendant, au Sieur Louis de la Corne, de continuer le défrichement dans la profondeur de deux lieues, au delà des fiefs de Terrebonne et Desplaines."—*Régistre d'Intendance*, No. 10, folio 13.

TERRES ROMPUES (R.), v. MISSIQUINIPI.

TEWKESBURY, township, in the co. of Quebec, is bounded w. by Stotesham; in front by Côte de Beaupré; in the rear by waste lands. The surface is generally mountainous and rocky; the greater part barren and unfit for cultivation, though here and there some scanty patches of better land lie in the valleys, where the soil is moderately good and would bear tillage.—It is watered by the Jaques Cartier and some smaller streams, and also by some small lakes.—The timber is beech, maple, birch and pine of good dimensions.—*Vide* STONEHAM.

THAMES, river, in the T. of Inverness.

THETFORD, township, in the co. of Megantic, is bounded N. W. by Leeds; S. E. by Adstock, and lies between Broughton and Ireland.—This township, though generally mountainous, has a few intervals of good land fit for cultivation, on which grain, hemp, and flax might be raised; the S. E. part is very indifferent, and covered with a thick moss, beneath which there is a bed of stone, with not more than five or six inches of poor exhausted earth upon it. The timber generally is not bad and consists of beech, elm, birch and maple, with plenty of hemlock, spruce fir, &c.—Watered by two large lakes, a few moderate-sized rivers and many small streams.—One-half of it is the property of Dr. North.—*Ungranted and unlocated*, 22,000 acres.

THREE RIVERS (D.), v. DISTRICTS.

THREE RIVERS, town of, v. STE. MARGUERITE, S.

TIVIERGE, v. LEPAGE.

TILIBI, river, runs into the R. aux Lievres.

TILLY or ST. ANTOINE, seigniorie, in the co. of Lotbinière, is bounded E. by Lauzon; W. by Desplaines; in the rear by Gaspé; in front by the St. Lawrence.—1½ league in depth. Granted Oct. 29, 1672, to Sieur de Villieu and is now the property of — Noël, Esq.—In this S. water is scarce.—The Parish of St. Antoine, by an order in council of Mar. 3, 1722, which confirmed the regulation of Feb. 20, 1721, extends in front 3½ leagues, viz. 4 arpents comprised in the fief of

Dame Beaudouin and one league 38 arpents the remaining extent of the S. of Tilly, also fief Miranda ½ of a league in front, and also f. Bonsecours one league, ascending as far as Ste. Croix.

Title.—"Concession du 29me Octobre, 1672, faite par Jean Tulon, Intendant, au Sieur de Villieu, de l'étendue de terres qui se trouveront sur le fleuve St. Laurent, depuis les bornes de celles de Mr. Lauzon, jusqu'à la petite rivière dit de Villieu, icelle comprise, sur une lieue et demie de profondeur."—*Reg. Ins. Con. Sup. lettre B*, folio 20.

TINGWICK, township, in the co. of Drummond, is bounded N. E. by Chester and S. W. by Kingsey. It is watered by numerous streams that empty themselves into the R. Nicolet.—*Ungranted and unlocated*, 2,270 acres.

Statistics.

Population 91

Annual Agricultural Produce.

	Bushels.		Bushels.		Bushels.
Wheat	905	Barley	45	Peas	300
Oats	1,000	Potatoes	1,260	Indian corn	200

Live Stock.

Horses	45	Cows	72	Swine	80
Oxen	54	Sheep	180		

TOLEDO or RIVIERE AU CANOT, derives its source in a chain of small lakes to the N. E. of Lake Temiscouata, into which it discharges itself; although rapid, it is navigable for canoes.—The Toledo trout is worthy of remark; it is very like a common-sized cod-fish and is taken in such quantities at a particular season, that the inhabitants of L. Temiscouata and others, even from the Madawaska settlement, sail them for their use in winter. It is the largest fish taken either in this river or the lake, and is only found near the mouth of the river. It is caught with the line and hook.

TOMEFBI LAKE, in the T. of Hatley, extends diagonally from the 4th to the 9th range about 8 miles and its breadth 1 mile. The banks are beautiful and picturesque, with landscape and woodland scenery as romantic as the most fertile genius of an artist could well imagine. It abounds with excellent fish and, like the other lakes in Hatley, is the resort of innumerable wildfowl of various descriptions. Its outlet unites with 2 or 3 other streams, from Compton and Clifton, and falls into the R. St. Francis in Ascot.

TOMISTICOBISH (R.), v. RIVIERE DES VASES.

TONNANCOUR or POINTE DU LAC, seigniorie,

T O N

in the co. of St. Maurice, is bounded N. E. by St. Marguerite and St. Maurice; S. W. by Gatineau; in front by Lake St. Peter and the St. Lawrence. —It contains fiefs Normanville and Souvaget. —1½ leagues in front by 2 in depth. Granted Nov. 3, 1734, to Sieur René Godefroi de Tonnancour. It now belongs to Madame Montour. —A reddish light soil on clay or marl spreads over the greater part of this seigniory; the front is sandy, flat and low, but towards the interior it gradually becomes better and higher, rising more abruptly towards the rear: flax flourishes well and the land is congenial to the growth of hemp. —All the grant is conceded in 7 ranges, of which 3 are entirely settled and a fourth in progress. The lands conceded prior to 1759 were rented at 20 sols per arpent and a capon. —The prevailing timber is maple, beech, ash, birch and some pine. —It is watered by part of the Petite Machiche, by the Rivière au Sable which turns 2 saw-mills, by the r. St. Charles, on which are erected one saw-mill and a corn-mill, 2 stories high with 4 sets of stones, and by the r. au Glaire which drives a saw-mill and a carding and fulling-mill. Neither of these rivers is navigable, but on their banks are some good settlements, which with those along the front embrace about one-half of the grant. —The roads are generally fine and several pass through the interior; the main one crosses the front and runs along the St. Lawrence. —The Pointe du Lac is a large projection from the front of the seigniory, forming the N. E. extremity of Lake St. Peter: on this promontory are some remains of barracks that were erected for the accommodation of troops during the first American war. On the east side of La Rivière de la Pointe du Lac stands a good-looking church, a parsonage-house and a chapel; not far removed from this spot are Montour's Mills, large, commodious and well-built, and near to them are some extensive storehouses and dwellings; on the opposite side of the road, a little above the mills, stands the proprietor's manor-house, a very handsome building, finely situated and commanding a prospect over a tract of country abounding in picturesque beauties. —Agricultural labour is performed with horses, and one-fourth of the wheat grown is sold in flour, and half the hay produced is also sold. —The iron-mine of St. Maurice extends into this seigniory.

T R E

Statistics.

Population	1,062	Corn-mills	1	Taverns	2
Churches, R. C.	1	Carding-mills	1	Artisans	16
Curés	1	Fulling-mills	1	River-craft	1
Presbyteries	1	Saw-mills	4	Tonnage	10
Villages	1	Shopkeepers	1	Keel-boats	2

Annual Agricultural Produce.

	Bushels.		Bushels.		Bushels.
Wheat	5,200	Barley	650	Rye	650
Oats	6,500	Peas	520	Indian corn	15

Live Stock.

Horses	500	Cows	1,000	Swine	600
Oxen	600	Sheep	3,000		

Title.—"Concession du 3me Novembre, 1734, faite par Charles Marquis de Beauharnois, Gouverneur, et Gilles Hocquart, Intendant, au Sieur René Godefroi de Tonnancour, d'une demi lieue de terre de front sur une lieue de profondeur, à prendre le dit front au bout de la profondeur et limite du fief ci-devant de Normanville, pour être la dite prolongation en profondeur unie et jointe au dite fief de Normanville pour ne faire ensemble avec le fief et Seigneurie de Souvaget qu'une seule et même Seigneurie, sous le nom de Tonnancour, laquelle se trouvera être d'une lieue et quart de front sur deux lieues de profondeur: le rumb de vent courant pour le front Nord-Est et Sud-Ouest, et pour la profondeur Nord-Ouest et Sud-Est."—*Régistre d'Intendance, No. 7, folio 29.*

TORTUE, la, river, rises in Sherrington, and, after a serpentine course in the parish of St. Constant, runs to the upper part of the parish of St. Philip; it turns some mills, but it is navigable for a space of 12 arpents only from its mouth.

TOUFFE DES PINS, river, in the co. of Beauce, rises in Aubert de L'Isle and falls into the Chaudière, about 3½ miles above the church of St. François, in the S. of Vaudreuil.

TOUGH, river, rises in the N. angle of Frampton and runs S. W. into the Etchemin; it turns a mill at its mouth.

TREMBLAY, fief, in the co. of Chambly, is bounded N. E. by Boucherville; S. W. by Longueuil; in the rear by Montarville; in front by the St. Lawrence. —28 French arpents in breadth and one league in depth. Granted, 29th Oct., 1672, to Sieur de Varennes and is now the property of J. Duval, Esq. and the heirs of E. Gray, Esq. —In this small tract the land is of excellent quality and nearly all under cultivation. It is but indifferently watered.

Title.—"Concession du 29me Octobre, 1672, faite par Jean Talon, Intendant, au Sieur de Varennes, de vingt-huit arpents de terre de front sur une lieue de profondeur, à prendre sur le fleuve St. Laurent, bornée d'un côté à la concession du Sieur St. Michel et d'autre celle du Sieur

TRI

Boucher; et la quantité de terre qui se trouvera depuis le Sieur *Boucher* jusqu'à la rivière *Notre Dame*, la moitié d'icelle comprise, sur pareille profondeur, avec deux isles qu'on appelle *Percées*, et trois islets qui sont audessous des isles."—*Régistre d'Intendance*, No. 1, folio 17.

TRING, township, in the co. of Megantic, is bounded N.E. by Vaudreuil; S.W. by Adstock, and lies between Broughton and Shenley. This tract is, for the greater part, of a favourable quality and fit for tillage; it would produce grain, and in many places appears to be well adapted to the growth of flax and hemp. The timber is as good as the land, and much of the best kinds might be collected.—Watered by a chain of five beautiful lakes abounding with excellent fish and discharging their waters into the R. Chaudière through a stream called the Bras du Sud-Ouest. The S.E. part of this T. was granted to sundry individuals, under patent, as far back as 1804, and the other half was set apart for the militia. Several locations were made by the agent of the T., the late F. Blanchet, Esq., who himself held a location of 1,200 acres, for having served during the late American war as superintendant general of hospitals; he long and zealously served his country also in the legislative assembly of the province.—*Ungranted and unlocated*, 20,800 acres.

Statistics.

Population 10

Annual Agricultural Produce.

	Bushels.		Bushels.
Wheat	30	Barley	10
Oats	50	Potatoes	140

Live Stock.

Horses	1	Cows	3
Oxen.	2	Swine	11

TRINITE, la, (S.), v. CAP ST. MICHEL.

TRINITE, la, river, falls into the R. Saguenay; it is an inconsiderable stream similar to the St. Charles near Quebec. It is on the S.W. side of the Saguenay and derives its name from three small hollows, or, as some say, from three large headlands on the shore of the Saguenay and on the north side of the place where it joins that river. It winds along a valley and into a deep bay, where there is a salmon-fishery. It is about half way between Tadoussac and Chicoutimi; wherefore the bay which lies opposite to it, and which was before called *Le Ruisseau de la Trinité*, has

TRO

been occasionally called "*Half Way Bay*" and the "*Trinity*." It forms an excellent harbour and lies 2 leagues from St. John's Cove. The cliffs are at least 1800 ft. high and overhang the water.

TROIS PISTOLES, river, in the co. of Rimouski, is formed by two large branches that take their sources S. of the Temiscouata Portage, which they cross, and, running N. in a parallel direction, meet about 2 miles above their confluence with the R. Abawisquash. The E. branch rises partly in Lake la Petite Fourche, and the W. branch is formed by the junction of two streams that descend from Côte de la Grande Fourche. This R. traverses the S. of Trois Pistoles from the rear to the front and descends into the St. Lawrence.

TROIS PISTOLES, seigniory, in the co. of Rimouski, is bounded N.E. by Richard Rioux; S.W. (according to title) by Dartigny or Villeraï; in the rear by waste lands; in front by the St. Lawrence.—2 leagues in breadth and depth. Granted, Jan. 6, 1687, to Sieur de Vitré.—Besides the isles and islets in front, the Isles aux Basques are included in this grant.—This seigniory is divided into numerous fiefs. The surface is uneven, but the soil is generally good; in front it is light, and in some parts sandy; in the rear the soil is strong. There are 3 ranges of concessions, 2 of which are completely settled, and the third partially, having only 20 settlers: the farms are 42 arpents by 3. In the front range, which is most settled, two-thirds of the farms are under cultivation, in the 2nd range one-third, and in the 3rd range only 20 farms are cultivated.—The principal rivers are, the Trois Pistoles and its branches, the Rivière du Moulin which turns a saw-mill, the Ruisseau de l'Eglise which turns two saw-mills, and Rivière des Coqs which also turns a saw-mill and discharges itself into Bay des Coqs.—Maple, cedar, birch and *epinette* are in abundance, and there is also some pine.—There is only one house built with stone; all the others, as well as the church, are built with wood. The *Parish of Trois Pistoles*, although limited to 3 leagues in front, comprehends the S. of Ha Ha in Rioux.

T W A

Statistics.

Population 1,744	Presbyteries . 1	Shopkeepers 2
Churches, R. C. 1	Grain-mills 1	Artisans 13
Curés 1	Saw-mills 3	

Annual Agricultural Produce.

	Bushels.		Bushels.		Bushels.
Wheat .	6,240	Potatoes	2,870	Mixed-grain	2,700
Oats .	683	Peas	2,008	Maple sugar,	
Barley .	1,000				cwts. 29

Live Stock.

Horses	395	Cows	632	Swine ..	790
Oxen	325	Sheep	3,950		

Title.—"Concession du 6^me Janvier, 1687, faite par le Marquis de Brisay, Gouverneur, et Jean Bochart, Intendant, au Sieur de Vitre, de deux lieues de front le long du fleuve St. Laurent, du côté du Sud, à prendre depuis la concession du Sieur Villera, et descendant le dit fleuve, la rivière des Trois Pistoles comprise, et les isles qui se trouveront dans les deux lieues de la présente concession, sur deux lieues de profondeur, même celle au Banque, si elle se trouve dans la quantité présentement concédée."—*Registre d'Intendance, No. 3, folio 2.*

TROIS SAUMONS, river and lake, in the co. of L'Islet. The river rises in two branches; the eastern branch has its source in Ashford, and the western issues from a lake of the same name in the aug. to that township. The branches join near the s. e. angle of St. Jean, Port Joli, and crossing that S. diagonally to the n. w. angle falls into the St. Lawrence. The lake, which contains fine trout, is $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles long and its greatest breadth half a mile.

TROUBLESOME RIVER or SHIEGASH, falls into the n. e. side of the R. St. John near the s. e. end of the Madawaska settlement.

TROUT RIVER falls into the s. w. bank of the R. Madawaska; it is from 20 to 30 feet wide and produces a great abundance of the usual varieties of fish.

TSHNUAGAMITSHISH (L), v. KIGUAGOMISHISH.

TUCTIGOO, v. TURTIGOO.

TUQUE, lq, v. ST. MAURICE, R.

TURTIGOO, TUCTIGOO, or TARTIGO, river, rises in the waste lands s. w. of Lake Matapediac and runs N; after receiving the waters of the Tuctigooshiche it continues its course to the n. w. corner of the T. of Matane, where it enters the St. Lawrence.—This R. abounds with salmon.

TURTIGOOSHICHE or TARTIGOOSHICHE, river, rises not many miles from the Turtigoo, and taking a similar course runs through the portage, or Indian path, from Mitis to Lake Matapediac.

TWASHEGA, IWASHEGA or ROCHE COUPE (R.), IWASHEGA.

T W, O

TWO MOUNTAINS, county, in the district of Montreal, is bounded N. E. by the s. w. boundary of the S. of Blainville and the augm. to Mille Isles, by the rear line of the augm. to the S. of the Lake of Two Mountains, by the rear line of Argenteuil, the E. outline of the T. of Wentworth continued to the s. w. bounds of the T. of Howard; thence along the said bounds, and continuing on the same course, N. W. to the northern boundary of the province; W, by the co. of Ottawa; S. and s. w. by the R. Ottawa, including Isle Bizarre and all the islands in the R. Ottawa nearest to the county, in the whole or in part, fronting or intersecting it; N. and N. W. by the northern boundary of the province. It comprises the seigniories of Mille Isles or Rivière du Chêne, Lake of the Two Mountains and its augm., and Argenteuil; also the townships of Chatham, Grenville, Wentworth, Harrington, Arundel, and Howard; and the parishes of Saint Eustache, Saint Benoit, Sainte Scholastique, Lake of Two Mountains, and Isle Bizarre, and all the parishes, townships and lands in the whole or in part comprised within the above limits. Although the northern boundary of this co. is stated above to extend to the N. W. boundary of the province, the difference of bearing existing between the division line separating the same from the co. of Ottawa with the western boundary line of the co. of Lachenaye, is such when prolonged as to intersect each other at the distance of about 55 miles from the Ottawa, and consequently reduces the superficies of the co. as follows; extreme length 86 miles, breadth 40, contents 979 square miles. Its lat. on the Ottawa is 45° 31' N., 74° 21' 30" W. It sends two members to the provincial parliament, and the places of election are St. André and St. Eustache.—The soil and timber generally in this flourishing co. are unexceptionable.—It is abundantly watered by the rivers Du Chêne, Du Nord, Rouge, Calumet, Kingham, Au Prince, Davis, and their numerous branches. All these rivers are more or less interrupted by rapids and falls and consequently are not navigable, but the most practicable at intervals for boats and canoes is the Du Nord or North River. This co. embraces a most extensive front on the Ottawa. It is traversed by numerous roads on which are to be seen flourishing settlements; the chief post route to the Ottawa traverses this co., passing through the villages of St. Eustache, Grand Brulé, St.

T W O M O U N T A I N S.

Andrews, Davis Village and Grenville. This co. comprises the Indian mission of the Two Mountains and ranks the 3rd in point of population and the 4th in agricultural produce.

Statistic..

Population 17,245	Schools . 12	Hat-manufac. 1
Churches, Pro. 2	Corn-mills . 8	Potteries . . 2
Churches, R. C. 4	Saw-mills . 13	Potasheries . 18
Cures . . 4	Carding-mills 2	Pearlasheries 11
Presbyteries . 4	Fuizing-mills 2	Shooperpers 21
Westleyan chap. 1	Paper-mills . 1	Taverns . . 34
Convents . . 1	Distilleries . 2	Artisans . . 232
Villages . . 7	Tanneries . 3	

Annual Agricultural Produce.

	Bushels.		Bushels.		Bushels.
Wheat .	91,350	Peas .	38,100	Mixed-grain	3,750
Oats .	75,880	Rye .	29,750	Maple sugar,	
Barley .	19,275	Buck wht.	11,000	cwt.	857
Potatoes	167,000	Ind. corn	53,760	Hay, tons	37,300

Live Stock.

Horses .	4,811	Cows .	8,116	Swine . .	6,628
Oxen .	5,498	Sheep .	26,130		

TWO MOUNTAINS, seigniori, has been already described, *vide*, LAKE OF TWO MOUNTAINS. The following additional information will, however, be found important.

The *Parish of St. Benoit* is in the front of the S., extending the whole width by about $3\frac{1}{2}$ leagues in depth. The soil is fertile and rich, and in many places fit for the cultivation of hemp. It is nearly all inhabited.—The timber that remains is of good quality; and the parish is watered by the Belle Rivière, or Rivière du Chêne, and by two smaller rivers called St. Pierre and Du Prince. There are two principal roads leading from St. Eustache to St. Andrew's; one of which passes over the Belle Rivière and leads through the Côte St. Louis to La Chute. In the front is the Indian village, in the centre is the v. of Grand Brulé, and in the rear the v. of Belle Rivière, near the

front of the p. of St. Scholastique. In Grand Brulé 3 houses are built with stone, the rest with wood. In the neighbourhood of the Indian village is a saw-mill built with wood.—The grain principally grown in this p. consists of wheat, oats and peas. The best farmers have 7 horses and the poorest, one.

The *Parish of St. Scholastique* is in the rear half of the S., bounded in front by the village of Belle Rivière, or near it; w. by the p. of La Chute; e. by the p. of Ste. Anne, near the small chapel on North River, including the new settlements in the N. of the S. peopled by Irish emigrants.—This p. is watered by the North River, which is navigable the whole width of the seigniori, and by the Belle Rivière, a small stream that takes its source in the parish. Here is one small village, lately commenced; it is situated on the Belle Rivière, where the presbytery is built, and contains about 10 houses, a stone corn-mill and a saw-mill built with wood. The inhabitants manufacture some woollens and linen, about sufficient for half of their consumption. The soil is generally good, but N. of the North River it is in some places rocky and of lighter quality, though the timber is better. There is a good proportion of soft timber in every part of the p. A saw-mill is erected on a brook N. of North River into which it runs; a saw-mill is also built on the Belle Rivière near the presbytery. All the land is conceded, but a great portion remains uncleared, especially in the rear. The principal road leads across the p., from the parish of Ste. Anne to that of La Chute.

The *Parish of La Chute* has been but lately erected and the presbytery recently built. It formerly formed part of the p. of St. Benoit.

Statistics of the Villages and Côtes.

Villages and Côtes.	Churches.	Houses.	Windmills.	Corn-mills.	Saw-mills.	Taverns.	Notaries.	Stores.	Blacksmiths.	Joiners.	Tanners.	Shoemakers.	Weavers.	Bakers.	Clockmakers.	Masons.	Timemiths.
Grande Brulé, V.	1	56	1	.	.	3	2	2	2	3	2	2	2	2	.	.	.
Belle Rivière V.	.	10	.	1	1	2	.	4	3	3	2	2	.	.	1	1	1
Côte Doubles	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.
Côte St. Joseph	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Côte St. Pierre	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	2	2	.	.	.	.	.	1	.
Côte St. Etienne	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Les Eboulis	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	1	60	1	1	1	11	2	8	10	11	4	4	2	2	1	3	1

U P T

Statistics of the Mission.

Population . 887	Presbyteries 1	Villages . 2
Churches, R. C. 1	Convents 1	Corn-mills . 1
Curés 1	Schools . 1	

Annual Agricultural Produce.

	Bushels.		Bushels.		Bushels.
Wheat	2,850	Barley .	800	Indian corn	2,200
Oats	1,080	Peas . .	800		

Live Stock.

Horses	100	Cows	150
Oxen	50	Swine	400

U.

UAKANATSI, THE LAKE OF CROOKED MOUNTAINS, is about 10 leagues long by 3 broad ; it is very deep and abounds with fish ; a single carrying place separates it from the great L. Mistassinis.

UMQUI, river, v. HUMQUIN.

UNIATCHOUAN OF VIATCHOUAN, and the **UNIATCHOUANISH**, run into L. St. John, and are navigable for large bateaux for many leagues, and farther up for bark canoes.

UPIKUBATCH, river, falls into Lake Kiguagomi, forming a large bay ; it descends from a succession of rapids. This river, for about one mile up its N. E. bank, has been explored ; this side was found to be abrupt and broken, and the opposite bank bounded by a succession of rocky hills. The mouth of this R. is surrounded with rocky mountains, and opposite to it is **PRESQU' ISLE**, nearly half a league in length ; it is alluvial, and covered with alders : between this *Presqu' Isle* and the shore are 3 small islands of the same description.

UPTON, township, in the co. of Drummond, is of an irregular figure, extending along the boundaries of De Ramzay and De Guir to the river St. Francis ; it is bounded S. E. by Acton and Grantham, and abuts S. upon Milton. The land is flat and low, with many extensive swamps covered with tamarack, alder and cedar. By the side of the St. Francis, and other streams that intersect it, there are some few spots which, if under cultivation, might produce good crops of grain ; but the soil in general is not of a favourable description. Both sides of the road leading along the Ruisseau des Chênes are well settled, and the road is well made.

V A R

Statistics.

Population 277

Annual Agricultural Produce.

	Bushels.		Bushels.		Bushels.
Wheat .	1,924	Potatoes	2,100	Buck-wheat	50
Oats .	940	Peas .	110	Indian corn	400
Barley .	19				

Live Stock.

Horses	47	Cows	74	Swine	133
Oxen	46	Sheep	357		

UTRISAGOMO OF VOMITING LAKE, lies between lakes Mistassinis and Chuamonshuane ; it is about 30 leagues in circumference, full of islands, and, abounding with fish.

V.

VACHER, RUISSEAU VACHER, rises in several springs near the v. of St. Jacques, in the S. of St. Sulpice, and running E. falls into the R. L'Assomption.

VALIN, a river, rises in a small lake, and runs into the N. bank of the R. Saguenay, half a league below the R. Caribou. Half a league from its mouth are falls, that would facilitate the erection of mills. It is an inconsiderable stream, and nearly such as that of the St. Charles, near Quebec.

VALLEE, GREAT AND LITTLE, rivers, rise in the waste lands behind the S. of Grande Vallée des Monts, in the co. of Gaspé. Their courses are parallel, and of similar length, both traversing that seigniory into the Gulf of St. Lawrence.

VALLEE DES MONTS, v. GRANDE VALLEE DES MONTS.

VARENNES, seigniory, in the co. of Vercheres, between Boucherville and Cap St. Michel or La Trinité, is bounded in the rear by the augm. to Belœil—28 arpents in front by one league in depth. Granted, 29th Oct., 1672, to Sieur de Varennes, and is at present the property of Paul Lussier, Esq.—The whole of this little grant is good and fertile land, nearly all in cultivation and pleasantly watered by two or three little streams. The church, belonging to this property, surpasses in beauty all those of the surrounding seigniories, and its exterior and interior decorations deserve notice : descending the river its three spires form a conspicuous object, which may be seen from Montreal, a distance of five leagues : a very good parsonage-house stands near it. There is also a

heat chapel.—It is watered by the St. Charles and other small streams.—Many of the houses of the tenants are well built, and dispersed through every part; but nowhere in sufficient number to form a village.—All the lands are conceded, and the greater part previous to 1759.—On a farm in this parish is a mineral spring, which, though known to be such for a long time, is not the less neglected, it is said, than that in the neighbourhood of Three Rivers; the water is saline. The intended road between Varennes and Belœil has not been commenced on account of the inadequacy of the sum appropriated for that purpose by the commissioners of internal communications; the amount of that sum is 200*l.* currency, and the expense of the road has been calculated at 500*l.* The road is to extend 75 arpents, 9 poles, and 2 feet, over 3 concessions: the first nearest Varennes is under culture, with the exception perhaps of one fourth its depth, which is in copse; the second in timber and copse, and the third in copse and newly cleared land, except about one seventh, which is under culture. In the line of the road are three ravines and a water-course, which make it necessary to build four bridges.—There is no want of persons desirous of making new settlements if they could obtain lands, particularly if they were near their relatives and friends, but there are none. The parish of *Ste. Anne*, by a regulation of Sept. 20, 1721, confirmed by an order in council of Mar. 3, 1722, extends about 2 leagues in front, and comprehends the fief Le Sueur, St. Michel, La Trinité and Varennes, including Isle à l'Aigle, and also Isle Ste. Therese, with the exception of the domain of Langloiserie and the houses of Louis and Urbain Briant, which are comprehended in the limits of the parish of Pointe aux Trembles, in the Island of Montreal.

Statistics.

Population	3,355	Schools	1	Medical men	1
Churches, R. C.	1	Villages	1	Notaries	1
Cures	1	Corn-mills	10	Shopkeepers	6
Presbyteries	1	Saw-mills	1	Taverns	3
Colleges	1	Tanneries	3	Artisans	25

Annual Agricultural Produce.

	Bushels.		Bushels.		Bushels.
Wheat	46,800	Pears	23,400	Mixed grain	1,000
Oats	31,000	Rye	320	Maple sugar,	
Barley	7,800	Indian corn	2,600		cwts. 53
Potatoes	60,500				

Live Stock.

Horses	1,677	Cows	2,500	Swine	1,500
Oxen	750	Sheep	10,000		

Title.—*Vide* TREMBLAY, S.

VASKS, des, or TOMISTICOBISH, river, runs into the s. bank of the Saguenay, between the mouth of the Chicoutimi and Ha Ha Bay: at its mouth a dangerous shoal and reef of rocks project, which are covered at flood tide: some fine specimens of red marble have been found here.

VASGAMENKE, river, runs into Ha Ha Bay. It is fed by small rivulets, running through channels formed by gullies of a moderate depth. This R. on an average is about $4\frac{1}{2}$ chains in width; it is very rapid, and runs over a bed of gravel. The quantity of water it brings down is considerable, and it has changed its bed in many places between its mouth, and a distance of about three miles up. There are banks raised in the middle of it, which are from six to nine chains wide, and frequently a quarter of a mile long. Navigable for canoes to a great distance.

VAUDREUIL, county, in the district of Montreal, is bounded N. and E. by the river Ottawa; S. and S. E. by the St. Lawrence, and S. W. and W. by the boundary line separating that part of Lower Canada and Upper Canada situate between the St. Lawrence and the Ottawa. It includes Isle Perrot and all the islands on the Ottawa and the St. Lawrence, nearest to the county, and in the whole or in part fronting it. It comprises the seigniories of Vaudreuil, Rigaud, Soulanges and New Longueuil and the township of Newton. Its extreme length is 29 miles, and its breadth 20; containing 316 square miles. Its centre is in lat. $45^{\circ} 21' 15''$ N., long. $74^{\circ} 16'$ W. It sends two members to the provincial parliament, and the places of election are Vaudreuil and Village of Cedres. This co. is of a triangular shape and is formed by the tongue of land dividing the waters of the St. Lawrence from those of the Ottawa. Its local situation offers manifold advantages: the opening of new roads, leading from one great river to the other; and the new settlements in the interior which are fast increasing, add considerably to its importance. The chief and most flourishing settlements are to be seen on the borders of the St. Lawrence, the Ottawa and on each side of the rivers, de l'Isle, Quinchien, and La Grasse; there are several locks and canals in this co., the chief of which are at the cascades, and Coteau du Lac: the latter is a military post and a port of entry. The co. contains the villages of Vaudreuil, Cascades, Cedres and Rigaud.

V A U

Statistics.

Population 13,997	Corn-mills . 7	Pearlasheries . 9
Churches, R. C. 5	Saw-mills . 6	Shopkeepers . 29
Curés . 5	Carding-mills 3	Taverns . 20
Presbyteries . 5	Fulling-mills 3	Artisans . 93
Villages . 4	Tanneries . 6	
Schools . 4	Potasheries . 23	

Annual Agricultural Produce.

	Bushels.		Bushels.	
Wheat .	68,900	Peas .	20,860	Maple sugar,
Oats .	60,200	Buck-wht. 10,000		cwts. 679
Barley .	5,830	Indian corn 5,000		Hay, tons 31,300
Potatoes 236,701		Mixed grain 5,008		

Live Stock.

Horses .	3,603	Cows .	6,146	Swine .	5,995
Oxen .	4,614	Sheep .	22,910		

VAUDREUIL, seigniory, in the co. of Beauce, is bounded N. E. by Cranbourne; S. W. by Tring; N. W. by St. Joseph; S. E. by Aubert de l'Isle, and Aubert Gallion.—3 leagues in front by 4 leagues in depth. Granted, Sep. 23, 1736, to Sieur Fleury de Gorgendière. It now belongs to Monsieur de Léry.—The surface of this property is uneven and broken, and although much encumbered with rocks, which in many places are thinly covered, the soil is not of an inferior quality; the cultivated parts lie on each side of the Chaudière, and vary, from a quarter to half a mile in depth; they contain about 170 concessions, many in a flourishing state.—The timber consists of a general assortment of the best quality.—Besides the Chaudière, it is watered by several other streams, of which the Bras de Sud Ouest, falling into the Chaudière, is the largest. The Chaudière may be crossed at two or three fords; but these, after two days' rain, are too much swollen to be safe for a carriage. — The parish of Vaudreuil does not include the whole of the seigniory. The unceded lands in this part of the S. are not considerable, and they are in general thought to be fit for cultivation; they have no roads across them, nor are they surveyed. More than three-fourths of the lands were conceded prior to the conquest; and the extent conceded to each individual was 3 arpents in front by 20 in depth, the surplus in some of them are continuations. The conditions on which they were granted are, in general, very moderate. Many persons are desirous of taking new lands, but there remains not enough for all, and it appears as if the unconceded lands were reserved for the children of the more ancient and well-known families of the parish, who seem to be preferred to strangers.

V A U

Statistics.

Population 2,405	Carding-mills 1	Medical men 4
Churches, R. C. 1	Fulling-mills 1	Notaries . 2
Curés . . . 1	Saw-mills . 1	Shopkeepers . 8
Presbyteries . 1	Tanneries . 5	Taverns . . 6
Villages . . 2	Potasheries . 4	Artisans . . 28
Corn-mills . 2	Justice of Peace 2	

Annual Agricultural Produce.

	Bushels.		Bushels.
Wheat .	16,600	Barley	1,000
Oats .	16,200	Potatoes	45,100

Live Stock.

Horses .	800	Cows .	1,600	Swine	1,280
Oxen .	1,280	Sheep .	3,840		

Title.—“Concession du 23me Septembre, 1736, faite par Charles Marquis de Beauharnois, Gouverneur, et G. L. Hocquart, Intendant, au Sieur Fleury de la Gorgendière, de trois lieues de terre de front et de deux lieues de profondeur des deux côtés de la rivière du Sault de la Chaudière, en remontant, à commencer à la fin de la concession accordée aujourd'hui au Sieur Rigaud de Vaudreuil, ensemble les isles, islets et lacs qui se trouvent dans la dite rivière, dans la dite étendue de trois lieues.”—*Régistre d'Intendance*, No. 8, folio 49.

VAUDREUIL, seigniory, in the co. of Vaudreuil, is bounded N. by the Lake of Two Mountains; S. by Soulange; W. by Rigaud; E. by the narrow channel that separates it from Isle Perrot.—4 leagues in front, and 1½ league in the broadest part and half a league in its narrowest. Granted, Oct. 12, 1702, to Mr. de Vaudreuil, and now the property of Robert Harwood, Esq.—This seigniory is in a very flourishing state; two thirds conceded in lots of 3 acres in front by 20 to 30 in depth, forming six different ranges, parallel to the Ottawa; the whole number of lots is 377, and of these 290 are under excellent cultivation.—The soil is good nearly throughout, and in many places of the best quality, producing grain and all the usual crops of the country.—Three small rivers, the Quinchien, Du Moulin and another stream, water it; in spring they are navigable for boats, but after the freshes have subsided even small canoes cannot work upon them.—Maple, elm, ash, birch, beech, white and yellow pine of superior quality, are found.—There is an extensive bed of iron ore in the Petite Côte, near the centre of the S.; it extends N. W. and S. about 10 miles.—Cloth, flannel and some linen are manufactured, of fine quality.—There are 20 orchards, and the soil is well adapted for the growth of fruit: the apples are excellent. The inhabitants rear poultry of all descriptions, and sell them in the S. of the Lake of Two Mountains. The butter is principally made by the English farmers, the habitants making scarcely sufficient for

their own consumption. Flax is sown, but no hemp, though the soil is fit for it. The English settlers in Côté St. Charles grow the greatest quantity of hay, having extensive meadows. Two-thirds of the grain on an average are sold at the Montréal market and to merchants of the place. The root, called ginseng, which is crystallized by Mr. J. M. O. Le Denier, a respectable inhabitant of the parish, is found in great abundance and exported by him. This drug is good for a variety of spasmodic complaints.—On the bank of the river, about six miles from the Pointe des Cascades, is the pleasant village of Vaudreuil, containing 38 houses, all well built of wood, except one, which is of stone, surrounding the church and parsonage house, which are both of stone. There are, however, many stone houses dispersed through the S. The seigniorial, or manor-house, is situated on a well-chosen spot, near a small rapid, about $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile from the church; surrounded by some groves of elm, plane and linden trees, which with avenues and other plantations in the English style, afford many very pleasing prospects. At a little distance from the manor-house are a corn-mill and a wind-mill. The village of Cascades, situated on the point jutting out into Lake St. Louis, contains 17 houses, 4 of which, including the guard-house, are built with stone, and it has 3 taverns: 2 of the houses stand in the S. of Soulange. This v. stands on the stage road that connects the two provinces, and, considering its situation as a great thoroughfare, it has not increased in any respect so much as might have been expected, particularly as it enjoys the advantages of being at the head of one line of navigation and at the foot of another; this perhaps may be accounted for by the rapid manner in which travellers pass through it, for as soon as they leave the steam-boat they enter the stage and pass on immediately; and those who arrive by the stage enter the steam-boat with similar haste: thus all pass through and no one stops. Three stages, in general, are constantly on the run up and down from the v. of Coteau, and are frequently full of passengers and luggage; the fare is 5s. for each passenger. The canal and locks are in good order, and 5 men who live in the guard-house, under the superintendence of Mr. Robins, take care of the works. The rates are 7s. for a bateau, and 14s. for a Durham-boat, through the canal, Split Rock, and the Coteau du Lac.—The major part of the men of this seigniority are voyageurs, like

their neighbours, yet agriculture does not languish, nor is there a want of artisans in any of the useful trades: there are also 5 manufactories of pot and pearlsh. The ferry-boats from Ste. Anne, on the Island of Montreal, which is the general route to Upper Canada, land their passengers in this seigniority near the manor-house, and from the number of travellers continually passing much interest and variety are conferred upon the neighbourhood.—Besides the main road several others pass through Vaudreuil, and are all kept in very good repair as well as the bridges. From Point Cavagnal to the manor-house are several small islands, which are appendages to this S. under the original grant.

Statistics of the Village of Vaudreuil.

Houses	38	Inns	3
Churches	1	Carpenters, &c.	3
Presbyteries	1	Wheelwrights	2
Medical men	1	Blacksmiths	2
Notaries	2	Chair-makers	1
Stores	3		

Statistics of the Seigniority.

Population	2,405	Carding-mills	1	Medical men	1
Churches R. C.	1	Filling-mills	1	Notaries	2
Curés	1	Saw-mills	1	Shopkeepers	8
Villages	2	Tanneries	5	Taverns	6
Corn-mills	2	Potasheries	4	Artisans	28

Annual Agricultural Produce.

	Bushels		Bushels
Wheat	16,600	Barley	1,000
Oats	16,200	Potatoes	45,100

Live Stock.

Horses	1,200	Cows	1,800	Swine	1,800
Oxen	1,200	Sheep	6,000		

Title.—“Concession du 12^{me} Octobre, 1702, faite par Hector de Callière, Gouverneur, et Jean Bochart, Intendant, à Mr. de Vaudreuil, pour ses enfans nés et à naître, de la moitié d'une langue de terre, située au lieu dit les Cascades, contenant quatre lieues de front sur une lieue et demi de profondeur au plus large de la dite langue de terre, et une demi lieue au plus étroit, à commencer vis-à-vis l'Isle aux Tourtes; joignant icelle pareille Concession accordée au Sieur de Soulange.”—*Régistre d'Intendance, No. 5, folio 38.*

VAUGAUBSKIBANK, river, rises a few miles S. of Bouchette's camp, at the S. corner of the co. of Bonaventure, and runs into the R. St. John.

VERCHERES, county, in the district of Montréal, is bounded N. W. by the St. Lawrence; S. E. by the river Richelieu or Chambly; S. W. by the seigniories of Boucherville, Montarville and Chambly; N. E. by that part of the S. W. boundary of the seigniority of St. Ours between the St. Lawrence and the Richelieu, comprising all the islands

V E R

in those rivers in front of, and nearest to, the county, in whole or in part fronting it. It comprehends the seigniories of Contrecoeur, Bellevue, Verchères, Saint Blain, Guillodière, Trinité or Cap Saint Michel, Varennes, Belœil and its augmentation, Cournoyer and all the islands in the said River St. Lawrence opposite the said Isle Bouchard excepted. Its extreme length is 13 miles, and its breadth 19, containing 192 square miles. Its centre is in lat. 45° 32' 30", N., long. 73° 16' 0". It sends two members to the provincial parliament, and the place of election is at Verchères. The face of the country is level and low, and the soil generally light, but productive; it is chiefly watered by the St. Lawrence and the Richelieu, by which it is bounded; few streams of any note traverse it. The roads are numerous, and the whole co. exhibits rich and flourishing settlements;—it contains a number of mills all worked by wind, which evinces the deficiency of water-courses. It contains six parishes, and the handsome village of Varennes, besides some minor ones.

Statistics.

Population	12,695	Corn-mills	26	Taverns	11
Churches, R. C.	6	Saw-mills	8	Artisans	93
Curés	6	Carding-mills	2	Ship-yards	1
Presbyteries	6	Fulling-mills	1	River-craft	1
Colleges	1	Tanneries	7	Tonnage	18
Villages	4	Shopkeepers	15	Keel-boats	1
Schools	7				

Annual Agricultural Produce.

	Bushels.		Bushels.		Bushels.
Wheat	145,531	Peas	56,400	Mixed grain	5,610
Oats	114,600	Rye	9,020	Maple sugar,	
Barley	23,290	Buck-wheat	2,600		cwts. 187
Potatoes	359,507	Indian corn	4,880	Hay, tons	34,950

Live Stock.

Horses	5,322	Cows	7,180	Swine	5,570
Oxen	3,210	Sheep	30,600		

VERCHÈRES, seignior, in the co. of Verchères, on the south side of the St. Lawrence, is bounded N. E. by St. Blain; S. W. by Bellevue; in the rear by Cournoyer; in front of the St. Lawrence. —One league in front by two in depth. Granted, Oct. 29, 1672, to Sieur de Verchères, and is now the property of Madame Boucherville. —The land is generally good, with several varieties of soil; the largest proportion of which is in a creditable state of culture. It is watered by a small river and two or three rivulets, that turn a grist-mill, and some saw-mills. It has a neat church, a

V E R

parsonage-house, and a chapel, in the centre of a small village. —In the parish of Verchères all the lands are conceded, some as far back as 1727; and there are roads in all directions. The terms of concession were various; some were charged 2 bushels of wheat and 42 sols for 60 superficial arpents; some, one bushel of wheat and 1 piastre for 90 superficial arpents; some, $\frac{1}{2}$ bushel of wheat for 60 superficial arpents; and others were charged more or less. No one goes hence to settle in the townships; for the fathers of families, who have sufficient means, purchase lands for their children either in the parish or in the seigniories in the rear.

Statistics.

Population	2,712	Corn-mills	1	Medical men	1
Churches, R. C.	1	Carding-mills	1	Notaries	1
Curés	1	Fulling-mills	1	Shopkeepers	3
Presbyteries	1	Saw-mills	5	Taverns	1
Schools	1	Tanneries	2	Artisans	15
Villages	1	Just. of peace	1		

Annual Agricultural Produce.

	Bushels.		Bushels.		Bushels.
Wheat	39,000	Potatoes	59,000	Indian corn	1,360
Oats	26,000	Peas	10,000	Mixed grain	800
Barley	18,200	Rye	6,500	Maple sug. cwt.	52

Live Stock.

Horses	1,495	Cows	2,150	Swine	1,290
Oxen	595	Sheep	4,600		

Titte. — "Concession du 29me Octobre, 1672, faite par Jean Talon, Intendant, au Sieur de Verchères, d'une lieue de terre de front sur une lieue de profondeur, à prendre sur le fleuve St. Laurent, depuis la concession du Sieur de Grandmaison, en descendant vers les terres non concédées, jusqu'à celle du Sieur de Vitre; et s'il y a plus que cette quantité [qui est la prédite Seigneurie de St. Blain,] entre les dits Sieurs de Verchères et de Vitre, elle sera partagée également entre eux." — *Régistre d'Intendance*, No. 1, fo. 23.

Autre concession, par le Comte de Frontenac, Gouverneur, au Sieur de Verchères le 8me Octobre, 1678, d'une lieue de terre d'augmentation dans la profondeur de sa Seigneurie de Verchères, pour être unies et jointes ensemble. — *Régistre d'Intendance*, No. Lettre B. folio 4.

VERMILLION, river, runs into the S. W. side of the R. St. Maurice about 8 miles above the post of Latuque.

VERTE, river, rises in the mountains S. of Temiscouata portage, and running N. enters the fief Cacona, where it divides the fourth range into two parts. It then directs its course to the St. Lawrence, into which it falls nearly opposite Green Island. It has a ferry at the main road, near its mouth. This R. is rapid, and being obstructed by falls is not navigable.

VERTE, ISLE, seignior, in the co. of Rimouski,

is bounded in front by the r. St. Lawrence; s. w. by the Rivière Verte, and in the rear by waste-lands.—2 leagues in front by 2 in depth. Granted Apr. 27, 1684, to Sieurs Dartigny and Cardonniere, and afterwards to Sieur Dartigny only.—It comprises Isle Verte or Green Island, and all the isles, islets and shoals between them.—In front, there are two concessions; one-third part of the first and one quarter of the second only are settled. The soil in general is similar to that of Trois Pistoles, and is in front light, stony and indifferent. In this S. are many fine pineries. The church, 70 ft. by 40, is built of wood, and the presbytery, 45 ft. by 32, of stone. The S. is divided into many small fiefs. Fishing and hunting being followed as the means of livelihood, tend to retard the settlement of the lands; which is impeded by most of the tenants holding their lands in fief, possessing farms of 2 or 3 front arpents, and even more, by ½ leagues in depth, so that the seignior has no power to concede them; the advancement of cultivation is also retarded by the inhabitants taking more land than they can cultivate, which deprives the young labourers of the power to obtain lands, although the possessors have more than they cultivate.—*Isle Verte* or *Green Island*, which is an appendage to this seignory, lies nearly opposite this seignory, and is an appendage, to its being granted at the same time and to the same proprietor. It is 6½ miles in length, and its greatest breadth is one mile. The soil is good, and yields fine pasturage for a large number of cattle; and some of the low grounds are frequently overflowed by the salt water during high tides. It also produces tolerable timber. A lighthouse is erected near the n. e. end of the island on a rocky point which juts far into the river, but is by no means elevated. This island is inhabited by two families. On the s. side Mrs. Fraser, a widow lady, has about 150 acres under cultivation, with a comfortable dwelling-house, a farm-house, and their respective appendages, all pleasantly situated at the foot of a small bank running along that side of the island which is divided from the settlements of Cacana by an arm of the St. Lawrence, about ¾ of a mile in width. This channel is almost dry at low water and offers to the river-craft a safe anchorage and shelter in stormy weather. The fishery, which consists principally of herrings, has not unfrequently produced 100 barrels at one tide; but large quantities are

allowed to escape or are otherwise lost for want of proper means to cure them all.

Title.—"Concession du 27me Avril, 1684, faite par le Fèvre de la Barre, Gouverneur, et de Meulles, Intendant, aux Sieurs Dartigny et de la Cardonniere, depuis au Sieur Dartigny seul, contenant deux lieues de terre, près et bords, de front sur le fleuve St. Laurent sur deux lieues de profondeur dans les terres; à prendre depuis une rivière qui est vis-à-vis l'Isle Verte, du côté du Sud de la dite isle, icelle rivière comprise, jusqu'à deux lieues en descendant le dit fleuve, ensemble les isles, islets et battures qui se rencontrent vis-à-vis les dites deux lieues, jusqu'à la dite isle Verte, icelle même comprise."—*Régistre d'Intendance, Lct. B. folio 22.*

VIATCHQUAN (R.), v. UNIATCHOUAN.

VIELLE FEMME, a rock, v. Gaspé Bay.

VIEUPONT (F.), in Ste. Marguerite, S.

VIEUPONT, fief, in the S. of Ste. Marguerite, in the co. of St. Maurice, extends along the St. Lawrence 17 arpents by one league in depth; being the space between two streams called the Third and Fourth Rivers. Granted, Aug. 23, 1674, to Mr. Joseph Godefroi, Sieur de Vieupont; and its precise extent of frontage determined by royal ordinance, June 15, 1723.—A small lot of land between Vieupont and Labadie is said to have belonged to Mr. Tonnancour.

Title.—"Concession du 23me Août, 1674, faite à Mr. Joseph Godefroi Sieur de Vieupont, d'une étendue de terre sur le fleuve St. Laurent, du côté du Nord, à commencer depuis la rivière appelée la troisième rivière jusqu'à celle appelée la quatrième rivière; contenant quinze arpents de front avec une lieue de profondeur. Par une Ordonnance du 15me Juin, 1723, il a été réglé que le fief ci-dessus auroit dix-sept arpents de front sur une lieue de profondeur."—*Cahiers d'Intendance, pour l'ancienne Concession.*

Au plan plus haut cité un lopin de terre entre Vieupont et Labadie est dit appartenir à Mr. Tonnancour.—*Régistre des Foi et Hommage, No. 95, folio 78.*

VILIEU, a small river in fief Maranda, in the co. of Lotbiniere. It runs into the St. Lawrence.

VILLAGE OF INDUSTRY, v. Lavaltrie, S.

VILLECHAUVE (S.), v. BEAUFARNOIS.

VILLERAY, fief, in the co. of Rimouski.

VINCELOT, seignory, and its augmentation, in the co. of L'Islet, is bounded n. e. by Bonsecours, s. w. by Cap St. Ignace and Ste. Claire; in front by the St. Lawrence; in the rear by waste lands.—The original grant one league square. The augmentation is one league in breadth by two in depth. The former was granted, Nov. 3, 1672, to the widow Amiot; the latter, Feb. 1, 1693, to Sieur de Vincelot.—Towards the river the land is low, the soil a light sandy earth with clay or

V I N

marl; in the rear the soil is a light coloured loam as it approaches the mountains; the greatest part is under cultivation, and it is rather bare of timber.—The Bras St. Nicholas and some small streams water it very well.—The front is indented by a large bay, near which is situated the church and parsonage-house, and the telegraph station No. 6.—Several roads by the St. Lawrence, and on the side of the Bras, communicate with the adjoining seigniories. The augmentation is remarkable for neither goodness of soil nor quality of timber; it is mountainous, and wholly uncultivated.

Title.—"Concession du 3^{me} Novembre, 1672, faite par Jean Talon, Intendant, à Demoiselle Veuve Amiot, d'une lieue de terre sur autant de profondeur, à prendre sur le fleuve St. Laurent, depuis le Cap St. Ignace, icelui compris jusqu'aux terres non-concédées."—*Régistre d'Intendance*, No. 1, folio 26.

Augmentation.—"Concession du 1^{er} Février, 1693, faite par Louis de Buade, Gouverneur, et Jean Bochart, Intendant, au Sieur de Vincelot, d'une lieue de terre de front avec deux lieues de profondeur, derrière et au bout de son fief de Vincelot, au Cap St. Ignace, qui a pareillement une lieue de front seulement, sur une lieue de profondeur, suivant l'alignement généraux de ce pays."—*Régistre d'Intendance*, No. 4, folio 9.

VINCENNES, seignior, in the co. of Bellechasse, is bounded s. w. by Mont-à-peine; N. E. by Beaumont; in front by the St. Lawrence; in the rear by Livaudière.—70 arpents in front, by one league in depth. Granted, Nov. 3, 1672, to Sieur Bissot; and Féréol Roy, Esq., is the present proprietor.—The land lies rather high towards the St. Lawrence, and is, on the most elevated parts, of a lightish sandy earth; in other places a dark mould, on a substratum of rock, is prevalent. The greatest portion is in very respectable culture, and produces fine crops of grain, &c. The timber has been greatly reduced, and what now remains is but of indifferent quality. Several small streams falling into the St. Lawrence provide rather a scanty irrigation; one of them works a grist-mill seated in a cove under the lofty bank of that river. There are many good farm-houses and other dwellings along the several roads that intersect the seignior.—It comprises two ranges conceded; in one are 20 farms, and in the other 23, and they measure 3 arpents in front by 40 in depth. Two-thirds of the concessions are under cultivation. In the first are 31 houses, of which six are built with stone, and the population consists of 58 men and 61 women and children; the 2d

W A R

contains 21 houses, including one of stone, 34 men and 28 women and children.

Title.—"Concession du 3^{me} Novembre, 1672, faite par Jean Talon, Intendant, au Sieur Bisot, de soixante et dix arpents de terre de front, sur une lieue de profondeur, à prendre sur le fleuve St. Laurent, depuis les terres appartenantes au Sieur de la Cisière, jusqu'aux terres non-concédées."—*Régistre d'Intendance*, No. 1, folio 30.

VISITATION, la, (V.), in Champlain, S.

VIVERI, river, in Vaudreuil, in the co. of Vaudreuil, rises in the second range of concessions and running N., empties itself into the Lake of Two Mountains, about half a mile above the Pointe du-Detroit.

VOMITING RIVER, v. UTSISSAGAMO.

W.

WAGANISSIS, (R.), v. WAGANSIS.

WAGANSIS, or WAGANISSIS, river. There are two rivers of this name, the Great and Little Wagansis, being head branches of the R. Ristigouche, in the co. of Bonaventure. From hence is a portage leading to the Grande Rivière that falls into the St. John, which forms part of the inland communication, extending up the Ristigouche to the Mauawaska settlement and Lake Temiscouata. The distance of the portage between the two rivers is about nine miles, and the land is divided by a height which is of pretty easy ascent; this portage is well fitted for culture and is covered in general with hard wood, spruce and other woods. Both rivers, if cleared of the trees that obstruct their course, would be navigable for canoes; the land near them is flat and their borders are covered with alders and high trees.—On the south side of this R. below the bank and at the extremity of the portage stands the cross erected by the late catholic bishop of Quebec, Joseph Octave Plessis. At this place, the author, and Mr. Johnson, in 1817, ended their exploring survey, pursuant to instructions of the commissioners appointed for settling the boundaries between the British provinces and the United States, under the 5th article of the treaty of Ghent.

WARE, an unsurveyed township in the co. of Bellechasse, is bounded N. E. and S. E. by waste lands; W. and N. W. by Watford, Cranbourne and Standon. This township is supposed to be in general very superior to the adjacent townships, both as to soil and climate; a small part adjoining

W E N

Standon is indifferent, but the s. and w. parts have a very promising appearance, and are well watered by the river St. John, whose various head-streams traverse almost every part of it, the waters falling into the Chaudière and those communicating with Lake Etchemin. This township is in general a level, flat country, and in this respect entirely differing from those adjacent.

WARWICK, township, in the co. of Drummond, is bounded N. E. by Athabaska; s. w. by Kingsey; s. E. by Tingwick.—A poor and rather sterile tract, and, excepting the first three ranges, is almost useless, being rough, broken and swampy, defying all the art and labour of industry.—It is thickly covered with spruce and hemlock.—In the spring it is deeply overflowed by several branches of the R. Nicolet. The s. E. half has been subdivided and granted to various persons.—*Ungranted and unlocated, 8,751 acres.*

WASHER, a projected township in the co. of Ottawa, is bounded N. E. by Wakefield, and s. E. by Eardley.

WATFORD, township, in the co. of Beauce, lies in the rear of Aubert de L'Isle, and s. E. of Cranbourne. It is watered by branches of the R. La Famine.

WEEDON, township, in the co. of Sherbrooke, is bounded N. E. by Garthby; s. w. by Dudswell; and lies between Ham and Lingwick.—*Ungranted and unlocated, 32,700 acres.*

WEMBROOK, river, in the s. w. angle of the co. of Bonaventure. One of the sources of the R. Ristigouche.

WENDOVER, township, in the co. of Drummond, is bounded N. E. by the main branch of the R. Nicolet; s. w. by the R. St. Francis; s. E. by Simpson; N. W. by Courval, and the augment. to Nicolet. The quality of this tract cannot be highly praised: the land near the R. St. Francis is the best and will admit of cultivation; but a short distance thence it sinks into low deep swamps, where the soil is chiefly yellow sand and gravel; these extend nearly as far back as the rear boundary, and are overflowed in the spring. On the driest situations the timber is maple, birch, beech and pine; in the swamps, hemlock, &c.—Watered by two branches of the Nicolet and some other streams and traversed by two roads, one along the St. Francis, and another towards the Nicolet, called Bureau's road and leading to Shipton.—*Ungranted and unlocated, 11,657 acres.*

W E S

Statistics.

Population 45.

Annual Agricultural Produce.

Wheat	Bushels. 450	Potatoes	Bushels. 1,440	Rye	Bushels. 15
Oats	380	Pears	101	Indian corn	190

Live Stock.

Horses	19	Cows	36	Swine	45
Oxen	19	Sheep	90		

WENTWORTH, township, in the co. of Two Mountains, is bounded N. E. by Chatham Gore; s. w. and in the rear by waste lands; in front by Chatham. The greater part is mountainous and rocky, very inapplicable to arable purposes; but on the first three ranges, the land is found to be of a tolerably good quality, but no part of it is settled upon. Although there are no very strong inducements to attempt cultivation, this township produces most excellent timber for naval purposes, in great abundance, with the advantage of easy conveyance by the Rivière du Nord or North River, by which it is watered and by several other streams and some small lakes.—*Ungranted and unlocated, 32,260 acres.*

WESTBURY, T. in the co. of Sherbrooke, very small and of a triangular figure, containing no more than 12,262 acres, exclusive of the proportionate reserves, and lying between Stoke, Eaton, Dudswell and Bury. It was granted in 1804, to the late Hon. Henry Caldwell, receiver-general of Lower Canada, and is now possessed by his son, Sir John Caldwell.—The w. side is favourable to the encouragement of agriculture in most of its branches; but the E. side is much inferior, being rough, uneven and swampy. The timber, partaking of the quality of the land, consists, on the first part of very good beech, maple, pine and birch; inferior kinds only are produced on the latter. The River St. Francis is navigable here for canoes and small boats, and by it the logs felled in the adjacent woodlands are floated singly down to the Eaton falls: numerous streams of inconsiderable note fall into that river. A few settlers on the river side have got their farms into a very respectable state.—The population does not exceed 60, but its good situation is likely to increase the number.

Statistics.

Population 56 | Corn-mills 1 | Saw-mills

Annual Agricultural Produce.

	Bushels.		Bushels.		Bushels.
Wheat	997	Potatoes	763	Rye	50
Oats	760	Peas	200	Indian corn	209
Barley	19				

Live Stock.

Horses	38	Cows	55	Swine	53
Oxen	41	Sheep	120		

WEST RIVER, runs through part of the T. of Chatham, and leaving it between lots 6 and 11 of the 7th range, enters the S. of Argenteuil and empties itself into North River, about 3 arpents above Chute Mills. About 4 miles from its confluence it is divided into 4 branches, where the navigation is impeded by rapids and small cataracts; it takes its rise in lakes in the townships in the rear of Chatham; its average breadth is 120 ft. The fishing in this R. is not much attended to, although some trout, bass, carp, &c. are caught.

WEXFORD, a projected township in the co. of Lachenay, is bounded N. E. by Chertsey; S. E. by Kilkenny; in the rear by waste lands.

WHATHAM, a projected township in the co. of Ottawa, is bounded S. by Mansfield; W. by Chichester; in the rear by waste lands; in front by Lake Coulange, an expansion of the Ottawa. The river Coulange waters the S. E. angle and near its mouth is Fort Coulange.

WHITON, a projected township in the co. of Sherbrooke, lies between Adstock, Stratford and Gayhurst.

WIATSHUAN (R.), v. OUIATCHOUAN,

WICKHAM, in the co. of Drummond, lies between Grantham and Durham, and is bounded in the rear by Acton; in front by the R. St. Francis. The land is generally level, but the interior and rear are so swampy and thickly covered with cedar, spruce fir, and hemlock, as to be little capable of being converted to any agricultural purpose. Near the river, and also towards the townships of Grantham and Dunham, the land is more elevated, considerably better in quality, and might soon be made fit for the production of most sorts of grain and useful for other farming purposes. The timber generally consists of oak, pine, maple, and beech, each of good dimensions, and along the

St. Francis there are much pine and spruce with some elm and oak.—In the interior there are but a few very small rivulets; but it has the advantage of being traversed in front by a very beautiful and serpentine course of the St. Francis that affords complete irrigation to the best lands.—23,786 acres have been granted to Mr. William Lindsay and others. On the bank of the St. Francis the soil produces good crops of Indian corn, and the rear ranges, though generally low, are fit for the growth of wheat, hemp, and particularly flax.—The high road leads through this T. and the mail passes once a week from Quebec to Boston.—The principal proprietors are the heirs of the late William Lindsay, collector of St. John's, and Col. Heriot; the former have a large farm and house at Long Point.—This T. lies in the P. of Drummondville.—*Ungranted and unlocated*, 7326 acres.

Statistics.

Population 256 | Corn-mills 1 | Saw-mills

Annual Agricultural Produce.

	Bushels.		Bushels.		Bushels.
Wheat	1981	Barley	180	Peas	380
Oats	1700	Potatoes	5500	Indian corn	1080

Live Stock.

Horses	102	Cows	233	Swine	206
Oxen	135	Sheep	295		

WILLIAM HENRY, v. SOREL, S.

WILLIAM'S-TOWN, v. BEAUBARNOIS, S.

WINDIGO, river, runs into the R. St. Maurice from the N. E., about 4 miles above the Grand Detour.

WINDSOR, township, in the co. of Sherbrooke, lies between Shipton and Stoke, and is bounded N. E. by Wotton; S. W. by the R. St. Francis. This is a fine tract of land, the soil excellent and so happily varied that almost every kind of agricultural produce may be grown, particularly hemp and flax. The surface is undulated by moderate elevations that are well clothed with maple, beech, birch, and fir-trees of good size; on the flat lands ash and cedar prevail. A few swamps occur here and there, but they are of so trifling a depth as to be drained with very little trouble, and might be converted into excellent meadows.—Watered by two large streams and several small ones running into the St. Francis.—Notwithstanding the su-

W I S

superior excellence of the land, this township is badly settled; but the whole has been granted to the officers and privates of the Canadian militia, who served in 1775 and 6; it was intended as some compensation for their past services, but scarcely any of them were inclined to make the most advantage of the reward by turning their swords into ploughshares and themselves into industrious cultivators, instead of which they preferred disposing of their lots for whatever present profit they could turn them to: indeed, the lands granted in this manner have been almost generally neglected.

Statistics.

Population 151 | Corn-mills 1

Annual Agricultural Produce.

	Bushels.		Bushels.		Bushels.
Wheat	3250	Barley	100	Peas	310
Oats	4500	Potatoes	2100	Indian corn	600

Live Stock.

Horses	90	Cows	150	Swine	130
Oxen	99	Sheep	200		

WINSLOW, a projected township in the cos. of Megantic and Sherbrooke, lies between Gayhurst, Stratford, Coleraine, and Oulney.

WIPUSCOOL, river, runs into the bay of Ha-Ha in the R. Saguenay.

WIQUI or OUIQUI LAKE, is the original source of the R. Chicoutimi, and lies at the w. end of Lake Kiguagomi, with which it communicates by a channel from 12 to 15 feet wide and 68 yards long. It is of a circular form and about 260 yards in diameter; by another explorer it is stated to be about half a mile in length and a quarter in breadth. In the distance are seen the lofty hills of Kiguagomi.

WISCOUAMATCHE LAKE empties itself into L. St. John by the river Kaoissa. It is about 3 miles long and varies very much in width on account of the bays on each side, which are more or less deep. In the first of these bays on the south side is a small island. The lake varies in depth according to its width. The mountains N. E. begin rising to a certain height and have their summits nearly of a round figure. On the N. W. and W. the land also rises more gradually and without rocks.

W R I

WISSUSCOUE, river, runs from the S. W. into the bay of Ha-Ha in the N. Saguenay. It is about the size of the R. Vasigamenké. For 4 or 5 miles up this R. the banks are rather high, but afterwards the land becomes generally level and consists in great part of a bed of vegetable mould lying on clay. The timber is for the most part *liane*, white birch, cedar, spruce, sapin and alder. There is a fine mill-seat on this river about two miles from its mouth.

WOBURN, a projected township, in the extreme point of the co. of Beauce, between Lake Megantic and the province line, lies between Ditchfield and Clinton.

WOLF CREEK, in the co. of Rouville, rises in low marshy lands near the province line and runs in a northwardly direction through the S. of Foucault, discharging its waters into South River in the S. of Noyan. It has no rapids and is not deep enough for navigation. It is a small stream and works a corn and a saw-mill.

WOLFSTOWN, township, in the co. of Megantic, is bounded N. W. by Chester and Halifax; N. E. by Ireland; S. W. by Ham. The N. W. half of this T. is moderately good, a part of which lying towards the north has been granted and might be made to repay the trouble of cultivation.—The timber is pine, beech, basswood, cedar and hemlock. The S. E. half is a chain of rocky heights of which no part is arable or indeed convertible to any use.—Ungranted and unlocated, 22,300 acres.

Statistics.

Population

Annual Agricultural Produce.

	Bushels.		Bushels.
Wheat	25	Potatoes	101
Oats	10	Indian corn	28

Live Stock.

Horses	1	Cows	4
Oxen	2	Swine	10

WOODBIDGE, a projected township in the co. of Kamouraska, lies at the rear of the S. of Kamouraska and between Bungay and Ixworth.

WOTTON, a projected township in the co. of Drummond, lies between Ham and Windsor. It is watered by the head stream of the R. Nicolet.

WRIGHT VILLAGE, v. HULL, T.

Y.

YAMACHICHE (B.) v. GROSBOIS.

YAMASKA, county, in the district of Three Rivers, is bounded E. by the co. of Nicolet; W. by the co. of Richelieu; N. by the St. Lawrence; S. by the rear lines of the seigniories of Courval, Pierreville and Deguire of Rivière David. It comprehends the seigniories of La Baie du Febvre, Courval, Lussaudiere, Pierreville, St. François and its augmentation Lavalrière or St. Michel d'Yamaska, and Deguire.—Its extreme length is 21 miles and its breadth 15, containing 283 sq. miles; its centre is in lat. $46^{\circ} 0' N.$, lon. $72^{\circ} 41' 20'' N.$ It sends two members to the provincial parliament, and the place of election is at the village of St. François. The principal rivers are the Yamaska, the St. François, the Rivière David, and a branch of the Nicolet. The face of the country is generally level and the land of an excellent quality, and in many parts of the interior producing good timber. All the front of this co., on the lake St. Peter, presents large and valuable meadows; it is traversed by numerous roads, on which are to be seen rich and flourishing settlements. The chief routes are, the main front road, that leading from St. Antoine into the townships, and the communication from Sorel to Drummondville that traverses the western extremity of this co. It contains the Indian village of St. François and that of St. Antoine.

Statistics.

Population 8,797	Villages . . . 2	Shopkeepers . . . 2
Churches, R. C. 3	Schools . . . 23	Taverns . . . 5
Cuttes . . . 3	Corn-mills . . . 3	Artisans . . . 54
Presbyteries . . . 3	Saw-mills . . . 4	

Annual Agricultural Produce.

	Bushels.		Bushels.		Cwt.
Wheat . . .	56,300	Peas . . .	17,400	Maple sugar . . .	743
Oats . . .	39,000	Rye . . .	1,015	Hay, tons . . .	29,000
Barley . . .	3,340	Ind. corn . . .	638		
Potatoes . . .	40,900	Mixed gr. . .	6,150		

Live Stock.

Horses . . .	2,941	Cows . . .	4,720	Swine . . .	6,501
Oxen . . .	4,960	Sheep . . .	12,418		

YAMASKA or Rivière des Savannes, waters the counties of Shefford, Drummond, St. Hyacinthe, Richelieu and Yamaska. Its s. w. branch rises

from several sources in Granby, Brome, Sutton and Durham, which unite in Farnham. It then takes a N. course, dividing the S. of St. Hyacinthe into two nearly equal parts: it then separates the aug. to St. Ours from Bourchemin, and having received the waters of the R. Chibouet it turns suddenly to the N. W. traversing the s. w. section of the S. of St. Charles; being then increased by a river from the N. E. that descends through the aug. to St. Ours, it again takes a sudden turn and with a slight inclination to the N. divides Bourgmarie West and Bonscours from St. Charles and Bourgmarie East; after which it penetrates the s. angle of the S. of Yamaska, and turning a little more towards the N. traverses that seigniorly diagonally to its N. angle, where it falls into the St. Lawrence on the N. E. side of Baie St. François. The north-east branch is formed by the union of several streams that rise in Ely, Acton and Roxton from Upton; where this confluence is effected the N. E. branch runs through the W. angle of Milton and then enters the S. of St. Hyacinthe, where it joins the south-west branch. The country which the Yamaska waters forms nearly an isosceles triangle, having for its base a line of 30 miles and each of its equal sides about 50. It covers, therefore, nearly 700 square miles. The Yamaska winds above 90 miles through a rich and fertile country. The banks of the river are generally elevated, rising in most places by gentle but broken swells to the elevation of from 15 to 25 feet. Its navigation is interrupted by occasional rapids, the chief of which are the *Rapide Plat* and the cascades. From its mouth it may be navigated by large bateaux about 16 miles, but not more than 9 in summer. Above the rapids that obstruct the navigation at this distance this river offers several excellent mill-sites that have been availed of by the proprietors of all the seigniories through which it passes. Its average width is about 400 feet.

YAMASKA, seigniorly, in the co. of Yamaska, is bounded N. by St. François; S. W. by Sorel and Bonscours; in the rear by Bourgmarie East; in front by Lake St. Peter. This property is described in the title to be only about half a league in front, but in reality it is $1\frac{1}{2}$ league by 3 leagues in depth. Granted, Sept. 24, 1683, to M. de Lavalrière and is now the property of J. M. de Tonnancour, Esq.—Cultivation of a favourable de-

Y A M A S K A.

scription extends over nearly one half of the seigniory; the different concessions, large and small, amount to upwards of 160, lying on each side of the River Yamaska, by the Petit Chenail, and in the Côtes St. Louis and Ste. Catherine. The Bay of La Vallière or Yamaska, extends across the upper part of it into Sorel, and that of St. François makes rather a deep incision on its eastern side; immediately surrounding these bays the land is low and marshy, but a short distance from them are many large tracts of most excellent meadow; farther to the rear the soil is rich and very productive, consisting of good yellow loam and a fine clay intermixed with light earth, affording much good arable land and some spots well adapted to the cultivation of flax and hemp. The forest is moderately well furnished with timber of a middling and inferior quality, as white fir, spruce fir, hemlock, &c.; but on the drier grounds in the rear some of a superior description is produced, as plane beech, hickory and oak. The land is tolerably well watered by several small streams, in addition to the little river David that has its source in the adjoining savannas or large swamps. The convenience of good roads is afforded in every direction. The main road from the eastward leading to the town of William Henry crosses the R. Yamaska at a ferry just above la Petite Isle Tonnanbourg; the price of passage is 3d. each person, 6d. for a horse and 12d. for a carriage. A corn-mill and a windmill are near the ferry.—In front of the seigniory are the isles du Moine, aux Raisins, &c. In the mouth of the river is the large island St. Jean, entirely covered with wood, some of it of good quality. At the head of this island are the extensive steam mills of W. Buchanan, Esq., the power of which is applied to the manufacture of flour, barley and oatmeal, and to the sawing of timber. Mr. Buchanan resides on the island, and occupies a neat lodge very agreeably situated at the forks formed by the Yamaska and the branch falling into Bay de la Vallière. The bays yield a great variety of fine fish, and along their shores game of several sorts is found in abundance.—As the limits of the Parish of St. Michel d'Yamaska are not defined, it is difficult

to state the precise quantity of unconceded lands, which is, however, supposed to amount to more than 350 farms, each containing 3 arpents by 30. One half of the unconceded lands are of no value; one quarter is of tolerable quality but difficult to clear and the other quarter of good quality but difficult to drain: these lands have been surveyed but have no road across them.—By a contract of concession passed Jan. 23, 1718, before Verron, a notary at Three Rivers, it appears that an extent of land, 3 arpents by 20, paid at that time a crown, 2 capons and 1 sol *marqué*. The causes that chiefly impede the progress of agriculture in this p. are the want of water-courses, which it is requisite to make before the roads can be rendered passable; and the district line, which is the greatest impediment to the formation of roads, because it renders two *proces verbaux* necessary before a road can be formed. There is in this p. a cote of 40 inhabitants who for 20 years (ending in 1821) laboured in vain to obtain an exit road, *chemin de sortie*. There are many young persons in this p. who would form new settlements if they could procure lands not far from their relatives.

Statistics.

Population	2,922	Presbyteries	1	Saw-mills	2
Churches, R. C.	1	Villages	1	Artisans	17
Curés	1	Corn-mills	2		

Annual Agricultural Produce.

	Bushels.		Bushels.		Bushels.
Wheat	19,000	Potatoes	13,000	Rye	500
Oats	12,000	Peas	4,900	Indian corn	350
Barley	900				

Live Stock.

Horses	896	Cows	1,560	Swine	2,500
Oxen	690	Sheep	4,900		

Titre.—“Concession du 24me Septembre, 1633, faite à Mr. de Lavalrière des terres non-concédées qui sont entre la Demoiselle de Sauré et le Sieur Crevier, vis-à-vis le lac St. Pierre, du côté du Sud, contenant une demi lieue de front ou environ, ensemble les isles et islets et battures au devant, jusqu'au Chenail des barques, comme aussi trois lieues de profondeur, à commencer dès l'entrée de la rivière des Savannes (Yamaska).”—*Régistre des Fiefs et Hommages*, No. 45, folio 197, 3me Février, 1781.—*Cahiers d'Intendance*, 2 à 9, folio 143.

TABLE of the POST TOWNS on the Bye and Cross Routes in the CANADAS with the DISTANCES and the RATES of POSTAGE for a Single Letter in *ITALIAN CURRENCY*, BY F. A. STAYNER, ESQ. Dep^y Post Master General in 1829.

Quebec
N^o 1.
NEW BRUNSWICK
Route below QUEBEC including NOVA SCOTIA and
S^t John Port Joli
Letters for these places must be sent by post paid

Halifax
N^o 2.
To the EASTERN TOWNSHIPS & Uⁿ STATES via
THREE RIVERS
To Yarmouth 25 miles
To 1st River 27 miles
Letters for these places must be sent by post paid

Halifax
N^o 3.
To the EASTERN TOWNSHIPS & Uⁿ STATES via MONTREAL
From Montreal to Cham 24 & S^t Johns
there is another Post twice a Week
Apport to S^t Johns 22 Miles. See N^o 9

Halifax
N^o 4.
OTTAWA ROUTE (via) MONTREAL
Apport to Hawkesbury over the River only. See N^o 9
A post to Moncton 22 miles & by Richmoud 24 miles
Twice a Week. Also to Brookville - See N^o 9

Halifax
N^o 5.
To GLENGARY TOWNSHIP via HAWKESBURY and
CORNWALL
Letters from Halifax Quebec and
Montreal for these places should
go by L^o River S^t Lawrence Route

Halifax
N^o 6.
To TERREBONNE via MONTREAL
Letters between these places & Halifax
and Quebec should be sent via 1st
River being the shortest route

Halifax
N^o 7.
To SWANTON & UNITED STATES from MONTREAL
Apport to Isle aux Noix 23 miles twice a Week - See N^o 9
A bye post to Freighsburg 22 miles
Chenay to Dunham 6 miles
Swanton United States

Halifax
N^o 8.
To SAINT OURS via BOUCHERVILLE &c &c.
Letters between these places & Halifax
and Quebec should be sent via 1st
River being the shortest route

Halifax
N^o 9.
From WILLIAM HENRY up the RIVER MICHELLE
Apport to Yarmouth 22 miles
To Centre (over) See N^o 9
Apport to Hagarville 24 miles
Chamblay United with a line from Montreal - See N^o 9
S^t Johns D^o
Isle aux Noix D^o
Letters for these places from Quebec Halifax must be sent via 1st River, Montreal, 1st River, 2nd River, 3rd River, 4th River, 5th River, 6th River, 7th River, 8th River, 9th River, 10th River, 11th River, 12th River, 13th River, 14th River, 15th River, 16th River, 17th River, 18th River, 19th River, 20th River, 21th River, 22th River, 23th River, 24th River, 25th River, 26th River, 27th River, 28th River, 29th River, 30th River, 31th River, 32th River, 33th River, 34th River, 35th River, 36th River, 37th River, 38th River, 39th River, 40th River, 41th River, 42th River, 43th River, 44th River, 45th River, 46th River, 47th River, 48th River, 49th River, 50th River, 51th River, 52th River, 53th River, 54th River, 55th River, 56th River, 57th River, 58th River, 59th River, 60th River, 61th River, 62th River, 63th River, 64th River, 65th River, 66th River, 67th River, 68th River, 69th River, 70th River, 71th River, 72th River, 73th River, 74th River, 75th River, 76th River, 77th River, 78th River, 79th River, 80th River, 81th River, 82th River, 83th River, 84th River, 85th River, 86th River, 87th River, 88th River, 89th River, 90th River, 91th River, 92th River, 93th River, 94th River, 95th River, 96th River, 97th River, 98th River, 99th River, 100th River, 101th River, 102th River, 103th River, 104th River, 105th River, 106th River, 107th River, 108th River, 109th River, 110th River, 111th River, 112th River, 113th River, 114th River, 115th River, 116th River, 117th River, 118th River, 119th River, 120th River, 121th River, 122th River, 123th River, 124th River, 125th River, 126th River, 127th River, 128th River, 129th River, 130th River, 131th River, 132th River, 133th River, 134th River, 135th River, 136th River, 137th River, 138th River, 139th River, 140th River, 141th River, 142th River, 143th River, 144th River, 145th River, 146th River, 147th River, 148th River, 149th River, 150th River, 151th River, 152th River, 153th River, 154th River, 155th River, 156th River, 157th River, 158th River, 159th River, 160th River, 161th River, 162th River, 163th River, 164th River, 165th River, 166th River, 167th River, 168th River, 169th River, 170th River, 171th River, 172th River, 173th River, 174th River, 175th River, 176th River, 177th River, 178th River, 179th River, 180th River, 181th River, 182th River, 183th River, 184th River, 185th River, 186th River, 187th River, 188th River, 189th River, 190th River, 191th River, 192th River, 193th River, 194th River, 195th River, 196th River, 197th River, 198th River, 199th River, 200th River, 201th River, 202th River, 203th River, 204th River, 205th River, 206th River, 207th River, 208th River, 209th River, 210th River, 211th River, 212th River, 213th River, 214th River, 215th River, 216th River, 217th River, 218th River, 219th River, 220th River, 221th River, 222th River, 223th River, 224th River, 225th River, 226th River, 227th River, 228th River, 229th River, 230th River, 231th River, 232th River, 233th River, 234th River, 235th River, 236th River, 237th River, 238th River, 239th River, 240th River, 241th River, 242th River, 243th River, 244th River, 245th River, 246th River, 247th River, 248th River, 249th River, 250th River, 251th River, 252th River, 253th River, 254th River, 255th River, 256th River,

N^o 10.

To LA CHAPELLE, across the RIVER, LAWRENCE

Table with 2 columns: Station, Distance. Rows: Halifax, Quebec, Montreal, La Chapelle.

Over "Week" travel and back.

N^o 11.

Cross Route from the ST. LAWRENCE to the OTTAWA via BROCKVILLE & HULL

Table with 2 columns: Station, Distance. Rows: Halifax, Quebec, Brockville, Hull, Ottawa.

There is an discrepancy of uncertainty in some parts of this Table, (N^o 11) which does not actually affect the distance from place to place being properly calculated as the Tourist Travel.

N^o 12.

From B. TH. U.C. to PRINCE EDWARD'S COUNTY

Table with 2 columns: Station, Distance. Rows: Halifax, Quebec, Fredericton, Pictou, Murray, River Trent.

N^o 13.

From YORK NORTH to YONGE STREET

Table with 2 columns: Station, Distance. Rows: Halifax, Quebec, York, Thornhill, Newmarket.

N^o 14.

From ANCASTER Westward Twice a Week

Table with 2 columns: Station, Distance. Rows: Halifax, Quebec, Montreal, Ancaster, Brantford, London, Port Talbot.

A Bye Route to Vito via Br. See N^o 15

N^o 15.

To WATERFORD, VICTORIA &c. via BRANTFORD

Table with 2 columns: Station, Distance. Rows: Halifax, Quebec, Ancaster, Brantford, Waterford, Simcoe, Victoria.

N^o 16.

To SAINT THOMAS & PORT TALBOT

Table with 2 columns: Station, Distance. Rows: Halifax, Quebec, Ancaster, London, St. Thomas, Port Talbot.

N^o 17.

To GALT & GUELPH via DUNDAS

Table with 2 columns: Station, Distance. Rows: Halifax, Quebec, Dundas, Galt, Guelph.

front de la Seigneurie de Terrebonne."—*Régistre des Fois et Hommages*, No. 31, folio 143, le 13me Février, 1781.

2me Augmentation.—"Permission du 12me Avril, 1753, donnée par le Marquis Duquesne, Gouverneur, et François Bigot, Intendant, au Sieur Louis de la Corne, de continuer le défrichement dans la profondeur de deux lieues, au delà des fiefs de Terrebonne et Desplaines."—*Régistre d'Intendances*, No. 10, folio 13.

TERRES IMPUES (R.), v. MISSIQUINIPI.

TEWKESBURY, township, in the co. of Quebec, is bounded w. by Stotesham; in front by Côte de Beaupré; in the rear by waste lands. The surface is generally mountainous and rocky; the greater part barren and unfit for cultivation, though here and there some scanty patches of better land lie in the valleys, where the soil is moderately good and would bear tillage.—It is watered by the Jaques Cartier and some smaller streams, and also by some small lakes.—The timber is beech, maple, birch and pine of good dimensions.—*Vide* STONEHAM.

THAMES, river, in the T. of Inverness.

THETFORD, township, in the co. of Megantic, is bounded N. W. by Leeds; S. E. by Adstock, and lies between Broughton and Ireland.—This township, though generally mountainous, has a few intervals of good land fit for cultivation, on which grain, hemp, and flax might be raised; the S. E. part is very indifferent, and covered with a thick moss, beneath which there is a bed of stone, with not more than five or six inches of poor exhausted earth upon it. The timber generally is not bad and consists of beech, elm, birch and maple, with plenty of hemlock, spruce fir, &c.—Watered by two large lakes, a few moderate-sized rivers and many small streams.—One-half of it is the property of Dr. North.—*Ungranted and unlocated*, 22,000 acres.

THREE RIVERS (D.), v. DISTRICTS.

THREE RIVERS, town of, v. STE. MARGUERITE, S.

TIVIERGE, v. LEPAGE.

TILIBI, river, runs into the R. aux Lievres.

TILLY or ST. ANTOINE, seignior, in the co. of Lotbinière, is bounded E. by Lauzon; W. by Desplaines; in the rear by Gaspé; in front by the St. Lawrence.—1½ league in depth. Granted Oct. 29, 1672, to Sieur de Villieu and is now the property of — Noël, Esq.—In this S. water is scarce.—The Parish of St. Antoine, by an order in council of Mar. 3, 1722, which confirmed the regulation of Feb. 20, 1721, extends in front 3½ leagues, viz. 4 arpents comprised in the fief of

Dame Beaudouin and one league 38 arpents the remaining extent of the S. of Tilly, also fief Miranda ½ of a league in front, and also R. Bonsecours one league, ascending as far as Ste. Croix.

Title.—"Concession du 29me Octobre, 1672, faite par Jean Tulon, Intendant, au Sieur de Villieu, de l'étendue de terres qui se trouveront sur le fleuve St. Laurent, depuis les bornes de celles de Mr. Lauzon, jusqu'à la petite rivière dit de Villieu, icelle comprise, sur une lieue et demie de profondeur."—*Reg. Ins. Con. Sup. lettre B*, folio 20.

TINGWICK, township, in the co. of Drummond is bounded N. E. by Chester and S. W. by Kingsey It is watered by numerous streams that empty themselves into the R. Nicolet.—*Ungranted and unlocated*, 2,270 acres.

Statistics.

Population 91

Annual Agricultural Produce.

	Bushels.		Bushels.		Bushels.
Wheat	905	Barley	45	Peas	300
Oats	1,000	Potatoes	1,260	Indian corn	200

Live Stock.

Horses	45	Cows	72	Swine	80
Oxen	54	Sheep	180		

TOLEDO or RIVIERE AU CANOT, derives its source in a chain of small lakes to the N. E. of Lake Temiscouata, into which it discharges itself; although rapid, it is navigable for canoes.—The Toledo trout is worthy of remark; it is very like a common-sized cod-fish and is taken in such quantities at a particular season, that the inhabitants of L. Temiscouata and others, even from the Madawaska settlement, sail them for their use in winter. It is the largest fish taken either in this river or the lake, and is only found near the mouth of the river. It is caught with the line and hook.

TOMFOBI LAKE, in the T. of Hatley, extends diagonally from the 4th to the 9th range about 8 miles and its breadth 1 mile. The banks are beautiful and picturesque, with landscape and woodland scenery as romantic as the most fertile genius of an artist could well imagine. It abounds with excellent fish and, like the other lakes in Hatley, is the resort of innumerable wildfowl of various descriptions. Its outlet unites with 2 or 3 other streams, from Compton and Clifton, and falls into the R. St. Francis in Ascot.

TOMISTICOBISH (R.), v. RIVIERE DES VASES.

TONNANCOUR or POINTE DU LAC, seignior,