

triplicate; one part thereof to be recorded by the commissioners, another by the overseer of the parish, and the third to be delivered to one of the parties emigrating.

A certified copy of the contract, under the signature of the secretary, to be sufficient proof in law of the matters contained on the face of such contract.—Secretary to give copies thereof for a fee of sixpence, and no more.

The commissioners may contract with private persons for the removal, to any of His Majesty's possessions abroad, of emigrants from any part of Great Britain and Ireland, provided that the sum to be charged for carrying every such contract into effect be specified therein, and provided, also, security be given for the repayment of the monies to the crown within ten years. Form of contract prescribed (C.) No extent, or extent in aid, issuable against the lands, &c. of such surety, and such surety or sureties not to be deemed an accountant or accountants.

The lords commissioners of the treasury may take the necessary measures for executing such contracts.

The expenses of such emigration to be, in the first instance, defrayed out of monies to be advanced for that purpose by parliament.

His Majesty, in council, may make all the necessary subordinate regulations, to ascertain the voluntary nature of the emigration, to prevent the removal of infirm, weak, and sickly persons, or of children unattended by parents or other responsible persons; to prevent any parish being charged with the removal of such as have the means of removing themselves; for maintaining discipline on board emigrant vessels; for the protection of emigrants against frauds; for the economical and expeditious conveyance of such emigrants to the place of embarkation, and from the place of disembarkation to their ultimate destination; for their orderly settlement on new lands, and their employment as labourers and artisans in the colonies. Orders and regulations may be revoked, amended, renewed, &c. Such order to be laid before parliament.

The penalty for every violation of the before-mentioned regulations shall not exceed 10*l.* or imprisonment for any time not exceeding one calendar month, with or without hard labour, or both fine and imprisonment within the limits aforesaid; to be recovered and inflicted by summary process before any two or more justices of peace in any part of His Majesty's dominions.

The overseers of the poor to pay, within two                      , the sum by such contract agreed to be paid, out of the rates for the relief of the poor in the parish, when the emigration shall have taken place.

Persons returning from emigration, being of the age of 18 years or upwards at the date of the contract, are declared indebted to the overseers of their parish in a sum equal to the amount of the sum stipulated in such contract: said sum recoverable as money lent and advanced.

This act may be amended in the present session.

Every separate parish or township, or extra-parochial or other place, maintaining its own poor, deemed a *parish* within the meaning of the act, and every overseer or other officer, by law charged with providing for the poor therein, deemed the *overseer* or one of the *overseers*, as the case may be.

The powers, &c. of the commissioners shall continue for five years, and from thence until the end of the next session of parliament, and no longer, except so far as may be necessary to give effect to contracts incomplete.

## XV.

*Extract from the Third Report of the Select Committee on Emigration from the United Kingdom. The expediency of a pecuniary advance, in the nature of a loan, to facilitate a regulated system of Emigration.*

Your committee, taking into consideration the evidence which they have received of the state of the population in Ireland, England, and Scotland, as well as the nature of the colonial evidence with respect to the success of the emigrations of 1823 and 1825, and the probability of future success, to which they will presently refer, are prepared distinctly to recommend a pecuniary advance, in the nature of a loan, for the purpose of facilitating emigration.

In order to show practically how such a loan might operate, your committee propose to state a *hypothetical* case of a loan advanced to the extent of 240,000*l.* in the year 1828-29; of 360,000*l.* in the year 1829-30; and of 540,000*l.* in the year 1830-31; in the aggregate 1,140,000*l.* These sums to be applied to the purpose of emigration, in the manner which your committee will proceed to describe.

The interest at four per cent. upon 1,140,000*l.* amounts to 45,600*l.*; the interest at five per cent. (that is, four per cent., with a sinking fund of one per cent), amounts to 57,000*l.*; but at the present price of the funds this annual interest would be less, as it is calculated on the presumption of the funds not being higher than 75. Your committee do not presume to suggest how an emigration loan (were it to be decided upon) should be raised, or when raised in what manner it should be charged; but for the purpose of bringing their proposition to a practical issue, let it be supposed that this sum of 1,140,000*l.* is raised in certain proportions during three successive years; namely, the first year commencing October 1828 and terminating in October 1829, the second year terminating in October 1830, the third year terminating in October 1831; and in the following proportions during each period:

Periods.	Capital to be raised.	Annual interest at 5 per cent., that is, 4 per cent., and a sinking fund of 1 per cent.
	£.	£.
First period . 1828-1829	240,000	12,000
Second do. . 1829-1830	360,000	18,000
Third do. . 1830-1831	540,000	27,000
	1,140,000	57,000

In this case, on or before October 1831, a capital will have been raised of 1,140,000*l.* Your committee now propose to suggest the manner in which this capital of 1,140,000*l.* might be applied for the purposes of emigration, and which may be conveniently illustrated by the following table:

Years.	Families of emigrants to be located.	Persons, allowing five to each family.	Capital necessary to effect their location at £60 for each family.	Amount of interest at 5 per cent., of which 1 per cent. is to form a sinking fund.
			£.	£.
1828-1829	4,000	20,000	240,000	12,000
1829-1830	6,000	30,000	360,000	18,000
1830-1831	9,000	45,000	540,000	27,000
	19,000	95,000	1,140,000	57,000

The transaction then will stand thus:—Let the consolidated fund be supposed to be charged with an outlay of 57,000*l.* for that period, which will enable a sinking fund of one per cent. to liquidate a loan of 1,140,000*l.*; on the other hand, if the annual payments by the emigrants, to which your committee will presently refer, be transferred to the account of the consolidated fund for the period of thirty years, the country will neither be a gainer nor a loser by this transaction, as a mere pecuniary transaction, inasmuch as supposing an equality of the rate of interest to pervade the period, the annuity received will be equivalent to the annual outlay from the consolidated fund. It may perhaps be observed, that the removal of 19,000 families would produce little effect in remedying the redundancy of any superabundant portion of the population in the mother country; and your committee feel that it would be extremely difficult, if not dangerous, to attempt to lay down, with any pretension to accuracy, the precise number of the population which it might be necessary to remove for such a purpose. The progress of the measure would furnish the best commentary upon that point; but under any circumstance it would be necessary to commence with comparatively small numbers, and to increase them progressively. The principle of increase in this hypothetical proposition is, that each succeeding year should carry out emigrants in the ratio of four, six, and nine, in other words, increasing in the proportion of one half, as compared with the number of the preceding year; and it appears to your committee, from the necessity of food preceding population, that whatever number may be selected for the experiment of the first year, the successive emigrations must be regulated by some principle of this nature. With respect to the numbers that might be sent in the first year, provided adequate means be taken for preparing for their reception, and provided that the expense of food, in consequence of their numbers, be not increased beyond the rate of the estimate, no necessary limitation would be prescribed. The loan suggested by your committee has reference to numbers which it would be clearly practicable to locate. The proposal, as involved in this hypothetical case, stands thus:—the first year, 4,000 families; the second, 6,000; the third, 9,000; making in the whole 19,000. If, after that period, parliament were disposed to carry on emigration in the same ratio, the number of families to be removed in progressive years would amount as follows: the fourth year, 13,500; the fifth year, 20,250; the sixth year, 30,375; the seventh year, 45,562; the eighth, 68,343; and if these sums be added together they will form an aggregate of 197,030 families, which, multiplied by 5, will give 985,150 individuals.

In this estimate no calculation is made for the casual, collateral, or unlocated emigration; although as an auxiliary circumstance, it will operate, together with regulated emigration, in lessening the redundant population to a considerable extent.

It appears, then, that for an annual outlay of 57,000*l.* for a limited period of years, nineteen thousand families may be located in the British North American Colonies; and if the principles laid down by your committee be correct in themselves, and duly acted upon in the selection of those 19,000 families or 95,000 persons, if those persons are in the strictest sense redundant labourers in the mother country, their abstraction will create no diminution of production, whereas their presence imposes upon the community a heavy annual expense, the extent of which it is difficult to analyse. This proposition therefore involves the location of 19,000 emigrant settlers, heads of families, consisting of five persons each; and it will be perceived, that if the following scale of progressive annuity and repayment, calculated in the case of a single head of a family, and spreading itself over a period of only thirty years, be realized, the 1,140,000*l.* will have been actually repaid; and the receipts of this thirty years' annuity will restore the capital advanced, together with 4 per cent. accruing interest upon that capital.

Year ending in October. .	Amount to be received from front one family located in 1828.	Amount to be received from the different sets of emigrants, forming 19,000 families, located in the space of three years. <i>Vide</i> preceding Table.			Aggregate amount of sums to be annually received in liquidation of the sums of
		First set of emigrants, 1828.	Second set of emigrants, 1829.	Third set of emigrants, 1830.	
					£. Year.
					240,000 1828
					360,000 1829
					540,000 1830
					1,140,000
1828 to 1829	£. s. d.	£.	£.	£.	£.
1830	...	...	...	...	...
1831	0 10 0	2,000	...	...	2,000
1832	1 0 0	4,000	3,000	...	7,000
1833	1 10 0	6,000	6,000	4,500	16,500
1834	2 0 0	8,000	9,000	6,000	26,000
1835	2 10 0	10,000	12,000	13,500	35,500
1836	3 0 0	12,000	15,000	18,000	45,000
1837	3 10 0	14,000	18,000	22,500	54,500
1838	4 0 0	16,000	21,000	27,000	64,000
1839	4 10 0	18,000	24,000	31,000	73,500
1840	5 0 0	20,000	27,000	36,000	83,000
1841	5 0 0	20,000	30,000	40,500	90,500
1842	5 0 0	20,000	30,000	45,000	95,000
1843	5 0 0	20,000	30,000	45,000	95,000
1844	5 0 0	20,000	30,000	45,000	95,000
1845	5 0 0	20,000	30,000	45,000	95,000
1846	5 0 0	20,000	30,000	45,000	95,000
1847	5 0 0	20,000	30,000	45,000	95,000
1848	5 0 0	20,000	30,000	45,000	95,000
1849	5 0 0	20,000	30,000	45,000	95,000
1850	5 0 0	20,000	30,000	45,000	95,000
1851	5 0 0	20,000	30,000	45,000	95,000
1852	5 0 0	20,000	30,000	45,000	95,000
1853	5 0 0	20,000	30,000	45,000	95,000
1854	5 0 0	20,000	30,000	45,000	95,000
1855	5 0 0	20,000	30,000	45,000	95,000
1856	5 0 0	20,000	30,000	45,000	95,000
1857	5 0 0	20,000	30,000	45,000	95,000
1858	5 0 0	20,000	30,000	45,000	95,000
1859	5 0 0	20,000	30,000	45,000	95,000
1860	...	...	30,000	45,000	75,000
1861	...	...	...	45,000	45,000

The House will not fail to perceive, on reference to the above table, that at the end of three years, the 4,000 heads of families located in the first year will be called upon to pay 2,000*l.*; and upon the fact and facility of that payment will depend the probability of future annual payments being realized according to the scale proposed. In the fourth year the first set of emigrants will have to pay 4,000*l.*, and the second set 3,000*l.* and so on.

It will also be observed, that under this table the settler is not called upon to make any repayment until he has been actually located for the space of three years, reckoning 1828 as the year of his location. He is in 1831 to pay in money or produce the value of 10*s.*; and



each succeeding year an additional 10s., until the annual payment amounts to 5*l*., when it is to remain stationary and no longer to be paid in kind but in money. Your Committee propose that the emigrant should at all times have the option of redeeming the whole of his annual payment; but that he should also have four special opportunities of redeeming portions thereof. If he were to have at all periods the opportunity to redeem a portion, it might produce complexity in the accounts: He might be allowed to redeem one quarter, one-half, or three-fourths of this annuity payment at his own option, at the stated periods, and this permission would operate as a stimulus to his industry.

It is superfluous to remark that, in case of his non-redemption, the proposed scale of annual payments for thirty years will of course redeem the original 60*l*. advanced in his location.

## XVI.

*Average Estimate of the Expense of settling a Family, consisting of one Man, one Woman, and three Children, in the British North American Provinces; distinguishing the various Items of Expenditure.*

Expenses of conveyance from the port of disembarkation to place of location	£10 0 0
Provisions, viz. rations for 15 months for 1 man, 1 woman and 3 children, at 1 lb. of flour and 1 lb. of pork for each adult, and half that quantity for each child, making 3½ rations per diem, pork being at 4 <i>l</i> . per barrel and flour at 1 <i>l</i> . 5s. per barrel	40 6 10
Freight of provisions to place of settlement	1 10 10
House for each family	2 0 0

## IMPLEMENTS, ETC.

4 Blankets	£0 14 0
1 Kettle	0 5 10
1 Frying-pan	0 1 3
3 Hoes	0 4 6
1 Spade	0 2 9
1 Wedge	0 1 4
1 Auger	0 2 2
1 Pick-axe	0 2 0
2 Axes	1 0 0
Proportion of grindstone, whipsaw and cross-cut saw	0 14 0
Freight and charges on ditto, 15 per cent.	0 10 2
<hr/>	
Sterling	3 18 0 (equal to currency)
Cow	4 6 8
Medicines and medical attendance	4 10 0
Seed corn	1 0 0
Potatoes, 5 bushels at 2s. 6d.	£0 1 6
	0 12 6
	<hr/>
Proportion of the expense of building for the dépôt	0 14 0
Ditto for clerks, issuers and surveyors to show the lots	1 0 0
	1 5 0
	<hr/>
60 <i>l</i> . sterling is equal to	66 13 4

## XVII.

*Prospectus of the New Brunswick Company.*

(From the Liverpool Courier, June 8th, 1831.)

The company has been formed with the view of purchasing extensive tracts of land in the Province of New Brunswick ; of bringing those lands into cultivation by the labour of emigrants from Great Britain and Ireland ; of facilitating the emigration of families, and of assisting them upon their landing and first settlement in the colony.

To accomplish these objects, it is proposed to raise a capital of 1,000,000*l.* by a distribution of 20,000 shares of 50*l.* each. No proprietor to hold less than 2 or more than 100 shares each. Each proprietor to pay 2*l.* per share upon becoming a subscriber, and a further sum of 3*l.* per share on executing the deed of settlement, or when called for by the directors within twelve months : further calls not to exceed 5*l.* per share in any one year.

As soon as the affairs of the company are sufficiently matured, it is intended to apply to the crown for a charter of incorporation.

The Province of New Brunswick contains vast tracts of fertile, forest lands, watered by numerous rivers, for several of which tracts the company are in treaty ; and they are enabled confidently to state, from information grounded on experience and acquired by persons practically acquainted with the province, that it not only produces all the kinds of green and white crops common to England, but that it is particularly well adapted for the culture of hemp and flax, with a climate perfectly congenial to British constitutions and habits, while it will at the same time require only a moderate share of the labour of able-bodied emigrants, with a small amount of capital, to bring the purchases contemplated by the company into a high state of cultivation. Nor is the experience by which they are influenced confined to the result of a few individual instances, as experiments have been made on a larger scale in establishing the New Bandon and Cardigan Settlements in New Brunswick, and by the Earl of Selkirk in the contiguous colony of Prince Edward's Island.

The Canada Company, whose lands are at a far greater distance from the parent state, and who have consequently had more inconveniency and expense to contend against, have fully realized the most sanguine expectations of the proprietors.

Indeed, the productiveness of the new settlements of Canada has awakened the curiosity and alarmed the jealousy of the Congress of the United States ; yet, in agricultural resources, New Brunswick is by no means inferior to Canada, while it is far more conveniently situated for the importation of the necessaries required by an infant settlement, as well as for the exportation of its produce, New Brunswick being less distant from Great Britain than New York, and one-fourth nearer than any part of the United States where lands can be obtained by emigrants, while the ports in the Bay of Fundy are not closed by the ice in the winter.

The extent of the company's purchases will enable them to make suitable arrangements in this country, both with persons possessed of capital willing to emigrate, and with parishes or districts desirous of sending to the British Colonies their able-bodied paupers, for whom they

cannot find employment, and the relief of whose necessities presses so heavily on the interest of the United Kingdom. The company will be able to give *immediate* employment to able-bodied paupers in the opening of roads, clearing of lands, erecting of houses, mills, &c., it being *the want of such immediate employ<sup>e</sup> which proves so distressing to<sup>e</sup> emigrants on their first arrival.*

The company will afford every facility and assistance to officers of the military and naval service, and retired officers of the civil service, who, wearied under listless want of occupation, may be desirous to emigrate and settle in the British America for the purpose of increasing, by industry and exertion, their present incomes, and securing to their offspring a comfortable independence.

The company will have competent agents residing in New Brunswick to superintend their affairs, and a sufficient number of commodious and well appointed vessels will be provided to ensure the punctual fulfilment of all their engagements. A medical officer will accompany each vessel, and attend the emigrants until settled upon the lands to be assigned to them.

Under these circumstances, while the company can confidently hold out to the capitalist a secure and advantageous return for his investment, they can also justly claim the co-operation of the patriotic and humane, from the conviction that, by the aid of this company, parishes now burdened by a superabundant population may be relieved speedily and economically, and at the same time settlements essential to the British will be rising up to the north of the United States, calculated to be of important service to Great Britain in her political and commercial relations.

Another important advantage resulting to the public will be that of affording correct information to persons desirous of emigrating, thereby preventing the calamities which those invariably experience who are inveigled by a class of men who exist by plundering the unwary, and inducing them to emigrate in ill appointed and crowded ships, *merely for the gains of passage-money*, and whose frauds are not detected till it is too late to obtain redress.

Subscription books are now open for shares in the New Brunswick Company.

Resolved, that 3,000 shares having been already subscribed for, the managing directors shall have power to allot, among such applicants as they may deem eligible, any further number of shares, not to exceed 12,000, and the remaining 5,000 unappropriated shares shall be disposed of by the directors in such manner as in their opinion will best advance the objects of the company.

Applications for shares to be made to the managing directors at the banking-houses of Messrs. Fletcher, Roscoe, Roberts, and Co.; the Bank of Liverpool; and at the Office of Messrs. Lowndes and Robinson, Solicitors, Brunswick Street, where books are opened for that purpose, and all further information may be obtained by applying (if by letter post paid) to the managing directors at their office, 19, Water Street, Liverpool.

## XVIII.

*Duties on Goods imported into Great Britain from the Baltic,  
Holland, &c. 3 Geo. IV. ch. 44.*

ASHES, pearl and pot				£0	6	0 per cwt.
WOOD.—Balks, under 5 in. square and under 24 long	£18	2	7 per 120	0	3	0 $\frac{1}{4}$ per piece
Balks, under 5 in. sq. and above 24 feet long	27	0	0	0	4	6
Battens, 6 feet and not exceeding 16 ft. 7 in. broad and 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ thick	10	0	0	0	1	8
Battens, above 16 feet and not exceeding 21 feet	11	10	0	0	1	11
Battens, exceeding 21 feet	20	0	0	0	3	4
Battens, ends under 6 feet	3	0	0	0	0	6
Battens, ends under 6 feet 7 in. broad and exceeding 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	6	0	0	0	1	0
Deals, 6 feet long and not above 16, above 7 in. and not exceeding 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	19	0	0	0	3	2
Deals, above 16 feet long and not above 21	22	0	0	0	3	8
Deals, above 21 feet long and not above 45	44	0	0	0	7	4
Deal ends under 6 feet, 7 in. broad by 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ thick	6	0	0	0	1	0
Fire-wood, 6 feet wide and 6 high	0	19	0 per fathom			
Handspikes, under 7 feet	2	0	0 per 120	0	0	4 each
Handspikes, 7 feet and upwards	4	0	0	0	0	8 ...
Knees of oak, under 5 in. square	0	10	0	0	0	1 ...
Knees of oak, 5 in. and under 8	4	0	0	0	0	8 ...
Knees of oak, 8 in. or upwards	1	6	0 50 c. feet	0	0	6 $\frac{1}{4}$ per foot
Lathwood, under 5 feet, 6 feet high by 6 wide	4	5	0 per fathom			
Lathwood, 5 feet and under 8, 6 feet high by 6 wide	6	16	0			
Lathwood, 8 feet and under 12, 6 feet high by 6 wide	10	4	0			
Masts, &c. 6 in. and under 8 in. diameter	0	8	0 each			
Masts, &c. 8 in. and under 12 in. in diameter	1	2	0			
Oak plank, 2 in. thick or upwards, the load of 50 cubic feet	4	0	0	0	1	7 $\frac{1}{4}$ per foot
Oars	14	19	3 per 120	0	2	6 each
Spars, under 22 feet and under 4 in diameter	2	8	0	0	0	4 $\frac{3}{4}$ ...
Spars, above 22 feet and under 4 in diameter	4	5	0	0	0	8 $\frac{1}{2}$ ...
Spars, above 4 in. and under 6 in diameter	9	0	0	0	1	6 ...
Spokes for wheels, not exceeding 2 feet	3	7	4 per 1000			
Spokes for wheels, above 2 feet	6	14	8			
Staves, not exceeding 3 feet long, 7 in. broad by 3 in. thick	1	3	0 per 120	0	0	2 $\frac{1}{4}$ ...
Staves, above 3 feet to 4 feet 2, 7 in. broad by 3 in. thick	2	6	0	0	0	4 $\frac{1}{2}$ ...
Staves, above 4 feet 2 to 5, 7 in. broad by 3 in. thick	3	0	0	0	0	6 ...
Staves, above 5 feet to 6, 7 in. broad by 3 in. thick	4	4	0	0	0	8 $\frac{1}{2}$ ...
Staves, above 6 feet	4	16	0	0	1	1 $\frac{1}{4}$ ...
TIMBER.—Fir, oak, and wainscot, 8 in. square and upwards	2	15	0 50 c. feet	0	1	1 $\frac{1}{4}$ per foot

## FROM BRITISH AMERICA.

WHEAT, per quarter				£0	5	0	
WOOD.—Balks, under 5 in. square, under 24 long	£3	5	0 per 120	0	0	6½	each
Balks, under 5 in. square, 24 feet long or upwards	4	17	6 ...	0	0	9¾	...
Battens, 7 in. by 2½, 6 to 16 feet	1	0	0 ...	0	0	2	...
Battens, 7 in. by 2½, 16 to 21 feet	1	3	0 ...	0	0	2½	...
Battens, 7 in. by 2½, 21 feet and upwards	2	0	0 ...	0	0	4	...
Batten ends, 7 in. by 2½, and under 6 feet	0	7	6 ...	0	0	0¾	...
Batten ends, 7 in. and above 2½ and under 6 feet	0	15	0 ...	0	0	1½	...
Deals, above 7 in. by 3½, 6 to 16 feet long	2	0	0 ...	0	0	4	...
Deals, above 7 in. by 3½, 16 to 21 feet long	2	10	0 ...	0	0	5	...
Deals, exceeding 21 feet long, above 7 in. broad and not exceeding 4 in. thick	5	0	0 ...	0	0	10	...
Deals, above 7 in. by 3½, 6 to 21 feet long	4	0	0 ...	0	0	8	...
Deal ends, above 7 in. by 3½ and under 6 feet long	0	15	0 ...	0	0	1½	...
Deal ends, upwards of 3½	1	10	0 ...	0	0	3	...
Fire-wood, 6 feet wide and 6 feet high	0	0	10 per fathom				
Handspikes, under 7 feet	0	2	6 per 120	0	0	0½	...
Handspikes, 7 feet or upwards	0	5	0 ...	0	0	0½	...
Knees of oak, under 5 in. square	0	2	0 ...				
Knees of oak, 5 in. and under 8 in. square	0	15	0 ...	0	0	1½	...
Knees of oak, 8 in. square and upwards	0	5	0 50 c. feet				
Lathwood, under 5 feet, 6 feet high by 6 wide	0	15	0 per fathom				
Lathwood, above 5 feet and 6 by 6	1	5	0 ...				
Masts, 6 in. and under 8 in. in diameter	0	1	6 ...				
Masts, 8 in. and under 12 in. in diameter	0	4	0 ...				
Oak plank, 2 in. thick or upwards	0	15	0 per 50 feet	0	0	1½ per foot	
Oars	0	19	6 per 120	0	0	2 each	
Spars, under 22 feet and under 4 in. in diameter	0	9	0 ...				
Spars, above 22 feet and under 4 in. in diameter	0	16	0 ...				
Spars, above 22 feet and under 6 in. in diameter	1	15	0 ...	0	0	3½	...
Spokes for wheels	0	6	4 per 1000				
Staves, not exceeding 3 feet long, 7 in. broad by 3½ thick	0	2	0 per 120				
Staves, 3 to 4 feet long, 7 in. broad by 3½ thick	0	4	0 ...				
Staves, 4 to 5 feet long, 7 in. broad by 3½ thick	0	6	0 ...				
Staves, 5 to 6 feet long	0	8	0 ...				
Staves, 6 feet and upwards	0	10	0 ...				
TIMBER.—Fir and oak	0	10	0 per 50 c. feet				

## XIX.

*Port of St. John, New Brunswick.*

IMPORTS IN THE YEAR 1827.						EXPORTS IN THE YEAR 1827.					
Estimated Value in Currency.						Estimated Value in Currency.					
From Great Britain.	British Colonies.		United States of America.	Foreign States.	Total.	To Great Britain.	British Colonies.		United States of America.	Foreign States.	Total.
	West Indies.	North Amer.					W. Ind. and Afri.	North Amer.			
£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
194857	47398	133914	101182	1546	478897	186919	73785	71642	5600	3986	307739

## SHIPS INWARDS.

	No.	Tons.	
From Great Britain	383	113131	
British Colonies	1156	66402	
United States	115	14259	
Foreign States	5	1317	
Total	1659	195109	Men, 9886

## SHIPS OUTWARDS.

	No.	Tons.	
To Great Britain	391	130997	
British Colonies	1096	60802	
United States	100	11382	
Foreign States	3	365	
Total	1590	203546	Men, 11311

*The following Ships and Vessels, with their Tonnage, built within the Port and District of St. John, New Brunswick, in the year 1827.*

77 Ships and Vessels, measuring	16323 Tons
17 Ships and Vessels, built in Nova Scotia, for owners at this Port	3774
Total 94	20097

## XX.

*List of the Prices of Land, Produce, and other various Articles of common Consumption in Prince Edward's Island.*

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Land (woodlands) to buy, per acre	0	5	0 to	2	0	0
To take on lease for 999 years, rent per acre	0	1	0	0	2	0
A good horse	20	0	0	30	0	0
Serviceable ditto, for farmer's work	10	0	0	18	0	0
Foal, five or six months old	3	0	0	6	0	0
A yoke of oxen	10	0	0	18	0	0
A cow	4	10	0	7	0	0
A calf three or four months old	0	12	0	1	0	0

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
A wether sheep	0	12	0	0	15	0
An ewe and lamb in the spring	0	15	0	0	18	0
Turkeys	0	2	6	0	3	0
Stubble geese	0	2	0	0	2	6
Ducks	0	0	10	0	1	3
Fowls	0	0	6	0	0	10
Fresh beef, per lb.	0	0	2½	0	0	4½
Veal, per lb.	0	0	2½	0	0	5
Butter, per lb.	0	0	8	0	1	6
Flour, per lb.	0	0	2	0	0	3
Wheat, per bushel	0	4	0	0	6	0
Barley, per bushel	0	2	6	0	3	0
Oats, per buskel	0	1	3	0	2	0
Rum, per gallon	0	4	0	0	5	0
Brandy, per gallon	0	8	0	0	9	0
Hollands, per gallon	0	6	0	0	8	0
Madeira, per gallon	0	10	0	0	15	0
Port, per gallon	0	10	0	0	12	0
Tea, per lb.	0	5	0	0	7	0

## XXI.

*Prince Edward's Island.*

*Copy of a Letter from Mr. Richard Yates to His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor.*

Charlotte Town, 28th May, 1827.

Richard Yates's respectful compliments to his Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, begs to state, from a hasty calculation, also from other information, he thinks the under-mentioned is a tolerable near account of the surplus produce, as may be expected any fair year under present circumstances, viz.

100,000 bushels of potatoes,  
 17,000 bushels of oats as meal,  
 2,500 bushels of barley as meal,  
 1,000 bushels of wheat as flour.

*Report of Prince Edward's Island, as directed by the Right Honourable the Principal Secretary of State.*

PRINCE COUNTY.—467,600 acres, divided into 23 townships; quit rent 2s. per 100 acres per annum. Township No. 15 revested in the crown in the year 1818. Terms prescribed by his Majesty's royal instructions, in the proportion of one settler to every 200 acres; the county in general containing an equal proportion of good and indifferent land.

KING'S COUNTY.—412,000 acres, divided into 21 townships; quit rent 2s. per 100 acres per annum. Township No. 55 revested in the crown in the year ; on which the quit rent is 6s. per 100 acres.



QUEEN'S COUNTY.—486,400 acres, divided into 23 townships ; quit rent 2s. per 100 acres per annum. Terms the same as above.

CHARLOTTE TOWN AND ROYALTY AND COMMON.—7,300 acres ; Charlotte Town divided into hundreds, containing 496 town lots, 21 water lots, 45 of which do not appear on record. Royalty containing 592 lots of 12 acres each, 90 of which do not appear on record, 35 common lots of 12 acres each, two of which do not appear on record. Quit rent on town lots 7s. per annum ; pasture lots 3s. per annum. 151 town lots granted within the last 20 years, 16 water lots, 187 pasture lots, 2 common lots. Terms prescribed by grants on town lots, to build a house, 16 feet by 12 ; and pasture lots, to clear three acres previous to obtaining a grant and pay the annual quit rent.

GEORGE TOWN AND ROYALTY.—4,000 acres ; George Town divided into 12 ranges, containing 192 town lots, of which 163 do not appear on record. Royalty containing 405 lots of eight acres each, 377 of which do not appear on record. Quit rent on town lots 5s. per annum, pasture lots 2s. per annum. Three town lots granted within the last 20 years ; five pasture lots. Terms the same as above.

PRINCE TOWN AND ROYALTY.—4,000 acres, divided into 38 rows, containing 306 town lots, of which 228 do not appear on record. Royalty containing 346 lots of eight acres each, 124 of which do not appear on record. Quit rent of town lots 5s. per annum, pasture lots 2s. per annum. Granted within the last 20 years five town lots, 53 pasture lots. Terms the same as above.

(Signed)

J. E. CARMICHAEL,

Col. Secretary.

*Lots granted within the last twenty Years.*

Charlotte Town	.	.	.	151 lots.
George Town	.	.	.	3 do.
Prince Town	.	.	.	5 do.
				<hr/>
Town lots	.	.	.	159
Water lots	.	.	.	16
				<hr/>
Total of town and water lots	.	.	.	175
Charlotte Town	.	{		187 pasture lots,
	.	{		2 common lots,
	.	{		<hr/>
	.	{		189
George Town	.	.	.	5 pasture lots,
Prince Town	.	.	.	53 pasture lots,
				<hr/>
				247 total of pasture and common lots.

RECAPITULATION.

Acres.	
467,000	Prince's County,
412,000	King's County,
486,400	Queen's County,
7,300	Charlotte Town and Royalty,
4,000	George Town and Royalty,
4,000	Prince Town and Royalty,
<hr/>	
1,380,700	total.

*Return of the Acting Surveyor-General of Prince Edward's Island to Colonel Cockburn.*

## Office of the Surveyor-General, Prince Edward's Island.

It appears by the office plans of townships, No. 55 and No. 15, that the following number of acres are held by grant, and also by licence of occupation, as ordered by the Secretary of State, shortly after these townships were revested in the crown.

	Acres.
Township, No. 55, granted . . . . .	5,000
Ditto, under lease . . . . .	600
	<hr/> 5,600

The township contains 20,000 acres, which leaves 14,400 acres in the crown.

	Acres.
Township, No. 15, granted . . . . .	1,200
Ditto, under licence of occupation . . . . .	6,700
	<hr/> 7,900

The township contains 20,000 acres, which leaves 12,100 in the crown.

(Signed) J. E. CARMICHAEL,  
Acting Surveyor-General.

## XXII.

*Emigration.*

The following communication is from the Quebec Star, conveying some correct views in furtherance of the plan of *employing emigrants in the colonies*. We insert it as an useful appendage to our Chapter on Emigration.

As connected with the subject of the settlement of the waste lands in this vicinity, it is rather surprising that no person has as yet adverted to the advantages in that point of view that might be derived from the works now carrying on upon Cape Diamond.

It is not to be questioned that the city and trade of Quebec have reaped very considerable advantages from the annual expenditure on the fortifications. But it appears to me that other and perhaps still more beneficial results might be obtained—it is to be feared that no small proportion of the wages of labour earned on the Cape has been distributed among the rum sellers, which with a little precaution might be diverted to very much better purposes.

To the good effects arising from this great distribution of public money, the corresponding evil is that it is the indirect cause of greatly augmenting the number of paupers dependant upon charitable contributions during the winter months.

Of the vast influx of emigrants during the summer months, it may be observed that few if any remain in this part of the province, excepting such as possess neither the persevering spirit or industrious habits required to enable a man to succeed as a new settler in the woods.—The opportunity of obtaining a precarious supply from comparatively easy labour during the summer months at Quebec, is a bait too enticing to be resisted by those who have not the fortitude if

they even were possessed of the means of encountering the hardships and privations that must be endured by all those who are in search of independence in the forests. The question of how they are to be provided for during the five long and unproductive months of winter is one that never once entered into the calculation of persons who have unhappily been too well acquainted with the trade of paupers to shrink from its exercise in a new land.

The natural consequence arising from this state of affairs is that the inhabitants of Quebec are saddled during the winter months with a fearful addition to the ordinary number of local poor, that have to be provided for at a season of the year when it becomes peculiarly burdensome.

It is at all times much easier to point out evils than to propose remedies that upon trial will be found to operate as a cure. I cannot pretend to suggest such means as would entirely obviate the difficulties existing from the circumstances stated, but I think that these may be very much lessened, and the way opened to future ameliorations in the system by a very simple measure, resting entirely at the discretion of the officers at the head of the department connected with the employment of labourers and artificers upon the work now carrying on upon the Cape.

The means I should respectfully propose would be that of reserving a portion of the daily wages of the persons employed on these works as a fund for their future subsistence.

The industrious and saving would most readily agree to the proposition, while the idle and dissipated, on the other hand, will most probably dislike it, and be thereby deterred from remaining in Quebec; the public works would be benefited by having at their command an incomparably better set of labourers, while the public would be relieved from the burden of maintaining a set of worthless paupers for nearly one half of the year.

But it is not sufficient barely to save the money for future aid to these persons; means should be also adopted to employ it so as to become of permanent benefit to themselves and families, and what is perhaps of nearly equal importance, of substantial advantage to the improvement and prosperity of the province.

A few, and only a very few of the labourers hitherto employed on the Cape have had the foresight to place a portion of their summer earnings in the Savings Bank, but as this has invariably been withdrawn in winter, the labourer still remains in the same state of dependence upon labour in towns; he can permanently save nothing; old age, sickness, or death finds him equally unprepared to encounter extraordinary expenses, and leaves his family to be supported by public charity.

A common labourer can only have one road to permanent future subsistence, that of laying out his small savings upon a farm. The labourers in Quebec have the great advantage offered of being enabled to obtain lands at less than a day's journey distance from their work. Under existing circumstances it might not be advisable to delay the execution of the plan proposed until grants of government lands could be obtained, and the forms gone through to open them for immediate improvement. Great quantities of uncultivated lands are in the possession of individuals anxious to settle them; in the near neighbourhood of this city, on the north side, I may instance the townships of Stoneham and Tewkesbury, the seigniories of St. Gabriel, Faussembault and Beauport. On the south side are the townships of Frampton, Stanstead and Buckland, and the townships on Craig's Road, also the seignior of St. Giles; any quantity of lands may be had in these places at small rents. What I would propose, that no labourer should be admitted into the government employ but such as were anxious to become agriculturists, and willing to save a portion of their wages to prepare their farms for future support.

These labourers should be allowed three days to visit such places in the vicinity as they might be inclined to prepare as a place of future settlement, and to select the lots of land they might wish to obtain. They should be obliged to point out some respectable person residing upon the spot, or interested in the settlement, to receive the amount of their saving and lay it out agreeably to an approved plan; these persons may be required to give security for the proper expenditure of the money intrusted to them.

I should propose that each labourer should be obliged to devote the sum of 4*s.* per week, to be expended upon improvements on his location as follows, viz.:

One and a half arpents of land to be cut down, burned off and made ready for the hoe, in the course of the summer months, would cost	£3	0	0
Proportion of a log-house, calculated to accommodate three families, during the first winter		0	15 0
Proportion of rent of a stove		0	3 4
12 minots of seed potatoes to be delivered the settler in the month of May following		0	15 0
			<hr/> £4 13 4

Allow each labourer an average of 24 weeks' work on the Cape during the season, this, at 4*s.* per week, would cover the aforesaid expenditure.

The labourer would save house rent and fuel for the winter, which form heavy items on his list of absolute necessities in towns. The succeeding year he would have the land prepared and seed sufficient to furnish his family with potatoes for the ensuing season, and would moreover in all probability be enabled during the winter to cut down four or five acres more for grain crops. In short, the foundation of his future independence would be laid, and the stimulus given to his exertions would, by opening prospects of future provision for himself and family, act in the most powerful way upon his habits of industry and economy. In most instances he might be permitted with all safety to dispose of his earnings as he pleased after the first season; the advantage of two years' labour in the public works would be sufficient to make him independent for life, an useful member in the community, and an addition to the stock of public wealth; the city of Quebec would be greatly relieved from the burden of pauperism, and by withdrawing a very considerable portion of the funds now expended in rum shops, the public morals improved and crime lessened.

This communication is hastily written; but the objects recommended appear to me susceptible of being so very easily adopted and put into execution, that they require only to be named in order to be fully understood. If the hints I have thrown out are so fortunate as to attract any favourable attention in the proper quarter, I shall most willingly furnish any other details that may be deemed necessary.

PUBLICOLA.

THE END.

timber forms but an indifferent mixture of maple, fir, hemlock, cedar and spruce.—Watered by several streams and small lakes, besides Lake Mégantic, near which are some very excellent meadows. The scenery in the vicinity of the lake is beautifully picturesque, as the land rises gradually from its borders clothed with a rich verdure, and embellished by large groups of stately trees ranging above each other until they crest the summit, and exhibit a most enchanting variety of foliage. The waters abound with excellent fish, and the country around this sequestered and romantic spot is the resort of almost every species of game.—*Ungranted and unlocated*, 43,996 acres.

MARTEL, *fief*, is in the S. of L'Assomption; its centre is about 4 m. from the R. L'Assomption. In this small *fief* rises the Ruisseau de la Cabanne Ronde, which runs into the R. Mascouche.

MARYSTOWN, v. Beauharnois, S.

MASCOUCHE (R.), v. STE. ANNE, R. in the S. of Lachenaye.

MASCOUIANE LAKE is connected with Lake Wiscouamatche by a short portage. It is 1½ m. wide and about 4 m. long; it is very deep and abounds with excellent fish. There are several islands in this lake on the east side, and on that side the mountains rise to an extraordinary height.

MASKINONGE, river and lake.—The river rises in the lake which lies in the N. angle of the T. of Brandon. It runs through much rough and mountainous country, and 200 miles from its source falls into the St. Lawrence. After leaving the lake, this R. directs its course S. E. and then S. passing through the S. of Lanaudière, then through *fief* Carufel, and lastly through the S. of Maskinongé, where it falls into the bay of that name and loses its waters in the St. Lawrence. About 8 miles from its mouth it is navigable for boats and canoes as far as the Great Rapids, where there is a great fall of more than 300 ft. The banks of this R. are from 10 to 18 ft. high, and over it a new bridge has been erected near a small village that contains a church, a few taverns and some shopkeepers.—Along this R. are many mill-sites, particularly at its mouth, where there are, for about 12 arpents, cascades and rapids which offer successively the most advantageous situations for the erection of mills. In the vicinity of its fall is a number of iron mines, where forges might be established at little expense.—*Maskinongé Lake* is about 4 miles long, 1½ m. broad

and 9 m. in circumference. It is well stocked with various kinds of excellent fish, particularly that called Maskinongé, and around it is a considerable extent of marshy ground producing wild hay. The surrounding scenery possesses many natural beauties of a wild and sublime description, presenting an amphitheatre of rising grounds and lofty hills, backed by the magnificent ridge of mountains running westwardly from Quebec, and many other bold features of a romantic country.

MASKINONGE or LANAUDIÈRE, *seigniory*, in the co. of St. Maurice, lies in the rear of Carufel. It is 2 leagues in front and extends in depth so far as to comprehend Lake Maskinongé. Granted, Mar. 1, 1750, to C. F. T. de Lanaudière, and is now the property of the Hon. T. Pothier.—This *seigniory* includes Lake Maskinongé, by which it is watered as well as by some small lakes, but principally by the river Maskinongé.—No part of this S., except the *fief* Marie-Anne, is conceded, and there is no road across the non-conceded lands, which were partly surveyed in 1804. The number of concessions is, therefore, small in proportion to the extent of the S.

#### Statistics.

Population

199 | Saw-mills

#### Annual Agricultural Produce.

	Bushels.		Bushels.		Bushels.
Wheat	380	Potatoes	3,900	Indian corn	100
Oats	500	Peas	200		

#### Live Stock.

Horses	39	Cows	78	Swine	90
Oxen	19	Sheep	50		

*Title.*—"Concession du premier Mars, 1750, faite par le Marquis de la Jonquière, Gouverneur, et François Bigot, Intendant, au Sieur Charles François Turcu de Lanaudière, de deux lieues ou environ de front, à prendre au bout du *fief* Carufel, sur la profondeur qui se trouve jusqu'au lac Maskinongé, le dit lac compris dans toute son étendue, avec les îles, islets et batures qui se trouveront en icelui."—*Régistre d'Intendance*, No. 9, folio 48.

MASKINONGE, *seigniory*, in the co. of St. Maurice, is bounded N. E. by the S. of Rivière du Loup; S. W. by Berthier; in the rear by Dusabé and Carufel; on front by Lake St. Peter. It contains two separate grants: that of the N. E. part, 1½ league in front by the same depth, was made, Nov. 1672, to Peter and John Baptiste Legardeur, Sieurs de St. Michel; and the S. W. part, a league in front by a league in depth, on the same day to Sieur John Baptiste Legardeur. The soil is rich, and in some places would be ex-

cellent for hemp and flax. The land in general is rather flat, and towards the front is so low as to be sometimes overflowed in the spring; but this only serves to enrich the fine meadows and good pasture-grounds that border the river. The timber has been very much thinned. This S. is very well watered by some small streams and the large river Maskinongé, which winds through the centre and is navigable for boats and canoes for several miles up.—About two-thirds are in cultivation. The best settlements are on the borders of Chenail du Nord, on both sides of the road leading to Quebec, and on the east bank of the Maskinongé, over which there is a bridge. There is no village in the seignior, but it has a church, and parsonage-house, one corn-mill and one saw-mill. At the entrance of the Maskinongé there are two or three large islands, forming different channels into it; they are all flat and low, but covered with various sorts of inferior wood. Timber from Carufel, &c. and the townships in the rear, is brought down the Maskinongé into the St. Lawrence.—The fief Petit Bruno lies at the s. w. angle of this S.; it is nearly square, and fronts the North Channel, which separates it from Isle Dupas.—The *Parish of Maskinongé*, by an Order in Council, dated Mar. 3, 1722, extends 2½ leagues in front, viz. 1½ league square N. E. and 1 league square s. w., including Carufel. Many farms in this P. near the river Maskinongé were conceded before 1759 and measured 4 arpents by about 90 in breadth, each paying to the seignior an annual rent of one pistole.

#### Statistics.

Population 3,770	Fulling-mills 1	Notaries 1
Churches, R. C. 1	Saw-mills 8	Shopkeepers 6
Curés 1	Tanneries 1	Taverns 6
Presbyteries 1	Potasheries 1	Artisans 18
Schools 1	Pearlasheries 1	River-craft 1
Villages 1	Distilleries 1	Tonnage 25
Corn-mills 3	Just. of peace 1	Keel-boats 1
Carding-mills 1	Medical men 1	

#### Annual Agricultural Produce.

	Bushels.		Bushels.		Bushels.
Wheat	20,900	Potatoes	20,200	Rye	200
Oats	27,800	Peas	4,000	Indian corn	75
Barley	3,900				

#### Live Stock.

Horses	750	Cows	1,890	Swine	1,400
Oxen	805	Sheep	5,000		

*Partie nord-est.*—“Concession du 3me Novembre, 1672, faite par Jean Talon, Intendant, à Pierre et

Jean Baptiste Legardeur, Sieurs de St. Michel, d'une lieue et demi de terre de front sur parcelle profondeurs à prendre sur le Chenail du Nord du fleuve St. Laurent, savoir: trois quarts de lieue au dessous de la rivière Maskinongé, et autant au dessus; la dite rivière comprise.—*Régistre d'Intendance, No. 1, folio 24.*

*Partie sud-ouest.*—“Concession du 3me Novembre, 1672, faite par Jean Talon, Intendant, au Sieur Jean Baptiste Legardeur, d'une lieue de terre de front sur une lieue de profondeur, à prendre sur le fleuve St. Laurent, depuis les trois quarts de lieues accordés au Sieur Legardeur de St. Michel, sur trois audessus de la rivière de Maskinongé.”—*Régistre d'Intendance, No. 1, folio 34.*

MASSIWIPPI, lake, in the co. of Stanstead. Commissioners were appointed in 1829 by the House of Assembly to superintend the making and repairing the road from Lake Massiwappi to Yamaska Mountain in the S. of St. Hyacinthe, and the sum of £1,500 was voted to carry the necessary measures into effect. As this road is the grand thoroughfare to Montreal for the townships of Hatley, Barnston, Stanstead, Ascott, Orford, Eaton, Newport, Compton, Hereford and the country east of Lake Memphramagog, it must be regretted that the sum appropriated is not adequate, according to the report of the commissioners, to meet the expense any farther than Stukeley line, which leaves Shefford and Stukeley without any assistance, a distance of more than 20 miles. The mode in which this sum of £1,500 has been expended is as follows:

	£	s.	d.
On the 7½ miles of wilderness from Lake Massiwappi to the outlet of Lake Memphramagog	693	10	0
55 rods w. of Orford Mountain	25	0	0
90 rods round the base of Orford Mountain	187	10	0
600 rods in the T. of Granby	175	0	0
	1,081	0	0
Expended in day labour on the road from the outlet of L. Memphramagog to Stukeley line	419	0	0
	1,500	0	0

The sum already granted appears to be very inadequate to the end proposed, especially as more than usual difficulties occur in Shefford on account of the disproportionate extent of crown and clergy reservations in that township. The commissioners report that an additional sum of at least £2,000 will be required to effect the object in view.

MASSIWIPPI, river, rises in Lake Tomefobi in the T. of Hatley, and after traversing the 1st, 2nd and 3rd ranges runs through the N. W. angle of Compton to Ascot, where it joins the Coaticook at the s. extremity of the 7th and 8th ranges. The junction of these rivers is remarkable for

having been the site of the first settlements formed by Mr. Matt.

**MATANE**, river, rises in the rear of the *Paroisse* of Matane in the t. of St. Dennis, and taking a circuitous course enters the S. of Matane at the s. w. corner, and in the middle of the front of that S. falls into the St. Lawrence.—A sand-bar across the mouth of the river obstructs its navigation at low water, but schooners ascend about 40 or 50 yards up to the manor-house at high tide. Farther up are the rapids, which offer a propitious situation for a mill, and also contribute to the embellishment of the scenery, which is by no means uninteresting. These rapids are stated by Indians to be the only impediment to the navigation of the river, for above them the course of the r. is uninterrupted.

**MATANE**, seigniory, in the co. of Rimouski, is bounded N. E. and in the rear by the t. of St. Dennis; s. w. by the t. of Matane; in front by the St. Lawrence.—This S. with its augmentation is, according to title,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  leagues square; and was originally granted to *Sieur Damour*, June 26, 1677.—The soil is excellent and consists, generally, of a thin stratum of sand on a rich substratum of marl. The principal settlements occupy both banks of the r. Matane, and extend about a mile above its mouth; they cover a superficial extent not exceeding 600 acres of cultivated land, and their population is about 300. A church built of wood stands a few perches N. of the manor-house, and, at some distance below it, is built the seignorial mill on a little creek too small to work it effectually. These settlements are but partially seen from the St. Lawrence, being inland and, in some degree, concealed by the bluff point or mound, that rises singularly abrupt and isolated w. of the mouth of the r. Matane.—The *Parish of Matane* lies about 30 miles below *Mitis*. The intermediate distance being a total wilderness, without a road of communication traversing it; the intercourse between these places is kept up by water, and, sometimes, with difficulty, by the beach; which, being a beautiful firm sand, is used as the high way at low water; the accumulation of drifted timber and rubbish above high water mark rendering the communication by land impracticable at any other time.—A few wretched habitations are scattered along the beach to the eastern extremity of the seigniory. The fisheries in this S. and its

vicinity are worthy of encouragement, and might produce very considerable advantages to the inhabitants. The cod fishery, which is the principal, may be said to commence at Matane. The seasons vary considerably in their productiveness, and it is not at all times that the fishing boats can be sent out on account of stormy weather, and even in a productive season the result is but casual. The produce of the Matane cod fishery is salted and dried, and disposed of on the spot to the inhabitants of the neighbouring parishes and settlements, and for home consumption. No fish is taken to Quebec, though much might be sent, owing to the want of encouragement in the Quebec markets. From 9s. to 10s. is the price offered for it there, per cwt., which does not reward the curer for his labour and expense. He would not be satisfied under 12s. 6d. to 15s. The fisheries of Cape Chat and Ste. Anne, particularly that of Cape Chat, are considerably more productive in cod fish than the Matane fishery.—The produce of those fisheries, like that of Matane, is generally sold in parishes above them, after being bartered for dry goods and liquors. There are salmon fisheries at all these places, which, with encouragement, might be rendered much more productive than they are: only about 6 to 8 tierces are taken to market from Ste. Anne's, and as many from Cape Chat; from Matane about 10 tierces. The average price of salmon per tierce is 4l. The river Matane abounds with trout of from 4 to 7 lbs. weight, which is an excellent fish when properly cured, but it is an article not much attended to from the little sale it meets with. With judicious encouragement all these fisheries might be made much more productive, and prove a source of advantage both to the seller and buyer.

#### Statistics.

Population	245	Presbyteries	1	Saw-mills	1
Churches, R. C.	1	Corn-mills	1		

#### Annual Agricultural Produce.

	Bushels.		Bushels.		Cwt.
Wheat	780	Peas	400	Maple sugar	72
Oats	1,010	Rye	50		
Barley	500	Indian corn	60	Hay	118
Potatoes	10,000	Mixed grain	50		

#### Live Stock.

Horses	57	Cows	98	Swine	102
Oxen	50	Sheep	320		

*Title.*—“Concession du 20me Juin, 1677, faite par Jacques Duchesneau, Intendant au *Sieur Damour*, d'une lieue et demie de terre de front, sur une lieue de profon-



deur, savoir, une demi lieue au deça et une demi lieue au delà de la rivière *Matane*, et par augmentation une autre lieue de terre de front, aussi sur une lieue et demie de profondeur, y joignant, à prendre du côté de la rivière *Mitis*.—*Insinuations du Conseil Supérieur, Let. B. folio 9.*

**MATANE**, township, in the co. of Rimouski, is bounded N. E. by the S. of Matane; s. w. and in the rear by waste lands; in front by the St. Lawrence. It is about 9 m. in breadth, 11 miles in depth, and is well watered. The principal rivers are the Grande Rivière Blanche and the Matane. At the mouth of the Blanche is an excellent mill site.—*Ungranted and unlocated 55,556 acres.*

**MATAPEDIAC LAKE** lies in the co. of Rimouski, and in the rear of the crown lands between the r. of Matane and the S. of Mitis. This spacious lake is in the high lands that separate the waters running into the St. Lawrence from those that run to the bay of Chaleur.—A grant of this lake, and one league of land round it, was made May 26, 1694, to Sieur N. J. Damiour: it now belongs to — Grant, Esq. and others.—The lake is from 15 to 16 miles long, and not above one league in its greatest breadth; it is about 21 m. from the St. Lawrence, and lies s. s. e. of the S. of Mitis. The surrounding lands form a valuable tract of country, and would doubtless become by due encouragement to settlers a flourishing part of Canada, as the lake, with other advantages, possesses abundance of salmon, trout and white fish, and is navigable for rafts of all kinds of timber, with which the banks of the noble river Matapédia are in various parts thickly covered.—Lake Matapédia presents a charming combination of scenery; the face of the country is elevated and bold, composed of a succession of hills, rising from the waters and terminating in distant ridges to the northward: the centre of the lake is diversified by a cluster of islands, which, with the extensive surface of water, the projecting points of the lake, and the grandeur of the surrounding scenery, attracts the attention of the traveller. The land on both sides of the lake is covered with pine, birch, beech, maple and a variety of other trees. The western shore appears rather more level as the mountains recede from the lake to the s. w. Besides the cluster of islands, there are 3 or 4 other islands mostly dispersed along the eastern shore; on which side a few small streams, particularly the Wagansis, fall into the lake, and on the other side one or two streams enter it

from the interior of the country.—The portage, or Indian path, which communicates from the head of the lake to the St. Lawrence, is traversed by one or two prominent ridges of mountains; the one near to the lake called *Les Montagnes de Notre Dame*, commands a view of the whole country to the southward, which appears to extend tolerably level for many miles. The other is situated about half way across the portage, between the rivers *Tuctigoo* and *Tuctigooshiche*; but the most remarkable highlands are those which bound the St. Lawrence. The land throughout the portage is commonly good for cultivation, with the exception of a few spots of swamp and a few steep mountains, which, however, could be easily obviated by making a circuit of the mountains, or causewaying the swampy portions. The portage is at present merely an irregular Indian path. A road along this tract has for many years been thought an object of the first importance, not only to the improvement of the country, but to the immediate interest of government, as promising great advantages in the safe conveyance of the mails from Quebec to Halifax, and as the means of conveying troops from the r. Ristigouche to the settlement of Rimouski, which would be an eligible route of five or six days' march. A projected road has been traced from Mitis to the lake, at the expense of Mr. McNiders, the seignior of Mitis; it takes an eastwardly course, winding occasionally, until it reaches the lake.—The land, except immediately passing the highlands, is reported generally level and fit for cultivation, and requiring very few bridges or causeways; the distance is twenty-seven miles from the St. Lawrence to the lake. More than eight townships might be laid out on this communication; at least, the front of townships might be marked in laying out the road. The report of the exploring party, appointed under an act of the provincial legislature, states that it will require the sum of 3260*l.* to form a good road along this portage, and extending to the New Mission Point at Ristigouche, about 18 miles from the head of Chaleur Bay. To this point from the St. Lawrence is about 98 miles.

*Title.*—"Concession du 26<sup>m</sup> Mai, 1694, faite par Jean Bochart, Intendant, au Sieur Nicholas Joseph Damiour, du lac appelé Matapédiach, avec une lieue de terre tout autour d'icelui."—*Régistre d'Intendance, No. 4, folio 17.*

**MATAPEDIAC**, river, in the cos. of Rimouski and Bonaventure.—The river rises in the lake of

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the same name, whence it traverses in a s. s. e. course through a valuable country till it disembogues into the r. Ristigouche, about 3 leagues above the Indian village called New Mission Point. The numerous and extensive tributary streams falling into this r., particularly the *Piscamincou*, the *Cassimaquagan*, the *Casupscull* and the *Humquin* rivers, water and enrich a large tract of excellent country. From the mouth of the Matapediac to a small creek on the east side, the land rises gradually into steep and lofty mountains; about a mile and a half above this creek at a sudden bend the range of hills, which commences at Mr. Adam's and runs thence in a n. e. course, bears a prominent appearance, the principal mountain, called *Pectianook*, rising from the river about 300 feet.—The western shore also bears a bold aspect and gives to the waters an apparent tinge of obscurity.—This mountainous appearance, however, is not so prevalent on the eastern shore, towards the r. *Piscamincou*. From this river on both sides of the Matapediac the land, with little exception, although mountainous, is fit for agriculture to the river *Cassimaquagan*, which is navigable and abounds with valuable pineries; within 4 miles above this river are two handsome and navigable streams, also lined with extensive pineries. The banks of the Matapediac, from the river *Cassimaquagan* upwards, rise boldly, timbered with maple, birch, and pine; and though the river is frequently interrupted by rapids and strong currents, its navigation is not obstructed.—The islands are numerous, and some of them are of handsome extent. The soil in general, from the quality of the timber, is of a dark yellow loam, sometimes consisting of a subordinate bed or stratum of clay, which seems to predominate only in the valleys and intervals. From the *Cassimaquagan* to the river *Casupscull*, the largest river that flows into the Matapediac, the general surface of the land seems to present also excellent spots for cultivation, as the land commonly descends by gradual swells to the banks, which are clothed with almost all the varieties of timber peculiar to the growth of that part of the district of Gaspé. From the *Casupscull* the land is level, appearing to be in some parts swampy and low, until approaching the lake *Obstchquosquam*, where it rises in gentle slopes to the mountains. The surrounding scenery of this lake is beautiful, and forms

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a happy relief to the sameness of the river. About one mile higher up is a handsome stream, on the western side, about 20 yards wide, said to be navigable. About half a mile higher the Matapediac is interrupted by a great rapid, called the *Casupscull Rapid*.—From the *Obstchquosquam* lake to the chain of the *Obswant* lakes, about 4 miles, the Matapediac is constantly winding in a very irregular manner, and is more frequently impeded by rapids. Leaving these small lakes, the Matapediac is found to issue from a beautiful lake to which it gives name. The rapids in some places of the river, although, of magnitude, will cause no injury or impediment to rafts going down to the Ristigouche, while canoes can ply for more than 7 months of the year between the Portage and the Indian Village. The country is in the greatest part wild and barren; the soil and timber are, however, of the best quality. The scenes which present themselves along the shore of the Matapediac are in some places of a romantic description, and in others beautifully picturesque. The river is in many places diversified with numerous islands and handsome windings; sometimes its waters are contracted between stupendous mountains, and at other times expanded to a great extent between a fine open country. This r. in spring and autumn is navigable for small vessels, of 10 to 20 tons, with the greatest safety and facility.

MATAWIN, river, rises in a lake in the co. of St. Maurice, and running s. and then s. e. joins the r. St. Maurice in the S. of Cap de la Madeleine, in the co. of Champlain.

MATTOUIN, river, runs from w. to e. and falls into the w. side of the St. Maurice about 23 leagues above Three Rivers. It is of considerable length and about one quarter of the size of the St. Maurice. It is navigable for canoes.

MECATINA ISLES, in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, are two small islands lying off the coast of Saguenay.

MEGANTICK, county, in the District of Quebec, is bounded n. w. by the s. e. boundary lines of the augmentation of Lotbinière and part of St. Jean d'Eschaillons to the River Becancour, being the s. e. boundary lines of the co. of Lotbinière; n. e. in part by the west lateral lines and rear lines of the seigniories of Ste. Croix and St. Giles; w. by the east bounds of the township of Stamford,

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then easternly along the N. W. bounds of the township of Arthabaska to its intersection with the N. W. outline of the township of Halifax, thence S. W. along the N. W. bounds of Halifax to the N. angle of Chester, thence S. E. along the N. E. bounds of the township of Chester to the most easternly angle of that township thence N. E. along the N. W. outline of the township of Wolfstown to the most northerly angle of the said township, thence S. E. along the N. E. boundary line of that township to its easternly angle, thence S. E. to the river Chaudière or Lake Megantick. This co. comprehends the townships of Somerset, Nelson, Halifax, Inverness, Ireland, Wolfstown, Leeds, Thetford, Broughton, Coleraine, Tring, Shenley, Oulney, Winslow, Dorset, and Gayhurst. Its extreme length is 65½ miles and its breadth 28, containing 1465 sq. miles. Its centre is in lat. 46° 5' 30" north; long. 71° 12' 5" west. It sends one member to the provincial parliament, and the place of election is at Leeds. The surface of this co. is mountainous and broken, presenting, however, large swells of excellent land and meadows, and, notwithstanding the irregularity of its surface, it possesses considerable advantages in its soil and timber. It is most conveniently watered by numerous rivers, streams and lakes. The R. Becancour spreads its large and numerous branches over the N. W. section of the county; and the S. E. section is traversed by a number of rivers that wind from the interior in various directions, and fall into the Chaudière, the chief of which are the Bras Grand Coude, Mactavish, Eugene, &c. There are also many lakes, and those in Thetford, Coleraine and Dorset, are most worthy of notice. Lake Megantick, by part of which this co. is bounded, is remarkable for its size and its beautiful scenery, and for its giving name to the county. It is traversed by Craig's Road, on which, and in its vicinity, are the chief settlements, and which are principally in Leeds, Inverness and Ireland, where the timber is unexceptionable. The township of Broughton, which is well settled, communicates by roads leading to St. Joseph on the Chaudière and to Leeds. There are no seigniorial grants in this co., and the population is therefore English, Irish, Scotch and American, without any native Canadians.

## M E L

### Statistics.

Population	626	Shopkeepers	2	River-craft	2
Corn-mills	2	Taverns	1	Tonnage	2½
Saw-mills	6	Artisans	5	Keel-boats	2

### Annual Agricultural Produce.

	Bushels.		Bushels.		Bushels.
Wheat	3,965	Peas	240	Mxd grain	1,200
Oats	1,575	Rye	940	Maple sugar,	
Barley	595	Buck wheat	518		175
Potatoes	8,117	Ind. corn	122	Hay, tons	270

### Live Stock.

Horses	51	Cows	185	Swine	266
Oxen	116	Sheep	196		

MEGANTICK LAKE, separates the townships of Woburn and Ditchfield from Marston, in the cos. of Beauce and Sherbrooke. It is 9 miles long and averages 2 miles in breadth and forms several bays in the T. of Marston. Around it, generally, are excellent meadows.—This lake still retains its Indian name.

MELBOURNE, township, in the co. of Sherbrooke, is bounded N. E. by the R. St. Francis; N. W. by Durham; S. W. by Ely and part of Brompton; S. by Brompton. This T. is well furnished with good maple, beech, elm, pine and oak timber. Several rivers and streams spread over it in every direction and fall into the St. Francis. Large settlements have been made, and considering them as lands but newly redeemed from a state of nature, great advances in cultivation are perceptible. The soil is so good that it requires but little aid to become uncommonly fertile, and in several parts flax and hemp could be raised in great quantities. Pot and pearl-ash are made here, and with wheat form a principal part of the traffic carried on; there are, however, several saw-mills in almost constant work. A communication by roads in various directions has been opened with the adjacent townships. In the R. St. Francis there are several small islands along the front of this tract, and, although they are rather obstructive to the navigation, their beauty and the picturesque variety, exhibited by the foliage of the different species of trees with which they are covered to the water's edge, almost atone for that inconvenience. A large extent of this valuable land is the property of the Hon. John Caldwell. Considerable progress has been made in forming that part of the Drummondville and Brompton Road which lies in this T. The

entire line, with the exception of one bridge, is now passed with sleighs, although there is but one mile as yet completed of the requisite width. Ditches on both sides of the road have for short distances been made, but generally only on one side. Seven bridges have been erected, two of which are eleven perches each, with about 70 or 80 rods of causeway. The land bordering on the road is favourable for settlement, and, with the exception of four or five lots, is actually settled. Many of the rear lots in the north half of the township are also actually occupied. Nearly all the south half, originally granted to the late Hon. Henry Caldwell, is in a state of wilderness; but, being susceptible of extensive settlements, they would, if this road should be properly finished, be immediately settled. In order to complete the road throughout the entire breadth of this township, 10 miles, and to render it such a road as the eastern townships require along the River St. Francis to William Henry and Three Rivers, a further sum of at least £400 currency will be required to be judiciously expended.

#### Statistics.

Population . . . 526

#### Annual Agricultural Produce.

	Bushels.		Bushels.		Bushels.
Wheat	9,600	Potatoes	10,600	Buck wheat	100
Oats	8,400	Peas	1,810	Indian corn	2,000
Barley	390	Rye	100		

#### Live Stock.

Horses	424	Cows	603	Swine	512
Oxen	460	Sheep	1,011		

MELTALLABETINE, river, near the source of the St. Maurice.

MEMPHRAMAGOG, lake, is in the co. of Stanstead, stretching its southern extremity into the state of Vermont. It separates the townships of Stanstead and Hatley from those of Potton and Bolton. It is of a semicircular shape, 20 miles long and very narrow. It empties itself into the r. St. Francis by means of the r. Magog, which runs through Lake Scaswaninepus.—In this lake are several kinds of fish, particularly salmon-trout.

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

METABETCHOUAN or METABITSHUAN, river, enters the s. side of Lake St. John near the King's Post. The Metabetchouan or "The place where the course of the water ends," is in lat. 48° 23' 12" and is a fine broad stream, deep at its mouth as

far as a large basin, spreading to the foot of the rapids, where the surveyors who explored this part of the Saguenay country landed and ascended the summit of the hills that lie about 3 miles from the post. The land was found to be of tolerably good quality, being chiefly a red loam mixed with very small gravel, and clay not far from the surface. The prevalent timber is spruce, black and yellow birch, basswood, fir, pine, poplar and some maple. On the bank of this r. at the post are a variety of marine shells and other organic remains, many valuable specimens of which were collected by Mr. Davis and Mr. Baddeley, the companions of the deputy surveyor-general who explored Lake St. John, &c. Mr. Baddeley, an officer of the Royal Engineers, volunteered his services on that occasion in pursuit of his favourite science, geology.—The e. bank, as far as the rapids, forms an alluvial ridge from 50 to 80 ft. high; the w. side of the r. is low.—This r. is navigable for many leagues for *bateaux* and farther up for bark canoes.

METABITSHUAN, *v.* METABETSHOUAN.

METGERMETTE, river, rises in the Metgermette mountains, on the boundary line, in the co. of Beauce: after it receives its n. w. branch it crosses the Kennebec road and joins the r. du Loup, by which its waters are carried to the r. Chaudière.

METINAC, river, runs into the e. bank of the St. Maurice, about 11 miles from the Grand Pilles. It communicates by portages and lakes with the post of La Tuque.

METIS, *v.* MITIS.

MICKINACK, river, falls into the St. Maurice on the east side, about 19 leagues from Three Rivers.—It is navigable for canoes.

MIGEON, river, runs through Quebec suburbs near the t. of Montréal into the St. Lawrence.

MILINCH KILOOK, river, rises in waste lands and runs n. e. into the r. Matapedia above the Falls.

MILL BROOK runs into the s. side of Lake Kiguagomi, nearly opposite Pte. au Sable.

MILLE ISLES and Augmentation, in the co. of Two Mountains and Terrebonne, lie on the n. side of the river St. Jean or Jesus. The original grant was 4½ leagues in front by 3 in depth. Bounded s. w. by the S. of the Lake of Two Mountains; n. e. by Terrebonne and in the rear by the t. of Abercromby: granted, May 5, 1714, to Sieurs Langloiserie and Petit.



## M I L L E I S L E S.

The *Augmentation* is bounded in front by the original grant; in the rear by the r. of Abercromby; w. by the augmentation to Lake of Two Mountains; N. E. by Terrebonne. Granted, Jan. 20, 1752, to Eustache Lambert, Sieur Dumont, and is now the property of Eustache Nicolas Lambert Dumont, Esq. and the heirs of Antoine Lefebvre de Bellefeuille, Esq., represented by Eustache Antoine Lefebvre de Bellefeuille, Esq., both of them descendants in a direct line from the grantee.—The title of concession gives the same extent of front to the augmentation as to the original grant, viz.  $4\frac{1}{2}$  leagues in front by 3 leagues in depth; but, as the grant of M. M. de St. Sulpice of their augmentation to the Lake of Two Mountains was anterior to this grant, they, in taking their grant, cut through this seigniori diagonally and reduced its front nearly 2 leagues. Messrs. Bellefeuille and Dumont pretend that they ought not to be restricted by the precise words of the title of concession as to the extents of front and depth, but to the superficial extent which the King intended to grant, and this principle has been frequently recognised by the courts of justice in this province; consequently they demand an indemnity in depth for their loss in front. This question is now pending in the superior court of King's Bench for the district of Montreal.—These grants are well watered by an innumerable number of rivulets and springs, and especially by the river Du Nord or Ste. Marie: the rivers Gauthier and Gagnon also contribute to the success of the establishments. The surface in general is much intersected by mountains, hills and ravines; the soil, being always kept in a certain degree of humidity by the numerous springs that descend from the little mountains, is very fertile, and this property cannot fail to become very important. It is covered with every description of wood that grows in the province, especially cedar and pine; it also abounds with natural meadows, first made by the beavers, that have left marks of industry worthy of the imitation of those who settle on uncleared lands. The lakes, particularly those in the rear of the seigniori, contain superb salmon-trouts from 6 to 20 ft. in length, and other kinds of fish; there are also bustards, wild ducks and *huards* in abundance, and the gray eagle inhabits the mountains in the vicinity of the lakes, on whose surface are seen some beautiful swans. These mountains are pregnant with mines and

minerals. The proprietors possess, on the river du Nord, an excellent corn-mill with 3 sets of French stones and a good saw-mill. Mr. de Bellefeuille, who has for a great number of years rented the part belonging to Mr. Dumont, has built a carding and fulling-mill and has also established a stocking-manufactory. Besides the very extensive domain belonging to the proprietors, on which a church and a presbytery have been built, Mr. de Bellefeuille possesses, opposite the mills, some valuable lands, on which may be seen beautiful deserts and meadows as well as the best kinds of cattle. The money he has expended on this establishment, which he has had in his possession only a few years, and the roads which he has opened at his own cost, have been very beneficial to the industrious poor and to the neighbouring establishments, while the example which he has given, by following the most approved systems of husbandry, cannot fail to be extensively useful to agriculture, the knowledge of which is so universally useful and necessary. The original grant and augmentation are now divided into 2 distinct seigniories, which lie in the 3 parishes of St. Eustache de la Rivière du Chêne, Ste. Therese de Blainville and Ste. Anne de Mascouche.

*Du Chêne*, the first division, is in the co. of Two Mountains and belongs to Eustache Nicolas Lambert Dumont, Esq. and to the heirs of the late Antoine Lefebvre de Bellefeuille, Esq. This seigniori joins the S. of the Lake of Two Mountains and is  $2\frac{1}{2}$  leagues in front by 3 in depth. The land is good and in general fertile, and the soil being of a various nature is proper for the cultivation of all kinds of grain, flax and hemp, and for artificial meadows. It is extremely well watered by the rivers Du Chêne and Chicot and by an infinity of smaller streams and rivulets that in fertilizing the lands and favouring the farmer, in a thousand ways enrich the proprietors. These rivers and streams turn 6 corn-mills with 11 sets of stones, 5 saw-mills, a carding-mill and a fulling-mill, which belong to the proprietors, who are the lineal descendants of the original grantee, Mr. Petit. This property, all of which is conceded, supplies the inhabitants with beech, spruce, pine, ash, elm, oak, maple and the wild cherry-tree. It is divided into 23 ranges or concessions and contains a population of about 5,000 souls, equivalent to one soul to every 10 arpents. Three-fourths of the proprietors and farmers are in easy

## MILLE ISLES.

circumstances and pay a considerable amount of tithes to the curé. At the mouth of the river Du Chêne is the village of St. EUSTACHE, one of the handsomest and most populous in the province, as well as one of the most salubrious. It contains a large, handsome church, a spacious presbyterian chapel and about 150 houses, some of which are remarkable for situation, size and elegance. This village, seated on an elevated spot fronting the grand domains of the seigneurs, presents a thousand charming prospects: the fine, well-stocked settlements on Isle Jesus, the superb basin terminated by the rapid *Spénard* at the discharge of the Lake of Two Mountains, the numerous and well-diversified isles with which the river is studded and the magnificent curtain of the distant forests, present altogether one of the happiest specimens of the picturesque. At each extremity of the village is a bridge over the river Du Chêne that does honour to the inhabitants of the parish. The population of the village amounts to about 1,000 souls, among whom are many merchants carrying on a lucrative commerce, a brewery, a potash-work, a pottery, two tanneries, a manufactory for cigars and tobacco in great repute, one for hats and another for chairs, all enjoying considerable reputation. Joiners, turners, blacksmiths and other artisans, amounting in number to 25, enjoy an easy and honest livelihood. Mr. Dumont, having obtained the consent of the Assembly, is now building a superb bridge with 4 arches, 60 ft. each, over the river Jesus in front of the village, to which it will prove an ornament and of great utility to persons travelling to the settlements on the Ottawa and who do not wish to go by water.

*Blainville*, the 2nd division of Mille Isles, extends  $2\frac{1}{2}$  leagues in front by 3 in depth and is subdivided into two equal parts, belonging to Donteuil Lacroix, Esq. and to the heirs of the late Hon. William Claus. This seignioriness differs much from that of Du Chêne in soil, local varieties and in timber; it contains more hills and less low land than the S. Du Chêne; it is less covered with *bois franc*, but produces a larger quantity of pine and red *épinette*, which are of great utility to the inhabitants for building. Nearly all this seignioriness is conceded in lots of the usual extent, 3 arpents by 20 or 30, in 10 ranges or concessions; and all the land is under cultivation, except one-third which is retained in woodland, and which is of too bad a quality for cultivation and

is under water nearly all the year. Although in many parts of this S. the land is light and sandy, it can be rendered very fertile by means of the marl which is found in many places. In this S. is *Ste. Therese*, 21 miles from Montreal; it is a considerable village of 90 houses and enjoys an extensive commerce. A whisky distillery, a strong beer brewery on a large scale belonging to James Porteus, Esq., and a little distillery established by Dr. Buchanan, bring hither a great number of farmers from the adjacent seigniorinesses, where they find an excellent market for the sale of their barley and rye, and can purchase various articles necessary for the use of their families. This village also contains 4 stores, an extensive potash work, a pretty church 120 ft. by 48, a handsome presbytery advantageously situated on an eminence, and a large school-house, all built with stone; the resident curé, the Rev. Mr. Ducharme, has in a great degree contributed to the erection of the last two edifices; he supports the school at his own expense, and shows for the advancement of education and the amelioration of the manners of his parishioners a zeal which does him much honour, and which must be productive of the greatest good. Besides the edifices built for the Roman catholic worship there is a pretty chapel for protestants, which is attended by a minister of the Scotch church. The protestants, who are almost all cultivators, cannot but be advantageous to the improvement of agriculture, for the system they practise is so good that their Canadian neighbours cannot long delay to adopt it, at least in part. There are also in this village two potash works, tanneries, and good artisans whose industry is recompensed by an easy and honest subsistence. At some distance from the village and seated on a well-chosen spot is the country-house of Mr. Lacroix, one of the proprietors, who, frequently during the year, resides there with his family. The gardens, the inclosures and the plantations, which surround this pretty residence, are so many specimens of the good taste of the owner, while the money he expends in improvements proves a strong incentive to industry and is of great assistance to the labourers and artisans.—This seignioriness is watered by branches of the river Mascouche, the river aux Chiens, and also by the small stream *Ste. Marie* or *R. Cachée*, which drive one corn-mill and 6 saw-mills belonging to the proprietors and other individuals.

## MILLE ISLES.

—This seigniory contains 400 families, amounting to 2800 souls, and two schools under the superintendence of the priest.—Buckwheat is grown and also potatoes in great abundance, and the soil is adapted for flax and hemp.—The cattle, chiefly of the Canadian breed, average 3 horses, 4 oxen, 12 sheep and 3 pigs to each farmer and one person has 100 sheep.—A considerable quantity of cloth, both woollen and linen, is made for market besides what is consumed in the seigniory.—A road leads from Terrebonne to Ste. Therese and thence to the Belle Rivière; and there is a ferry over the River Jesus in front of the seigniory.—Much the largest proportion of Blainville is conceded in lots of the usual extent; the greatest number of these are settled, and appear to be under a very beneficial system of management. On the banks of Rivière St. Jean, from Terrebonne to Du Chêne, the whole of the ground is occupied, besides some large ranges of settlements along the banks of the Mascouche, forming together a valuable and highly improved property.

The *Parish of St. Eustache de la Rivière du Chêne* was erected in 1769 and 1770. All the lands are supposed to be conceded and generally in farms of 3 arpents in extent by 30 in depth, on conditions similar to those in other seigniories. All the young men would be desirous of forming new settlements if there were lands for them; the greater part of them wait for the assistance of their parents, being too poor to acquire property in any other way.—For an account of the *Village of St. Eustache*, v. vol. 1, p. 210.

In the *Parish of Ste. Therese de Blainville* about 2½ leagues of land are non-conceded and unfit for cultivation, having, for the most part, a substratum of barren sand. They have not, in

general, been surveyed, but there is a road across them. Some concessions were granted previously to 1759, measuring 3 arpents by 20, and paying 2 sols each arpent, or 6 francs for every 60 arpents and 5 sols quit rent. It is supposed that if new lands could be obtained on terms similar to those granted in the ancient seigniories, that many of the inhabitants of this parish would gladly avail themselves of the opportunity. Although the lands that remain unconceded in this p. are but little fit for cultivation, they would soon be taken (at least those which could be turned to any utility) if the seignior would concede them on the ancient terms; but it is said, that he demands double and more than double the price stated in the ancient contracts of concession.

The *Parish of Ste. Anne Desplaines*, or *Ste. Anne de Mascouche*, covers a part of this S. and fronts the N. side of the R. Mascouche. The curé emphatically says, in his report to the special committee of the House of Assembly—"Four seigniors divide among them my desert." The non-conceded lands, fit for cultivation, are not of a greater extent than is required by the population of the parish; and the parishioners were surprised to see, in 1820, from 60 to 80 Scotch families who came to settle on the unconceded lands of this parish. There is no road across these unconceded lands, and it will be impossible to make one in some places on account of the high mountains; these lands have not been surveyed. No farms were conceded previously to 1759. By far the greater part of the youths in this parish are desirous of making new settlements in the neighbouring seigniories, where there still remain lands to be conceded although most of them are of inferior quality.



# Statistics.

Parishes.	Population.	Churches R.C.	Cures.	Presbyteries.	Schools.	Villages.	Corn-mills.	Saw-mills.	Carding-mills.	Fulling-mills.	Tanneries.	Hat manufact.	Potasheries.	Pearlsheries.	Broeries.	Distilleries.	Postmasters.	Medical Men.	Notaries.	Shoemakers.	Taverns.	Artisans.
St. Eustache de la Rivière du Chêne	5477	1	1	1	3	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	3	2	.	1	1	2	10	10	36	
Ste. Anne de Mascouche	3600	1	1	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Ste. Therese de Blainville	3000	1	1	1	2	1	1	6	1	1	.	3	3	1	2	.	1	1	7	8	30	
	12077	3	3	3	6	2	3	8	2	2	1	6	5	1	2	1	2	3	17	18	66	

Parishes.	Annual Agricultural Produce, in bushels.									Live Stock.				
	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Potatoes.	Peas.	Rye.	Buck wheat.	Ind. corn.	Mixed grain.	Horses.	Oxen.	Cows.	Sheep.	Swine.
St. Eustache de la Rivière du Chêne	26000	20800	15600	13000	13000	7800	.	.	.	1595	1610	3001	6800	2308
Ste. Anne de Mascouche	12300	1350	1560	70000	2600	208	.	510	200	1315	1500	2300	7200	2105
Ste. Therese de Blainville	13000	15600	1300	58000	7800	1300	3900	425	90	1200	1600	1600	4900	1250
	53300	37750	18460	141000	23400	9308	3900	935	290	4110	4710	6901	18800	5663

*Title.*—"Concession du 5me Mai, 1714, faite par *Philippe de Rigaud*, Gouverneur, et *Michel Bégon*, Intendant, aux Sieurs de *Langloiserie* et *Petit*, des terres qui sont à commencer où finit la Concession du Sieur *Dautier Deslandes*, dans la rivière *Jesus*, jusqu'à trois lieues au dessus, en montant la dite rivière, et trois lieues de profondeur, avec les isles, islets et batures qui se trouveront au devant des dites trois lieues de front; en outre d'une augmentation des terres qui sont depuis la dite concession jusqu'à la rivière du Chêne, icelle comprise, qui est environ un lieue et demie de terre de front, sur pareille profondeur de trois lieues, pour être la dite lieue et demie jointe à la dite concession, et les deux n'en faire qu'une; la première partie de cette concession faite au feu Sieur *Dugay*, le 24me Septembre, 1683, mais réunie au Domaine du Roi, suivant l'Ordonnance du 1er Mars, 1714."—*Régistre d'Intendance*, No. 6, folio 4.

*Augmentation.*—"Concession du 20me Janvier, 1752, faite par le *Marquis de la Jonquière*, Gouverneur, et *François Bigot*, Intendant, au Sieur *Dumont*, de quatre lieues et demie de front sur la profondeur de trois lieues, à prendre au bout de la profondeur, et sur le même front de la concession accordée aux Sieurs de *Langloiserie* et *Petit*, située et bornée à commencer où finit la concession du Sieur *Dautier Deslandes*, dans la rivière *Jesus*, jusqu'à la rivière du Chêne, icelle comprise."—*Régistre d'Intendance*, No. 10, folio 1.

**MILLE VACHES**, signiory, in the co. of Saguenay, is near the river Portneuf, 10 leagues below the Saguenay; it extends 3 leagues along the St. Lawrence by 4 leagues in depth. Granted Nov. 15th, 1653, to Robert Giffard, Esq.

## Statistics.

Population . . . 80

## Annual Agricultural Produce.

	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.
Wheat	84	Barley . 300	Peas . 150
Oats	100	Potatoes . 700	Map. sug. cwt. 9

## Live Stock.

Horses . 30	Cows . 51	Swine . 350
Oxen . 38	Sheep . 500	

*Title.*—"Concession du 15me Novembre, 1653, faite par *Jean de Lauzon*, Gouverneur pour la Compagnie, à *Robert Giffard*, Ecuyer, Seigneur de *Beauport*, de trois lieues de front sur le fleuve *St. Laurent*, du côté du Nord, audessous de *Tadoussac*, et de grandes et petites *Bergeronnes*, au lieu dit *Mille Vaches*, avec quatre lieues de profondeur, tenant par devant au dit fleuve et des trois autres côtés aux terres non-concédées."—*Régistre des Foi et Hommage*, No. 86, folio 31.—*Cahiers d'Intendance*, No. 10 à 17, folio 771.

**MILL RIVER**, runs into the r. Saguenay between Ha Ha Bay and Chicoutimi. It forms a good harbour and the timber on its banks is of various kinds.

**MILTON**, township, in the co. of Shefford, is bounded N. E. by Roxton; s. w. by St. Hyacinthe; in front by Granby; in the rear by Upton. The soil is not so good as that of Granby, as it

lies lower and in many places runs into swamps, which would require much perseverance in a good system of draining to be rendered of any utility; but while there remain so many thousands of acres to be granted, not needing this operation, it is not probable that it will be undertaken. There is however abundance of very fine grass-land. The timber is a mixture of beech, pine, cedar and tamarack. The parts laid out were granted, in 1785, to officers and privates of the British militia, who served during the blockade of Quebec by the Americans, in 1775—6.

MINGAN or TERRA FIRMA DE MINGAN, seigniory, extends from Cape Cormorant, along the northern shore of the Labrador channel, to the R. Goynish. Granted Feb. 25th, 1661, to Sieur François Bissot. From Cape Cormorant to Anse Sablon is the only part now contained in the province of Lower Canada and is in the co. of Saguenay. The land is very indifferent and wholly uncultivated, indeed unfit for agriculture. The group of islands lying off the shore, called the Mingan Islands, are advantageously situated for carrying on the fisheries and were conceded, Mar. 10, 1677, to Messrs. Lalande, jun. and Louis Jolliet.—This is one of the king's posts, and is let for 500*l.* per annum.

#### Statistics.

Dwelling-houses . . .	1	Bake-houses . . .	1
Stores, &c. . . . .	3	Schooners from 50 to	
Forges . . . . .	1	60 tons. . . . .	2
Cooperages . . . . .	1	Keel-bouts . . . . .	10

*Title.*—*Terra Firma de Mingan.*—"Concession du 25me Février, 1661, faite par la Compagnie au Sieur François Bissot de la Rivière de la terre ferme de Mingan; à prendre depuis le Cap des Cormorans à la côté du Nord, jusqu'à la grande anse vers les Esquimaux, où les Espagnols font ordinairement la pêche, sur deux lieues de profondeur."—*Régistre des Foi et Hommage*, No. 78, folio 355.

*Isles et Islets de Mingan.*—"Concédés le 10me Mars, 1677, à Messrs. de Lalande fils et Louis Jolliet."—*Régistres des Foi et Hommage*, No. 78, folio 365, le 28me Mai, 1781.

MISKAMOUSKA, lake and river, discharge their waters into Lake Assuapmoussin.

\* MISSIQUINIPI, TERRES ROMPUES or RIVER OF BROKEN LANDS, is in the co. of Saguenay. The lake of that name empties itself by an outlet into the Grande Décharge. The R. rises in a lake in the interior and runs into the Saguenay nearly opposite Chicoutimi and is of inconsiderable extent, being similar to the St. Charles near Quebec.

MISSISKOUÏ BAY, between the seigniories of St. Armand and Foucault, is at the extremities of the cos. of Rouville and Missiskouï, on the pro-

vince line. It is an arm of Lake Champlain and bounds Foucault on the E.; it is 15 miles long and on an average 3 m. broad. It is navigable in every part for vessels that sail the lake, and abounds with fish of delicious flavour, viz. pike, pickerel, Maskinongé, bass, white fish, perch and various kinds of the sucker.—In this bay, or near it, some mineral waters have been discovered, which have been highly extolled.

MISSISKOUÏ, MISSISQUOI or MISSISQUI, county, in the district of Montreal, is bounded N. and N. E. by the co. of Shefford; S. E. by Stanstead; S. W. by Rouville; S. by the boundary line. It contains the townships of Sutton, the seigniory of Saint Armand, and the townships of Dunham and Stanbridge, together with all the gores and augmentations of those townships.—Its extreme length is 30 miles and its breadth 14½, containing 360 sq. miles. Its centre is in lat. 45° 6' 30" N., long. 72° 43' 15" W. It sends two members to the provincial parliament, and the places of election are at Dunham and Frelitzburg. The principal rivers are the Pyke and Missisqui. The surface of this county towards the province line is broken and mountainous, and the most conspicuous mountain is the Pinnacle Mountain in the S. of St. Armand: towards the N. W. it becomes more level and the soil is very luxuriant, being generally composed of a rich black mould with here and there a mixture of sand. This county yields all sorts of grain in abundance. The prevailing timber is maple, beech, birch, elm, butternut, iron-wood, white and black ash, also good oak and pine. It contains 7 villages, the chief of which are the villages of Phillipsburg, Dunham and Frelitzburg. It is traversed by many roads presenting numerous and very flourishing settlements.

#### Statistics.

Population 7,666	Carding-mills 5	Distilleries . 3
Churches, Pro. 6	Fulling-mills 5	Just. of peace 3
Curates . 3	Tanneries . 2	Medical men 2
Presbyteries . 6	Hat-manufact. 1	Notaries . 2
Schools . 7	Potteries . 2	Shopkeepers 23
Villages . 5	Potasheries . 7	Taverns . 15
Corn-mills . 12	Pearlasheries 7	Artisans . 90
Saw-mills . 20	Breweries . 3	

#### Annual Agricultural Produce.

	Bushels.		Bushels.		Bushels.
Wheat .	86,833	Peas .	35,700	Mixed grain	4,000
Oats .	93,700	Rye .	6,000	Maple sugar,	
Barley .	12,000	Buck-wt.	20,300		581
Potatoes	252,000	Indian corn	36,706	Hay, tons	28,200

#### Live Stock.

Horses .	3,266	Cows .	7,140	Swine .	4,600
Oxen .	5,151	Sheep .	21,705		

## M I S

**MISSISKOU** or **MISSISKOU**, river, rises in the r. of Bolton, and traversing through the centre of the r. of Potton receives innumerable small streams; then it enters the r. of Sutton, intersecting its s. e. angle; after which it crosses the boundary line into the United States in a s. w. direction; then turning suddenly it empties itself into Missiskoui Bay.

**MISSISQUI**, v. **Missiskoui**.

**MISSISQUOI**, v. **Missiskoui**.

**MISTASSIA**, river, runs into Lake St. John. It is navigable for large boats for many leagues, and farther on for bark canoes.

**MISTASSINI**, **MISTISSINNY**s or **MISTASSIN**, lake, is on the highlands between Hudson's Bay and Lake St. John. It empties itself into Hudson's Bay by means of the r. Rupert and another outlet. The extent of the lake is but very imperfectly known; the Indians say that it takes three days to cross the narrowest part of it from island to island; between which and the main shore the distance is supposed to be not less than 30 miles, the lake, therefore, would appear to be about 90 miles wide in that place; they also state that it takes the whole of the summer season and part of the spring and fall in voyaging from the mouth to the head of the lake: hence it is supposed that its dimensions are not inferior to Lake Ontario. Pike, white-fish and pickerel of considerable size and excellent quality are taken in this lake, which is very deep; also a kind of trout, called by the Aborigines *mingoache*, which weighs as much as two large salmon. The mode of transport practised by the Hudson's Bay Company, in conveying their goods to Mistassini, is generally in barges conducted by regularly disciplined men, most of whom are half bred: the barges are drawn across the portages on rollers. Cedar-bark canoes are used in ascending small rivers, when in search of the Indians who sell furs, for birch-bark fit for canoes cannot be found in that country.

**MISTASSINI**, river, runs into the n. w. side of Lake St. John about 3 miles from the r. Assuapmoussin. The Mistassini, or "The Large Rock," has also been deservedly called the *Rivière de Sable*, or Sand River, on account of its sandy banks, and the sand-shoals at its mouth which extend considerably into the lake. This river has been explored as far as 10 miles from its mouth, and the same sandy appearance continued on each side, and sand-banks in several places were found to

## M I T

cross its channel. It is about 3 miles wide at its mouth, including a group of islets, between which are a number of channels calculated to mislead the voyager; above and below these little islets the channel leading up the mouth of the r. is not less than  $1\frac{1}{2}$  mile in width. The sands which are brought down by the r. into Lake St. John render the lake so shallow that there is scarcely 3 ft. of water for 3 miles from the shore opposite its mouth, which is in lat.  $48^{\circ} 40'$ .—This r. is extremely shallow, which, with the wretched soil on each side, seems to be in some degree compensated for by the beauty of its width, its islands and its woods, which have induced a traveller to call the Mistassini "a magnificent river." The timber close to its banks consists of spruce, cypress, white birch and a few elms.—From the testimony of Mr. Verrault, it would appear that the tract of land between the course of this r. and that of the Assuapmoussin is unfit for cultivation; but the deputy surveyor-general of the province has since visited this r., and thinks, from the proximity of those rivers, and from the general aspect of the country, that there is, nevertheless, a considerable proportion of land in that tract susceptible of cultivation.—The Mistassini is formed by the junction of two rivers, the Washieamiscou and the Kakisagan, and receives the Patshikamistick river.

**MITIS LAKE** or **LAC MITIS**, seigniory, in the co. of Rimouski, lies near the n. angle of the co. of Bonaventure and is bounded on all sides by waste lands. The lake, which is an expansion of the r. Mitis, 9 leagues from the St. Lawrence, is 5 miles long and nearly 3 miles in its greatest width. The seigniory extends one league round it. This grant was made, Feb. 10, 1693, to Sieur Louis Rouer.

*Title.*—"Concession du 10me Février, 1693, faite par Louis de Buade, Gouverneur, et Jean Bochart, Intendant, au Sieur Louis Rouer, du lac appelé Mitis, avec une lieue de profondeur tout autour d'icelui, qui est éloigné environ douze ou quinze lieues du fleuve St. Laurent."—*Régistre d'Intendance*, No. 4, folio 9.

**MITIS**, river.—Two rivers of this name fall into the St. Lawrence in the S. of Mitis.—The greater river, called the *Grande Mitis*, rises near the n. w. angle of the county of Bonaventure, and penetrating the county of Rimouski soon enters Lake Mitis, which is an expansion of the river, and running n. forms another considerable expansion a few miles distant from the former; when continuing its n. direction it passes through



waste lands into the s. e. section of the S. of Lepage, and thence into the S. of Mitis, where it discharges itself into an expansive estuary called Anse aux Snelles, which is very easily forded at low water. This river is navigable for boats up to the falls, and will admit of timber being floated down from the interior of the country.—Mr. L'Arrivé's dwelling-house and establishment stand at the mouth of the river, across which booms are extended to receive the deals from the saw-mills which are about  $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles up the river on a most advantageous site.—The *Little Mitis* river rises in waste lands in the rear of the S. of Mitis, and, after traversing the seignior to its front, falls into a small bay called *Little Mitis Harbour*.

MITIS or DE PEIRAS, seignior, in the co. of Rimouski, is bounded n. e. and in the rear by waste lands; s. w. by Pachot; in front by the St. Lawrence: 2 leagues in breadth by 2 in depth: granted, May 6th, 1675, to the Sieur de Peiras. The surface is generally mountainous and broken along the front, affording but little good soil for the purposes of agriculture. In the interior, and by the sides of the rivers, are a few patches of tolerable land with some meadows and pastures. The front is settled, and there are some tolerably good farms. Mr. M'Nider has erected mills and stores, and dwelling-houses intended for the reception of travellers. He has built a schooner to ply to Quebec; and one or two square-rigged vessels have been also built. The chief settlements are at *Little Mitis*, on a point formed by the St. Lawrence and a deep bay to the s. e., which receives the waters of the R. *Little Mitis*.—The lands in the vicinity of this bay, although of a rather light soil, are rendered extremely fertile by the genial moisture of the sea air, and the efficacy of the sea weed which abounds on the shores and is used as manure. This S. abounds in timber of good quality.—The road from Quebec to this S. is perfectly practicable all the way for carts and calashes, and settlements have been made throughout. From *Grand Mitis* to *Little Mitis*, 5 or 6 miles, the road on the beach is passable; from *Little Mitis* to *Matane* the route is very difficult, no road having been traced. The seigniorial mills are about 1 mile below *Grande Mitis*. The corn-mill is of the best description, and in excellent order, but it is little worked as yet, and the saw-mill, which stands near it, has been of late much neglected.—Mr. L'Arrivé's mill lies

at the base of a hill of from 80 to 90 ft. elevation, about mid-height of the fall which supplies the mill with water. Below the mill the river forms, at the foot of the falls, an expansive basin, bounded by a perpendicular rock of 150 to 200 feet in height, and high woody ground to the e., the side the mill stands upon. The dams appear to be solidly and judiciously constructed; the deals are thrown into an aqueduct, which conveys them over the point to the gentle current below the rapids, along which they are conveyed to the booms at the mouth of the river, where about 10 or 12 men receive them, saw their ends and pile them up ready for loading. The wages average from 3s. to 4s. per day, besides board and lodging.—40 families were settled here in 1823, consisting of English, Scotch and Canadians, but principally Scotch; the settlement commenced in 1818. The first settlers were without capital, and were provided with provisions, &c., for the first two years by Mr. M'Nider, the proprietor; after which the produce of the soil fully supported them, and the more industrious produced a surplus for sale; many of these settlers (the most industrious) refused assistance after the first year. The assistance rendered by Mr. M'Nider was as follows:—Each family of five persons had  $1\frac{1}{2}$  barrel of pork, 6 quintals of flour, 2 quintals of biscuit, 10 bushels of potatoes, 10 lbs. of butter, 1 lb. of green tea, 6 lbs. of sugar, 1 cwt. of dried cod-fish, and 1 carron stove and pipe; also each man had one axe, one hoe and one spade, and one grindstone was allowed to each four families; also 3 pair of blankets, one counterpane and 2 pair of mocassins to each family: necessary coarse clothing was provided, and paid for in labour. The expenses of each family, including the clothing, were from 15l. to 20l.; and a number of Canadians were willing, in 1823, to settle in this seignior, provided the proprietor would advance 10l. per annum to each for two years. The first two years the settlers pay no rent, after which a money rent of 12s. 6d. for each lot of 140 to 200 acres. In 1823 Mr. M'Nider gave the following account of his improvements:—"I held two farms in my own hands, of which I cleared about 70 acres: I built 2 dwelling-houses, 2 barns, 2 stables, a cooperage, a salt-house, a large cooking-house for the fisheries, a corn-mill, and a saw-mill. The labourers employed in these works were paid half in money and half in goods, at the rate of 3s. a day. Cutting

# MITIS.

and burning cost 3 dollars per acre, and rooting and preparing the land for the plough 12 dollars per acre. The buildings cost about 1200*l.*, at the rate of 300*l.* per annum. The goods were furnished to the settlers at 5 per cent. commission upon selling-prices, provisions at first cost and without commission."—Many of the pilots remain in Mitis Bay to watch the vessels coming up the River St. Lawrence, and it sometimes occurs that tempestuous weather prevents their venturing out to the vessel putting out signals for a pilot, whereas if the vessel were to come in the way the pilots would easily get on board, and many a vessel might thus be saved from shipwreck. The N. easternmost point of the Mitis reef of rocks presents an important and convenient post for a lighthouse; and another beacon being lighted on the Ball, an island so called towards the depth of the bay, the outlines of the harbour would be so distinctly marked out that at all hours vessels might put into it. The anchoring-ground is a mixture of sand and clay, uniformly uninterrupted by rocks. It is the opinion of experienced pilots that any ship may ride with safety in this bay, and they would fearlessly pilot them if authorized by the Trinity House.—At Anse aux Snelles, although much exposed, the anchoring-ground is very good, and vessels may ride there with tolerable safety. From the distance, however, that vessels must lie out from the shore, much inconvenience is suffered in loading, which is effected by means of a flat-bottomed schooner built for that purpose. Anse des Morts is a deep cove about 4 m. in circuit. There is a fishing-ground about a mile from the shore for cod, halibut and ling; and an extensive salmon and herring fishery is set up in the bay, on the s. e. side of the point, which at proper seasons yields abundance of both articles, which are cured, salted or pickled after the Scotch manner, and brought to Quebec, where they are generally preferred as being more saleable in the West India market. It is stated by Mr. Hay, that with a sufficient number of men to cure the herring taken in his fishery, 1500 barrels could be packed in one season; but it frequently occurs that large quantities are damaged and lost on the beach from the inadequacy of the establishment to take advantage of the immense produce of the fishery: halibut and cod-fish are also taken off and in the bay, where seals are to be seen in great

quantities at ebb tide, basking on rocks in all directions.

The following statement will show the importance of the fishing-establishment at this place, conducted by Mr. Hay; it was drawn up for the year 1828, and the profit is rather underrated.—

Dr.			s.	d.
Four men from 1st May to 1st December, at 50 <i>s.</i> per month each			70	0 0
Ditto ditto board for ditto, at 30 <i>s.</i> per month			42	0 0
Eight men at herring, &c. 4 months, at 50 <i>s.</i> per month each			80	0 0
Ditto ditto board 4 months, at 20 <i>s.</i> per month			32	0 0
Extra hands employed, and board			20	0 0
Three coopers for 6 months, at 70 <i>s.</i> per month each			63	0 0
Six months board, at 20 <i>s.</i> per month each			18	0 0
1000 bushels salt			50	0 0
1000 barrels, &c.			40	0 0
Extra expenses, &c.			50	0 0
Two boats complete			70	0 0
Mr. Hay's salary			60	0 0
Mrs. Hay's salary			15	0 0
Captain M'Cawan's salary			50	0 0
Archie M'Cawan's salary			30	0 0
Housekeeping			100	0 0
Clerk's wages			30	0 0
			<hr/> £820 0 0	

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*Return of the fishing for 1828, to be passed to the credit of the Posts when disposed of at Quebec.*

Little and Grand Mitis will make up 1000 barrels of herrings at 15 <i>s.</i>	750	0	0
Sixteen trips by the boats (two monthly), for six months, at 25 <i>l.</i>	400	0	0
Kitted salmon	60	0	0
Maple and birch	100	0	0
Fall fishing	100	0	0
Profit and loss on goods sold	100	0	0
	<hr/> £1510 0 0		
	<hr/> Nett profits £690 0 0		

Some interesting information relative to the waste lands in the vicinity of this seigniory has been derived from a surveyor employed to trace a road from it to Lake Matapediac. He traced a road from the bay of Little Mitis on a s. s. e. course to Craig's Mountain 3 miles, and found fine land and timber, and continued on that course 4 miles more through hard wood land, and thence directed his course s. two miles, then s. four miles through fine timber and excellent land; thence s. s. e. two miles to the R. Tartigo; then w. for two miles to a small beaver lake, the apparent source of the Tartigo, at the head of which discharges a little stream; thence s. by e. over a fine country covered with oak timber; thence e. s. e. four

# MIT

miles near the River Blanche ;—here from the top of several mountains a few scattered hills of no material consequence were seen on each side of the River Blanche, and also an abundance of black and yellow birch in the vicinity ;—then two miles s. s. E. over the river, where a mountain, called Blue Mountain, is on the right, from which the country appears to be favourable for the opening of a good road, and the lands in every respect fit for settlement. The surveyor then returned to his camp, and afterwards set out on a s. E. course 6 miles, and met with fine land and a level country ; thence he continued E. by N. six miles, and came to the borders of Lake Matapediac, at the head of which is a swamp producing cedar of an extraordinary large size ; its southern bank presents the finest place for settlement, and on the N. W. are some hills, between which and the R. Blanche are extensive valleys of fine land : he found all the country lying between these mountains and the St. Lawrence in every respect fit for cultivation ; and this tract, and even as far as the R. Ristigouche, consists of good and valuable lands, well watered by numerous lakes and rivers, and fit for settlements. The timber is, generally, sapin, cedar, poplar and bastard maple in the front up to the mills ; then the timber is found to be elm, ash, maple, black birch, yellow birch, and pine ; and this fine hard timbered land is intermixed here and there with small swamps, which are, however, of little consequence : this description of land and timber extends to the Tartigo River, 2 leagues west of River Blanche. The third concession of the S. of Mitis affords, generally, a correct specimen of the land and timber of this tract.—The quality of the land and timber between Mitis and the S. of Mutane is generally like that of Mitis, and both, especially in Sandy Bay, may be said to be rather superior, and the whole fit for settlement. From Mitis line, in Sandy Bay, to Tartigo river, 5 leagues, the lands are fit for settlement ; farther in the interior the lands are even better, and are all maple land ; 3 miles still farther is a ridge of hardwood land, that extends from Grand Mitis all the way down to Tartigo R., and still more in the interior there is supposed to be better land. All the rivers and brooks in this tract afford fish ; small trout and considerable quantities of salmon are in the rivers Tartigo and Blanche.

# MON

## Statistics.

Population . . . 110	Ship-yards . . . 1	River craft . . . 1
Corn-mills . . . 1	Shopkeepers . . . 1	Tonnage . . . 80
Saw-mills . . . 1	Artisans . . . 10	Keel-boats . . . 4

## Annual Agricultural Produce.

	Bushels.		Bushels.		Bushels.
Wheat . . .	1,200	Barley . . .	300	Rye . . .	300
Oats . . .	1,200	Potatoes . . .	4,080		

## Live Stock.

Horses . . . 19	Cows . . . 54	Swine . . . 55
Oxen . . . 25	Sheep . . . 97	

*Title.*—“Concession du 6me Mai, 1675, faite par le Comte de Frontenac, Gouverneur, au Sieur de Peiras, de deux lieues de front le long du fleuve St. Laurent du côté du Sud, à prendre du milieu de la largeur de la rivière appelée Mitis et qui s'appellera dorénavant la rivière— en descendant le dit fleuve, et deux lieues de profondeur, ensemble les trois isles et islets appelées St. Barnabé.”—*Régistre d'Intendance*, No. 2 à 9, folio 370. *Ins. Con. Sup. B. folio 3.*

MOISI or MOOSE, river, in the co. of Saguenay, runs into the St. Lawrence nearly opposite the Seven Islands.

MONNOIR, seigniory, and its augmentation, in the co. of Rouville, are bounded N. E. by Rouville and St. Hyacinthe ; s. w. by Bleurie ; in the front and rear by East Chambly and the R. of Farnham.—Two leagues in front by 3 in depth. Granted, Mar. 25, 1708, to Sieur de Ramzay : the augmentation, equal in extent to the seigniory, was granted, June 12, 1739, to Sieur J. B. N. Roc de Ramzay : the whole is now the property of judge Jean Roche Roland, Esq.—Throughout this tract the land, though various in its nature, is of a moderately good quality, and where it is under management produces very good crops of grain ; many parts, not yet broken up, would prove very favourable to the growth of flax : the upper division, adjoining Chambly, is nearly all cultivated, as well as an extensive range on the left bank of the Yamaska and on both sides of a rivulet near the R. of Farnham ; towards the W. boundary it is somewhat low and rather inclining to swamp : the land in the interior is generally level and superior to that in the front. The upper part is watered by several streams descending from the interior of the S. to the R. des Hurons. On the uncleared land is a tolerable abundance of wood, mostly of the inferior sorts, with here and there some good timber of large dimensions.

The Parish of Ste. Marie is at present the only



one in this S., but it is necessary to divide it into two, and the most proper site for a new church would be the Mountain of Ste. Therese, lately called Mount Johnson, for the accommodation of the southern side of the seignior, whose inhabitants are too distant from the present church, which is on the rivulet St. Louis, nearly a league from Cordon de Rouville. A new church on the south of the mountain, at the place above described, would be at a similar distance from Cordon de Sabrevois, and that part to the s. w. is already inhabited, with the exception of a small number of lands, which will also, without doubt, be inhabited in a few years. On the Rivière du Sud-Ouest, or South-West River, there is a considerable settlement, consisting, chiefly, of Irish catholics, who could be for many years under the care of the curé of this new parish; and all the southern part of the seignior, comprising the Rivière du Sud-Ouest, would be at present capable of providing for a curé, whose parish would extend  $1\frac{1}{2}$  league along the Cordon du Chambly to the rear of the seignior. The climate of the southern side of the mountain is delightful, and a village would in a little time be built there, for it is the way by which the inhabitants of the townships pass, and a mill is already erected.

In the first range of concessions, in the western half of the seignior, are 518 lots conceded, known by as many numbers; the other half of the seignior comprehends 491 lots, of which two-thirds are inhabited, and the remainder are conceded and the clearing proceeds rapidly. There is a lake called *Lake John*, surrounded by a savanna or low ground, which admitting of an easy drainage has been lately conceded. It is of an oval shape and is supposed to cover at least 800 arpents, being not less than a mile across in its narrowest part. The lake supplies a considerable current of water that forms the Rivière du Sud-Ouest.—The number of farms or inhabited lands may be computed at two-thirds of the whole, that is to say, between 6 and 700. The finest ranges are on the rivulets Ruisseau Barré, Ruisseau St. Louis, la Branche du Pin Rouge, la Branche du Rapide, le Rang double du Grand Bois, without omitting the two sides of the Rivière du Sud-Ouest, which, in the sequel, will be one of the finest places in the country. The lands are fertile and, generally speaking, there is but little sterile land in the whole

seignior. From the Cordon du Chambly to the north of the mountain there is a strip of strong land, about a league broad, extending from east to west across the seignior, which is not excelled in any part of the province for the growth of corn. Three-eighths of the seignior are supposed to be under cultivation, and the remainder in wood, which is, in general, pine, spruce, birch, ash and cedar.—The Rivière des Hurons runs across the N. w. part of the seignior, and in consequence of receiving a great number of runs of water that issue from the Lac de la Montagne de Rouville and from their natural springs, it is well supplied with water, especially in the spring and during rains. On this river is a corn-mill which, if rebuilt, would be highly useful. The R. des Hurons runs at this place, and even to its mouth in the basin of Chambly, over a rocky bed with many falls and a sufficient degree of rapidity; it is never dry, even in the greatest drought, and swells considerably after every fall of rain. On the Rivière du Sud-Ouest, not far from the Cordon de Debartzch, is a fine saw-mill, which, by means of a dam made to keep up the water, is capable of being worked all the year round. A corn-mill might be built here with advantage, especially by conducting, by means of a drain 15 or 20 arpents long, the water of a considerable rivulet known by the name of la Petite Rivière du Sud-Ouest, which runs from the east; the site of this mill being in the midst of roads that traverse it would give rise to an establishment as important as a village, and a spot of land is already reserved for the purpose.—In this seignior there is only one fief called *fief St. Joseph*, containing 3 concessions, each 3 arpents by 40 and in the possession of farmers.—The number of houses is supposed to be about 1000, including the settlements. At present there are only 3 schools, one of which is a royal foundation, but many others are in contemplation. There is only one village, which is rather considerable; it is near the church and contains only one inn, but five others are scattered about the seignior. There is only one church, one water corn-mill and one windmill, newly built, for grinding corn. The water-mill is on the Rivière des Hurons. The wind-mill is near Mount Johnson. There are potash works in different parts of the seignior.—The roads throughout may be said to be in a good state; even those that cross the lands lately cleared are



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generally good. The road that extends from the mountain Ste. Therese, in an angular direction, to the line of road that divides the seigniory into two parts and thence for 2 leagues in a straight line to the r. of Farnham, crossing a savanna, is much frequented and promises to be of considerable utility.—The mountain called *Mount Johnson* covers about 500 arpents; it is not much wooded at the summit, which is nearly all rock, but it is surrounded with a wood of lofty forest-trees, and the land in its environs is fertile: it is high enough to be conspicuous for many miles round; it is however not so remarkable as several others of the same isolated nature in some of the adjoining seigniories.—*Monnoir* contains 84,000 superficial arpents, of which 65,000 are conceded; the remainder, over which there is one road, is fit for cultivation, but not surveyed.—No concessions were granted prior to 1759.—There are persons in this S. willing and able to make new settlements on lands of good quality and susceptible of cultivation.

## Statistics.

Population 4,369	Corn-mills . . . 2	Just. of peace . . . 1
Churches, R. C. 1	Saw-mills . . . 1	Medical men . . . 1
Curés . . . 1	Tanneries . . . 1	Notaries . . . 1
Presbyteries . . . 1	Potteries . . . 1	Shopkeepers . . . 5
Schools . . . 3	Potasheries . . . 2	Taverns . . . 6
Villages . . . 1	Pearlasheries . . . 2	Artisans . . . 50

## Annual Agricultural Produce.

	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.
Wheat . . . 70,000	Oats . . . 25,000	Potatoes . . . 20,000	
Peas . . . 15,000	Barley . . . 6,000	Linseed . . . 1,000	

## Live Stock.

Horses . . . 780	Cows . . . 1,560	Swine . . . 1,050
Oxen . . . 1,005	Sheep . . . 6,000	

*Title.*—"Concession du 25me Mars, 1708, faite par Messieurs de *Rigaud*, Gouverneur, et *Raudot*, Intendant, au Sieur de *Ramzay*, de deux lieues de front sur trois lieues de profondeur de terres non-concédées, le long de la rivière des *Hurons*, joignant d'un côté la Seigneurie de *Chambly*, et de l'autre côté aux terres non-concédées, courant du Nord-est au Sud-ouest, avec les isles et islets qui pourroient se trouver dans la dite rivière, vis-à-vis la dite concession, la dite concession portant le nom de *Monnoir*."—*Régistre d'Intendance*, No. 2 à 9, folio 355.

*Augmentation.*—"Concession du 12me Juin, 1739, faite par le Marquis de *Beauharnois*, Gouverneur, et *Gilles Hocquart*, Intendant, au Sieur *Jean Baptiste Nicolas Roc de Ramzay*, de deux lieues de front sur trois lieues de profondeur, au bout de la Seigneurie de *Monnoir*, concédée le 25me Mars, 1708, située près *Chambly* le long de la rivière des *Hurons*, en courant Nord-est et Sud-ouest le long de la continuation de la Seigneurie de *Rouville*, joignant la dite Seigneurie au Nord-est et celle de *Sabrevois* au Sud-ouest."—*Régistre d'Intendance*, No. 8, folio 26.

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**MONT-A-PEINE**, *fief*, in the co. of Bellechasse, is bounded N. E. by Vincennes and Livaudière; s. w. by La Martinière; in the rear by Buckland; in front by the St. Lawrence.—Granted in two parts; the first, 10 arpents broad by 40 deep, to Mr. C. Dennis, Sieur de Vitre, on the 24th Sep., 1683; the augmentation, of the same breadth, and completing the depth of the whole to 6 leagues, was granted, June 18th, 1749, to Claude Antoine de Berment, Seigneur de la Martinière; it is now the property of Féréal Roy, Esq. This fief possesses a soil nearly similar to the S. of Lauzon and is in a forward state of cultivation, two-thirds being occupied. The most flourishing settlements are near the St. Lawrence and on each side of the river Boyer. The timber is various, but that of an inferior kind is most prevalent. It is well watered by the Boyer and some inferior runs of water.

*Title.*—"Concession du 24me Septembre, 1683, faite à Mr. Charles Denis, Sieur de Vitre, de dix arpents de terre de front, sur quarante de profondeur, pour en jouir, lui ses hoirs et ayans-cause à titre de fief et Seigneurie à toujours. N. B. Cet extrait ne mentionne nullement la situation de ce fief qui n'est connu que par son augmentation et la concession précédente."—*Régistre des Fiefs et Hommages*, No. 46, folio 207, 21me Février, 1781.

*Augmentation.*—"Concession du 18me Juin, 1749, faite par Roland Michel Barrin, Gouverneur, et François Bigot, Intendant, à Claude Antoine de Berment, Seigneur de la Martinière, d'un restant de terre qui se trouve au bout de la profondeur du fief de Vitre, et qui est enclavé entre les fiefs de Vincennes et de Livaudière au Nord-est, et celui du dit Berment de la Martinière au Sud-ouest, jusqu'à l'égale profondeur de six lieues que contient le fief du dit Sieur Berment de la Martinière."—*Régistre d'Intendance*, No. 9, folio 41.

**MONTARVILLE**, seigniory, in the co. of Chambly, lies between Boucherville and West Chambly and is bounded N. E. by the augmentation to Belœil and s. w. by Longueuil.—One league and 30 arpents in front by 1½ league in depth. Granted, Oct. 17, 1710, to Sieur Boucher, and is now the property of René Labruere and X. Beaubien, Esqrs. The land is good, producing grain and vegetables of all the sorts common to the country in great abundance; about two-thirds are under a very favourable system of husbandry. The wood that remains is chiefly of the inferior sort used for fuel, with but very little timber. Towards the N. E. angle is the *Boucherville Mountain*, on whose summit are two small lakes, whence descends the only rivulet that waters the St., which, in its course down the declivity, turns two corn-mills; the first is agreeably and singularly enough situated

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on the brow of the mountain. One road leads from the St. Lawrence to the Richelieu and several others in a transverse direction.—A portion of this S. is included in the p. of Boucherville and was partly conceded before 1759; the concessions made since that period are more heavily rented than those of an older date. Part of the conceded lands are capable of affording good settlements, though still covered with standing wood, which the proprietors retain in this state in order to supply themselves with the necessary wood for fuel, enclosing and building; and this appears a wise precaution, because wood in general is daily becoming more scarce in the neighbouring seignories.

## Statistics.

Population	308	Carding-mills	1	Saw-mills	1
Corn-mills	2	Fulling-mills	1		

## Annual Agricultural Produce.

	Bushels.		Bushels.
Wheat	13,500	Oats	10,000

*Title.*—"Concession du 17me Octobre, 1710, faite par Messrs. de Vaudreuil, Gouverneur, et Raudot, Intendant, au Sieur Boucher, d'une lieue et trente arpens de terre de front sur une lieue et demie de profondeur, à prendre dans les profondeurs entre les Seigneuries de Boucherville et de Chambly; joignant au Nord-est la Seigneurie de Varennes, et au Sud-ouest la Seigneurie de Tremblay."—*Régistre d'Intendance, No 2 à 9, folio 169.*

MONT LOUIS, river, in the co. of Gaspé, runs into the St. Lawrence about 8 miles w. of fief Magdeleine.

MONTMORENCI, county, in the district of Quebec, is bounded s. w. by the co. of Quebec; N. E. by a line run from Cap de l'Abatis on the St. Lawrence on a course N. w. parallel to the boundary line of Beauport to the N. boundary of the province; N. w. by the N. boundary of the province; s. E. by the St. Lawrence.—It comprehends the parishes of St. Féréol, St. Joachim, Ste. Anne, Château Richer and l'Ange Gardien.—Its extreme length is 240 miles and its breadth  $32\frac{1}{2}$ , containing 7,396 square miles. Its centre on the St. Lawrence is in lat.  $47^{\circ} 10' N.$ , lon.  $70^{\circ} 53' 10'' W.$  It sends one member to the provincial parliament and the place of election is at Ste. Anne. The principal rivers are the Ste. Anne and Lombrette. The surface of this co. is extremely mountainous and rocky, particularly along the coast of the St. Lawrence. The most settled parts extend from St. Joachim, westward,

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exhibiting a range of thick and flourishing settlements, and along the banks of the St. Lawrence is a good front road.—For a farther description of this co. *vide* Côte de Beaupré.

## Statistics.

Population	3,638	Saw-mills	9	Shopkeepers	4
Corn-mills	1	Carding-mills	1	Artisans	20

## Annual Agricultural Produce.

	Bushels.		Bushels.		Bushels.
Wheat	38,448	Peas	2,586	Mixed grain	1,000
Oats	14,982	Rye	1,300	Map. sug. cwts.	187
Barley	1,156	Indian corn	5,800	Hay, tons	18,650
Potatoes	21,380		?		

## Live Stock.

Horses	1,232	Cows	4,275	Swine	4,834
Oxen	3,033	Sheep	9,934		

MONTMORENCI river, in the co. of Montmorenci, rises in Lac des Neiges and, traversing the s. w. side of the S. of Côte de Beaupré, enters the S. of Beauport and falls into the St. Lawrence, 8 miles N. E. of the city of Quebec. This river was named after a marechal of that name, who was a viceroy of New France previous to the conquest. Its course from the N. E. is of considerable extent, and the first settlement through which it passes is called *La Motte*, situated on the northern extremity of a sloping ground, which gradually descends from the mountains to the northern shore of the St. Lawrence. This river is said to be a torrent from its source to its mouth, and is ascertained to be so for many miles from the St. Lawrence. In its earlier course through an almost continued forest its stream is of trifling consequence, unless when swelled by melting snow in spring or by autumnal rains; it runs over an irregularly broken rocky bed until it arrives at the celebrated cataract called the *Falls of Montmorenci*, where its breadth is from 16 to 20 yards. A little declination of the bed before it reaches this point gives a great velocity to the stream, which, being impelled over the brink of a perpendicular rock, falls in an extended sheet of water, of a whiteness and fleecy appearance nearly resembling snow, into a chasm among the rocks. An immense spray rises from the bottom in curling volumes, which when the sunshine displays its bright prismatic colours produce an effect inconceivably beautiful. At the bottom of the fall the water is restrained within a basin formed by

the rocks, whence, after its impetuosity is subdued, it flows in a gentle stream into the St. Lawrence, a distance of about 300 yards. These justly celebrated Falls are visited by all travellers, who arrive at Quebec with the means and the leisure to gratify their inclination for the beauties of nature. When the St. Lawrence is at full tide, these Falls constitute the most magnificent object in the province. Close to the falls stands a house which was the residence of his late Royal Highness the Duke of Kent, but now in the possession of J. Patterson, Esq., who is the proprietor of the extensive saw-mills at the foot of the Falls; it was near this place that General Wolfe made his first attempt and was repulsed with the loss of 700 Hessians. From the opposite bank of this gentleman's house is the best view of the Falls, as it embraces the village of Beauport and the City of Quebec. The road to it is over a wooden bridge thrown across the river Montmorenci, which here rushes down with considerable impetuosity; on the opposite side of this bridge, and at the foot of a hill, stands in a romantic situation a house for the reception of travellers. Another good view of the Falls may be taken from the top of the aqueduct. These celebrated Falls are nearly 250 ft. high, being 100 ft. higher than the Falls of Niagara. The next place worthy of attention is the extraordinary appearance of the bed of the r. Montmorenci, which is there formed on a considerable angle of depression, having on either side banks of stratum presenting the form of natural steps and surmounted by woods.

#### MONTREAL DISTRICT, v. DISTRICTS.

MONTREAL, island, seigniority and county.—*For a description of the city, soil, climate, &c. &c., vide Vol. I. p. 212.*—Montreal is the most considerable island in the province, and its superior fertility has acquired for it the distinguished appellation of the Garden of Canada. This island is divided into 9 parishes besides that of the town of Montreal. Its extreme length is 32 miles and its breadth 10½, containing 194 square miles. Its centre is in lat. 45° 31' N., long. 73° 40' W.—The county comprises the whole of the Island of Montreal, together with all the nearest islands which, in the whole or in part, lie in front of it. It is divided into several seigniories which are in the following parishes: Montreal, Ste. Anne, Ste. Genevieve, Pointe Claire, Lachine, Sault des Recollets, St. Laurent, Rivière des Prairies, Pointe

au Trembles and Longue Pointe. It sends 6 members to the provincial parliament, and the places of election are, at St. Laurent for the county which sends 2 members, and at Montreal which sends 4 members for the city.

The *Parish of the Town of Montreal*, by a regulation made Sept. 20, 1721, confirmed by an Order in Council, Mar. 3, 1722, comprehends the following côtes: de la Visitation, St. Joseph, Notre Dame des Neiges and St. Pierre; also parts of St. Paul and Ste. Catherine, together with Isle St. Paul, at the mouth of the r. St. Pierre, and Isle au Heron lying off Côte des Argoulets.—The road through Côte des Neiges is well settled, and many of the buildings present the appearance of an American village: a chapel is erected N. of the road.

The *Parish of St. Laurent* by a regulation made Sept. 20, 1721, confirmed by an Order in Council, Mar. 3, 1722, contains the côtes St. Michel and St. Laurent, with one half of two ranges of Notre Dame des Vertus. At some distance from Côte des Neiges is the pretty village of St. Laurent, containing a neat parish church with two spires, and seated on the east side of the road.

The *Parish of Ste. Genevieve* is situated at the N. W. extremity of the island, opposite to Isle Bizard. All the lands were conceded prior to 1759, and the farms measured 3 arpents by 30 to 40, and pay annually 2¼ bushels of wheat and 2 livres 5 sols, ancient currency. No land remains to be conceded unless it be the domain of the seignior of Isle Bizard, which is 60 superficial arpents in extent.

The *Parish of Sault au Recollet* is handsomely situated on the borders of the Rivière des Prairies; it contains a small village, a fine church and presbytery, and valuable corn and saw-mills. In front of the village of Sault au Recollet are several small islands which add to its picturesque scenery.—There are no unconceded lands in this p. and the domain is of very small extent. The greater part of the lands was conceded previously to 1759, and the farms measure 3 arpents in front by 30 or 40 and some 20 in depth, each paying one bushel of wheat and a livre for every 20 arpents: the greatest extent held by any one tenant is 281 arpents.

The *Parish of Pointe Claire*, by a regulation made Sept. 20, 1721, confirmed by an Order in



## M O N T R E A L.

Council, Mar. 3, 1722, extends from Côte de Ste. Anne to Côte St. Remi, and includes the lower part of Isle Perrot. The greatest extent of land possessed by any one person is 328 arpents. All the lands are conceded and on terms similar to those in the p. of Ste. Anne.

The *Parish of Lachine*, by a regulation made Sept. 20, 1721, confirmed by an Order in Council, Mar. 3, 1722, comprises 2 $\frac{3}{4}$  leagues along the St. Lawrence from Côte des Argoulets to Pointe Claire, part of Côte St. Paul, and half of two ranges in Côte de Notre Dame des Vertus. All the lands are conceded, and some previously to 1759. The rent of each farm is 10s. and half a bushel of wheat for every 20 arpents. The greatest extent held by any one tenant is 245 arpents.—The Lachine canal is of vast utility in connecting the navigation above Sault St. Louis with the port of Montreal; it is an ornament to the island and attracts numerous visitors. For an account of it, *vide Canals*.

The *Parish of Pointe aux Trembles*, by a regulation made Sept. 20, 1721, confirmed by an Order in Council, Mar. 3, 1722, extends along the St. Lawrence, from the upper end of Isle Therese to the boundary of the parish of Longue Point, including the Côte de la Pointe aux Trembles and part of Côte de St. Leonard. Pointe aux Trembles is a small village containing 30 or 40 houses; there are several taverns for the reception of strangers, being on the main route between Montreal and Quebec. This village is also frequented as a place of recreation by the citizens of Montreal.

The *Parish of Longue Pointe*, by a regulation made Sept. 20, 1721, confirmed by an Order in Council, Mar. 3, 1722, includes part of Côte St. Martin N. E., and extends N. to the king's highway which runs through the centre of the island, containing about one league and 17 arpents.

The *Parish of Rivière des Prairies*, by a regulation made Sept. 20, 1721, confirmed by an Order in Council, Mar. 3, 1722, contains only the Côte de St. Joseph, and extends two leagues along the Rivière des Prairies from the lower part

of the island. All the lands in this p. were conceded previous to 1759, and consist of 8226 superficial arpents. In 1821 there were 108 houses, of which 92 were inhabited by farmers and 16 by occupiers of small plots of ground, called *emplacements*. The greatest extent occupied by any one person is 320 superficial arpents.

The *Parish of Ste. Anne*, by a regulation made Feb. 20, 1721, confirmed by an Order in Council, Mar. 3, 1722, was erected at the upper end of the island, and contains the extent between the r. de l'Orme N. and the Côte de Pointe Claire S., and also the upper part of Isle Perrot. The greatest extent of land possessed by one person is 360 arpents. All the p. is conceded, and the greater part previous to 1759, and the portion conceded since, in farms of 3 arpents by 30, pay the same rent, viz. one sol per front arpent and half a bushel of wheat for every 20 superficial arpents.

With the exception of the mountain, which rises to the north-west on the skirts of the city, the general surface of the island is level, notwithstanding the existence of gentle ridges called *côteaux* by which the complete uniformity of the level is not unfrequently and agreeably varied. The mountain itself is a very conspicuous object, independently of its altitude above the surrounding country. It consists of two distinct hills, one of which to the eastward is called the greater and the other the lesser mountain, between both of which passes one of the leading avenues into the city, which communicates with roads by which the circuit of either mountain may be made, and this, indeed, from the many charms of its scenery, is a very favourite drive. The slopes of the mountain are wooded nearly from their base to the summit, but towards the base the forest-trees have been succeeded by orchards that produce apples, pears, peaches and plums of the choicest flavour; and it is worthy of remark, that although the fruit of the island is universally excellent, still all parts of it yield to the vicinity of the mountain in the luxuriance of the orchards and the deliciousness of the fruits they produce.

## Statistics of the Island and County of Montreal, in 1827.

Parishes.	Population.	Churches, Pro.	Churches R.C.	Cure's.	Presbyteries.	Convents.	Colleges.	Schools.	Villages.	Corn-mills.	Carding-mills.	Fulling-mills.	Saw-mills.	Tanneries.	Shoekneppers.	Taverns.	Artisans.	Names of the churches.
Montreal town	23855	2	5	1	1	5	3	6	.	.	.	.	3	240	221	1365		Notre Dame.
St. Laurent	2426	.	1	1	1	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	St. Laurent.
Ste. Geneviève	1799	.	1	1	1	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Ste. Geneviève.
Sault au Recollet	1682	.	1	1	1	.	.	1	1	2	1	1	.	.	.	6	30	De la Visitation.
Pte. Claire	1543	.	1	1	1	1	.	1	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	St. Joachim.
Lachine	1410	.	1	1	1	.	.	1	1	1	1	1	1	.	.	.	.	Des Saintes.
Point aux Trembles	1071	.	1	1	1	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	L'Enfant Jesus.
Longue Pointe	803	.	1	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	St. François D'Assize.
Rivière des Prairies	800	.	1	1	1	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	1	3	3	.	.	St. Joseph.
Ste. Anne	625	.	1	1	1	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Ste. Anne.
Totals.	36014	2	14	9	10	7	3	12	6	5	2	2	1	4	243	233	1395	

Parishes.	Annual Agricultural produce, in bush.					Live Stock.				
	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Peas.	Mixed grain.	Horses.	Oxen.	Cows.	Sheep.	Swine.
Montreal town	5200	3900	260	100	850	.	.	.	.	.
St. Laurent	20300	18200	2000	2000	2250	985	990	1480	3888	1550
Ste. Geneviève	16900	11700	2200	1000	1050	740	720	1290	2800	1250
Sault au Recollet	11960	8060	1100	4000	1500	720	728	1260	2880	1080
Pte. Claire	13000	10400	2600	300	1000	536	538	910	2008	790
Lachine	10400	10400	566	.	800	580	565	890	2000	750
Point aux Trembles	13000	10400	600	3600	2000	428	426	652	1680	610
Longue Pointe	9100	5200	1560	2000	1600	365	322	535	1300	510
Rivière des Prairies	14560	10400	1300	3000	2000	360	320	520	1280	480
Ste. Anne	5720	5200	500	500	1000	255	250	390	1014	500
Totals.	120640	93800	13686	16500	14050	4949	4859	7927	19850	7520

*Title.*—"Lettres patentes, en forme d'Edit, données par sa Majesté très Chrétienne, en Juillet, 1714, qui confirment la concession de la Seigneurie de l'isle de *Montreal*, isles *Courcelles* et dépendances, à titres onéreux d'amortissement des dites terres, accordées à Messieurs du Séminaire de *St. Sulpice*, par lettres patentes du mois de Mai, 1677, avec les droits d'échange."—*Régistre des Foi et Hommage*, No. 17, folio 81, le 3me Février, 1781.—*Cahiers d'Intend.* No. 10 à 17, folio 535.

**MONTREAL**, river, rises near the boundary line in the T. of Hemmingford, and striking through the S. angle of Sherrington enters the S. of De Léry which it traverses N. E., and watering the W. angle of the B. of Longueuil and the E. angle of Laprairie, runs to West Chambly and falls into the Richelieu a little below Chambly Basin.

**MOOSE RIVER**, rises in the N. E. section of Barford, and traversing the T. of Compton, joins the R. Coaticook above Pennoyer's mills.

**MOULIN, au**, river, runs into the R. Saguenay about 2 miles below Chicoutimi Posts.

**MOULIN, du**, river, a small stream that rises in the rear part of the S. of Matane, and running to the front falls into the St. Lawrence.

**MOULIN, du**, rivulet, in the S. of Eboulemens, runs through Côte St. Joseph into the St. Lawrence, opposite the N. E. end of Isle aux Coudres. It forms a beautiful cascade near the manor and is seen as the traveller descends towards the St. Lawrence; it falls into a basin extending across the lands and rocks, and is in some places from 4 to 500 ft. deep. It turns a corn-mill and two saw-mills, besides the seigniorial or banal mill.

**MOULIN BAUDE**, in the co. of Saguenay, is a little river at the bottom of a small bay, and enters the St. Lawrence about 4 miles below the post of Tadoussac. This place is remarkable for a quarry of statuary marble of excellent quality and in considerable quantity; it is said not to be inferior to the marble extracted from the mines on the Hudson and Lake Champlain. The marble is in a rent of about six to eight feet in breadth; the rent rises almost vertically to the top of the bank, 150 feet high. The marble is therefore abundant. It is, generally speaking, solid, and masses sufficiently large to form the pillars of a fine public

# M O U

building might be quarried at a trifling expense. The parts which have not been exposed to the action of the air will probably take a good polish, and as chimney-pieces, tables, &c. would make beautiful ornaments. The rent is washed by the tide, and a vessel of sixty tons might strike it with her keel. The rivulet that runs over the bed of this quarry is sufficiently copious to turn a mill for sawing and cutting the marble in the quarry itself. The marble is of the purest white, and Mr. P. Chasseur has a lamp made of it, which may be seen in his museum at Quebec. The muddy bay, into which this small river runs from the quarry, is dry at low water, and, affording a protected harbour, admits at high water vessels drawing six or eight feet. A vessel of the former draught might indeed touch the bed itself with its keel. The entrance from the St. Lawrence is not difficult; and it is not more than 48 hours' sail from Quebec with a light fair wind.

MOULIN, du, river, runs through Côte du Moulin in the S. of Côte de Beaupré into the St. Lawrence, a little above the r. du Gouffre. It turns a corn-mill near its mouth.

MOULIN, du, river, in the S. of le Gouffre, runs into the r. du Gouffre and turns a corn-mill near its mouth.

MOULIN, du, river, waters the N. E. section of the S. of Lotbinière and runs into the St. Lawrence.

MOUNT JOHNSON, v. Monnoir, S.

MOUNT MURRAY, is a British grant *en fief et seigneurie*, in the co. of Saguenay; it reaches from the north side of the r. Malbay, along the bank of the St. Lawrence, as far as the River Noire or Black River, and is 3 leagues in depth. Granted Apr. 27th, 1762, to Lieut. Malcolm Fraser, and is now the property of Malcolm Fraser, Esq. This seigniory is separated from Murray Bay by Malbay river, and contains only a very small proportion of cultivated land in comparison to its size. The general surface is mountainous, but in some places the soil is moderately good: timber of all kinds is plentiful and very fine, particularly pine. The lands under the best state of improvement are those along the r. Malbay for about six miles. A tolerably good road passes through these settlements, on which are many farm-houses and neat dwellings. The manor-house, belonging to Colonel Fraser, called Mount Murray, is well situated at the entrance of the bay on the east side, and

# M U R

is surrounded by a large tract of well-cultivated lands. This grant is watered by several streams, whose waters are not more than sufficient to work the mills.—From the River Noire, along the borders of the St. Lawrence, and as far into the interior as the country has been explored, are only mountains of stone almost without the slightest vegetation.—Limestone is abundant in this S. The chief articles of trade are deals, boards, fire-wood, and some wheat: the salmon caught between the River Noire and Malbay are sold at Quebec.

## Statistics.

Population	1087	Saw-mills	6
Corn-mills	1		

## Annual Agricultural Produce.

	Bushels.		Bushels.	
Wheat	8,500	Peas	600	Maple sugar,
Oats	2,200	Rye	100	cwts. 35
Potatoes	8,000			

## Live Stock.

Horses	305	Cows	848	Swine	1,300
Oxen	636	Sheep	2,400		

Title.—“Grant of the 27th of April, 1762, by the Honourable James Murray, Esq. Governor of Quebec, to Lieutenant Malcolm Fraser, of His Majesty's 78th Regiment of Foot, of all that extent of land lying on the North shore of the river St. Lawrence, from the North side of the River of Malbay to the River Noire, and for three leagues back, to be known hereafter, at the special request of the said Lieutenant Malcolm Fraser, by the name of Mount Murray, together with the woods and rivers or other appurtenances within the said extent, right of fishing or fowling, within the same, included. All kind of traffic with the Indians of the back country hereby specially excepted.”—*English Register*, Letter E, folio 709.

MURRAY BAY or MALBAY, seigniory, in the co. of Saguenay, is one of the three grants *en fief et seigneurie*, which have been made by the British government; it extends from the S. of Eboulemens, along the St. Lawrence, as far as the river Malbay that divides it from Mount Murray.—4 leagues in front by 3 in depth. Granted Ap. 27th, 1762, to Captain John Nairn, and now belongs to Mrs. Nairn. This seigniory contains but a very small portion of cultivated land in comparison to its size. The best settlements range along Malbay river for about 6 miles. It contains a church, parsonage-house, corn and saw-mills, and a well-built manor-house belonging to the proprietor of the seigniory.—The rivers are only sufficient to work the mills. The principal lakes are called Nairn, Anthony and Ste. Marie,



# MUR

and are in the rear of the S. Lake Nairn is on the rear boundary line, and Lake Anthony, which is much smaller and discharges itself into it, is near its N. E. side. Little Lake or Lake Ste. Marie is S. E. of the others about 1½ mile.—No lands were conceded previous to 1759, and the non-conceded lands are not surveyed, and have no road through them. 9½ arpents is the largest quantity of land possessed by one individual, and 12 persons hold lands of the seignior of 6 arpents and above: 98 possess lands of less than 3 arpents, an exact classification of which would be very difficult; these lands being very high, are for the most part dry and of middling quality.—The valleys in this S. on account of the north winds that rush down them early in the autumn, are exposed to injurious frosts.—The Bay enters deep into the north shore, and the greater proportion becomes dry at low water. The land which encloses the bay is rather elevated and rocky, but, between it and the high water-mark on the western side, there is a flat or gently undulated alluvial soil, most of which is sandy.—This S. and its neighbourhood have long been remarkable for the frequency of earthquakes. Shocks are most frequent in January and February; their direction appears to be N. W.; the duration of the movement is about one minute, and notice of the coming motion is generally given by a noise like a chimney on fire, sometimes accompanied by two distinct blows. The weather is sometimes sultry, previously at other times cold; in the former case, the weather becomes cold after the shock, and in the latter, mild: in short, a shock is always accompanied by a change of weather. Shocks occur about nine or ten times a year, and are more generally observed in the night than in the day. When they happen in foggy weather it clears up subsequently. About 37 years ago the shocks were much more violent.

## Statistics.

Population	1,875	Corn-mills	2	Carding-mills	1
Churches, R. C.	1	Saw-mills	15	Fulling-mills	2

## Annual Agricultural Produce.

Wheat	Bushels. 12,188	Potatoes	Bushels. 15,500	Maple sugar,	
Oats	3,800	Peas	750		cwts. 44
Barley	500	Rye	200		

## Live Stock.

Horses	469	Cows	1,252	Swine	1,585
Oxen	924	Sheep	5,200		

# NEL

*Title.*—"Grant of the 27th day of April, 1762, by the Honourable James Murray, Esq. Governor of Quebec, to John Nairn, Captain of his Majesty's 78th Regiment of Foot, of all that extent of land lying on the North shore of the River St. Lawrence, from Goose-Cape, boundary of the Seigneurie of Eboulements, to the River Malbay, and for three leagues back, to be known hereafter, at the special request of the said Captain John Nairn, by the name of Murray Bay, together with the woods and rivers or other appurtenances within the said extent, right of fishing and fowling on the same therein included. All kinds of traffic with the Indians of the back country are hereby specially excepted."—*English Register, Letter E, page 700.*

MUSK RAT, river, is a branch of the R. Peribonea which runs into Lake St. John. It derives its name from the number of musk rats with which it abounds. It is said to form a good harbour for small vessels.

## N.

NAMJAMSCUTCOOK, or NAMGAMSKUTESCK, river, in the co. of Rimouski, runs out of Long Lake into L. Temiscouata and is about two chains wide; its current is gentle, and said to be navigable for boats and canoes.—This R. is the same as the *Cabineau*, which *vide*.

NAMGAMSKUTESCK, v. NAMJAMSCUTCOOK.

NATIVITE DE LA STE. VIERGE and DE ST. PIERRE (P.), v. BECANCOUR, S.

NEKOABA (R.), v. ASKATICHE, L.

NELSON'S BAY, in the front of the T. of Grenville. This bay, with the exception of a shoal about 1 mile long and a ¼ mile in average breadth, part of which is dry in summer, offers a safe harbour and good anchorage for the steam-boat or other vessels. These vessels when in the bay are sheltered by the high lands that extend N. and N. W. of the basin and descend almost to the margin of the river Ottawa, except near the river Calumet, where the hills rise from a small but beautiful meadow.

NELSON RIVER, rises in a small lake on the S. W. boundary line of St. Ignace, and, winding in the S. of St. Gabriel in nearly a semi-circular course, joins the R. St. Charles about 1 mile above the v. of Jeanne Lorette.

NELSON, township, in the co. of Megantick, is bounded N. E. by Ste. Croix; S. W. by Somerset; in the rear by Inverness and Leeds; in front by the augmentation to Lotbinière. It was granted in April, 1804, to officers and privates of the Canadian militia.—The land is rather low, but of

## NEUVILLE.

tolerably good quality and fit for the production of most kinds of grain. Towards the s. e. end are some rising grounds, much superior to the part which adjoins Lotbinière. The timber is chiefly beech, maple, birch and pine; on the low and moist ground, basswood, cedar, spruce and hemlock abound.—This t. is well watered by the rivers Becancour and Du Chêne, and by many small streams falling into those rivers.—No part is under cultivation.

NEUVILLE, or POINTE AUX TREMBLES, seignior, in the co of Portneuf, is bounded in front by the St. Lawrence; s. w. by Belair and its augmentation; n. e. by Desmaure and Faussembault; in the rear by Bourglouis.—2½ leagues in front by 4 leagues in depth. Granted Dec. 16, 1653, to Jean Bourdon, and is now the property of the Rev. Mr. Descheneaux, Grand Vicar.—This seignior is of great value. The lands are all conceded, and many were granted previous to 1759, and those granted since are held on the same terms. Above two-thirds of the S. are under cultivation and very productive. The surface, as is the case almost invariably within several leagues of Quebec, is very uneven, rising from the St. Lawrence in a series of irregular ridges to the elevated banks of, the Jacques Cartier: beyond which it is mountainous and abrupt. The soil in front is a lightish mixture of sand and black friable earth, but towards the n. w. it becomes much stronger, and soon changes to a fine loam, in some places rather thickly strewn with stones: large masses of granite lie about in different directions as if rolled down from the heights, although there is scarcely any trace of rock south of the r. Jacques Cartier. The timber is, generally, very good; but between the rivers Jacques Cartier and Aux Pommes not in great plenty, as the whole of that space is laid out in fruitful settlements; farther back, beech, maple, pine, ash and birch are found in abundance.—This S. is watered by several branches of the r. Portneuf, by the Rivière aux Pommes in a beautiful, meandering course, and by the impetuous Jacques Cartier, besides many rivulets descending from the sides of the different ridges, the whole amply providing for the irrigation, particularly of the settled parts.—Of the many roads that intersect the S., the one in front of the St. Lawrence, one in the direct line from Quebec by the village of Capça to Jacques Cartier bridge, and another striking

from the St. Lawrence, about midway between the village of Pointe aux Trembles and Belair, to the same place, are the principal; the others open a convenient communication between the different concessions.—The commissioners, acting under the authority of the provincial parliament, during last year (1830) made two roads from this S. to Bourg Louis. One commences at the free bridge over the r. Jacques Cartier, (commonly called Graves' Bridge), and ending at the commencement of the seignior of Bourg Louis, of which about 50 acres are finished. This part of the road passes through the Grand Brulé, and finishes as the law directs. The remaining part of this road, being about 116 acres, has been rendered passable for loaded carts. The latter part of this road is only half the breadth required by law, and is only drained by ditches where it was found absolutely necessary, and where they could not be dispensed with. About 18 acres of the road nearest to Bourg Louis remains unfinished, the wood only being cleared on the line of the road. In the line of this road a long bridge, 70 ft. in length by 20 ft. wide, has been thrown over an arm of the r. Portneuf; it is covered with 3 inch plank, and has a strong hand rail on each side substantially drawn together with ties. The other road commences at Route des Commissaires, leading to the concession St. Jacques to the River Portneuf, about 70 acres of which is completed according to law, having in this distance six bridges placed over ditches for draining the road. At this point of the road is a very steep hill of about three acres long, at the bottom of which is the River Portneuf, over which is erected a bridge 60 feet long, built with cedar and covered with three inch plank, having a strong hand-rail on either side, the whole very substantially built, and drawn together with sufficient ties. After passing this bridge the road ascends by a hill two acres long, and is only half made for about 55 acres, with ditches whenever they were positively required; but the whole of this distance is passable for loaded carts, leaving a space of about 38 acres to be made nearest to and adjoining Bourg Louis, which could not be performed for the want of means. Near the r. Jacques Cartier is a deep ravine about 14 feet wide, over which a bridge is constructed. The distance between the rivers Portneuf and the Jacques Cartier is about 32 acres; the latter



is approached by a hill about three acres long; the breadth of the river is about 10 feet, over which is constructed a bridge. The road then ascends a hill of about 2 acres, and from the river Portneuf to the end of the road, which is about half finished, 9 small bridges have been constructed over rivers and brooks. The land on this road is generally good; the latter part of it which remains to be commenced, will be more expensive and more difficult to finish than the part that has already been done, in consequence of there being several hills to pass, and a small river which meanders through the intended line of the road 3 or 4 times, over which bridges must be thrown, and to finish this road properly from the river Portneuf to Bourg Louis will require at least 150*l*. On the line of these two roads partial settlements were formerly made; but now the lots are nearly all taken up since the roads have been made, and several of the settlers are now getting materials and building houses, now that the means of communication are afforded; building materials are very easy to be obtained, there being good building stone in the vicinity, also a corn and saw-mill about 3 miles from the concessions St. Jean and Ste. Marie, and about 4 miles from that of St. Charles. These two roads form the communication to the church, mills and town, for the few settlers now in Bourg Louis. By the accounts rendered to the inspector-general of public accounts, the sum voted for the service was 200*l*., out of which no balance remains. With this sum the commissioners have made 9 miles and 4 acres of new road through a new country, bridges, &c., and paid 25*l*. to the grand voyer, and ten pounds for the commissioners' fees. On the east side of the concession St. Charles, separated by the River Portneuf, there is a fine tract of land, commonly called Ste. Madaleine, which is of the best quality; timbered with every description of wood, with fine sugaries: a road to it is highly recommended by the commissioners; it would cost about 100*l*.—The distance from the end of the two above-mentioned roads to waste lands of the crown is exactly nine miles, through a very good country for settling. The lands on the boundaries of the river Ste. Ann are also good. The north branch of the river Ste. Ann descends from the crown lands into the main river at the point where the two roads would reach that river. If the road from the free bridge should be continued to the

river Ste. Ann, for the purpose of reaching the waste lands of the crown, it would be of great utility to new settlements; this road would cost 350*l*., and it would be a great encouragement to the settling of the waste lands of the crown.—The Village of *Pointe aux Trembles* is exceedingly well seated on a projecting point of the same name, rising but a few yards above the level of the St. Lawrence; it is backed by an amphitheatre of gently rising hills, cultivated to their very summits and embellished with farm-houses, mostly built with stone, which are surrounded by gardens and extensive orchards, affording in every direction, but from the St. Lawrence particularly, a rich, variegated and pleasing *coup d'œil*. This village contains thirty-seven houses, a neat church, 100 ft. by 50, a chapel, a parsonage house, and what is called a convent, where from 40 to 50 scholars are instructed; also a French school, supported by the inhabitants. Many of the houses are of stone, and their inhabitants are industrious and wealthy, which is also the case with most of the *habitans* of this seigniory. The convent is an establishment for female education, conducted by two sisters of the congregation of Quebec, who reside in it as missionaries for disseminating religious and useful knowledge.—Oxen are generally used in agricultural labour, and English carts by many. The inhabitants are clothed in stuffs of home manufacture.—From the point, reaching nearly down to the S. of Desmaure, runs a shoal, called *La Batture de la Pointe aux Trembles*, thickly beset with rocks, that are uncovered at low water.

Statistics.

Population	1,521	Schools	1	Notaries	3
Churches, R. C.	1	Villages	1	Shopkeepers	3
Curés	1	Corn-mills	1	Taverns	7
Presbyteries	1	Saw-mills	1	Artisans	22
Convents	1				

Annual Agricultural Produce.

	Bushels.		Bushels.		Bushels.
Wheat	11,910	Barley	75	Peas	2,600
Oats	10,400				

Live Stock.

Horses	602	Cows	1,415	Swine	905
Oxen	850	Sheep	3,500		

*Title.*—“Concession du 16<sup>mé</sup> Décembre, 1653, faite par la Compagnie, à Jean Bourdon, contenant deux lieues trois quarts ou environ de front, sur quatre lieues de profondeur, tenant du côté du Nord-est au fief de *Desmure* et du côté du Sud-Ouest au fief de *Bélair*; par devant le fleuve *St. Laurent*, et par derrière les terres non-concédées.”—*Régistre d'Intendance*, No. 10 à 17, folio 660.

NEW BRISTOL RIVER rises in the T. of St.

# NEW

Dennis, and, traversing through the centre of the S. of Matane, runs into the St. Lawrence.

• **NEW GLASGOW**, about 1 mile from the s. w. corner of the t. of Kilkenny. This settlement was established in 1820; and, considering the numerous impediments, deficiency of mills, want of practicable roads, &c., much progress has been made by the industry and perseverance of this little colony.

**NEWPORT**, township, in the co. of Sherbrooke, is between Eaton and Ditton, and is bounded in the rear by Auckland, in front by Bury. Although the land in many parts is uneven, the general tendency of the soil is good, and the swampy land is fit for culture. Beech, maple, birch, spruce, basswood and fir are the prevalent sorts of timber. The North River runs nearly through the middle of the t., and the land rises gradually from it in a series of gentle swells to the n. and s. Numerous small streams, after traversing this t., find their way to the North River and Newport River in the s. w. corner. The extreme parts of the s. w. and s. e. corners are more hilly, particularly in the s. e., where the hills attain a considerable altitude. None of the rivers are navigable. Several roads, generally in a bad state, passing to the adjacent settlements intersect it, as does the intended new one from Craig's road.—From 900 to 1000 acres cleared, and this t. resembles Eaton in its agricultural produce, the state of the mechanics, price of labour and description of cattle.—Good flax is produced for domestic use, but as yet no hemp.—Black lead ore has been found in this t., and slate for roofing is produced in abundance.—*Ungranted and unlocated*, 15,000 acres.

## Statistics.

Population . . . 94	Saw-mills . . . 1	Pearlasheries . . . 1
Corn-mills . . . 1	Potasheries . . . 1	Artisans . . . 11

## Annual Agricultural Produce.

	Bushels.		Bushels.		Bushels.
Wheat . . .	1,018	Potatoes . . .	1,330	Indian corn . . .	410
Oats . . .	1,140	Peas . . .	290		
Barley . . .	105	Rye . . .	1,100		

## Live Stock.

Horses . . .	54	Cows . . .	95	Swine . . .	93
Oxen . . .	57	Sheep . . .	192		

**NEWTON**, township, in the co. of Vaudreuil, and its augmentation, between the seigniories of Rigaud, Soulange, and New Longueuil, is of an irregular figure and very advantageously situated,

# N I C

contiguous to the settlements in the Upper Province. On the w. side the land is of a very superior quality, and will produce all sorts of grain; many parts also might be employed to great advantage in growing hemp and flax. The e. side is much lower, inclining here and there, for short distances, to be marshy: there is, however, no actual swamp; and if the low grounds, that are rather wet, were carefully ditched and drained, they would prove most excellent land, and furnish luxuriant meadow and pasture as well as good arable land. On the most elevated parts, the principal timber is, maple, beech and birch; on other parts, cedar, red spruce, alder, and hemlock. As the grants are all recent, only a few of the lots are yet cultivated, but the goodness of the situation and other local advantages are likely soon to induce settlers in much greater numbers. In that part which is in the p. of St. Polycarpe are 48 souls. The greatest landholders are the heirs of the late Hon. A. C. de Lotbinière, Saveuse de Beaujeu, Esq., Mr. John M'Nider, and others.

**NIXON LAKE**, in the peninsula near Lake St. John, is a small lake n. of L. Kiguagomishish, with which it is connected by a small channel of about three chains in length, and about one chain in width. There is deep black land covered with alder all around this lake, and upon the banks, about 25 ft. above the water, to the distance of at least a mile, the land is unbroken and level, and the soil an excellent loam; the timber is sapin, black birch, spruce and some white birch. The lake is 36 chains long, lying s. w. and n. e., and about ten chains wide.—Named after Mr. Nixon, a late explorer of Lake St. John.

**NICOLET**, county, in the district of Three Rivers, is bounded e. by the co. of Lotbinière; w. by the seigniorial line between the seigniorie of Nicolet and the seigniories La Baie du Febyre and Courval; towards the n. by the River St. Lawrence; s. by the River Becancour, being the boundary of the S. of Blandford and Maddington, by the rear line of the seigniorie of Becancour; w. of that river by the division lines between the township of Aston and its augmentation, and the seigniorie of Godefroy, Roquetaillade and the augmentation of Nicolet; and lastly by the rear line of the augmentation of Nicolet. It comprehends the seigniories of Nicolet and its augmentation, Roquetaillade, Godefroy, Becancour, Cour-

## N I C O L E T.

noyer, Gentilly, Livrard, Fief Dutard, and the townships of Maddington and Blandford. It contains five parishes, viz.—Nicolet, St. Gregoire, Becancour, Gentilly and St. Pierre; and also the villages of Nicolet and St. Gregoire.—Its breadth, or front, on the St. Lawrence is  $32\frac{1}{2}$  miles, and its depth 20, containing 475 square miles; its centre is in lat.  $46^{\circ} 20'$  N., long.  $72^{\circ} 17' 30''$  W. It sends two members to the provincial parliament, and the places of election are Gentilly and St. Gregoire.—The surface of this co. is level and composed of light soil, sandy in many places, especially along the banks of the rivers, but in the interior the soil is stronger and more productive. It is tolerably well watered by rivers and streams, and by Lake St. Paul. The chief rivers are the Nicolet, Becancour and Gentilly, with their branches. The flourishing state of the settlements is evinced by its population and produce: the chief settlements are to be seen along the rivers St. Lawrence, Nicolet, Becancour and Gentilly.—It is traversed by a number of concession roads, besides those along the borders of the chief rivers. Two roads pass through this co., leading from the ferry opposite to Three Rivers to the southern townships, the Aston road, and that through Nicolet to Baie St. Antoine; new roads are also opened leading from Gentilly and St. Pierre to Blandford, and up to the new settlements on the Becancour.—In many parts there are highly cultivated farms and good dwelling-houses.

### Statistics.

Population 12,593	Corn-mills . 6	Medical men . 2
Churches, R. C. 5	Saw-mills . 5	Notaries . . 3
Churches, Pro. 1	Carding-mills 1	Shopkeepers . 8
Curés . . 5	Fulling-mills 1	Taverns . . 6
Presbyteries . 5	Tanneries . 1	Artisans . . 90
Colleges . . 1	Potteries . . 1	
Villages . . 2	Just. of peace 4	

### Annual Agricultural Produce.

	Bushels.		Bushels.	
Wheat .	76,350	Peas .	17,620	Maple sugar,
Oats .	47,109	Rye .	4,283	cwt. 936
Barley .	3,200	Indian corn 310		Hay, tons 38,100
Potatoes 66,620		Mixed grain 3,500		

### Live Stock.

Horses .	5,250	Cows .	7,490	Swine . . 7,155
Oxen .	2,628	Sheep .	25,500	

NICOLET, lake and river, in the cos. of Drummond and Nicolet. The *Lake* is in the S. E. corner of the T. of Ham and gives rise to the river. This beautiful sheet of water, about  $2\frac{1}{2}$  m. long and one broad, contains several small islands,

which are the resort of vast numbers of wild-fowl. The surrounding country possesses every trait of wild romantic beauty. The lake is environed by rising grounds clothed with trees, in some places thickly clustered together, and in others irregularly dispersed over the acclivities; beyond the first heights are seen in the distance the softened and fantastic forms of a much more elevated chain.—The *River*, which rises in the lake, consists of two principal branches, distinguished by the names of eastern and western. The distance in a straight line, from the source to the mouth, seems to be about 60 miles; and the breadth of the space which it waters about 12. It collects therefore the waters of about 720 square miles. It traverses the townships of Ham, Chester, Arthabaska, Warwick and Horton, where it meets its eastern branch that rises in Wolfstown and descends through parts of Chester, Halifax, Stanfold and Bulstrode; their united waters divide Wendover from Aston, and traversing the aug. to Nicolet enters that seigniory, and a little above the village receives the waters of the western branch which rises in Weedon; this branch, traversing through the centre of Wotton, partially waters Tingwick and Shipton, then running through Kingsey, Simpson and Wendover, it enters the S. of Courval, whence it hastens through the S. W. section of the S. of Nicolet and joins the main branch at what is called the second forks. The Nicolet having thus received its accumulated waters runs near the S. W. side of the village and soon after empties itself into Lake St. Peter, where, at its mouth, it divides into two streams and forms Isle Moran. The banks, in the interior townships, are high and generally covered with woods down to the water; but in the lower part of its course the banks diminish very much and are less woody: from the village downward are several small islands covered with trees that form very pleasing groups. In the upper part of the river there are rapids with frequent intervals of gentle current; these rapids the Indians frequently ascend and descend in canoes. In the spring, when the stream is increased by the freshes, small decked vessels can sometimes get up from the St. Lawrence as high as the village; but this cannot be depended upon, as the entrance is obstructed by a sand-bar, upon which craft drawing 2 ft. water frequently strike in the summer or dry season: this bar is called the Batture aux Sables. The scenery on both



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banks of the main river is varied and beautiful in many places, but on the N. E. side it is particularly interesting. In the S. of Nicolet this river adds considerably to the beauty of the scenery and the fertility of the lands. The banks of the main branch are cut by frequent ravines of considerable size. Both sides of this river for about 4 leagues from its mouth are embellished by settlements.

NICOLET, seigniory and augmentation, in the co. of Nicolet, is bounded N. E. by Roquetaillade; s. w. by Baie St. Antoine; in the rear by the r. of Wendover; in front by Lake St. Peter.—The original grant is 2 leagues in front by 2 in depth. Granted Oct. 29th, 1672, to Sieur de Laubia: the augmentation, 2 leagues in breadth by 3 in depth, with Isle de la Fourche, was granted Nov. 4th, 1680, to Sieur de Cressé. Both are now the property of Kenelm Connor Chandler, Esq.—The soil is not remarkably good, but industry has in some degree counteracted its natural defects. Towards the lake the land is poor, of a light sandy nature, but more in the interior it is stronger and better; it lies rather low and in general level; near the village the soil, though not of the best description, is calculated to repay its industrious occupants; more towards the rear it improves greatly and in some places, particularly on the banks of the rivers, it is equal in fertility to any in the province. Three-fifths of the S. are under cultivation and the remainder in woodland and unconceded, of which not more than 300 farms could be formed on account of the large circuits made by the r. Nicolet and its s. w. branch, the main river traversing the entire seigniory lengthwise; these circuits form excavations and enormous ravines, which deprive the farmer of much land. There are 11 ranges of concessions containing 850 farms, 400 of which are well peopled. Some of the concessions were granted as far back as 1716, and were in the front range; each farm measuring 12 to 15 arpents by 30 in depth, was conceded at a moderate rent. The subsequent concessions, prior to 1759, were rented, for 3 arpents in front by 25, 30 or 40 in depth, at 1 or 2 sols *tournois* per arpent and 1 or 2 capons for each farm. The concessions opened during the 30 years previous to 1821, were rented at a quart of wheat and 2 sols per arpent.—It appears that the want of roads, the augmentation of rents, and the expenses of drainage necessary to make the non-

conceded lands convertible, have been the principal obstacles to the establishment of new settlements; and in this S. the settlements were retarded, previous to 1821, by unfortunate speculations in wood, which were disastrous to many of the inhabitants by draining them of their ready money, and to others they proved utter ruin.—The timber is not remarkable for superior quality or growth; on the borders of the lake it is generally *bois franc* and on the banks of the s. w. branch of the r. Nicolet it is spruce and sapin with many considerable pineries.—The roads are very good, with the exception of that which runs along the main branch of the river into the interior; the main road to William Henry passes through the village and crosses the river at a ferry where the toll is 3*d.* for each person, 9*d.* for a horse, and 1*s.* 3*d.* for a horse and carriage; several other roads intersect the S. in different directions. There is no road over the unconceded lands although they have been surveyed.—This S. is well watered by the r. Nicolet and its s. w. branch; on both are built corn and saw-mills. The corn-mills have three sets of stones each, abundantly supplied with water all the year round, and are of great advantage, not only to the inhabitants of this S. but to those of the neighbouring parishes. A carding-mill is attached to the corn-mill on the N. E. or main branch of the river, and also another to the corn-mill on the s. w. branch. Salmon abounds in the river and large quantities of fish in the lake.—One-third of the grain produced is generally sold, and the wheat is of such excellent quality that it is generally sold for seed to other parishes. The time of sowing is later than at Montreal, but rather sooner than at Quebec. An abundance of hay is grown on the borders of the lake and the St. Lawrence. The breed of horses is Canadian, and though small they are good.—The inhabitants are chiefly catholics, for out of a population of 4000 only 500 are protestants.—The *Village of Nicolet* is pleasantly situated on the banks of the river, about a mile from its mouth; its appearance, whether approached by the river or by either of the roads, is calculated to attract the notice of a traveller, and offers inducements for visiting it sufficient to repay an ordinary journey to the admirers of nature's favoured spots.—This village, containing about 90 houses with a church in the centre, is remarkable for its beautiful situation on the side of a gentle acclivity, covered

with some majestic oaks (the best timber in the seigniori) and crested with a tuft of lofty pines. Besides the Roman catholic church, 140 ft. by 50 ft., decorated with some valuable paintings, there is a neat well-built protestant episcopal chapel, 50 ft. by 25 to 30 ft. In this village, about the beginning of the present century, a college for the education of youth was founded under the auspices of the then catholic bishop of Quebec. It stands on a spot well calculated by the natural beauties of its situation to assist the views of so excellent an establishment. The building is on a simple, unostentatious, but convenient plan, possessing all requisite accommodation for the director, masters, and seventy pensioners. The success and reputation of this institution obtained for it a royal charter in the reign of George the Third. The original building having been found inadequate to the accommodation of the increased number of students, a new edifice of considerably enlarged dimensions was commenced in 1827 and is now far advanced towards completion. It is calculated to accommodate 200 students. In the beauty and salubrity of its situation the College of Nicolet cannot be surpassed and is perhaps altogether unequalled. The establishment is endowed with lands and is managed by a body corporate. The scholars wear an appropriate dress and the terms are made suitable to its general utility, being about 20l. per annum for board and instruction in the usual branches of education. This village has also the advantage of a market twice a week.—Mr. Chandler the seignior has made valuable improvements in this seigniori, particularly in mills, in opening new roads, in the importation of improved breeds of animals and in the introduction of agricultural implements.—There is perhaps no place where an English emigrant of moderate capital or income might fix his residence with more advantage and comfort than in the S. of Nicolet, for many of the old settlers will sell their farms on moderate terms in order to make new clearances, which they of course can do with less difficulty and expense than a foreigner. Thus would the emigrant avoid the real difficulties of forming a settlement in distant uncleared woodland and be surrounded by at least a portion of his countrymen and accommodated with house and outbuildings suited to the climate.—From Lake St. Peter and its entrance into the St. Lawrence the front of the seigniori presents a prospect

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#### Statistics.

Population	4,000	Corn-mills	2	Medical men	2
Churches, R.C.	1	Carding-mills	1	Notaries	3
Curés	1	Fulling-mills	1	Shopkeepers	4
Presbyteries	1	Saw-mills	5	Taverns	3
Colleges	1	Tanneries	1	Artisans	27
Villages	1				

#### Annual Agricultural Produce.

Wheat	Bushels. 20,100	Potatoes	Bushels. 23,120	Rye	Bushels. 550
Oats	14,900	Peas	3,120	Indian corn	25
Barley	1,600				

#### Live Stock.

Horses	1,100	Cows	2,000	Swine	1,200
Oxen	1,600	Sheep	8,000		

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## N O R

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**NOIRE**, river, in the co. of Saguenay, is the boundary line between the S. of Mount Murray and the King's Posts. It is supposed that on the bank of this r., lying within the King's Posts domains, there is a very considerable extent of good land, and that a tract equally good extends across the country to Chicoutimi, a distance of two days' journey, or 40 to 50 miles. The timber on this r. is very well adapted for sawing into deals, and a powerful saw-mill has lately been erected near the outlet of the river at Port au Persil by Messieurs M<sup>r</sup> Leod and Duberges. There is a footpath from Malbay across the country, but it would be difficult to make a road for carriages.

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**NOIRE, LA RIVIÈRE, v. PREVOST, R.**

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## N O T

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**NOTRE DAME (R.), v. CAP ST. MICHEL, S.**

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## NOTRE DAME DES ANGES.

the crown.—The land is generally extremely fertile and in the front is a good rich earth mixed with clay or sand; more in the interior a fine black mould, much drier and more friable than the former; in the rear a good loam prevails. The surface is uneven, and, from a fine flat near the river, rises into ridges by easy gradations to the rear boundary, and there becomes broken, rough, and mountainous. About two-thirds of the whole are in the best state of cultivation and exceedingly well inhabited. The flat space near the St. Lawrence is called *la Canardière*, and is wholly in meadow and pasture and produces abundant crops of hay of superior quality. The arable lands are very fruitful in grain of all kinds and a considerable extent is in garden ground, where vegetables of every description and of great excellence are raised for the supply of the capital. The most cultivated parts are sparingly timbered, presenting only occasionally reserves of wood, where the trees are of inferior dimension and of little value, but they embellish the country agreeably enough; in the rear wood is abundant and the land is conceded to the inhabitants in small portions for the purposes of fuel and other domestic uses, of which, exclusive of their own consumption, they continually supply large quantities for the use of Quebec. The beach of the St. Lawrence in front of the seignior is occupied as timber-ground and furnished with extensive booms and every necessary means of securing the timber. The *Village of Charlesbourg* is pleasantly and conspicuously situated on a rising ground of considerable eminence about 4 miles N. of Quebec, and consists of about 70 houses, well built and mostly of a respectable appearance, to each of which a good garden and small orchard are attached. This village is one of the oldest and most interesting settlements in Canada. It has two churches, one lately built, the other, though smaller and less commodious, is far more interesting, having become the centre of the surrounding farms, whence they all radiate.—The reason of this singular character in the surrounding allotments arose from the absolute necessity to create a neighbourhood, for which purpose each farm was permitted to occupy only a space of three acres in front by thirty in depth. This contiguous and continuous neighbourhood had its peculiar advantages. Population was scanty and labour difficult to be procured; by this arrangement the facility to keep

up a road in front of each farm (which it was the duty of every proprietor to preserve) was rendered more easy.—The other advantage and not the least which this singular position afforded, was the proximity to the church, which became the signal of alarm, whenever hostile attempts were made by the Indians, and was the centre of defence around which the inhabitants all rallied whenever the bell sounded the alarm to defend their possessions. Here the elections of the members of parliament for the county are always held.—A little below the village of Charlesbourg, on the skirts of a small rising ground on the north side of a concession or cross-road, stands a small group of handsome houses, usually called the *Little Village*, which does not yield in beauty of situation to Charlesbourg.—Of two roads leading from Dorchester-bridge, one on the left is called *Le Chemin de Charlesbourg* and the other *La Canardière* or *Le Chemin de Beauport*; on the latter is a succession of good houses, excellent gardens and farms in a high state of cultivation. Two houses of superior elegance, one belonging to the heirs of the late Doctor Stewart and the other to the heirs of the late John Jones, Esq., usually attract notice for their good style of architecture, excellence of situation, beautiful gardens, and surrounding shrubberies and plantations. There is also a very spacious house belonging to the ecclesiastics of the seminary of Quebec, generally distinguished by the appellation of *La Maison des Prêtres*; it is retained in their own hands as a farm and also serves as a place of recreation for all the members of the establishment once a week.—Part of this seignior is in the parish of Notre Dame des Anges and part in that of Charlesbourg. The *Parish of Notre Dame des Anges* is very small and contains from 50 to 55 houses and an hospital with very few inhabitants, who are all artisans or labourers.—The *Parish of Charlesbourg* or *St. Charles Boromé*, by a regulation confirmed by a royal decree, Mar. 3, 1722, extends 3 leagues and 18 arpents in front and comprises the *Little Village*, the *Gros Pin*, *St. Jerome* called *Lavergne*, *Bourg Royal*, *Bourg la Reine*, *Charlesbourg*, *St. Claude*, *St. Pierre*, *St. Joseph*, *St. Bonaventure*, *St. Bernard*, *St. Romain*, *St. Gabriel*, *St. Jacques*, *Pinceurt*, *le Petit St. Antoine*, and *le Grand St. Antoine*. In this parish are the highlands called the *Charlesbourg Mountains*, situated in the rear of the villages of Charlesbourg and Bourg Royal.

Statistics.

Population . . . 1,508	Schools . . . 1	Saw-mills . . . 3
Churches R. C. 1	Villages . . . 1	Shopkeepers . . 1
Curés . . . 1	Houses in do. 50	Artisans . . . 10
Presbyteries . .	Corn-mills . . 1	

Annual Agricultural Produce.

	Bushels.		Bushels.		Bushels.
Wheat . . . 18,200	Potatoes . . 60,200	Rye . . . 201			
Oats . . . 30,060	Peas . . . 4,500	Indian corn . 456			
Barley . . . 2,000					

Live Stock.

Horses . . . 602	Cows . . . 1,202	Swine . . . 903
Oxen . . . 610	Sheep . . . 3,612	

Title.—“Concession du 10me Mars, 1626, faite par la Compagnie aux révérends peres Jésuites; de la Seigneurie de Notre Dame des Anges, contenant une lieue de front sur quatre lieues de profondeur, joignant du côté du Nord-est la Seigneurie de Beauport, et au Sud-ouest le Comté d'Orsainville; par devant le fleuve St. Laurent et la petite rivière St. Charles; et par derrière au bout de la dite concession les terres non-concédées.”—*Cahiers d'Intendance*, No. 2 à 9, folio 85.

NOTRE DAME DES NEIGES, river, in the Island of Montreal, rises near the centre of the island and passing near the church of St. Laurent in a n. course falls into the r. des Prairies about one mile s. w. of the church of Sault au Recollet.

NOUVELLE, east, river, rises in the t. of Maria and running s. w. over the s. e. angle of Carleton falls into the upper part of Chaleurs Bay.

NOUVELLE, west, river, rises in waste lands s. w. of Carleton and running s. e. into that t. falls into Chaleurs Bay about 3 miles from the r. Little Nouvelle.

NOUVELLE YORK, v. DUSABLE, S.

NOVER, river, in Laprairie, S.

NOYAN, seigniory, in the co. of Rouville, is bounded n. by Sabrevois; e. by Stanbridge; s. by Foucault; w. by the r. Richelieu or Chambly. —2 leagues in front on the river, and 3 leagues in depth. Granted July 8, 1743, to Sieur Chavoye de Noyan, and is now the property of Gen. C. Burton, in honour of whom it is sometimes called Christie Manor.—*Isle aux Tetes*, or *Ash Island*, in the Richelieu, near the confluence of the r. La Colle, is included in the grant.—The face of this seigniory, the quality of its soil, the varieties of timber, the price of wages, and the kinds of grain, cattle and sheep, are similar to those of Foucault, to which seigniory the reader is referred for those particulars. The soil is low and swampy, but the parts that are cultivated, or susceptible of cultivation, are of a rich and fertile quality,

abounding with fine timber of various kinds, particularly pine. Near the s. w. corner of the seigniory, and from Georgeville to Henryville, and on the Montreal road, are the best settlements, though most of the lands are conceded, which will soon give nearly an equal settlement over the whole.—There are no large landowners, as the land is held by Gen. Christie Burton in seigniorial tenure. Population about 1800.—The principal stream is the Petite Rivière du Sud, or Little South River, which falls into the Richelieu a little below Isle aux Noix; it waters the S. very conveniently, and is navigable for boats and canoes for about 6 miles; it here divides into two branches, one of which is called Wolf Creek, and each turns a saw-mill. Were a canal to be cut to connect Missiskoui Bay and the r. du Sud (about 2½ or 3 miles), it would be most eminently serviceable, not only to the settlers of the neighbourhood, but to the new townships on the Canadian frontier. The principal bridges are three; one over South River on the road from Georgeville to Henryville, and one over each branch of South River on either side of Henryville on the Montreal road; another is to be immediately built over South River on the road from Georgeville to Jones' Tavern. There is a ferry across the Richelieu to the Isle aux Noix, where the charge for a foot passenger is 3d., and another at Capt. Vaughan's, three miles above, across the same stream to La Colle, where a waggon with one horse is charged 1s. 8d. The principal highways leading through this seigniory are two; the first, leading from Missiskoui Bay to St. John's, in a n. w. course, is a grand thoroughfare from the eastern townships bordering on the province line, and from the n. part of Vermont to Montreal; and the second, leading from Georgeville directly north, intersecting the former at Jones' Tavern, Sabrevois, receives the principal travel from Noyan, Foucault, and Grand Isle County in Vermont. The Montreal road is also intersected near Henryville by one from Pike River lower falls, one from Georgeville, and one from the mouth of South River: there are also three roads which lead to the Isle aux Noix, and one along the western shore of Missiskoui Bay. By the road from Missiskoui Bay to r. du Sud, produce, after being brought from Phillipsburg by the ferry, is conveyed in waggons to be embarked and sent down the Richelieu to St. John's and other places.—The