

annual consumption of grain is:—wheat, 6800 bushels; Indian corn, 3400 bushels; rye and buck-wheat, 3400 bushels;—for feeding neat cattle, hogs and horses, 10,000 bushels of Indian corn, peas and oats.—The average produce per acre is the same as that of Foucault.—The Village of Georgeville is w. of Wolf's Creek, and about a mile from Taylor's mill, erected on that stream; it contains a church, a school-house, 2 small stores, a tavern, 20 dwelling-houses and 160 souls.—The principal articles of traffic are potashes, and the various kinds of agricultural produce.—Henryville, at the n. part of the seigniori, contains 2 stores, 3 taverns, 1 school-house, 2 saw-mills, 30 dwelling-houses and 240 souls.—Articles of traffic are the same as at Georgeville, with the addition of lumber. A part of this seigniori, and a part of Foucault, constitute the parish of St. George. At Georgeville, near the south line of this seigniori, and at an equal distance from Missiskoui Bay on the E. and the Richelieu on the W., there is a neat and commodious protestant episcopal church, 40 by 50 ft., with a steeple and good bell. There is no parsonage house.—The two parishes, St. George and St. Thomas, are at present united in one cure.—There are no public schools in the S., but there are nine private ones, and the average number of scholars to each may be twenty-five.

Statistics of the Parish of St. George.

Population 2,044	Saw-mills . 2	Pearlsheries . 2
Churches, R. C. 1	Tanneries . 2	Shopkeepers . 2
Schools . . 1	Hat-manufact. 1	Taverns . 1
Villages . . 2	Potteries . 1	Artisans . 15
Corn-mills . 1	Potasheries . 2	

Annual Agricultural Produce.

	Bushels.		Bushels.		Bushels.
Wheat .	14,140	Peas .	3,500	Indian corn	7,500
Oats .	15,800	Rye .	1,801	Maple sugar,	
Potatoes	36,000	Buck-wheat	1,620		cwts. 31

Live Stock.

Horses .	790	Cows .	1,350	Swine .	1,250
Oxen .	800	Sheep .	3,900		

Title.—“Concession du 8me Juillet, 1743, faite par Charles Marquis de Beauharnois, Gouverneur, et Gilles Hocquart, Intendant, au Sieur Chavois de Noyan, de deux lieues de front le long de la rivière Chambly, sur trois lieues de profondeur, laquelle sera bornée du côté du Nord à un quart de lieue au Nord de la petite rivière du Sud, par une ligne courant Est et Ouest, du côté du Sud en remontant le lac Champlain, à une lieue trois quarts de la dite rivière, joignant par une ligne parallèle à celle ci-dessus au terrain concédé au Sieur Foucault, le premier Mai dernier, avec l'Isle aux Têtes, étant dans la dite rivière Chambly, avec les isles et islets qui se trouveront vis-à-vis le front, de la dite concession.”—*Régistre d'Intendance, No. 9, folio 19.*

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OBSTCHQUOSQUAM LAKE, near the R. Matapediac. The surrounding scenery is delightful and symmetrical, and the land has every appearance of being fit for cultivation. This lake contains salmon, trout, pike, eels and white fish of a large description. It is about 3 miles in length, nearly one mile in breadth, and very deep.

OSWANTEL LAKES, in the district of Gaspé. This chain of small lakes, some of which are one mile long and $\frac{1}{2}$ mile broad, affords many delightful seats for cultivation, and besides excellent soil and timber possesses peculiar advantages.

ODELL TOWN, v. LA COLLE, S.

OLD PIERRISH, river, rises in waste lands and runs s. w. into the R. St. Maurice below the n. Windigo.

OLIVIERA, lake, in the eighth range of the r. of Dorset, is environed with beautiful and picturesque scenery; its surrounding lands are rich, and when cultivated prove generous; its waters clear, pure and salubrious, abound with fish of various kinds.

ONslow, township, in the co. of Ottawa, is bounded E. by Eardley; W. by Bristol; in the rear by waste lands; in front by Lake Chaudière, an expansion of the Ottawa. The whole has been surveyed, and, in 1802 and 1803, the first five ranges were subdivided, and granted to Boswell Minor and his associates, with the exception of 1200 acres, embracing the Hudson's Bay trading post at Point Mondion, on lot No. 7 in the 2nd range, which were patented to the Hon. John Richardson and John Forsyth, Esq., jointly. From lot No. 9, in the 1st range, the shore of the lake runs nearly due north to the 4th range, which it bounds in front. The 1st, 2nd, and 3rd ranges, are traversed by ridges of massive rock, amidst which are several small lakes, one of which is distinguished by the appellation of Long Lake, and is used as a reservoir for timber, through which, also, boats and canoes pass, and are carried over from its western extremity into Lac des Chats. This r. is traversed by many streams, and well watered by small lakes; but the generality of the lands are not, as far as the surveys have extended, esteemed of a quality likely to induce emigration in that quarter. This r. has no regular

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roads, and is but thinly settled in front. There was only one settler in 1829.—At the w. end or corner is Black Bay, and also one of the many rapids of the Ottawa, called *Rapide des Chats*.—*Ungranted and unlocated* 31,400 acres.

Statistics.

Population 31 | Saw-mills

Annual Agricultural Produce.

	Bushels.		Bushels.		Bushels.
Oats	40	Potatoes	430	Indian corn	280

Live Stock.

Horses	2	Cows	6
Oxen	2	Swine	1

ONTARIO LAKE OF LAC ST. JOSEPH, in the S. of Faussembault, is about 5 miles long. It receives the little river Aux Pins, and discharges itself into the R. Jaques Cartier.

ORFORD, township, in the co. of Sherbrooke, is bounded E. by Ascot and the R. Magog; S. by Hatley; W. by Stukeley; N. by Brompton.—But little can be said of this township, and that little not very favourable. It is mountainous, rough, and almost unfit for tillage, but it contains some good timber and some large lakes, one of which, about 4 miles long and $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile broad, stretches into Brompton. Part of the village of Sherbrooke stands on the 8th lot of the first range of this R.—North of Orford Mountain, where a road is now being made, there is a high chain of mountains, stretching to the N. for ten miles; thence almost to the river St. Francis, it is interspersed with small lakes and swamps and unfit for cultivation: on the S. and S. E. of this chain lie other mountains and the whole body of Lake Memphramagog, which is impassable for two to three weeks every spring and fall. The road, which the commissioners are empowered to make near this mountain, must ever be the grand thoroughfare for the settlements east of Lake Memphramagog.—*Ungranted and unlocated* 29,403 acres.

Statistics.

Population . . . 242

Annual Agricultural Produce.

	Bushels.		Bushels.		Bushels.
Wheat	800	Potatoes	2,466	Rye	190
Oats	240	Peas	40	Indian corn	400

Live Stock.

Horses	47	Cows	69	Swine	200
Oxen	53	Sheep	25		

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ORLEANS ISLAND or **ISLE ST. LAURENT**, about 4 miles N. E. of Quebec, divides the River St. Lawrence into two channels.—19 miles long and $5\frac{1}{2}$ broad, containing 69 sq. miles; its centre is in lat. $46^{\circ} 56'$ N., long. $70^{\circ} 57' 30''$ W. It sends 2 members to the provincial parliament, and the place of election is at St. Jean.—Granted as a seigniority 15th Jan., 1636, to the Sieur Castellon.—It is at present divided into three distinct properties, belonging to Madame Drapeau, Monsr. Poulain, and Monsr. Le Comte Dupré. It is also a county of itself, and lies in the district of Quebec, and comprehends all the islands nearest to it, and which in whole or in part front it. It contains the parishes of Saint Pierre, Saint Jean, Sainte Famille, Saint Laurent, and Saint François, and the Islands of Madame and Reaux.—This island is next in size to that of Montreal, and approaches it in fertility and richness of soil more nearly than any other part of the district of Quebec: its western extremity is only 4 miles from Cape Diamond. The shores incline gradually to the beach, and in some places are a few rocky cliffs, but not of great extent or elevation: from the foot of the slopes are large spaces of low meadow, sometimes intersected by patches of excellent arable land. Bordering the North Channel the beach is flat and muddy, with reefs of rocks running along it; but on the southern side it is a fine sand, with only a few pointed rocks sticking up here and there. The highest part of the island is by the church of St. Pierre, about four miles from the western extremity, and almost fronting the falls of Montmorenci; and also just above Patrick's Hole, nearly abreast of St. Pierre, on the south side, on which is placed the second telegraph of the chain from Quebec to Green Island. The centre part is thickly wooded, but without producing any timber of superior growth. The soil is highly fertile in almost every part; on the high lands it is generally a light good earth, either mixed with sand, or sand and clay; in less elevated situations there is a fine black mould, which, as it nears the shores, is likewise blended with sand. This delightful spot is but scantily watered by the little river Dauphin, the rivulet Mabeu, and a few other trifling streams, all of which in summer-time fail of a sufficient supply to work the only two mills that are built upon them. The parishes of St. Pierre and Ste. Famille on the north, St. Laurent, St. Jean, and St. François on the south, each of

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which has its church and parsonage-house, embrace the whole circuit of the island: St. Jean and Ste. Famille are more populous than the others, and their inhabitants are wealthy and substantial farmers. Four curates perform the clerical duties of the five parishes, the incumbent of Ste. Famille serving St. François. A good road encompasses the whole island, and several others cross it. The churches of St. Laurent and St. Jean are situated close upon the southern shore: the distance between them is six miles over excellent and well cultivated lands, richly diversified with orchards and gardens; the ground rising with an easy slope from the road displays the industry of the farmers to very great advantage. Along the road side are houses at short intervals from each other throughout the whole distance. *Patrick's Hole*, a little westward of St. Laurent, is a safe and well-sheltered cove, where vessels outward-bound usually anchor, and wait their final instructions for sailing. At Anse au Marand was launched the immense ship called the Columbus of 3700 tons register at measurement, 301½ ft. in length, 50 ft. 7 in breadth, and 29 ft. 4 in. in depth; she was built at the expense of a Scotch company by a Mr. Wood from Glasgow, and carried four masts. On the western point is a group of very neat houses; at several of which the inhabitants furnish accommodations to the numerous persons who visit the island for amusement or curiosity, both in summer and winter. The fertility of this spot is so great, and the *habitans* such good cultivators, that large quantities of grain, and most sorts of provisions, are continually furnished for the consumption of Quebec; among the fruits, apples and plums attain a much greater degree of perfection than in any other place in the lower district; but they do not equal the productions of Montreal. In Ste. Famille there is a large stone building, where several nuns reside and keep a seminary for the education of females.—This island contains 5 parishes.

The parish of Ste. Famille, by a regulation of Sept. 20, 1721, confirmed by an order in council, March 3, 1722, extends 2½ leagues along the North Channel, from the house of Louis Guerard, which separates it from the parish of St. Pierre, to the rivulet named Pot du Beurre. The farms range along the north channel of the St. Lawrence, and extend in depth one league to the

middle of the island, and abut on the farms of the parish of St. Jean. One farm, only, belongs to the nuns, including which there are 67 farms in this p., and all are under tenure and inhabited, besides which there are 12 *emplacements*. The size of all the farms, excepting four, is from 2 to 2½ front arpents; one is 7 front arpents, and three others are 6 arpents in front. The quality of the soil is but middling. There are more of the maple and cherry than of other trees. Here is a convent but no other school, for, the girls who are instructed in the convent, amounting sometimes to 60, are generally employed when at home in instructing others of the family, by which means all are educated without the necessity of erecting schools. In this p. there is neither village, inn, nor house, deserving of much notice, although almost all the houses are built with stone. Besides wheat, oats and peas, very little grain is grown. The breed of swine is worthy of remark, but that of other animals is much the same as in other parts of the province where no particular attention has been paid to it. There is only one road, but that is a very good one. About 50 ells of linen, and the same quantity of *étouffes du pays*, are made annually on an average by each family. Oxen as well as horses are used in agricultural labour.—All the farms have been conceded, for more than a century, on the terms usual at the time, and all of them have been frequently surveyed. When there are too many individuals in a family, some of them leave the parish for the purpose of learning trades or taking farms.

The Parish of St. François de Salles, by a regulation of Sept. 20, 1721, confirmed by an Order in Council, Mar. 3, 1722, situated in fief Argentenay, is 3 leagues in extent, 1½ league along the South Channel, beginning at and including the house of Louis Gaulin descending to the lower end of the island, and 1½ league along the North Channel ascending from the N. E. end of the island to the house of Charles Guirard, including all the intervening lands.—This parish is the property of Mr. Dupré. The size of the farms is nearly the same with two exceptions; one individual possesses a farm of 10 front arpents, that of another is about 6 arpents, all the others amounting to 52 are between 2 and 3 arpents. All the farms have been conceded long ago; they are all susceptible of cultivation and have been accurately surveyed. The inhabitants who quit

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the parish, leave it for the purpose of following some trade, which appears to be their only wish.

The *Parish of St. Jean Baptiste*, by a regulation of Sept. 20, 1721, confirmed by an Order in Council, Mar. 3, 1722, is 2½ leagues along the South Channel, extending from and including the house of André Terrein to Rivière Maheu, comprehending all the lands in this space to the middle of the island.—In this parish are farms of various sizes, from 3 front arpents down to half an arpent, but none so large as six front arpents by 30 in depth. All the lands were conceded before 1759, and there being none unoccupied, many persons, who are desirous of making new settlements, are prevented from doing so near their relatives and friends, and would therefore settle elsewhere if they had the means. Not a single parishioner has migrated to the townships, for the mode of concession there practised is not agreeable to them. The old farms are too much divided, and the number of small *emplacements* on barren soils are continually increasing; and their occupiers carry on trades without a knowledge of scarcely the first elements; they bring up families of wretched beings destined to increase the number of mendicants.

The *Parish of St. Laurent*, by a regulation, Sept. 20, 1741, confirmed by an Order in Council, Mar. 3, 1722, is 2½ leagues from the river Maheu, along the South Channel to the house of Pierre Gosselin, including all the lands within these limits to the centre of the island.—The observations made relative to the parish of St. Jean apply equally to the parish of St. Laurent.

The *Parish of St. Pierre and St. Paul*, by a regulation, Sept. 20, 1721, confirmed by an Order in Council, Mar. 3, 1722, is 2½ leagues along the North Channel, from the river Pot du Beurre to the s. w. extremity of the island, including all the lands within those limits as described in the contracts of concession; but should any of the inhabitants, whose grants extend entirely across the island, choose to reside on the opposite or south side, then they are to become parishioners of St. Laurent, and pay tithes to the curé of that parish accordingly.—All the lands were conceded prior to 1759, and are now, as much as possible, under cultivation. About half the farms extend rather more than two arpents in front, the others are of less extent.

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Statistics.

Population	4,078	Corn-mills	4	Taverns	8
Churches	5	Saw-mills	2	Artisans	47
Curés	4	Ship-yards	1	River-craft	2
Presbyteries	5	Notaries	1	Tonnage	28
Convents	1	Shopkeepers	9	Keel-boats	13

Annual Agricultural Produce.

	Bushels.		Bushels.		Bushels.
Wheat	31,924	Peas	16,500	Mixed grain	2,195
Oats	20,896	Rye	3,165	Maple sugar,	
Barley	2,605	Buck wheat	2,500	cwtg.	162
Potatoes	106,065	Indian corn	315	Hay, tons	16,122

Live Stock.

Horses	1,044	Cows	2,098	Swine	4,810
Oxen	1,690	Sheep	6,905		

Title.—“Lettres d'affranchissement et de règlement de la Seigneurie de Beaupré et de l'Isle d'Orléans, du 28me Mars, 1674, rapportant une concession du 15me Janvier, 1636, de l'Isle d'Orléans, au Sieur Castillon.”—*Régistre des Foi et Hommage*, No. 100, folio 80, le 15me Juin, 1781.—*Cahiers d'Intend.* 10 à 17, folio 758, 759.

ORMS-TOWN, v. BEAUHARNOIS, S.

OROQUOIS, river, runs into the R. Madawaska near the Madawaska settlement.

OSSGOOD, river, rises in the T. of Thetford, whence it runs N. W. into the T. of Leeds, where it joins Sunday River and soon after falls into the R. Bécancour.

OTTAWA, county, in the district of Montreal, is bounded S. E. by the S. E. boundary line of the S. of La Petite Nation, running N. along that line, from the Ottawa River, to the depth of the seigniory, and thence the same course continued to the N. boundary of the province; on the west by the N. and W. bounds and limits of the province; and on the south-west by the Grand or Ottawa River, in its whole extent to Lake Temiscaming, and from the head of that lake, by a line due north to the boundary line of the Hudson Bay territory. It includes all the islands in the Grand or Ottawa River and in Lake Temiscaming, nearest to the county and in the whole or in part fronting it. This county so bounded comprises the seigniory of La Petite Nation, and the following townships on the R. Ottawa: Lochaber and its augmentation, Buckingham, Templeton, Hull, Eardly, Onslow, and all the townships in the above-described limits, on the north of the Ottawa River.—This extensive county is situated between the parallels of lat. 45° 34' 30" and 47° 54' N., and between the degrees of longitude 74° 47' 30" and 80° 6' 10" W., from the meridian of Greenwich. Its length is 209 miles and breadth 120, containing 34,669 square miles. In soil, surface, climate, and local

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situation, it presents numerous advantages. It is only separated from the eastern section of Upper Canada by the Grand or Ottawa River, and communicates therewith by the conspicuous line of bridges at Hull and By Town; for the description of which and of this entire section of country, *vide* 1st vol. page 187.

Statistics.

Population	2,438	Saw-mills	17	Breweries	1
Churches, R. C.	2	Carding-mills	1	Distilleries	2
Curés	10	Tanneries	2	Shopkeepers	6
Presbyteries	2	Potteries	2	Taverns	7
Schools	3	Potasheries	7	Artisans	60
Corn-mills	4	Peurlasheries	3		

Annual Agricultural Produce.

	Bushels.		Bushels.		Bushels.
Wheat	22,846	Peas	6,816	Mixed grain	4,200
Oats	24,760	Rye	8,166	Maple sugar,	
Barley	1,250	Buck wheat	7,000		cwts. 500
Potatoes	42,805	Indian corn	31,833	Hay, tons,	6,537

Live Stock.

Horses	569	Cows	1,983	Swine	1,455
Oxen	848	Sheep	5,320		

OTTAWA OR GRAND RIVER.—This magnificent and important river is so amply described in the first volume, that a reference to the pages that contain a description of its more remarkable features is all that is necessary in this place. These places are annexed in alphabetical order as follow:

Chenaux, les, p. 189.

Coulange Fort, p. 188.

Grand Calumet, p. 188.

Lac des Chats, p. 189—201.

Lake Chaudière, p. 191.

Long Sault, p. 193.

Mondion's Point, p. 190.

Ottawa, p. 187, *et seq.*

Point Fortune, p. 197.

Portage du Fort, p. 188.

Rapide du Fort, p. 189.

Union Bridges, p. 192.

OTTER, river, runs into the R. Saguenay half a league above the Prairies, that produce the hay consumed at Chicoutimi Post.

OTY, fief, in the co. of Rimouski, is thinly settled and mountainous, and the soil is very light and sandy; the first and second ranges are, however, well settled. The road along the shore of the St. Lawrence is very good to Anse au Coq, the distance of 7 leagues; it then becomes heavy until it reaches Mitis.

O U I

OUAREAU or **LAC OUAREAU**, river, rises in waste lands in the rear of the r. of Rawdon, through the centre of which it traverses to Manchester Mills on the front line; it then intersects the N. angle of the S. of St. Sulpice, and entering the aug. to Lavaltrie joins the R. L'Assomption about 3 m. below the church of St. Paul.—On this R. are 9 falls, 4 of them in Rawdon and the others above 6 miles higher up the stream and not far from each other; the first and second falls are the highest. In Lavaltrie this R. is broad and shallow, and much timber is sent down it to the Quebec market. The navigation of this R. between its falls in Kildare is perfectly safe for boats of the largest size; and its borders are fit for settlement.

OUATSHOUAN, v. OUIATCHOUAN.

OUELLE, river, in the cos. of L'Islet and Kamouraska. The Rivière Ouelle rises in the range of mountains in the r. of Ashford, and taking a N. E. course winds down to the St. Lawrence through part of Ixworth and the S. of Rivière Ouelle. This R. feels the effect of the tide for some distance up, and is so far navigable for vessels of 25 tons burden, many of which are constantly employed in transporting to Quebec the produce of the seigniory, consisting of grain, butter, poultry, live stock, and a coarse species of woollen cloth.

OUELLE (S.), v. Rivière Ouelle.

OUIATCHOUAN, **OUIGUATSHOUAN**, **OUATSHOUAN** or **WIATSHUAN**, which mean in the Cree languages "Do you see the falls there," is a river that rises 7 miles above Lake Quaquagamacke and empties itself into the S. W. corner of Lake St. John, after running a course of 59½ miles.—The deputy surveyor-general had lately the good fortune to explore this river with great success. Endeavouring to discover the first waters of the Ouiatchouan, after having explored Lake Quaquagamacke and the adjacent parts, he ascended a high rocky mountain called *Mount Discovery*, the foot of which is bathed by a river which falls in a succession of cascades. From the summit of the hill he discovered to the S. W. an extensive low country, resembling a sea in its great expanse. From this mountain he descended into a tamarack swamp to a dead-water stream, apparently the effect of unusual rains; this stream led him to the river Ouiatchouan, which there traverses an ex-

OUIATCHOUAN.

tensive alluvial tract susceptible of agricultural improvements. Here rushes grow to a considerable height, some of which were pulled and brought up black earth of a clayey nature with the roots. A few mountains were observed on approaching the great *Lake Commissioners*, which is about $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles below the portage of the mountain. The lake at the entrance of the *r.*, which is half a league broad, lies in a course *N. 30° E.*, which was followed, taking the centre of the lake; the land on its borders is bold and mountainous, timbered with fir, pine, spruce and white birch in several places; the shores are steep and rocky, and their aspect unfavourable for settlements, although the valleys might be found good. After passing a small bar of alders which choked up the passage between an island and the shore, and veering northward round *Pointe à l'Aviron*, he beheld a continuation of *Commissioners Lake*. The landscape here exhibited in boldness and grandeur the masterly touch of the great designer Nature. The shores rise craggy and steep and to considerable elevation, above which tower two considerable capes, 350 to 400 feet high, on the eastern borders. Having reached the foot of the southern cape and landed on the rocks, he ascended their abrupt face, and crossed over with much difficulty to the northern cape, the woods having many years past been burnt on their summits, leaving the rocks to discover their barren nature and nakedness of vegetable mould. From the cape was discovered, for 20 or 30 miles to the westward, a hilly, broken and mountainous country, showing in a few places the white summits of hills similar to that on which he stood, contrasting with the universal character of the country, which is wooded with fir, spruce, tamarack and pine. A stream of some magnitude appeared to enter *s. w.*, with an alluvial flat at its mouth; this *r.* descends from the breaks of the hills which form its bed. Looking *N.* up the lake, which is diversified by several islands, he noticed a large bay to the *N. E.* He then descended the capes to the canoes and continued his survey of the lake, passing the islands which are rocky but well timbered with birch, fir and spruce. He then got under the lee of *Sandy Point* and encamped for the night. The next day he passed several barren craggy hills exhibiting a wild and wretched aspect of country, particularly on the eastern side; the opposite side has not been ravaged by fire, and the rocks are

clothed with fir, spruce, birch, &c. growing on a thin layer of vegetable mould. He then reached the *Blueberry Hills*, which are a succession of barren capes similar to those below *Sandy Point*, but possessing yet greater height and a peculiar wildness of aspect, and are remarkable for several perpendicular cliffs which face the lake: these hills are destitute of trees and the bottom of the cliffs is covered with blue berries of very large size, from which the Hills derive their name. Having taken a transient view of the country from a neighbouring cliff, he resumed his course and reached a deep bay into which enters a considerable stream. Having landed on a barren rock or island, he observed the sun's meridian altitude, *lat. 48° 17', N.* and thence proceeded to the head of the lake, which he found to be near 7 leagues long, and its average breadth from *Pointe à l'Aviron* about a mile. Finding no outlet, he determined to return to *Hail Bay*, the first large bay he had observed from the cape, which proved to be the entrance of the *Ouiatchouan River*. He immediately came to the head of a small cascade, where he effected a portage of 440 yards in length; and half a mile below, another portage on the *s. E.* bank of 223 yards, whence he reached a small lake which opens upon *Bouchette Lake*. The general direction from *Hail Bay* to *Lake Bouchette* is about *E. N. E. 2½ miles* through broken and hilly land; the difference of level between that lake and *Lake Commissioners* being between 50 and 60 feet. *Bouchette lake* is about 4 miles long, and round it the land rises, discovering a very sandy light soil. He then entered *Lake Ouiatchouan*, about $1\frac{3}{4}$ mile long and 1 mile broad. Searching for the outlet, he made the tour of the island that lies at the end of it, where the land appears of better quality and continues so for some distance along the *Ouiatchouan River*, which runs with a very swift current to the head of a rapid which occasions a portage of 550 yards on the western bank. Here the elm, black birch, pine, fir and spruce are found intermixed, and growing on an argillaceous loam beneath a rich vegetable mould. Leaving this portage, the river acquires considerable magnitude, being about 60 yards wide, and the land offers great susceptibility for settlement; the timber growing on its banks is ash, black birch, elm, spruce, fir, balsam, and some white pine. The general course of the river is about *N. N. W.* to another portage below a few

OUIATCHOUAN.

small rapids, which he shot down; here a little stream that rises in a small lake, which is seen from the river, enters the N. bank. This portage is on the eastern bank, and is 660 yards in length, a furlong below which is a rapid divided into two channels by an island. The river then takes a N. course and runs down with great swiftness, frequently interrupted by rapids, which were generally shot down by the voyagers, his companions, on which occasions they exhibited such dexterity and adroitness in the management of the canoe as always excited his astonishment. On arriving at a rapid, Vivier, the bowman of his canoe, would generally land and examine the state of the rapid before venturing down: if his decision was for landing, a portage was effected; if for shooting the rapids, the deputy surveyor could always rely upon his experience, for he had undergone many trials in the service of the celebrated traveller and navigator, Captain Franklin, in his last expedition for a north-west passage. The motions of the helmsman are entirely regulated by those of the bowman, who watches the course of the water, or, as it is called, "*fil d'eau*." On coming to high surges (*bouillons*), the paddles are suspended, and the canoe in its passage frequently takes in a sea; when the channel is to be regained, the bow and helmsman draw with their paddles on the same side, which is termed "*rembarrer*."—A peculiar display of native coolness and dexterity was exhibited by the guide in the descent of a rapid; the facility and at the same time the degree of indifference, accompanied with a knowing smile, with which he managed the paddle at the helm was truly characteristic; the wildness of the surrounding objects, his flowing black lank hair playing in the wind, and the general stillness and silence of the remaining hands, who anxiously watched the countenances of the two active characters in the scene, excited a degree of interest that cannot be described.—Another portage was afterwards effected on the eastern bank, 440 yards in length, where the river is divided into two channels by a large island. Thence he came to a portage where a small carrying-place of 20 yards is crossed upon the island, on which an abundance of berries of various descriptions are found, wild currants, blue berries, &c. The land now ceases to offer that favourable appearance for settlement, being in many places rocky and hilly, and

in others low and swampy; here the prevalent timber is spruce, tamarack, fir and some white birch. About half a mile below the last portage he came to the *Great Fall*, where a carrying-place is crossed on the western bank of 600 yards to the lower landing and basin. The rocks are all granite and of irregular inclination, and the land is very poor and rocky, producing chiefly only the tamarack and fir. Having launched the canoes below the fall, about 50 feet in height, he left this portage, and about 3 furlongs below it came to another, on the S. E. bank. On leaving the landing he ascended a high mountain, from which a similar one was observed on the opposite side of the river; after which he again returned to the river, which there runs as usual very rapidly. The portage proved $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile long and traversed a very rocky rugged country, in which he frequently lost the path which was but little beaten. The river here is about 250 ft. under the level of Lake Oujatchouan. The rapids follow each other in quick succession, rendering the navigation for canoes almost impracticable in ascending the river, but many of them can be shot in descending. Having encamped for the night, at break of day he again embarked his canoes at the foot of the rapids, where the river is interspersed with several islands, and came to a portage on the N. bank, which avoids a considerable rapid, but which, however, was shot by the canoes without loading, each being manned with the bow and helmsman. The portage, half a mile long, is partly at the foot of high hills and partly over them, whence the river runs N. to some rapids which were shot down as far as the Long Rapids of the falls, so called on account of a small stream falling from the summit down the abrupt face of the hills which form the bank of the river. About a mile below these rapids he effected another portage, where, reaching the summit of a hill, to his inexpressible joy he beheld a prospect of Lake St. John, which appeared much like a sea in the distance or a cloud resting on the horizon. In descending the river the land for some distance gradually assumes quite a different character, being timbered with black birch, spruce, pine and some maple. The clay makes its appearance upon the surface, which is irrigated by several streams intersecting the path, that here appears well beaten and daily frequented. Having descended about 250 feet into the alluvial land at the foot of the hills, he found the soil of an ex-

cellent quality, being what is frequently called *terre grise*, producing maple, fir, ash, pine, spruce and some cedar. He then passed a large stream, $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile beyond which he came to a superior growth of cedar on the borders of Lake St. John, and soon viewed with peculiar delight the expansive sheet of water presented by that beautiful lake. All was calm at the moment save the breeze that rippled upon the surface of the lake. The islands in the distance and the boundless view beyond them enhanced the interest and admiration the lake excited, and displayed, as it were, a new atmosphere before the voyagers, who had been much confined by the comparatively limited sphere of rivers, swamps, hills, ponds and inferior lakes.—Having made choice of an encampment, beneath pendent cedars, on the sandy beach or alluvion of the lake, the deputy surveyor-general divided the remaining store of spirits among his companions and men: the health of the king was given, in honour of the success that thus attended the first expedition fitted out under the auspices of the provincial legislature to explore this hitherto little known portion of the province.—The *Great Falls* of the Oujatchouan are about a mile from its mouth, and descend 236 ft. From Lake St. John to these magnificent falls no smooth water is met with, the river being one continued rapid. These falls rival those of Montmorenci in height, and far surpass them in the distribution of the water as it descends over the pendent rocks. These beautiful and splendid falls can be seen from the opposite side of the lake, and have given to this river its name.—The fishing-season for white fish in the Oujatchouan commences at its mouth about the 15th of October; in one day in 1827 the fishermen caught 300, and in the whole season above 1700, which, being preserved by freezing, subsisted the people of the Post and Indians till spring, each fish on an average weighing from $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 lbs. The season for the fish called *awenaniash* is from the 15th May to about the 20th or latter end of June; they are chiefly taken with the hook and weigh from two to three pounds each.

OUIATCHOUANITCH or LITTLE OUIATCHOUAN, river, falls into Lake St. John about $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles from the Oujatchouan. It descends to the lake at the bottom of a bay whose shores as well as the bed of the river are composed of limestone. The

land near its mouth, as seen from the lake, into which it descends as a rapid, appears to be good and level.

OUIGUATSHOUAN, v. OUIATCHOUAN.

OUIQUI (L.), v. WIKUI.

OULNEY, a projected township in the co. of Megantic, stretches from the n. w. corner of Dorset to the s. angle of Tring.

OURS, à l', river, runs into the R. Chuamou-shuane. It produces salmon.

OUTARDES, lake, in the S. of Bécancour, connects with Lake St. Paul and participates in the general amenity of the situation; it derives its name from the immense quantities of birds of that species (bustards) that formerly frequented its borders, although now one of them is rarely seen, the increase of settlements having long since driven them to more solitary situations.

OUTARDES, Rivière aux, falls into the Saguenay about midway between Ha-Ha Bay and Chicoutimi, on the opposite side. Its banks are in meadow for 15 arpents upwards and perhaps farther. It is an inconsiderable stream and nearly similar to the St. Charles near Quebec.

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PABOS, at the entrance of the Bay of Chaleurs, and in the co. of Gaspé. The bays of Great and Little Pabos, about 5 miles from each other, lie about midway between Cap D'Espoir and Point Macquereau. On the w. side of Great Pabos Bay is a small village, and on the e. side, on a projecting point, stand the summer habitations of the fishermen, as they are usually termed: several streams descend into this bay from a numerous chain of small lakes to the north-westward.

PACHOT, seigniory, in the co. of Rimouski, is between Mitis and Le Page, and bounded in front by the St. Lawrence. It is, by the title, one league in breadth and one league in depth, and extends half a league on each side of the R. Mitis. Granted, Jan. 7, 1689, to Sieur Pachot.—The surface of this small tract is generally mountainous and broken along the front, and affords but little good land for agricultural purposes.

Title.—"Concession du 7me Janvier, 1689, faite par Jacques de Brisay, Gouverneur, et Jean Bochart, Intendant."

P E L

ant, au Sieur Pachot, de la rivière de *Mitis*, dans sa devanture, sur le fleuve *St. Laurent*, jusqu'à une lieue de profondeur et une lieue de terre sur le fleuve *St. Laurent*, moitié audessus et moitié audessous de la dite rivière sur semblable profondeur d'une lieue."—*Régistre d'Intendance*, No. 3, folio 21.

PASPEBIAC, v. COX, T.

PANTAGOUTSIE, river, rises in Lake Kiguagomi near Sable Point, and is one of the outlets of that lake by which it discharges its waters into the Saguenay about 11 miles N. W. of Chicoutimi. It is said that it passes under a mountain in its course, but that circumstance has not been satisfactorily proved. It runs through a series of beautiful lakes, one of them of considerable extent, to which Mr. Hamel's name has been given.—On this R. is a hill 400 ft. above the level of the water, whence the traveller perceives a fall, the sound of which he hears for some time in descending. He then reaches six succeeding falls, each on an average ten feet high; at the highest of them the rock is so perpendicular that any person can walk without receiving much damage. From these he ascends to the great falls, about 240 feet, which in spring, when the waters are high, are magnificent. It is supposed that these falls, being heard at a very great distance in spring and being very near the Saguenay, are what gave rise to the famed falls of the Saguenay which every one has heard of but no one seen, particularly as the Indians affirm that there are no great falls in that river but a succession of great rapids. The ground is rocky, but where there is soil it is a fine mould: the timber consists of black and gray birch, a few white pines, epinette, fine cedars, white spruce, and in one place a considerable-sized sugary of small maple. It is said, on the authority of Indians, that there are higher falls than those above-mentioned, which they also call rapids. This R. retains its name through its entire course from Lake Kiguagomi to the Saguenay; on it are 6 portages, 4 short and 2 very long, one of which is longer than the other. At the rate of a white man's travelling, it would take six days to walk from Lake Kiguagomi alongside of the river to its junction with the Saguenay.

PEIRAS (S.), v. MITIS.

PELLETIER or PELTIER, river, runs from the N. E. into the river Saguenay nearly opposite Ha-Ha Bay and below Pointe aux Roches. The Ruisseau Peltier descends rapidly between the

P E R

craggy high hills that form its bed. At its mouth is a bay called Peltier's Cove, a good harbour for vessels, where this stream is 80 links wide.

PELTIER (R.) v. PELLETIER.

PENINSULA, v. LAKE ST. JOHN.

PEPIN, river, in the S. of Champlain. On the Ruisseau Pepin is one saw-mill.

PEPSIAQUACK, river, in the co. of Bonaventure, runs into the N. E. side of the R. Matapedia about 6 miles from its mouth.

PEPSIAQUASIS, river, in the co. of Bonaventure, runs into the S. W. side of the R. Matapedia about 8 miles from its confluence with the Ristigouche.

PERCE, in the co. of Gaspé. This remarkable place is situated on the extremity of the S. shore of Malbay. The village is seated on a rising ground and contains about 70 houses, principally inhabited by fishermen; and, like New Carlisle the chief town, has a court-house and a gaol: the beach in front is very convenient for the curing of fish, and some of the best banks for catching them in Malbay lie off this part of its shore. The appearance of the land behind Percé and its immediate neighbourhood, approached by sea from the N. E. or S. W., is that of the enormous ruins of some ancient fortress of more than human construction. The *Table Roulante*, a rock of frightful height placed on the summit and leaning over the side, seems to totter and threaten in its fall the village which lies beneath near the promontory of *Mont Joli* and Percé rock. This singular fragment is pierced (whence is derived the name of Percé) by two arches, which resemble at a distance the portals of fortifications in ruins, and appears like the remains of some enormous wall which have survived the disaster that destroyed the adjacent works. The spectator may approach it at low water from Mount Joli without wetting his feet. The distance between the mount and the rock is about 50 ft. When the rock is approached for the first time, the spectator trembles lest it should fall upon him; its height is at least 300 ft. and it is about 30 yards in its widest part, but its breadth above the arches is not more than 20 ft. Besides the two great arches, there is a lateral arch on the N. E. side scarcely perceptible from the water. However high this rock may be, it is low in comparison with the adjacent capes N. W. of the village of Percé, which rise one above the other as if mountains piled on moun-

P E R

tains had been cut through the middle and one part had fallen into the sea, while the other part remained a naked and frightful chain of precipices of unequal height. The Island of Bonaventure, rather more than a mile from the main land, terminates this picturesque scene, not to be exceeded by any other on the American continent. The great number of mountains and precipices in this place renders it very subject to sudden storms and violent gusts of wind, which has induced some to call it *Terre des Tempêtes*, the Land of Tempests. In fact it is an astonishing place, and the fertile fancy of romance would choose it above all others for the scene of marvellous histories and supernatural adventures, visions, spirits and enchantments. Until within a few years this steep rock was considered inaccessible and its only inhabitants were the sea-gull and the cormorant; here they laid their eggs and reared their young in perfect security. A young man of Percé, full of mirth during a holiday, undertook to ascend this rock by means of the lateral arch: his first attempt was unsuccessful—his heart failed him and he descended; but after a minute or two he made a second attempt and to the great astonishment of all the spectators he succeeded, apparently with much ease. He placed a little flag on both extremities of the summit and, by means of ropes and ladders, many others were induced to ascend, partly out of curiosity and partly for the eggs and hay which were there found. The sea-birds being disturbed in their retreat abandoned it, and their departure was considered a public loss, for the fishermen returning from sea in dark and stormy weather were always, if out of their course, guided safely home by the cries of the birds heard from their rocky dwelling; the bold feat of this young man deprived the fishermen of this advantage and the poor of the food which these birds afforded. A police regulation, therefore, with the consent of all the inhabitants, has prohibited any one from ascending this rock during a certain part of the year; this has had the beneficial effect of inducing the birds to return to their ancient habitation, where they now live and multiply under the protection of the law.—Two miles N. it is said that two men-of-war belonging to the squadron that attempted to take Quebec in 1791 were wrecked.—The settlement of Percé derives its name from the rock which the French Canadians call *Roc Percé*.

P E R

Statistics.

Population	381	Corn-mills	1	River-craft	4
Churches, R. C.	1	Shopkeepers	7	Tonnage	300
Villages	1	Artisans	2	Keel-boats	107

Annual Agricultural Produce.

	Bushels.		Bushels.
Oats	1,375	Peas	500
Potatoes	6,900		

Live Stock.

Horses	3	Cows	129	Swine	173
Oxen	120	Sheep	167		

PERCHACA, river, runs into Lake St. John and is navigable for large bateaux for many leagues and higher up for bark canoes.

PERCHE, à la, river, in the S. of Madawaska, runs into the R. Madawaska near the head of Lake Temiscouata. It is from 20 to 30 ft. wide and greatly abounds in fish of the usual varieties.

PERIBAUDRAICHE, river, that falls into the w. bank of the Peribonea, is now called *David River*, in memory of David Stuart, Esq. The land on each side, as far as the first portage, which is about 6 chains long and about 9½ miles from the mouth, is generally low, and, though light, being a mixture of sand and clay, is tolerably susceptible of cultivation. The timber is white birch, spruce, pine, sapin, with a little elm, ash and willow. *Vide* David River.

PERIBONEA, river. "The Singular or Curious River."—The mouth of this river is on the northernmost point of Lake St. John, viz. in latitude 48° 42' 47", and its course is from the E. N. E.; it is about 45 chains wide and the current is moderate as far as the falls, which are about nine miles from its mouth. These falls are three in number and above them is the Lake D'Ahaouiloo or Na-d'haoui-lo, about 4 miles long and one wide.—This river may be said to be the most beautiful, and that which offers the most advantageous site for a settlement, of all the rivers in that part of the country. Its banks are level and wooded with a mixture of aspen, white birch, red and white spruce, sapins and scattered red and white pine, with cypress. The higher this R. is ascended, the better the land appears to be.

PERROT, island and seignior, lies off the s. w. end of the Island of Montreal and is included in the co. of Vaudreuil. It was named after the first governor of Montreal, to whom it was granted Oct. 29, 1672.—The seignior of Isle Perrot

P E R

also includes the Isles de la Paix, that lie in front of Chateauguay and Beauharnois. Granted to Sieur Perrot Oct. 29, 1672, and is now the property of Amable Dézéry, Esq.—Isle Perrot is about 7 m. in length and nearly 3 in breadth at its widest part: it contains 143 farms, of which rather more than one half are settled and tolerably well cultivated; the soil is generally light and sandy; in some places an uneven surface of rock. The wood is not yet entirely cleared, and of what remains beech and maple constitute the chief part. The houses are scattered near the roads, but there is no village; there is one church and only one windmill. Two fiefs are in this S.: one, called Fief Brucey, 10 acres in front by 30 in depth, is the property of the representatives of Ignace Chenier; the other, named La Framboise, is of an irregular figure, containing 180 superficial acres, and belongs to François Freinch. There are four ferries from Isle Perrot: the first to Ste. Anne, in the Island of Montreal, for which the charge is two shillings; one to the main land above the rapid of Vaudreuil, and another to the foot of the same, one shilling and eightpence each; the fourth is to the canal at Pointe des Cascades, for which the demand is three shillings and fourpence each person. The Isles de la Paix serve for pasturage only. (*Vide vol. I. p. 212.*)

Statistics.

Population	853	Corn-mills	1	Shopkeepers	1
Churches, R. C.	1	Saw-mills	1	Taverns	1
Curés	1	Just. of peace	1	Artisans	8
Presbyteries	1				

Annual Agricultural Produce.

Wheat	Bushels. 7,600	Barley	Bushels. 190	Peas	Bushels. 3,960
Oats	5,200	Potatoes	18,000		

Live Stock.

Horses	297	Cows	506	Swine	395
Oxen	280	Sheep	1,200		

Title.—"Concession du 29me Octobre, 1672, faite par Jean Talon, Intendant, de l'Isle Perrot et autres adjacentes, comprises l'Isle de la Paix, l'Isle aux Pins, l'Isle Ste. Genevieve et l'Isle St. Gilles."—*Régistre d'Intendance*, No. 1, folio 5.

PERRY'S STREAM, rises in the T. of Emberton and running S. traverses the T. of Drayton, and piercing the province line enters the R. Connecticut a little above the Great Falls.

PERTHUIS, seigniory, in the co. of Portneuf, is

P E T

bounded in front by the barony of Portneuf and on the other sides by waste lands.—1½ league in breadth and nine leagues in depth.—Granted, Oct. 11, 1753, to Sieur Perthuis. From the boundary of Portneuf the land rises in a broken and irregular series of heights towards the rear, where it falls in with the N. W. ridge of mountains: the soil for a league or two in the interior is a light loam or clay, sometimes covered with a thick layer of fine black mould; these spots, if brought under cultivation, would no doubt prove very productive: of the quality more to the rear nothing has yet been ascertained. No part of the grant is appropriated to agriculture. The timber is in general very good and abundant, consisting of the best kinds found upon a dry good soil, as maple, beech, ash, birch and pine. The lower portion of the S. is watered by the R. Ste. Anne, which runs across it, but in the other parts there are only a few small streams that break from the sides of the mountains.

Title.—"Concession du 11me Octobre, 1753, faite par le Marquis Duquesne, Gouverneur, et François Bigot, Intendant, au Sieur Perthuis, d'une lieue et demie de front, sur neuf lieues de profondeur, à prendre au bout des trois lieues de profondeur de Portneuf."—*Régistre d'Intendance*, No. 10, folio 17.

PESHKAOUINAMISHUSHIHI (R.), v. R. DES AULNAIS.

PESQUIAMAN, river, in the co. of Bonaventure, runs into the S. W. side of the R. Matapédia about 9 miles from its mouth.

PETITE FERME, river, in the parish of St. Joachim, in the S. of Côte de Beaupré, runs through the Domaine into the St. Lawrence.

PETITE ISLE, v. L. St. John.

PETITE NATION, river, winds through and traverses the S. of the same name from N. E. to S. W. and running through a mountainous country finally discharges its waters into the Ottawa W. of the neck of land that unites the peninsula with the main land near the head of an arm of the Ottawa. It is about 3 chains wide and is navigable for bateaux nearly the whole year as far as the mills, 5 miles from its mouth; above this the R. is rough and rapid. It issues from a number of lakes about 100 miles in the interior well stocked with fish, one of which is named Lake Papineau.

PETITE NATION, seigniory, in the co. of Ottawa, is bounded N. E. by Grenville; S. W. by

Lochaber Gore; in the rear by waste lands; in front by the r. Ottawa.—5 leagues in front by 3 in depth. Granted, May 16th, 1674, to Messire François de Laval, Bishop of Pétrée, the first Bishop of Quebec. It is now the property of the Hon. L. I. Papineau, the Speaker of the House of Assembly. The Ottawa indents the front with several bays and large ponds, towards which the land is low but of excellent quality. The land, to a great distance in the interior, is fit for the cultivation of every species of grain, hemp, flax and grasses of all descriptions. On the margin of the rivers large tracts of fine natural meadows and pastures at present enrich only the earth with their exuberant plenty. The inlets and ponds abound with fish in great variety and the neighbouring grounds with game, duck, teal and other wild fowl in great quantities. Penetrating deeper into the seigniory, the land has a gradual ascent and is clothed with timber of the best kinds; the oak is of superior quality and of the largest dimensions fit for ship-building. The main ridge of mountains, that takes a westernly course from Québec until it falls upon the Ottawa, crosses La Petite Nation about the middle; beyond this intersection the remainder of the grant has been only partially explored and the quality appears to be much inferior to that of the south, although the various sorts of timber seem to retain their superiority, or are at any rate but very little inferior. From the range of heights and the upper lands several small streams have their sources, whence in various directions they water the valleys in their way to the Ottawa, but they are too inconsiderable for other purposes than irrigation and working of mills.—About one-tenth of the seigniory is conceded, and the first contracts of concession, 8 or 9, were made in 1816. All the lands in the front are conceded, and 3 new concessions, called St. François, St. Charles and St. Amedée, extending backward to the r. La Petite Nation, are made, and only one-tenth part of each is as yet under occupation. The farms are unusually large for French grants, being 5 arpents by 40, each of which pays 4 bushels of wheat and 2 French crowns annually.—The road opened by the commissioners for internal communications runs across the front of the S., having settlers on each side who keep it in constant repair. The sum of 3,000*l.* was voted by the provincial legislature in 1827 for the improvement of this important

route, which connects the new settlements on the Ottawa with the more settled parts of the district of Montréal.—A small river runs through the middle of the first front concession and drives a corn-mill with 2 sets of stones and also a saw-mill having only 4 saws. These are sufficient for the wants of the seigniory. At the falls of the r. La Petite Nation is a saw-mill which annually cuts for exportation from 45 to 50,000 thick planks and deals, besides which a great quantity of shingles are made. The sawn timber, as soon as cut, is put into a canal made of wood extending 2,400 ft. from the mill to the bottom of the falls, where it is immediately rafted for the Quebec market.—The population now amounts to 800, which constitute above 140 families, of which more than 80 are catholic; almost all the inhabitants reside on the first concession in front. Although the improvements are progressive and will become more rapid from year to year, the settlers are as yet too poor to effect much without the assistance of the seignior, who, encouraged by the last act of the legislature in favour of education, intended last year to build a school-house with stone; and about 9 years ago a church, 90 ft. long, was built with wood.

Title.—"Concession par la Compagnie des Indes du 16me Mai, 1674, à Messire François de Laval, Evêque de Pétrée, et premier Evêque de Québec, de cinq lieues de terre de front sur cinq lieues de profondeur, sur le fleuve St. Laurent dans la Nouvelle France, environ quarante deux lieues au dessus de Montréal; à prendre depuis le Sault de la Chaudière, vulgairement appelé La Petite Nation en descendant le fleuve sur le chemin des Outaouais."—*Cahiers d'Intendance*, 10 à 17, folio 682.—*Régistre des Foi et Hommage*, No. 142, page 238.

PETITE RIVIERE, in the S. of La Salle, runs N. within half a mile of the church of St. Constant into the r. La Tortue.

PETITE RIVIERE (P.), v. COTE DE BEAUPRE.

PETIT LAC, le, in the S. of Côte de Beaupré, has two discharges, one by the Rivière de la Friponne, the other by a little rivulet called Décharge du Lac, r. of Cap Tourmente, which is dry in summer except after rains.

PETIT-PRE, du, river, in the S. of Côte de Beaupré, separates the parishes of Ange Gardien and Château Richer. It was formerly called Rivière Laval. There are two handsome mills on this r., one for grinding corn and the other for sawing. This r. has been considerably increased by the junction of another r. which formerly dis-

charged itself into the R. Montmorenci. The Rivière du Petit-Pré falls into the St. Lawrence opposite the centre of the Island of Orleans.

PETIT VILLAGE, v. RIVIERE DU LOUP, S.—KAMOURASKA, S.

PHILLIPSBURGH (V.), v. ST. ARMAND.

PICKOUAGAMIS, v. ASSUAPMOUSSOIN, R.

PIERREVILLE, seigniory, in the co. of Yamaska, is in the rear of St. François and is bounded s. and s. w. by De Guir.—1½ league in front by one league in depth. Granted, Aug. 3, 1683, to Sieur Laurent Phillippe and is now the property of Mr. de Montenac.—A tolerably good soil is the general characteristic of the grant, which in some parts lies low, but there are no swamps. The best land is on each side of the St. Francis, where are the principal settlements and the best cultivation; the quantity under hand amounts to one-third of the whole or a little more. The river St. Francis runs through the S., dividing it nearly into two parts, and affords the advantages of easy and expeditious conveyance, as its current hereabouts and towards the St. Lawrence is very rapid. An inferior description of timber prevails; enough, however, of the better sorts is found to supply the wants of the inhabitants. The river turns a corn and a saw mill, and forms two or three small islands covered with trees of no real value, although exceedingly decorative.

Title.—"Concession du 3me Août, 1683, faite par Lefebvre, Gouverneur, et De Meulles, Intendant, au Sieur Laurent Phillippe, d'une lieue et demie de terre de front sur une lieue de profondeur, joignant du côté du Sud-ouest les terres non-concédées, d'autre côté au Nord-ouest, d'un bout sur la Seigneurie du Sieur Crevére, d'autre aux terres non-concédées, avec les isles et islets qui se rencontreront dans la dite profondeur, la rivière St. François comprise dans icelle profondeur, en sorte qu'elle fut au milieu de la dite profondeur."—*Cahiers d'Intendance*, No. 2 d 9, folio 281.—*Ins. Con. Sup. lettre B. folio 120.*

PIERREVILLE, a village in the S. of Berthier, in the co. of Berthier. It contains 25 houses, including one inn.

PIERRISH, OLD, river, runs into the N. E. bank of the St. Maurice below the R. Windigo.

PILGRIMS, four islands lying about 1½ mile off the S. of Granville and Lachenaye, stretching nearly its whole breadth; they are only piles of rock covered with low brushwood and a few small trees: the westernmost one is the station of the telegraph No. 12.

PILLES, v. ST. MAURICE, R.

PINS, aux, river, rises in Lake Outlatendi, in the mountains of Faussembault, near the S. of St. Gabriel, and taking a s. course empties itself into Lake Ontarietsi or St. Joseph. The average breadth of this small river is about one perch and its course 5 leagues.

PISCAMINEAU, river, runs into the R. Matapediac; it turns a saw-mill, and the adjacent country affords immense quantities of pine, which can be floated down to the mills with facility for many miles in the interior of the country.

PISNAY, river, runs s. w. into the R. St. Maurice between the rivers Kisikan and Juglons.

PISSAOUTICHE, river, runs into the Saguenay and is an inconsiderable stream resembling the R. St. Charles near Quebec.

PLANTE, la, river. Ruisseau la Plante traverses the S. of St. Ours s. w. and runs into the Richelieu.

POCATAIRE, POCADIÈRE, or POCATIERE, v. STE. ANNE, S. in the co. of Kamouraska.

POINTE AUX BOULEAUX, v. SAGUENAY, R.

POINTE AUX TREMBLES, v. MONTREAL.

POINTE AUX TREMBLES, v. NEUVILLE, S.

POINTE AUX VACHES, on the N. shore of the St. Lawrence, between the rivers Saguenay and Bergeronne: this is the only spot where persons might at present be induced to settle. It derives its name from the walrus, an animal once common in the Saguenay country.

POINTE CLAIRE, v. MONTREAL.

POINTE DU CHENE (R.), v. DU CHENE.

POINTE DU LAC (S.), v. TONNANCOUR.

POINTE LEVI, v. LAUZON, S.

POINT ST. PETER, hief, in the co. of Gaspé, juts out from the main land and separates Gaspé Bay from Mal Bay.

Statistics.

Population	148	Keel-boats	10
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Annual Agricultural Produce.

Wheat	Bushels. 60	Oats	Bushels. 220	Potatoes	Bushels. 460
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Live Stock.

Horses	3	Cows	26	Swine	53
Oxen	18	Sheep	33		

POMMES, aux, river, in the S. of Neville, runs a beautiful and meandering course, and is lower down the S. than the R. Jacques Cartier.

PONSONBY, a projected township in the co. of Ottawa, bounded E. by Harrington; W. by Rippon; in front by La Petite Nation; in the rear by Amherst.

PORTAGE, du, river, descends from the parish of St. Constant, in the S. of Sault St. Louis, where it takes the name of Rivière de St. Pierre, and runs before the church of that parish. It discharges itself into the St. Lawrence in the Côte Ste. Catherine, 5 miles from the village of Laprairie. The Rivière du Portage is partly dry in summer and never navigable.

PORTAGE, du, river, one of the early tributaries of the R. Batiscan.

PORT DANIEL, seigniory, in the co. of Gaspé, lies a little W. of Pabos, in the Bay of Chaleurs.— $3\frac{1}{2}$ leagues in front, beginning half a league E. of the cape formed by one of the sides of a bay called Port Daniel and extending westward, by one league in depth. Granted, Dec. 12, 1696, to Sieur René d'Encau.—The bay forms a snug inlet.

Title.—"Concession du 12me Décembre, 1696, faite par Louis de Buade, Gouverneur, et Jean Buchart, Intendant, au Sieur René d'Encau, de trois lieues et demie de terre de front, au lieu dit le Port Daniel, dans la Baie des Chaleurs, le dit front à commencer demi lieue à l'Est du cap qui fait un des côtés de l'Ance du dit Port Daniel, à continuer les dites trois lieues et demie à l'Ouest, sur une lieue de profondeur; avec les ruisseaux, rivières et étangs, si aucuns se trouvent dans la dite étendue."—*Régistre d'Intendance*, No. 5, folio 4.

PORT JOLI, river, rises near the rear line of St. Roch des Annaïs, and running N. W. traverses the S. of Reaume, and through the S. of St. Jean Port Joli it reaches the St. Lawrence.

PORTLAND, township, in the co. of Ottawa, and in the rear of Templeton and Buckingham. The eastern quarter was surveyed and subdivided in 1805. It is watered by the River Blanche, and is reported to be mountainous and rocky, but perhaps a more accurate survey would lead to a more favourable report.

PORTNEUF, barony, in the co. of Portneuf, is bounded N. E. by the S. of Jacques Cartier; S. W. by Deschambault; in the rear by Perthuis; in front by the St. Lawrence.— $1\frac{1}{2}$ league in breadth by 3 in depth. Granted, April 16th, 1647, to Sieur de Croisille; it now belongs to the convent of the Hôtel-Dieu at Quebec, but is let on a long lease to Messrs. Colman and Co.—This is a fine and valuable estate, the land fertile, and the part under

tillage in a good state of cultivation: the soil is a light sandy earth mixed with clay, and in many places a good black mould upon a bed of clay.—The timber in the rear is a mixture of the middling sorts, but along the banks of the River Portneuf some very good pine may be collected. This river and several small streams water the property. At a small distance up the R. Portneuf, on the W. side, are the valuable corn and saw mills of Edward Hale, Esq., most conveniently and agreeably seated near the main road, whence the ground rises almost in the form of an amphitheatre; on the gentle acclivities are several fine settlements and many good houses, which greatly enliven a prospect naturally beautiful. From the mills the exportation of flour is very great, and, with the almost constant shipments of timber, create a bustling scene of business. So much trade in these articles is here carried on by the proprietors, that almost a small fleet of vessels is sometimes seen lying at anchor off the mouth of the R. receiving their freights on board, besides those that usually anchor here in their passage up or down the river, on account of the Richelieu rapid. Proceeding eastward from the mills, the bank of the St. Lawrence takes a gradual rise as far as the church at Cap Santé, and thence it almost immediately rises to more than 150 feet above the level of the river by a very steep ascent up what is called the Côte du Cap Santé. From the front to the rear of this tract there are many rising grounds, generally of a very good soil, between which the hollows are in some places swampy and covered with cedar and hemlock. The lands within $\frac{3}{4}$ of a league of the River Ste. Anne are remarkably fine, and considered by Edward Hale, Esq., to be superior to any of the old conceded lands in the barony.—The *Parish of Cap Santé* comprehends the S. of Portneuf, the S. of D'Auteuil, and parts of Jacques Cartier and Neuville. In this parish are 6 ranges of concessions in different directions. With the exception of Anse de Portneuf, the land of which is excellent, the soil of this parish is of indifferent quality. The roads are in general good. Horses chiefly are used in agriculture. There are 3 schools, 2 public and 1 private, each having from 20 to 30 children.—The small *Village of Cap Santé* is built at the foot of a hill on the shore of the St. Lawrence; it contains about 25 houses, and the church, standing nearly on the point of the cape, is a handsome

building, usually attracting a stranger's notice by its exterior ornaments as well as interior decoration. To vessels coming down the river the clump of trees on Point Deschambault and this church serve as sailing-marks; the latter, by its three spires, is distinguishable at a great distance. Near the church is the parsonage-house and a group of other houses surrounding it, forming almost a tolerably-sized village. Along each side of the Quebec road the houses are numerous, and being surrounded by neat gardens and extensive orchards afford, particularly during the spring, a most enchanting appearance.—In this parish there is no want of young persons who would be proper for making new settlements, but some have not the means and others have not the inclination. To facilitate the settlement of the ungranted lands, through which there is no road, it would be requisite for the seigniors to give as many facilities as possible for the new settlements, and that roads should be opened in the new concessions; and, moreover, the lands should be conceded according to ancient usage, paying a moderate seigniorial rent.—From Cap Santé the large shoal called *Batture du Cap Santé* stretches almost down to the entrance of Jacques Cartier River; it is thickly beset with rocks that are uncovered at low water.

Statistics.

Population 2,829	Villages . . . 2	Taverns . . . 10
Churches, R. C. 1	Corn-mills . . 3	Artisans . . 18
Curés . . . 1	Saw-mills . . 6	River-craft . . 1
Presbyteries . 1	Just. of peace 1	Tonnage . . 18
Schools . . . 3	Shopkeepers 7	Keel-boats . . 1

Annual Agricultural Produce.

	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.
Wheat . . . 19,169	Barley . . . 800	Peas . . . 5,000	
Oats . . . 2,000	Potatoes 25,100		

Live Stock.

Horses . . . 1,020	Cows . . . 2,040	Swine . . . 1,600
Oxen . . . 920	Sheep . . . 5,100	

Title.—"Concession du 16me Avril, 1647, faite par la Compagnie au Sieur de Croisille, située au bord du fleuve St. Laurent, du côté du Nord, contenant une lieue et demie de front sur trois lieues de profondeur; le front joignant au Nord-Est au fief de Monceau, et du côté du Sud-Ouest au fief Deschambault, dans laquelle se trouvent comprises les rivières de Jacques Cartier et de Portneuf." *Régistre d'Intendance* No. 2 à 9, folio 215.

PORTNEUF, county, in the district of Quebec, is bounded N. E. by the S. W. boundary line of the

seigniories of Sillery and St. Gabriel, and by a prolongation of that line; on the S. W. by the N. E. boundary line of the seignior of Ste. Anne and its augmentation, and by a prolongation of the same line; on the N. W. by the northern boundary of the province; on the S. E. by the St. Lawrence. This county comprises the seigniories of Gaudarville; Fausembault; Desmaure or St. Augustin; Guillaume Bonhomme; Neuville or Pointe aux Trembles; Bourg-Louis; Belair and its augmentation; D'Auteuil; Jacques Cartier; barony of Portneuf; Perthuis; Deschambault; Lâchevrotière; La Tesserie; Francheville; Grondines, reste des Grondines, and their augmentations.—Its length is 240 miles and its breadth 35½, and it contains 8,640 square miles; its centre on the St. Lawrence is in lat. 46° 41' N., long. 71° 30' W. It sends 2 members to the provincial parliament, and the places of election are Deschambault and St. Augustin. The surface of this county is mountainous and uneven and is traversed by several ridges of highlands. The land on the bank of the St. Lawrence and receding therefrom is high and bold, but the soil is rich and fertile, being composed of a light sandy earth mixed with clay. It is abundantly watered by numerous rivers, streams and lakes. The chief rivers are as follow—the Jacques Cartier, conspicuous for the rapidity of its stream and the elevation and boldness of its banks, and otherwise remarkable in the history of Canada, having been named after the enterprising Jacques Cartier; the Portneuf, La Chevrotière, and the Ste. Anne and their several branches; also the Batiscan spreading its numerous branches in the interior, the Bastonais or Rivière Croche, and farther in the interior the St. Maurice and its various eastern branches. The chief lakes are the Wayagamack, Edward, and several other large lakes near the Height of Land. The whole front of this county, to the depth of 7 or 8 miles from the St. Lawrence, exhibits well-cultivated farms and flourishing settlements, especially along the St. Lawrence and on the borders of the chief rivers, along which are good roads, besides numerous concession roads. The post route from Quebec passes by the Jacques Cartier bridge, and thence along the St. Lawrence.—This county contains the parishes of St. Augustin, Pointe aux Trembles, Les Ecureuils, Cap Santé, Deschambault, and Grondines, and includes the new Irish settlement of St. Patrick.

P O R

Statistics.

Population 16,548	Corn-mills 14	Shopkeepers 27
Churches, R. C. 6	Saw-mills 43	Taverns 25
Curés 6	Carding-mills 3	Artisans 147
Presbyteries 6	Fulling-mills 2	Ship-yards 4
Convents 1	Potasheries 2	River-craft 16
Schools 11	Medical men 3	Tonnage 504
Villages 4	Notaries 8	Keel-boats 5

Annual Agricultural Produce.

	Bushels.		Bushels.		Bushels.
Wheat	94,354	Pean	28,605	Mixed grain	3,150
Oats	84,740	Rye	4,500	Maple sugar,	
Barley	6,829	Buck wheat	4,060	cwts.	1,053
Potatoes	340,458	Indian corn	2,730	Hay, tons	42,205

Live Stock.

Horses	5,016	Cows	11,425	Swine	7,373
Oxen	5,354	Sheep	23,631		

PORTNEUF and MILLES VACHES, in the co. of Saguenay, lie 10 leagues below Tadoussac. These two contiguous seigniories front the St. Lawrence, and form together 6 leagues in front by 4 in depth. The S. of Portneuf belongs to the heirs of Messrs. Dunn, Stuart and Blackwood.—In both these seigniories the lands are excellent; and hay might be cut in Milles Vaches for at least 1,000 heads of cattle, which would be very advantageous to settlers as fodder, particularly at their first commencement: the land, in fact, is cleared naturally all around the bay and the timber is of good growth, consisting of white pine and spruce. The country on the east side of the bay is level for a considerable distance, at least 9 leagues, and there is a stream of water in the bottom of the bay that will admit of building a mill of 6 saws and also a corn-mill. The bay is very accessible to small craft. Portneuf Post has an excellent harbour, but it is only to be entered at high water by small craft. The soil is as good as that of Milles Vaches, but it is on higher ground and the timber inferior. There is a river running close by the house forming the harbour, and it is sheltered to the southward by a high bank of sand which is not covered at high water. The small settlement at Portneuf consists of a church, 70 feet by 30, a wood-built chapel, the agent's house, stores, &c. and 2 or 3 other habitations. Its aspect from the S. is extremely pleasing in bright weather as contrasted with the deserted state of the adjacent country. Potatoes and oats are the chief products of the land; wheat, on account of the coldness of the climate, will not arrive at perfection.

PORTNEUF, river, rises in a small lake in the

P O T

S. of Fausembault, and passing through Bourg-Louis, Neuville, the aug. to Belair, and Jacques Cartier, falls into the St. Lawrence near the S. W. corner of the S. of Portneuf. This river is not navigable for either boats or canoes. The banks on each side are high and very well wooded, its stream is precipitated through so many rapids and along a broken rocky bed with such violence as to render it impassable for any sort of boat, however light. At the mouth of this river the land, for a short space, is low, and extremely well cultivated on each side; and schooners or river-craft ascend as far as the main road.

POT AU BEURRE, river. There are 3 of this name in the S. of Sorel and all fall into the S. shore of Yamaska Bay.

POT AU BEURRE, river, in the Island of Orleans, rises about the centre of the island, and runs into the north channel of the St. Lawrence.

POTTON, township, in the co. of Stanstead, joins the eastern boundary of Sutton, and extends along the province line as far as Lake Memphrémagog. Though the surface is mostly hilly and uneven and the land in general indifferent, there are good situations for raising all sorts of grain, as well as most other productions.—Watered by the river Missiskoui, and a great number of tributary streams running from the hills in almost every direction, and by many others that fall into the lake.—The timber consists of elm, beech and maple, with all the common sorts.—There are some thriving settlements on the banks of the R. Missiskoui and the margin of the lake, where the land is particularly good. In this r. bog and mountain iron ores are found. A few roads lead into the neighbouring townships, but they are not very good.

Statistics.

Population 804	Tanneries 1	Distilleries 1
Corn-mills 3	Potteries 1	Shopkeepers 2
Carding-mills 1	Potasheries 3	Taverns 1
Fulling-mills 1	Pearlasheries 3	Artisans 10
Saw-mills 4	Breweries 1	

Annual Agricultural Produce.

	Bushels.		Bushels.		Bushels.
Wheat	5,380	Pean	2,900	Indian corn	2,390
Oats	7,900	Rye	99	Maple sugar,	
Barley	500	Buck-wheat	130	cwts.	40
Potatoes	16,600				

Live Stock.

Horses	212	Cows	521	Swine	600
Oxen	340	Sheep	1,204		

POULAIN (S.), *v.* ORLEANS ISLAND.

PRADE, river. Ruisseau la Prade rises in the S. of Contrecoeur, and running N. E. into the S. of St. Ours falls into the R. Richelieu opposite Isle Deschaillons.

PRAIRIE, grande, river, in the Island of Montreal, rises in Côteau St. Louis and traversing Côte Ste. Marie falls into the St. Lawrence.

PRAIRIES, des, river, divides Isle Jesus from the Island of Montreal. It is improperly called a river, for it is one of the channels of the St. Lawrence, extending from Isle Bizard to the N. E. extremity of the Island of Montreal. Over this river are several ferries.

PRAIRIES, des, river, in the S. of St. Sulpice. Ruisseau des Grandes Prairies runs S. W. into the R. Mascouche.

PRAIRIES, les, *v.* Saguenay R. and Chicoutimi Post.

PRENDERGAST RIVER, rises in the T. of Clarendon and runs S. into L. des Chats.

PRESENTATION (V.), in MONTREAL ISLAND.

PREVOST RIVER, or RIVIERE NOIRE, traverses the T. of Wickham in the 8th range and then runs down through the T. of Grantham, and empties itself into the St. Francis near the V. of Drummondville more than 3 miles above the ferry. Over this river is a bridge near its mouth, which, though partially repaired, is not safe for heavy teams; a new one would cost about £100.

PRINCE, au, river, in the S. of Lake of Two Mountains, runs N. E. and joins the Petite Rivière du Chêne.

PROPRE, river, one of the early tributaries of the R. Batiscan.

PROVINCE OF LOWER CANADA, lies between the parallels of the 45th and 52nd degrees of north latitude, and the meridians of 57° 50' and 80° 6' west longitude from Greenwich. It is bounded N. by the territory of the Hudson's Bay Company or East Maine; E. by the Gulf of St. Lawrence and a line drawn from Anse au Sablon, on the Labrador coast, due north to the 52° of latitude; S. by New Brunswick and part of the territories of the United States; W. by a line which separates it from Upper Canada, commencing at a stone boundary on the north bank of Lake St. Francis, at the above west of Pointe au Baudet, and running first between the T. of Lancaster and the S. of New Longueuil, and then between the townships of Lochiel and Hawkesbury on the

N. W. and the T. of Newton and the S. of Rigaud on the S. E., until it strikes the Ottawa river; the boundary line then ascends that river into Lake Temiscaming, and from the head of that lake it extends due north until it strikes the boundary line of Hudson's Bay, including all the territory to the westward and southward of the said line to the utmost extent of the country commonly called or known by the name of Canada.—Lower Canada is not only the most important of the British North American provinces, from its situation and extent, but the most populous, its inhabitants being to those of the sister provinces of Upper Canada, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick, in the respective ratio of 8.11 and 19 to 3, or, in other terms, nearly in the proportion of the numbers 32, 11, 8, 5; therefore the population of Lower Canada alone constitutes about 4-7ths of the total population of the four provinces, and about 2-5ths of that of the whole of the dominions of Great Britain in North America.—In salubrity no climate can perhaps be found to excel that of Canada; although the atmosphere is impregnated with a considerable degree of cold in winter, and its frigidity is of much longer prevalence than would naturally be inferred from the geographical position of the country. The summers are warmer and the winters colder than in European countries in the same latitude. Proceeding up the St. Lawrence, the climate becomes considerably milder and adapted, by degrees, to the growth of fruits that thrive only in warm atmospheres. Wheat, barley, rye, maize, oats, and in fact almost every species of grain, are cultivated with every possible success, the climate being well calculated to bring them to maturity.—The prevailing winds are the north-east, north-west, and south-west. The S. W. wind is the most prevalent, but it is generally moderate and accompanied by clear skies; the N. E. and E. winds usually bring with them continued rain in summer and snow in winter; and the N. W. is remarkable for its coldness, dryness, and elasticity. Winds from due north, south, or west are not frequent. The azure of Canadian skies is beautifully transparent and pure, and the starry constellations are remarkably luminous and bright. Fogs are almost unknown in Canada, but the morning dew sometimes rises in a light vapoury cloud, which is almost suddenly dispelled by the first solar rays that gild the horizon. In winter,

PROVINCE OF LOWER CANADA.

however, when the cold is intense, a thick vapour is frequently seen on the unfrozen surface of the St. Lawrence, driving heavily before the wind amidst masses of floating ice. The winter commences about the 25th of Nov. in the regions about Quebec, and lasts until about the 25th of April, when agricultural operations are resumed. In the district of Montreal the permanent cold sets in generally 2 or 3 weeks later, and the spring is probably as much earlier, although these advantages are subject to frequent vicissitudes. In summer the electric phenomena of the atmosphere, as displayed in the vividness of lightning and the burst of loud thunders, are sometimes appalling in the extreme and have, in numerous instances, been attended with very serious consequences.—Lower Canada is divided into 5 districts, which are subdivided into 44 counties, 2 of which are confined to cities and 2 to towns, viz.

Districts.

Quebec	Inferior District of St. Francis
Montreal	
Three Rivers	Inferior District of Gaspé.

Counties.

Acadie	Nicolet
Beauce	Orleans
Beauharnois	Ottawa
Bellechasse	Portneuf
Berthier	Quebec
Bonaventure	Quebec, City
Chambly	Richelieu
Champlain	Rimouski
Dorchester	Rouville
Drummond	Saguenay
Gaspé	St. Hyacinthe
Kamouraska	St. Maurice
Lachenaye	Shefford
Laprairie	Sherbrooke
L'Assomption	Stanstead
L'Islet	Terrebonne
Lebinière	Three Rivers, Town
Megantic	Two Mountains
Missisquoi	Vaudreuil
Montmorenci	Vercheres
Montreal	William Henry, Town
Montreal, City	Yamaska.

The counties consist of feudal grants called seigniories and of modern grants called townships which are held by free and common soccage tenure. The seigniories contain about 10,000,000 acres, about half of which are in a state of nature and not conceded. In the townships are about 6,300,000 acres.—Of the total quantity of lands held by both species of tenure about 3,000,000 of acres are under actual cultivation; to which amount may be added about 200,000 acres which are in that progressive state provincially termed *en abatis*, having merely undergone the preliminaries of agricultural improvement. Of the lands in culture it may be said that one-third, on an average, yield grain crops for consumption and export, the other two-thirds being either in fallow or in pasture and meadow. Those parts of this beautiful province that are yet in a primitive state of nature are diversified by hill, plain and valley, though, in some sections, mountainous and bold, and the land is in general richly covered with a sturdy growth of valuable forest-trees. Two-thirds at least of these wilds are likely, in process of time, to be brought under cultivation; the remaining third may be considered as unsusceptible of tillage, being in a great measure composed of rugged steepes, barren hills, sterile morasses and swamps.—For other particulars *vide Vol. I.*

Statistical statement of the province of Lower Canada, calculated for December, 1827.

	Population.
Population in 1827	471,876
Magdalen Islands	900
Number of men employed in the king's posts and Mingan	400
Voyageurs employed in the Indian trade	300
	473,476
Emigrants since 1827	28,000
Natural increase since 1827 about	59,575
	Total 561,051
Exclusive of the British military and the aborigines wandering in the interior.	

Progressive increase of Population.

Year	1676	1688	1700	1706	1714	1750	1784	1825	1831
Souls	8,415	11,249	15,000	20,000	26,904	65,000	113,000	450,000	561,051

Districts, including the Inferior District of St. Francis in the Superior Districts.

Districts.	Population.	Churches Pro.	Churches Seo.	Parsonage Houses.	Wesleyan Chapels.	Churches R.C.	Clerics.	Presbyteries.	Convents.	Colleges.	Towns.	Villages.	Total number of houses in town and villages.	Court-houses.	Gazebos.	Schools.	Corn-mills.	Saw-mills.	Grinding-mills.	Filling-mills.	Paper-mills.	Distilleries.	Breweries.	Foundries.	Tanneries.	Hat manufact.	Potteries.	Potasheries.	Peatlasheries.	Just. of Peace.	Medical men.	Notaries.	Shopkeepers.	Taverns.	Artisans.	Shipyards.	River-craft.	Tonnage.	Keel-boats.
Montreal .	268681	23	3	7	4	78	66	71	10	6	3	68	10230	2	3	178	185	200	58	51	2	26	14	2	46	8	38	148	106	69	178	96	540	541	2910	10	20	490	36
Quebec .	143761	3	1	1	1	73	57	64	9	3	2	28	3290	1	1	70	89	288	23	18	2	2	4	1	11	1	5	6	2	57	171	60	382	322	2229	30	141	4570	277
Three Rivers .	51687	9	3	2	2	21	17	19	1	1	1	15	957	2	2	23	44	72	10	10	1	3	1	2	17	3	19	19	17	80	11	66	61	401	4	12	291	14	
Gaspé .	7777	4	1	1	1	19	2	2	1	1	1	3	198	2	2	2	6	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	32	1	28	11	41	7	64	4800	738	
	471876	39	4	11	5	191	144	154	20	10	6	114	14775	7	8	273	324	565	91	79	3	31	19	4	74	9	46	173	127	145	461	168	1016	935	5587	51	237	1151	1065

Districts.	Annual Agricultural Produce, in bushels.															Livestock.				
	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Peas.	Rye.	Buck wheat.	Indian corn.	Mixed grain.	Potatoes.	Hay, tons.	Maple sugar, cwt.	Flax, cwt.	Butter, cwt.	Horses.	Oxen.	Cows.	Sheep.	Swine.		
Montreal .	1752386	1379856	213672	546783	134809	94603	272266	95152	4121721	692988	11489	6533	85582	81199	80631	147324	482810	120906		
Quebec .	793872	627053	123604	192469	52933	20073	38977	61747	1848404	348875	8331	3422	42096	39022	35498	78797	248042	86596		
Three Rivers .	302974	317722	25841	81201	29801	6721	23509	26590	606366	169337	3728	1762	17353	18892	19344	32218	93674	30228		
Gaspé .	12008	16898	2805	2805	2805	2805	2805	1170	219820	10807	781	12	933	1389	1639	1676	4596	4005		
	2931240	2341820	563117	828318	217543	121397	333150	184659	6796310	1228067	24329	11729	145964	140432	145012	260015	829122	241735		

Districts.	Domestic Manufactures, in French cts.				Land in cultivation, in acres.		
	Cloth (Etoffe du Pays).	Flannel and home-spun (Petite Etoffe).	Linen.	Looms.	Under crop.	Fallow and unadown land.	Total in culture.
Montreal .	658168	456234	594961	6756	580006	1081966	1661972
Quebec .	253264	253250	300893	4315	291403	612443	903846
Three Rivers .	135243	94746	161932	2073	125902	244878	370780
Gaspé .	7998	4010	910	99	4867	5100	9987
	1153673	808240	1058696	13243	1002198	1944387	2946565

PISCUDY, river, rises in the s. side of the co. of Rimouski and traverses the s. w. angle of the co. of Bonaventure, and is one of the early tributaries of the R. Ristigouche.

PYKE RIVER, rises in several small streams that meet near the v. of Frelightsburg, in the S. of St. Armand; hence it runs to a village nearly in the centre of Stanbridge and, keeping its very irregular course southwardly, to Bedford village, where it soon regains its N. W. direction, in which it continues till it reaches the 9th range, where it receives a considerable branch from Farnham and turning suddenly southward again it keeps near the w. boundary line till it falls into Mississkoui Bay. At the breaking up of the ice in the spring great numbers of fish are taken

in the mouth of this R. viz., doré, maskinongé, mullet, pike, perch and suckers.—Pyke river turns 5 corn-mills and 6 or 8 saw-mills.

PYKE'S RIVER, in the T. of Frampton, rises in Pyke's Lake, and running N. E. through Pyke's Settlement falls into the R. Etchemin.

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QUAMQUERTICOOK (R.), v. GREEN RIVER.

QUAQUAGAMACK, lake, one of the first waters of the R. Ouistichouen.

QUAQUAGAMACKSIS, lake, a few miles s. of Lake Quaquagamack; the land around it is in every respect wild and desolate, as the timber has been destroyed by fire and is succeeded by a

Q U E B E C.

growth of aspen, poplar, small fir and white birch, and the soil is very rocky and sandy.

QUEBEC, county, is bounded N. E. by the s. w. bounds of the seigniory of Côte de Beaupré until it meets the s. E. boundary line of the t. of Tewkesbury, thence N. E. along that boundary line to the s. E. angle of the township, thence N. along the N. E. boundary or lateral line of that township to its depth, and thence by the prolongation of the said line s. w. by the county of Portneuf; N. W. by the northern boundary of the province; and s. E. by the river St. Lawrence.—It comprises the seigniories of Beauport, Notre Dame des Anges, D'Orsainville, Lepinay, Fief St. Ignace, Fief Hubert, the seigniories of Sillery and St. Gabriel, the townships of Stoneham and Tewkesbury, the parishes of Beauport, Charlesbourg, St. Ambroise, Jeune Lorette, part of Ancienne Lorette and Ste. Foi, and the parish, city and suburbs of Quebec, and all other parishes in the whole or in part comprehended within the above-described limits.—Its breadth in front is $11\frac{1}{2}$ miles, in the rear 100, and its depth is about 240, containing about 13,200 sq. miles. Its southern extremity is in latitude $46^{\circ} 46' 30''$ N., longitude $71^{\circ} 18' W.$ Although its surface is mountainous and broken and traversed by several ridges of high land, yet many parts are fit for cultivation, and large patches of rich natural meadows are found on the borders of the numerous rivers, streams and lakes, which most abundantly water the co.—The chief rivers are the St. Charles, Jacques Cartier, Ste. Anne, Batiscan, Bastonais, Schecoubish and a part of the Montmorenci, with their various branches. The principal lakes are called Commissioners, Kajoualwang, Bouchette, Quaquagamack, Schecoubish, Assuapmoussoin, St. Charles: there are also many others not distinguished by names. The scenery about several of these lakes is beautiful and picturesque.—This co., in population, ranks the 2nd in the province and comprehends within its limits the City of Quebec, the capital of Lower Canada, from which it takes its name. It contains a population of about 36,000 souls, 26,000 of whom may be said to compose the City and Banlieus of Quebec. It is singular that this dense population is contained in a space not exceeding 160 square miles, and of the cultivated parts only 150. Beyond Lake St. Charles (noted for its beautiful scenery and as a place of recrea-

tion and resort for the inhabitants of the city), there are only a few scattered settlements. The great valley of the St. Charles and the Canardière present a most luxuriant field of cultivated lands and meadows, and thence to the N. W. the land rises gradually presenting a well settled and cultivated country with villages, which attract notice and are relieved by a handsome background presented by the Charlesbourg Mountains and the more distant heights. From Dorchester Bridge over the St. Charles to Montmorenci, is seen a thick range of settlements and well cultivated farms, several gentlemen's country-seats, neat and handsomely constructed: on one side of the road are seen the village and settlements of Beauport and the celebrated falls of Montmorenci, adding to the highly interesting panoramic view of the Basin of Quebec; the villages of Charlesbourg and Jeune Lorette tend to enhance the beauty of the scenery, whether viewed from the Basin or the City of Quebec.—This co. sends two members to the provincial parliament, and the place of election is at Charlesbourg.

Statistics.

Population 30,954	Towns . . . 1	Distilleries . . . 2
Churches, Pro. 3	Villages . . . 3	Ship-yards . . . 7
Wesleyan chap. 1	Corn-mills . . . 7	Medical men . . . 31
Churches, R. C. 14	Saw-mills . . . 15	Notaries . . . 32
Curés . . . 8	Carding-mills 4	Shopkeepers 216
Presbyteries . . . 6	Fulling-mills 2	Taverns . . . 176
Convents . . . 4	Tanneries . . . 3	Artisans 1,250
Colleges . . . 2	Hat-manufact. 1	River-craft . . . 40
Schools . . . 25	Potteries . . . 2	Tonnage 2,020
Court-houses . . . 1	Breweries . . . 4	Keel-boats . . . 66
Gaols . . . 1		

Annual Agricultural Produce.

	Bushels.		Bushels.		Bushels.
Wheat . . .	59,214	Peas . . .	25,775	Mixed grain	2,465
Oats . . .	152,615	Rye . . .	4,861	Maple sugar,	
Barley . . .	14,240	Buck-wheat	2,450	cwt.	354
Potatoes 331,627		Indian corn	3,198	Hay, tons	34,598

Live Stock.

Horses . . .	4,941	Cows . . .	7,513	Swine . . .	5,272
Oxen . . .	3,291	Sheep . . .	19,700		

QUEBEC CITY. For description, *vide* vol. i. p. 239. It may, however, be stated here that Quebec is the capital not only of the province of Lower Canada, but of the whole of the British dominions in North America, and as such it is the place of residence for the governor in chief and commander of the forces in those colonies. Its natural position, strongly fortified by regular works, renders

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it almost impregnable; and its citadel is not unusually mentioned as a parallel in strength with the fortress of Gibraltar. The population of the city now exceeds 30,000 souls; but the following tabular exhibit will best show its statistics as taken in the year 1825. Quebec is also the most important seaport of British America, excepting, probably, Halifax. Its harbour, situated upwards of 400 miles from the sea, in the gulf, is perfectly safe and calculated to receive the largest

R A N

fleet. The average of British shipping seen annually in port exceeds 500 sail, and indeed more than 600 sea-going vessels have been known to be entered inwards in the course of one year. There are an archdeacon and curate for the church of England and one curate for that of Scotland. Among the number of convents one only is a nunnery-school, in the lower town. In the total number of schools as stated in the table the principal only are included.

Statistics, 1825.

City of Quebec.	Population.	Epis. Church.	Presb. Church.	Epis. Chapel.	Wesleyan Ch.	Churches R.C.	Curds.	Presbyteries.	Convents.	Colleges.	Schools.	Court-houses.	Gaols.	Meeting-houses.	Tanneries.	Saw-mills.	Potteries.	Breweries.	Ship-yards.
Upper Town .	4445	1	1	1	.	5	1	1	2	1	7	1	1	3	.	.	.	.	.
Lower Town .	4187	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	1	.	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.
Banlieue .	1767	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	4
Suburbs.																			
St. Roch .	6691	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	2	1	2	1	4
St. John & St. Louis	6427	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
c	23517	1	1	1	1	8	1	2	4	2	11	1	1	3	3	1	2	3	8

QUEBEC DISTRICT, v. DISTRICTS.

QUIAUKSQUACK (R.), v. GRANDE RIVIERE.

QUINGHIEN, river, in the S. of Vaudreuil, runs N. E. and near the village of Vaudreuil and falls into a bay that lies between Isle Perrot and the Lake of Two Mountains.

Annual Agricultural Produce.

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

Live Stock.

Horses .	143	Cows .	368	Swine	221
Oxen .	123	Sheep	778		

R.

RAMUSQUE, river, a small stream in the S. of Gouffre, runs into the R. du Gouffre.

RAMZAY, seigniory, in the co. of St. Hyacinth, is bounded E. and N. E. by the T. of Upton; S. W. and N. by the S. of St. Hyacinth and St. Charles. —3 leagues in front by 3 in depth, viz. 1½ league above and below the river Scibouet, which runs into the R. Yamaska. Granted, Oct. 17, 1710, to Sieur de Ramzay, and now belongs to — Martigny, junior, esq.—There are 4 concessions running from S. W. to N. E. which have the usual parallel roads, besides which, two roads extend from N. W. to S. E.

Title.—“Concession du 17me Octobre, 1710, faite au Sieur de Ramzay, de l'étendue de trois lieues de terre de front sur trois lieues de profondeur, savoir, une lieue et demie au-dessous de la rivière Scibouet, qui tombe dans la rivière Yamaska, et une lieue et demie au dessus, courant du Nord-est au Sud-ouest, avec les isles et ialets qui se trouveront dans la dite rivière, vis-à-vis de la dite concession: et donnant à la dite concession le nom de Ramzay.”—*Régistre des Foi et Hommage*, No. 96, folio 62, le 2me Janvier, 1781.—*Cahiers d'Intendance*, No. 2 à 9, folio 358.

RAMZAY, LOUISE DE, in the county of Richelieu, is a small piece of land, about 1½ league superficial, lying in the rear of the S. of Sorel and between those of St. Ours, Bourchemin, and Bonsecours. Granted, June 18, 1739, to the D^{es}moiselles Angelique, Louise, and Elisabeth de Ramzay.

RANDIN, fief, in the S. of Berthier, in the co. of Berthier, extends from Antaya or Desvilliers fief, one league in front of the seigniory by half

Statistics.

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

a league in depth. Granted, Nov. 3, 1672, to *Sieur Rastlin*. This grant includes *Ile Randin*, which lies opposite to it, and it seems, by the title, to have been increased by a grant made, Apr. 27, 1674, to *Sieur Berthier*, which is half a league in front by one league in depth and lies adjoining the rear of the original grant.

Titls.—"Concession faite au *Sieur Randin*, le 3me Novembre, 1672, par *Jean Tulon*, Intendant, d'une lieue de front sur le fleuve *St. Laurent*, sur une demi lieue de profondeur, à prendre depuis le *Sieur de Comporté*, jusqu'aux terres non-concédées; avec l'isle nommée de son nom de *Randin*.—N. B. Dans le *Régistre du Secrétariat* le mot *une* a été substitué à la place du mot *demi* qui a été rayé.—*Régistre d'Intendance*, No. 1, folio 21.

Augmentation.—"Concession faite au *Sieur Berthier*, le 27me Avril, 1674, d'une demi lieue de terre de front sur une lieue de profondeur, à prendre derrière et joignant la concession du *Sieur Randin*, du 3me Novembre, 1672."—*Régistre des Foi et Hommage*, folio 38, le 26me Janvier, 1781.

RAPID, du, river, in the S. of Monnoir, joins the *Ruisseau Barre* and runs into the *R. des Hurons*.

RAQUETTE, à la, river, rises in the E. side of the S. of Rigaud, and, after making a short *détour* into the S. of Vaudreuil, returns through the *fief Choisy*; and, passing through *Nouvelle Lothinière* at the N. E. angle of Rigaud, falls into the Lake of Two Mountains. This stream is not navigable.

RATS, aux, or **RAT RIVER**, falls into the W. side of the *St. Maurice* about 81 miles above *Three Rivers*. It is a broad stream, between which and the *Little Rat River*, on an alluvial flat formed by those rivers at the foot of the high mountains, is situated a trading post of the *Hudson's Bay Company*; it consists of a store, two dwelling-houses and a very good garden which furnishes the Post with the necessary vegetables: a dwelling-house is building for the resident agent.

RAWDON, township, in the co. of *L'Assomption*, is bounded N. E. by *Kildare*; S. W. by *Kilkenny*; in the rear by waste lands; in front by the seigniories of *St. Sulpice* and *L'Assomption*. It is singular that, notwithstanding the limits between these seigniories and *Rawdon* have been established and marked in the field by actual survey, the seignior of *L'Assomption* has considerably encroached upon the first range of *Rawdon*, where he has placed *constantly* under seigniorial titles; these encroachments extend to the crown and clergy reservations in that range, as well as to the

tract granted under letters patent to the *Bruvères*.—This T. has been divided into 11 ranges, and each range into 28 lots of 200 acres. The new system of laying out the crown and clergy reserves in blocks has been extended to this T., except in the first range and a part of the second, which were previously granted under patent and the reserves appropriated. The face of this township is uneven, and in many parts mountainous, from the 4th range northward. The soil generally is fit for the cultivation of grain, and in various places for the growth of hemp and flax. The population is chiefly composed of emigrants from Ireland, and the settlements are in a state of tolerable advancement. The inhabitants derive much advantage from Mr. Dugas's excellent corn and saw-mills in lot 24 in the first range, whence the road winds into and traverses the interior of the township up to the 7th range. From the *Manchester* mills one mile S. of Dugas's mills, the road leading to *Kildare* is circuitous and to the emigrant settlement 20 miles long, while, by traversing that township and part of *Rawdon*, the distance is about 8 miles, of which one-third is a footpath.—Few townships are so well watered as this, which has no less than 4 rivers besides smaller streams. The rivers are the *Ouareau*, the *Rouge*, the *Blanche*; and a branch of the *St. Esprit*. In all these rivers there is good trout-fishing, but they are so obstructed by falls and rapids that they are not navigable for craft of any kind. The lakes are as numerous as the streams, and vast quantities of trout are taken in them by Canadians from *St. Jacques* and *St. Esprit* during the winter, and some of them weigh upwards of 20 lbs. each. Every river is crossed by one or more bridges, all free from toll: the largest, over the *Ouareau*, cost 9s. 6d. on every 100 acres. There are 5 bridges in all, which were built by the settlers. There is a strong chalybeate spring in the N. E. side of the 4th range near the *R. Blanche*, which is resorted to for almost all kinds of disease; there is also a spring of a different kind near the *Ouareau* bridge on the property of Mr. *Jefferies*, being a cure for bowel complaints.—On the uplands, the greater part of the timber is maple, beech and birch; in the lower parts, cedar and spruce fir abound.—The *Grand Voyer* has laid out several roads from the front to the rear of the township,

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all of which are at present passable for carts; the line roads are likewise cleared of timber, but from the nature of the country it will take some time before they are all made passable. A road is opened from this r. to Berthier, through the Grand Rousseau Kildare: it passes through the second range to lot 24; thence through the same number of the first range to the parish of St. Jacques: from the level nature of the country through which this road leads, and the advantage it gives to persons travelling to the west, there is no doubt of its soon becoming a general road to the Ottawa section of Upper Canada: persons going to that quarter will at least save 30 to 40 miles by it, and the country through which it passes is as thickly inhabited as any other part of Lower Canada.—Considerable quantities of maple sugar are produced in this r. and flax has been cultivated with some success. The neat cattle are, generally, of the small Canadian breed. Agricultural wages, without board, 2s. 6d. per day. There are several corn and saw-mills, at intervals of one and two leagues, on the road to the Emigrant Settlement in Kildare.—Lead ore is found in the 3rd range.—In this r. is one public school, and a village has been laid out. The best mode of effecting connected settlements in this r. would be the establishment of settlers on the borders of the river Lac Ouareau, which presents many advantages; viz. the excellent quality of the soil; many natural meadows which are of primary necessity in new settlements; the navigation between its falls, which is perfectly suitable for boats of the largest dimensions; and the vicinity of Manchester Road, which is practicable for carts and waggons. Lots, 100 acres each, should be laid out fronting the river and proper allowances made for its sinuosities.—The principal proprietors are Dr. Selby, Rev. J. E. Burton, and Mr. John Jefferies. —*Ungranted and unlocated*, 10,400 acres.

Statistics.

Population	850	Saw-mills	4
Corn-mills	3	Potasheries	8

RAY, la, a little river crossing the road to Charlesbourg from Quebec. In 1829 a new bridge was built over this stream and cost 273l. 16s. 3d. currency, of which sum 20l. was raised by subscription and 4l. received from the magistrates.

REAUME, def, in the co. of L'Islet, is a small

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strip of land between St. Jean Port Joli and St. Roch des Aulnais.—Half a league broad by two leagues deep. Granted, March 16th, 1677, to D  moiselle de Lac  mbe.—The soil and timber are similar to those of St. Jean Port Joli, and about one-third of the fief is well cultivated and thickly inhabited. A few trifling rivulets supply a very scanty irrigation. The main road crosses it, besides which there are some concession roads.

Title.—“Concession du 16me Mars, 1677, faite par Jacques Duchesneau, Intendant,    D  moiselle de Lac  mbe, d’une demi lieue de terre de front le long du fleuve St. Laurent,    prendre depuis celles qui appartiennent au Sieur de St. Denis, son p  re, en remontant le dit fleuve, avec deux lieues de profondeur.”—*Insinuations du Conseil Sup  rieur, lettre B, folio 16.*

RECOLLETS, aux, a village in the Island of Montreal.

RED CARP (R.), v. ASHRATSI, L.

RED RIVER, runs into Commissioners Lake N. of Blueberry Hills.

REMIE, river, in C  te de Beaupr  , runs through the concessions St. Jerome and St. Lazare. It turns several mills in its way to the R. du Gouffre.

REPENTIGNY, v. L’ASSOMPTION, S.

RIBBON RIVER, runs into the R. St. Maurice.

RICHARD RIOUX, seigniory, in the co. of Rimouski, is bounded N. E. by Bic; s. w. by Trois Pistoles; in front by the St. Lawrence; in the rear by waste lands.—3 leagues in front by 4 in depth. Granted, Apr. 6, 1751, to Sieur Nicholas Rioux. The great north-eastern ridge here ranges so close to the St. Lawrence as to leave only a narrow slip between it and the shore. This space possesses a moderately good soil, upon which there are a few settlements under a respectable state of husbandry; there are also several patches of good land more in the interior, lying in the hollows between the ridges. Close by the river side is a very good road. This S. is very scantily watered, but very well covered with timber of various kinds and good growth.—*Rimouski or Nine Leagues Portage* was so called from its being but partially settled, and the rugged aspect of the rocky ridge to the north and south of it, which forms a valley whose breadth at its western entrance may be nearly 2 miles and at its eastern extremity not more than about 3 furlongs. It is 27 miles in length and runs over the bold and broken mountains of Bic, where it is excessively hilly, the view presenting few other objects besides abrupt cliffs

R I C

and craggy hills, well calculated to inspire awe but not measure.

Statistics.

Population 100

Annual Agricultural Produce.

	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.
Wheat	3,120	Barley	225
Oats	97	Potatoes	410
		Peas	277
		Mixed grain	299

Live Stock.

Horses	29	Cows	53	Swine	67
Oxen	30	Sheep	118		

Titre.—“Concession du 6me Avril, 1751, faite par le Marquis de la Jonquière, Gouverneur, et François Bigot, Intendant, au Sieur Nicholas Riour, du terrain qui se trouve non-concédé entre la Seigneurie de Trois Pistoles et les terres appartenantes aux représentans de feu Mr. de Lachenaie, ce qui peut faire environ trois lieues de front sur quatre lieues de profondeur, avec les isles, islets et batteries qui se trouvent au devant du dit terrain.”—*Régistre d'Intendance, No. 9, folio 81.*

RICHE, river. The Bras Riche is in Bonsecours, in the co. of L'Islet.

RICHELIEU, county, in the district of Mont-real, is bounded by the N. E. line of the S. of Contrecoeur as far as the R. Richelieu or Chambly, thence by that river to the S. W. line of the S. of St. Charles, thence by that S. W. line as far as the line of the depth of that seigniory, thence by the said depth line as far as the N. E. line of the said S. of St. Charles, thence by the said N. E. line as far as the depth line of the S. of St. Denis, thence by the said depth line as far as the line between the seigniories of St. Hyacinthe and St. Ours, thence by the aforesaid line as far as the river Yamaska, thence by that river as far as the place where the continuation of the rear line of the S. of St. Charles d'Yamaska would terminate at the said river, thence by the said depth line as far as the N. E. line of the said S. of St. Charles, thence by the said N. E. line of St. Charles as far as the river Yamaska, thence by part of that river which is between the said N. E. line of St. Charles and the N. E. line of the S. of Bonsecours, thence by the said N. E. line of the S. of Bonsecours as far as the Baie de la Vallière, thence by a line through the middle of the said bay as far as its outlet into the river St. Lawrence, and thence up that river as far as the N. E. line of the S. of Contrecoeur.—It comprehends the seigniories of St. Ours and its augmentation, St. Denis, St. Charles on the river Richelieu, Sorel, Bourchemin and Bourgmarie west of the river Yamaska, and

R I C

Bonsecours and St. Charles on the same river; comprehending also the following isles in the St. Lawrence, viz. Cochon, Madame, Ronde, De Grace, Aux Ours, the isles commonly called Batures à la Carpe, also isles du Sable, du Moine, and du Basque, and also the isles in the R. Richelieu or Chambly nearest the county, and being in the whole or in part fronting it.—Its extreme length is 25 miles and its breadth 20, containing 367 square miles. Its centre is in lat. 45° 50' 15" N., long. 72° 58' W. It sends two members to the provincial parliament, and the place of election is at St. Ours. The principal rivers are the Yamaska and the Richelieu.—The surface of this county is invariably level and the soil in many parts is of an inferior quality. The timber is very abundant, but little can be said of its superiority. The roads, which are very numerous, are principally along the borders of the rivers, and concession-roads also communicate with the adjoining seigniories. Along these roads are dispersed numerous well cultivated farms, and dwelling-houses, which are generally neat and commodious. Within the limits of this county are five parishes and the borough of William Henry; the principal parish is that of St. Ours which has a handsome village.

Statistics.

Population	16,967	Corn-mills	23	Just. of peace	7
Churches, Pro.	1	Saw-mills	7	Medical men	4
Parsonage-house	1	Carding-mills	1	Notaries	5
Churches, R. C.	5	Fulling-mills	1	Shopkeepers	27
Curés	5	Tanneries	2	Taverns	22
Presbyteries	5	Hut-manufact.	2	Artisans	58
Schools	8	Potteries	13	River-craft	3
Villages	3	Potasheries	3	Tonnage	50
Court-houses	1	Pearlasheries	2	Keel-boats	4
Gaols	1				

Annual Agricultural Produce.

	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.
Wheat	92,300	Peas	24,600
Oats	83,419	Rye	5,490
Barley	4,341	Buck-wheat	3,000
Potatoes	156,790	Ind. corn	3,260
		Mixed grain	5,800
		Maple sugar,	554 cwts.
		Hay, tons	43,200

Live Stock.

Horses	5,363	Cows	9,736	Swine	7,899
Oxen	4,521	Sheep	34,410		

RICHELIEU, river, also called *Chambly*, *St. Louis*, and *St. John*, rises in the United States and enters the province between the seigniories of La Colle and Foucault, and descending to the St. Lawrence divides the counties of Acadie, Chambly and Verchères from those of Rouville

RICHELIEU.

and Richelieu, where it falls into the St. Lawrence at the town of William Henry in the seigniory of Sorel.—Of all the rivers that fall into the south side of the St. Lawrence within the bounds of Lower Canada, the largest, in respect of quantity of water, is the *Richelieu*, and it is also the best known. The principal origin of its waters is in the United States; and if we estimate the whole length of country from which it collects them, from the south point of Lake George to the termination of the river at Sorel, it cannot be less than 160 miles. The breadth of the same tract varies from 10 to 60 miles; taking it at the medium of 30 miles, the extent of country from which its waters are collected must be at least 4800 square miles. Only a small portion of this, however, lies within the province. From the province line to the mouth of the river the distance appears to be about 70 miles, and therefore the space, from which it collects the waters within the province, being a triangle of 30 miles base, will be 1050 square miles in extent, or one-fourth of the whole expanse which it drains. Its capabilities and defects as a water communication are well known. The improvement of the navigation of this river was considered by the legislature a matter of so much importance, that of the sum of £2,800 which the act directed should be laid out in the county of Richelieu, it was by the act specially provided that the sum of £1,500 should be applied “for the improvement of the river Richelieu between Sorel and Chambly.” This sum seems to have been found insufficient for the purposes which the legislature had in view, for we find that in 1826 an act was passed (6 Geo. IV. c. 33) “to facilitate the execution of the act of the 57th Geo. III. c. 13, inasmuch as it relates to the appointment of commissioners for the improvement of the navigation of the river Richelieu, and to appropriate a sum of money therein mentioned for that purpose.” By the last-mentioned act it is provided that the before-mentioned sum of £1,500, “or such part of the said sum as may remain unexpended, shall be applied for the aforesaid purpose, and as provided for by the said act, under the superintendence of the commissioners,” &c. And the act then goes on to say “that it shall be lawful for the governor, lieutenant-governor, or person administering the government, for the time being, to advance and pay for the purpose herein above mentioned, by a warrant or warrants

under his hand, from such of the unappropriated moneys in the hands of the receiver-general of the province, a further sum not exceeding two thousand four hundred pounds currency, which said sum shall be applied by, and accounted for, as and in the same manner and by the same persons as provided and enacted with respect to the aforesaid sum of money remaining unexpended.” It is much to be lamented that this law has not yet been carried into effect. It is of a nature to have the most beneficial consequences. Why, it has hitherto been allowed to remain as a dead letter in the statute-book we have no means of conjecturing; it is to be hoped, indeed to be expected, that it will not continue to be so. The Richelieu, affording a quick and easy water communication from the American territory into the very centre of the province, is entitled to consideration in more than one point of view. As a medium of commerce between the fertile districts of each country it merits attention, and it has a forcible claim to consideration from being a main inlet into the British territory, through which hostile operations might be directed with an alarming rapidity and perhaps for some time with serious consequences before they could be repelled or checked. Its banks are generally between eight and twelve feet high, diversified on each side by many farms and extensive settlements in a very high state of improvement; on or near it are some neat, populous and flourishing villages, handsome churches, numerous mills of various kinds, good roads in all directions, and every other characteristic of a country inhabited by an industrious population. The navigation is carried on by boats, canoes and other craft of large dimension and burden, and by rafts. From its junction with the St. Lawrence, decked vessels of one hundred and fifty tons may ascend from twelve to fourteen miles. This river is remarkable for being much narrower at its discharge than at the lake whence it flows, and for the gradual diminution of the breadth of its bed. At its mouth it is about two hundred and fifty yards wide, which it preserves, with the exception of one or two expansions occasioned by some small islands which greatly increase the beauty of its scenery, up to the Basin of Chambly; hence to the Isle du Portage the breadth is five hundred yards; beyond this it spreads to double that distance, and continues to widen still more up to St. John's, whence there is a ship navigation to

the towns on Lake Champlain. From the basin down to the St. Lawrence the current is regular and gentle, and although there are some shoals and flats, they do not disturb the smoothness of its course; but from Lake Champlain the stream is hurried, in some places rather violent and in others broken by rapids. The passage downwards for loaded boats, &c. is in general quick and unattended with the smallest difficulty, except what is occasioned by the rapids. Upwards to Chambly nothing more than ordinary care is required to avoid the shallows, but thence to St. John's the ascent is attended with more labour. The number of river-craft, canoes, &c. with their various loadings, and the immense quantities of timber composing the numerous rafts that are continually descending, and upon which many hundred tons of pot and pearl ashes and large cargoes of flour are brought down every summer, exclusive of what is conveyed by the boats, unequivocally point out the value and importance of this communication. The Richelieu between La Côté and Foucault is about 1 mile broad and abounds with fish of delicious flavour, viz. pike, pickerel, maskinongé, bass, white fish, perch, and various sorts of the sucker.—The principal islands in this R. are *Ash Island*, at the mouth of the R. La Colle; *Isle aux Noix*, at the mouth of Johnson's Creek in the S. of De Léry; *Ste. Therese Island*, between the R. of Longueuil and Monnoir; *Grande Isle*, at the lower part of Chambly Basin; *Isles au Cerf*, between Belœil and St. Charles; and *Isle Deschailons*, in the S. of St. Ours.

RICHMOND, township, in the co. of Bonaventure, is bounded E. by Hamilton; W. by Maria; in the rear by waste lands; in the front by the Bay of Chaleurs. It is well watered by the two rivers Cascapédiac.—*Isle du Basque* lies off this R.

Statistics.

Population .	561	Artisans . .	7	Tonnage .	450
Shopkeepers	4	River-craft .	6	Keel-boats .	29

Annual Agricultural Produce.

Wheat . . .	Bushels.	Potatoes . .	Bushels.
Oats . . .	1,318		2,600
	2,050		

Live Stock.

Horses . .	41	Cows . .	137	Swine . .	358
Oxen . .	133	Sheep . .	406		

RICHMOND (V.), v. SHIPTON, T.

RIGAUD, seigniory, in the co. of Vaudreuil, is bounded E. by the S. of Vaudreuil; W. by the province line; in the rear by the R. of Newton; in front by the Ottawa and the Lake of Two Mountains.—3 leagues in front by 3 in depth. Granted, Oct. 29, 1732, to Sieurs de Cavagnal and Rigaud: the present proprietor is W. Bingham, Esq.—A very fertile soil runs through the whole of this grant, and where cultivated is found well adapted to grain and pulse of all sorts. Two-thirds of the S. are settled, and the remainder is in standing wood. There are 9 concessions, containing 266 farms; 5 concessions are in the upper end of the S., 3 in the lower end, and one in the intervening space: there are also 35 *emplacements*. The farms are 3 and 4 arpents by 16 and 20. The unconceded lands are not surveyed, and have no roads across them. This S. is watered by the rivers à la Graise and Raquette; the former is at all times navigable from the Ottawa up to the fall, which greatly contributes to the advantage of the settlers on each side of it; the latter is not navigable.—The timber is maple in the front, and on the Rigaud Mountain beech, birch and poplar, on its summit pine and hemlock; in the rear of the S., maple, ash, elm and poplar, with some white oak and white pine.—On *Rigaud Mountain*, supposed to be about 300 ft. high, is a singular collection of stones and rocks, generally called by the inhabitants *La Pièce des Guérets*, from its resemblance to ploughed land; its extent is about 12 acres by 6. The stones are not similar in quality to the rocks, and are heaped together without the least admixture of earth.—The road from the village of Rigaud over the mountain to *Côte double de la Madeleine*, is extremely rough and bad; after which for about 2 leagues it is tolerably good and level; it then branches off into the R. of Newton.—The traverse, or ferry, from St. Andrew's, in Argenteuil, is one league above the village of Rigaud.—*Rigaud Parish* is of late erection, and is already very extensive, but capable of great augmentation; it extends to Schniders, 1½ league in the S. of Vaudreuil. It contains 8 houses built of stone. The village consists of 17 houses, a church and a spacious presbytery. The men are chiefly voyageurs, active, resolute and enterprising: those who follow agricultural pursuits are comparatively few. One-third of the produce of the S. is consumed by the inhabitants, the other parts are sold.

R I M

Statistics.

Population	3,821	Corn-mills	1	Medical men	1
Churches, R. C.	1	Saw-mills	1	Shopkeepers	5
Curés	1	Potasheries	9	Taverns	11
Presbyteries	1	Pearlasheries	6	Artisans	27
Villages	1	Just. of peace	1		

Annual Agricultural Produce.

	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.
Wheat	10,400	Barley	2,000
Oats	9,500	Potatoes	90,000
		Peas	6,500

Live Stock.

Horses	532	Cows	1,064	Swine	1,330
Oxen	1,064	Sheep	2,128		

Title.—"Concession du 29me Octobre, 1732, faite par Charles, Marquis de Beauharnois, Gouverneur, et Gilles Hocquart, Intendant, aux Sieurs de Cavagnal et Rigaud, frères, d'un terrain le long du fleuve appelé La Grande Rivière, en tirant vers le Long-sault, de trois lieues de front sur trois lieues de profondeur, avec les isles, islets et battures adjacentes: le dit terrain, joignant la Seigneurie qui leur est échue par succession de feu le Marquis de Vaudreuil, située au lieu dit La Pointe aux Tourtes."—*Régistre d'Intendance, No. 7, folio 3.*

RIMOUSKI, county, in the district of Quebec, is bounded E. by the inferior district of Gaspé; S. by the S. W. boundary line of the seignior of Rivière du Loup prolonged to the S. bounds of the province; N. W. by the Saint Lawrence, including all the islands in that river in front of the county and in whole or in part nearest it. This co. comprises the seigniories of Rivière du Loup, Isle Verte, d'Artigny, Trois Pistoles, Rioux des Trois Pistoles, Bic, Rimouski, Barnabé, Lepage, Ti-vierge, Mitis, and Matane, and all other seigniories and lands comprised within the above limits.—Its extreme length is 152 miles, and its breadth 116, containing 8,840 square miles. Its lat. at the N. W. angle of the co. of Bonaventure is 46° 1' N., long. 67° 51' 30" W. It sends two members to the provincial parliament, and the places of election are at Rimouski and Isle Verte. The principal rivers are the Matapédiac, the Madawaska and the St. John. There are numerous lakes, the chief of which are the Temiscouata, Matapédiac, Long Lake, and Eagle Lakes. The general character of this co. is mountainous and abrupt, being traversed by a succession of mountains, rising grounds and rocky ridges, notwithstanding which the soil is, in many parts, tolerably good and productive. The prevailing timber is maple, beech, birch and pine.—This co. contains the great Temiscouata Communication and that from Mitis to the River Ristigouche, called the Kempt Road Communication. The roads are chiefly in front along the borders of the St. Law-

R I M

rence, which are but partially settled: this county contains five parishes.

Statistics.

Population	7,935	Corn-mills	9	Shopkeepers	9
Churches, R. C.	6	Saw-mills	18	Taverns	5
Curés	2	Ship-yards	3	Artisans	87
Presbyteries	6	Just. of peace	3	River-craft	9
Schools	1	Medical men	1	Tonnage	313
Villages	4	Notaries	2	Keel-boats	41

Annual Agricultural Produce.

	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.
Wheat	34,528	Peas	6,073
Oats	14,460	Rye	6,110
Barley	10,793	Buck-wheat	1,000
Potatoes	19,460	Indian corn	60
		Mixed gr.	15,864
		Maple sugar	15,864
		Hay, tons	16,437

Live Stock.

Horses	2,601	Cows	4,655	Swine	3,751
Oxen	2,098	Sheep	12,127		

RIMOUSKI, river, rises in two considerable branches descending from the waste lands in the rear of the S. of Rimouski and St. Barnabé. It runs through Rimouski, and falls into the St. Lawrence in Fief Pachot.—Navigable for small craft as far as Mr. Trudel's; and at its mouth, which is 30 arpents wide, it can carry vessels of 80 to 100 tons, and craft of 30 and 40 daily go in and out.

RIMOUSKI, seignior, in the co. of Rimouski, is bounded N. E. by St. Barnabé; S. W. by Bic; in the rear by waste lands; in front by the St. Lawrence.—2 leagues in front by 2 in depth. Granted, April 24, 1688, to Sieur de la Cordonière.—The settlements, well dispersed, are effectually sheltered from N. winds by the extensive island St. Barnabé, which is in front, opposite the N. Rimouski, and is included in the grant of this seignior.—There are 8 fisheries in this S.—The salt marshes extend from the church to Pointe aux Peres, where many of the farmers manure their potatoe-fields with sea-weed.

Statistics.

Population	2,094	Corn-mills	1	Taverns	1
Churches, R. C.	1	Saw-mills	1	Artisans	10
Curés	1	Notaries	1		
Presbyteries	1	Shopkeepers	1		

Annual Agricultural Produce.

	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.
Wheat	416	Potatoes	100
Oats	20	Peas	95
Barley	20	Rye	300
		Maple sugar	619

Live Stock.

Horses	345	Cows	1,080	Swine	605
Oxen	400	Sheep	1,558		

Title.—"Concession du 24me Avril, 1688, faite par Jacques Rémy de Brisay, Gouverneur, au Sieur de la Cardonnière, d'une étendue de deux lieues de terre, près et bois, du front, sur le fleuve St. Laurent; à prendre joignant et attenant la concession du Bic, appartenant au Sieur de Vitré, en descendant le dit fleuve, et de deux lieues de profondeur dans les terres, ensemble la rivière dite de Rimouski et autres rivières et ruisseaux, si aucuns se trouvent dans la dite étendue, avec l'Isle de St. Barnabé et les battures, isles et islets qui se pourront rencontrer entre les dites terres et la dite isle."—*Régistre d'Intendance, No. 2, B, folio 24.*

RIPPON, a projected township in the co. of Ottawa, is bounded N. E. by Ponsonby; E. and S. E. by La Petite Nation; S. by Lochaber; W. by Derry; N. and N. W. by waste lands.

RISBOROUGH, a projected township in the co. of Beauce, between Marlow and Spalding.

RISTIGOUCHE, river, divides about half the co. of Bonaventure from the province of New Brunswick. It rises in many sources in the co. of Rimouski, and falls into the Bay of Chaleurs, forming at its mouth a considerable expansion called Ristigouche Bay. The Indian village, called New Mission Point, is about 5 leagues up this river, at the head of the ship navigation, to which schooners and even larger vessels can ascend. From the Indian village the river is much interrupted by shoals during the dry season of the year to Mr. Adams's, a neat establishment and the last settlement in the district. The river forms between those two points a deep bay, along which are settled from six to eight families, much on the same system as that of the Canadian farmers. At Mr. Adams's the river is divided into numerous channels by islands, some of which are one to three miles long; the southern channel is however the most navigable at all seasons. On the New Brunswick side flourishing settlements are to be seen, which, with the small church of the Mission in the distant perspective, and the prominent mountains to the south-east, combine to enhance the beauty of the landscape. Proceeding upwards in a west by south course from Mr. Adams's between several islands, which contract the channel about the distance of one mile and a quarter, the river is interrupted by a considerable rapid, which is however easily surmounted by the surprising skill of the Indian in the management of his canoe, so peculiar to the Micmac tribe which inhabits this part of the country. At this place, on the south shore, there is a good road that runs along the Bay of Ristigouche, on which are settled, upon lots of two hundred acres each, about forty families.

The land, which assumes a highland appearance, descends in a gentle slope to the river, and is thus rendered more practicable for a road and eligible for settlers. From this place the river takes a western course to the mouth of the Matapédiac, interspersed with several small islands: its banks are clothed with mixed timber, amongst which, however, quantities of pine may be clearly distinguished. The country on this R. is generally mountainous, from the Indian village to near the portage on the Wagansis, and with little exception the hills advance to the edge of the water, appearing for the most part unfit for the purposes of agriculture, being in general stupendously high and steep, and in some places almost precipitous: there are, however, small intervals of alluvial land in some places; but they are not very frequent, nor sufficiently extensive for any considerable settlements. The face of the country near the R. Wagansis, and on the Ristigouche for some distance below it, is more level than in the lower parts of the latter river; but a settlement hereabout would labour under many disadvantages, arising from the distance of other settlements and the difficulty of approaching it. The borders of the river Ristigouche are covered with very fine timber for building, a great deal of which is taken for purposes of commerce. This river is remarkable for its salmon fishery, which formerly amounted to 3000 barrels; at present the whole amount of the salmon fishery in the district of Gaspé is estimated at only 2000 barrels per annum: the salmon is exported to Quebec, Halifax and the West Indies. This majestic river and its numerous tributaries branch over more than 2,000 sq. miles of New Brunswick and Canada. The inhabitants at what may be considered the harbour of Ristigouche, and those at the thinly inhabited settlements at Nouvelle Tracadigash and Cascapédiac, consist of a mixed population of English, Scotch, Irish, American and Acadian French, who employ themselves in the different occupations of fishing, hewing timber, and farming on a very humble scale. Eight miles up the Ristigouche is an Indian chapel, where the Indians occasionally form a small village of wigwams, which, after a few weeks, they soon displace, and packing up these portable habitations with all their stock, embark with them in their canoes for some other part of the country. The trees, particularly the fir tribes, grow to an immense height and size, and a great

timber country may be opened on this river. The quality is in great repute among the timber dealers in England, especially in the port of Liverpool, and considered equal to that imported from Miramichi. The best timber groves are in the valleys behind the mountainous ridges which, in most places, follow the winding of the streams. The indefatigable lumberers overcome natural obstacles that would stagger the resolution of other people; they cut the timber and hand it, in winter, to places where there is often no water in summer or winter, but which they well know will be overflowed when the spring thaws dissolve the snow on the mountains and in the woods.

Statistics of the R. Ristigouche and its environs.

Population	319	River-craft	3	Keel-boats
Shopkeepers	3	Tonnage	225	

Annual Agricultural Produce.

Wheat	Bushels.	Potatoes	Bushels.
210		2,400	
Oats	385		

Live Stock.

Horses	16	Cows	69	Swine	128
Oxen	66	Sheep	134		

RIVER OF BROKEN LANDS, v. TERRES ROMPUES, R.

RIVER OTY (S.), v. OTY, S.

RIVIERE DE SABLE (R.), v. MISTASSINI, R.

RIVIERE DES PRAIRIES (P.), v. MONTREAL.

RIVIERE DES SAVANNES, v. YAMASKA, R.

RIVIERE DU CHENE (S.), v. MILLE ISLES.

RIVIERE DU LOUP (R.), rises in the rear of Hunter's Town, through which it descends into Dumontier and thence into Grosbois, then, taking a sudden turn to the s. w., it winds through the seigniory of Rivière du Loup and falls into Lake St. Peter. The Great Fall, in the parish of St. Leon, is from 80 to 100 ft. This r. is navigable for a few miles for boats, and early in the spring for river-craft.

RIVIERE DU LOUP (R.), in Kamouraska and Rimouski (*v. Du Loup, R.*). This is the largest river which crosses the Temiscouata Portage. Its breadth at the bridge is about 80 or 90 yards, and it is so very shallow that it is scarcely navigable for a bark canoe; the bridge is flat and built with wood, and is apparently well constructed and in good repair. The banks on both sides of this river are high and steep until within about $\frac{1}{2}$ of a mile

of its mouth, where they become low and flat. Vessels of 25 tons may ascend it a little more than half a mile. Fraser Lodge, the residence of the seignior, is situated on the n. side of its mouth.—The little Rivière du Loup runs in a southerly direction and is about 12 or 14 feet wide; it is very shallow and is merely a branch of the great Rivière du Loup into which it falls above a bridge.

RIVIERE DU LOUP, seigniory, in the co. of Rimouski, is bounded in front by the St. Lawrence; s. w. by Granville; n. e. by the S. of Isle Verte; in the rear by waste lands of the crown. Nearly 5 leagues in breadth by 2 in depth. Granted April 5th, 1689, to the Sieur Villeraie for Sieurs d'Artigny and Lachenaye: Alexander Fraser, Esq. is now the proprietor.—The general appearance of this S. is uneven and mountainous, but it contains some extensive patches of good arable and very fine meadow land, which are divided into several ranges of concessions, bearing the names of St. André Rivière du Loup, St. Patrick Rivière du Loup, Fraserville, Nouvelle Ecosse, St. George or Cacona, St. Anthony, St. Andrew, and St. Jacques: the first, a great part of the second, and a little of the third, are in a very good state of cultivation and well inhabited.—The whole seigniory is abundantly timbered with beech, maple, birch, and large quantities of pine.—It is watered by several streams, but the principal is Rivière du Loup.—The roads are level and are all fine winter roads. The main road passes close to the River St. Lawrence, except near the church of St. Patrick, where it makes a *detour* by a rising ground, up to the bridge over Rivière du Loup, and afterwards descends again to the bank of the St. Lawrence, and so continues through the remainder of the grant. By the side of this road are many ranges of well cultivated fields, that yield abundant crops of all kinds of grain, numerous farm-houses with large and substantial outbuildings, also a great many dwelling-houses. Every farmer, on an average, makes 300 lbs. of butter, two-thirds of which are sent to market.—Through the whole of this extensive property there is but one church: in the concession of St. George, near Cacona, is a chapel for those to whom distance denies a regular attendance at the church. Cacona is almost an island, being separated from the main land by a salt marsh, which in the spring always presents a luxuriant pasturage: on the point of

R I V I E R E D U L O U P.

Oacona are several inhabitants.—The timber concern established at Rivière du Loup is worthy of note, from the extent to which it is carried on, as well as for the sums that appear to have been laid out in the establishment. The saw-mill is built on the r. du Loup, about 1½ mile from its estuary, whither the deals are conveyed from the mill by means of a *dalle*, remarkable for its length and solidity, and it is in some places at an elevation from the ground exceeding 30 feet. Several vessels have been loaded there with timber for the British market, but the loading is attended with much inconvenience, and the vessels are not in a very secure anchorage. The vicinity of the bridge is very picturesque, and exhibits that busy life which attends on commerce and particularly the timber trade.—All the lands fit for cultivation are conceded and surveyed and have the advantage of roads of communication. Part of the concessions were granted prior to 1759, and generally at the rent of 1 sol per superficial arpent, and occasionally a capon on each concession.—The inhabitants of this S. are wealthy.

Statistics.

Population	1,371	Corn-mills	1	Taverns	3
Churches, R. C.	1	Saw-mills	2	Artisans	25
Curés	1	Ship-yards	1	River-craft	5
Presbyteries	1	Medical men	1	Tonnage	203
Schools	1	Notaries	1	Keel-boats	7
Villages	1	Shopkeepers	3		

Annual Agricultural Produce.

	Bushels.		Bushels.	
Wheat	9,100	Peas	2,340	Butter,
Oats	3,640	Rye	4,160	cwts. 68,700
Barley	6,500	Mixed grain	3,005	

Live Stock.

Horses	630	Cows	1,009	Swine	775
Oxen	464	Sheep	3,200		

Title of Rivière du Loup and Isle Verte.—A Concession du 5me Avril, 1689, faite par Jacques de Brisay, Gouverneur, et Jean Bochart, Intendant, au Sieur Villeral, pour le Sieur d'Artigny, et au Sieur Lachenaie, de l'étendue de terre qui peut se rencontrer entre leurs concessions, avec deux lieues de profondeur; de laquelle ils jouiront moitié par moitié, et des isles et batures qui se peuvent rencontrer vis-à-vis la dite étendue, à cause de la grande quantité de terres inhabitables qui se rencontrent sur les concessions à eux ci-devant faites, savoir, au Sieur de Villeral pour le dit Sieur d'Artigny, depuis la rivière Verte jusqu'à deux lieues en descendant le fleuve St. Laurent; et au Sieur de Lachenaie, savoir trois lieues et demie, savoir, une lieue au dessus de la rivière du Loup, et deux lieues au dessous de la dite rivière.—*Régistre d'Intendance, No. 3, folio 27.*

RIVIERE DU LOUP, Seignior, in the co. of St. Maurice, is bounded s. w. by Fief St. Jean and in front by Lake St. Peter.—One league in front, viz.

half a league above and below the river Du Loup, by 4 leagues in depth. Granted, April 20, 1633, to Sieur Lechasseur. It now belongs to the Ursuline Nuns, at Three Rivers.—This seignior surpasses in value, perhaps, every property of similar extent in the province; its soil is generally a light reddish earth, a little sandy, sometimes mixed with clay; and in many places it is a fine yellow fertile loam, producing abundant crops of grain, and some parts are particularly eligible for raising hemp and flax. It is generally level, but towards the margin of Lake St. Peter it is flat and low, consisting chiefly of excellent meadow and grazing land. About the front there is no timber of superior growth remaining, and indeed not much of any other; but towards the rear are many spots where some pine and oak of the largest size are to be found.—The Grande and Petite Rivières du Loup, on which are 3 corn-mills and 2 saw-mills, and some inferior streams water this S. extremely well; the former crosses it diagonally and by its serpentine course greatly heightens the other natural attractions of the place.—A variety of good roads lead in every direction. The Quebec road is embellished on each side by many good houses and farms in a very improved state. Numerous settlements and roads extend on each side of the two Rivières du Loup, whose banks for several miles upwards are lofty and agreeably varied with woodland and landscape scenery, which, combining with the luxuriance of the well cultivated fields, leaves very little to be desired with respect to prospect. On the w. side of the greater river is the *Village du Loup*, containing about 40 houses only, but the settlements on each side of the road are so thickly inhabited that they may almost be considered an extension of it to a great distance. In the village, fronting the road, is a new church, 130 ft. by 52, remarkable for its size and the good taste of its interior decoration; of 3 steeples that surmount it, the 2 in front are covered with tin, which renders them conspicuous objects at a considerable distance; it also contains 4 inns and 2 schools, one English and the other French, supported by the parish. Near the village the Grande Rivière du Loup is crossed by a very fine bridge, handsomely and solidly constructed of timber. The population and wealth of this place are considerable; many trades are carried on, and many shops kept open for the sale of all kinds of manufactured goods and produce; large quantities

R I V

of grain are collected here for exportation, and deposited in store-houses kept for that purpose. The whole of the seigniory and part of the augmentation are cultivated. On the rivers are some corn and saw mills.—The *Parish of St. Antoine*, in this S., by a regulation of Sep. 20, 1721, confirmed by a decree of the Council of State, March 3, 1722, extends 2½ l., including the space between Grosbois and Maskinongé.

Statistics.

Population 3,740	Fulling-mills 1	Shopkeepers . 5
Churches, R. C. 1	Saw-mills . 2	Taverns . . 4
Curés . . 1	Tanneries . 1	Artisans . . 27
Presbyteries . 1	Potteries . . 1	River craft . 1
Schools . . 1	Potasheries . 1	Tonnage . . 20
Villages . . 1	Pearlasheries 1	Keel-boats . 1
Corn-mills . 3	Medical men 1	
Carding-mills 1	Notaries . . 1	

Annual Agricultural Produce.

	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.
Wheat . . 21,800	Potatoes 28,500	Mixed grain	13,000
Oats . . 23,400	Peas . . 3,380		
Barley . . 3,120	Indian corn 40		

Live Stock.

Horses . . 850	Cows . . 1,930	Swine . . 1,290
Oxen . . 800	Sheep . . 4,400	

Title.—"Concession du 20me Avril, 1633, faite par Mr. Lefebvre, et de Meulles, Intendant, au Sieur Lechasseur, d'une lieue de terre de front sur quatre lieues de profondeur, sur le lac St. Pierre, demi lieue audessus et demi lieue audessous de la Rivière du Loup, icelle comprise."—*Insinuations du Conseil Supérieur, Régistre B. folio 46.*

RIVIERE DU NORD, v. NORTH RIVER.

RIVIERE DU SUD (R.), v. SUD.

RIVIERE DU SUD, seigniory, in the co. of l'Islet, is bounded N. E. by Fournier; S. W. by Berthier; in front by the St. Lawrence.—1½ league in breadth, viz. one league above the mouth of the R. du Sud and half a league below it, by 4 leagues in depth. Granted, May 5, 1646, to Sieur de Montmagny.—The original dimensions of this seigniory have been the subject of much litigation and were, at length, fixed by an order from the Court of King's Bench of the province, according to the line of boundary traced upon the topographical map, giving an average depth of about a league and a half: it is now the property of Monsr. Couillard.—In proportion to its extent, this is one of the most valuable possessions in the whole province; it lies generally low, with the exception of a small ridge or two that separate the settlements on the St. Lawrence from those on the R. du Sud. The soil is so rich and highly productive,

R I V

particularly in grain, as to obtain for it the distinguishing epithet of the granary of the Lower District. No part of it is neglected, and the whole is in a state of excellent cultivation. Very little timber remains. It is advantageously watered by the R. du Sud, its large branch called Bras St. Nicholas, the Rivière à la Caille and by many rivulets. In every part of the S., particularly near the St. Lawrence and on each side of the R. du Sud, are many good houses, in the midst of fertile well-stocked farms, surrounded by fine gardens and good orchards, which convey an imposing idea of the affluent circumstances of their owners.—Commissioners have been appointed by the provincial legislature to open and form a road from the neighbourhood of *Rocher de la Chapelle*, in the parish of St. Thomas, to the waste lands of the crown. The *St. Thomas Road* begins at a line dividing the lands of the first concession from those of the second, S. of the R. du Sud, and extends with a few windings as far as the south bank of that river; where it is generally believed that the waste lands of the crown begin; it is 11 miles and 18 acres in length. In that extent are 15 hills of a remarkable height, of which seven only are to be ascended or descended. There are also eight bridges to be constructed, viz.:—two of thirty-six feet, three of twenty-five feet, one of fifteen and two of ten feet or thereabouts. There is also a small bog, of 135 to 145 ft., which it will be necessary to pave with logs. The lands, on each side to a considerable distance, are generally destitute of soil. Of this road, 3 miles and about 7 acres are completed, with the exception of a few large rocks and some small chains of rock which still remain to be undermined and levelled. The first eight hills, which are the most elevated, are also finished, and can be ascended with the heaviest loads. Two of the bridges of 25 feet and one of 10 feet are also completed and solidly constructed. The bog is also solidly paved. The *St. Pierre Road*, which begins about 24 acres from the division line between the lands of the first and second concessions, to the south of the R. du Sud, also extends as far as that river, where it is believed that the waste lands of the crown begin, and is 11 miles and about 7 acres in length. There are in this extent 12 hills; the first is of considerable height and length, the others are small hills with a gentle acclivity. There are ten bridges to be constructed, one of eighty feet,

RIVER DU SUD.

two of fifty feet, and the other 7 to 15 feet. The greater part of a bog of about three acres requires a causeway. The lands adjacent to, as well as those at a great distance from each side of this road, are generally destitute of soil; and fine wood and lands fit to be cleared are to be found only by advancing through the crown lands. Of this road five acres only are completed, but at one of the most rugged parts, called *Les Côtes*, where there was a great deal of undermining to be done, are 35 acres on which the trees are rooted out and the stones broken. The frames of the bridge of 80 feet are also begun, and the timber is squared and carried to the spot. Both roads run almost in their whole length over ground very uneven, paved with rocks and large stones, which in great part require to be undermined, broken and levelled. The sum of 1000*l.* was voted for the forming of these roads, and it is stated that an additional grant of 350*l.* will be required.—The seigniorie contains two parishes, St. Thomas and St. Pierre. The *Parish of St. Thomas* is 3 leagues in front, and is bounded s. w. by Berthier; n. e. by Lépinay; s. by the depth of the first range for about one league, being e. of St. Pierre church half a league below it; the rear of the p. is only 2 leagues broad. Almost the whole of this p. is settled, particularly 8 ranges of concessions, and the soil is generally stony. As there is no corn-mill in the p. the inhabitants go to St. François mill in Berthier. The *Village of St. Thomas* contains about 90 houses, exclusive of store-houses and granaries; it is most delightfully situated at the confluence of the R. du Sud with the St. Lawrence. The houses are

nearly all built of wood, generally whitewashed, and disposed into streets with something like regularity; most of them have gardens and orchards attached; and in many instances form desirable residences. There are several shopkeepers and artisans, with some inns as they are called, though they have no great claim to distinction for the good accommodation they afford to travellers. A few highly respectable families have fixed their habitations here, and form among themselves a select and pleasant society. When viewed from Chapel Hill, which lies about 3 miles to the s. w., this village has very much the appearance of a small town, and gives additional interest to a prospect in every respect beautiful. The church is 175 ft. by 70, and the wall 40 ft. high. It was built in 14 months, ending Oct. 1822. It is superior in magnitude and elegance to any in the province, excepting the cathedral churches of Quebec and Montreal; its length is 178 feet, its width 78 feet, and its height of wall 40 feet; the steeple and spire, 116 feet.—*Crane Island* and *Goose Island* were originally appendages to the seigniorie of *Rivière du Sud*, being granted with it on the 5th May, 1646; but they have since been dismembered from it and are now the property of Mr. McPherson. They are connected with each other by a marsh, and altogether make four leagues in length: they are inhabited by about forty families, and well cultivated, producing wheat much beyond their own consumption. The marshes are peculiar for the abundance of fine hay they produce, and their pastures are sufficient for three thousand head of cattle.

Statistics of the Parishes of St. Pierre and St. Thomas.

Parishes.	Population.	Churches R.C.	Presbyteries.	Annual Agricultural Produce, in bushels.										Live stock.				
				Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Potatoes.	Peas.	Rye.	Ind. corn.	Mixed grain.	Maple sugar, cwt.	H-y, tons.	Horses.	Oxen.	Cows.	Sheep.	Swine.
St. Pierre . .	1199	1	.	13000	7800	1560	15000	1520	100	.	.	.	5500	375	350	1050	3000	600
St. Thomas . .	3172	1	1	18200	15400	1040	12005	520	2000	100	1000	3000	.	1050	700	2800	8750	2100
	4371	2	1	31200	23200	2600	27005	2040	2100	100	1000	3000	5500	1425	1050	3850	11750	2700

Titte. Avec les Isles aux Grues et aux Oies.—“Concession du 5me Mai, 1646, faite par la Compagnie, au Sieur de Montigny, de la rivière appelée du Sud, à l'endroit où elle se décharge dans le fleuve St. Laurent, avec une lieue de terre le long du dit fleuve St. Laurent, en montant de la dite rivière vers Québec, et demi lieue le long du dit fleuve, en descendant vers le golfe; le tout sur la profondeur de quatre lieues en avant dans les terres, en cotoyant la dite

rivière de part et d'autre, et icelle comprise dans la dite étendue; et de plus les deux isles situées dans le fleuve St. Laurent, proche du dit lieu, en descendant le dit fleuve, l'une appelée l'isle aux Oies, et l'autre appelée l'isle aux Grues, avec les batures qui sont entre les deux, le tout contenant quatre lieues ou environ de longueur sur le dit fleuve.”—*Régistre d'Intendance, No. 10 à 17, folio 672^r.*

RIVER OUELLE.

RIVIERE OUELLE or **BOUTILLERIE** and augmentation, seignior, in the co. of Kamouraska, is bounded N. E. by St. Denis; S. W. by Ste. Anne; in the rear by Ixworth; in front by the St. Lawrence.— 9 leagues in breadth by $1\frac{1}{2}$ in depth. Granted, Oct. 29th, 1672, to *Sieur de la Boutillerie*. The augmentation, 2 leagues in front by 2 in depth, was granted, Oct. 20th, 1750, to *Dame G  n  vieve de Ramzay*, widow of *Sieur de Boishebert*: they are now the property of — *Casgr  n, Esq.*— $\frac{2}{3}$ of this S. are under cultivation and $\frac{1}{3}$ in a state of nature; $\frac{1}{3}$ is rendered unfit for cultivation by mountains and ridges of rocks. The soil, S. of the river Ouelle, is in general a yellowish loam mixed with sand, and in the front it is alluvial except the ridges which are sandy: most of the lands under cultivation are of a superior quality. The lands in the rear are traversed by a small ridge and in the 5th range is a large cedar swamp; the soil and timber, however, improve towards the fief St. Denis.—There are 7 ranges of concessions in the S. and the whole as far as the 5th range is conceded and nearly the S. W. half of the 6th. The chief settlements are on both sides of the river Ouelle, as far as the 4th range inclusive, and along the main road near the St. Lawrence. The rents are, for the 1st range and the greater part of the 2nd, 1s. 3d. per arpent, for the 3rd range about 1s. 6d. per arpent, the 4th range 3s. 4d., and 5s. per arpent for the new concessions. The greater part of the land bespeaks a superior state of husbandry; the arable yields grain of good quality in abundance, the meadow and pasture lands are very luxuriant, and the produce of the dairies forms no inconsiderable portion of the farmer's wealth. The farmhouses and other dwellings are generally accompanied by well stocked gardens and good orchards, their inhabitants enjoying, from all appearance, every comfort that industry can procure among a people wholly cultivators. In the front part of the seignior there is but little timber; in the rear, however, there is a profuse variety of the best kinds, but chiefly white pine, some black birch, maple, spruce, hemlock, &c. and cedar in the swamps.—This S. is admirably watered by the R. Ouelle, many small streams, and by Lake St. Pierre. The tide flows up this R. three leagues over a muddy bar at its mouth, where the water is 10 to 12 ft. deep at high tide, 4 to 5 ft. at low tide, and during spring tides from 14 to 16 ft.

Schooners might ascend 2 miles above the bridge. In this R. salmon and bass are rather plentiful.—In this S. there are two fisheries in the St. Lawrence, one for porpoises, the other for herrings. The porpoise fishery is deserving of a short description, on account of the facility with which that unwieldy inhabitant of the deep is taken. It consists in a line of boughs and small poplar trees, stuck in the mud at low water 2 or 3 ft. asunder and extending several hundreds of yards into the stream, forming at its farthest extremity a $\frac{1}{2}$ circular crescent. The porpoises descending the river with ebb-tide, alarmed at the agitation of the boughs and trees, which are shaken by the current or the wind, dare not venture through the line they might so easily destroy, and therefore unwarily remain within the crescent, where they are harpooned and brought to shore. They often measure 10 ft. in length and 6 ft. in circumference and many of large size are taken.—The *Parish of Notre Dame de Liesse*, by an Order of Council, Mar. 3, 1722, extends $2\frac{1}{2}$ l. along the St. Lawrence, including the fief St. Denis one league to fief la Pocataire called la Grande Anse, $1\frac{1}{2}$ league. In this parish 201 heads of families, landowners, derive their subsistence chiefly from their farms; 142 heads of families possess small portions of land; others hold building plots under the tenants, from which they raise a little corn; others live by trade or daily labour, and many by mendicity, particularly in winter. The number of hired agricultural labourers residing with the farmers scarcely amounts to 60 or 70; the holders of lands having, for the most part, numerous families, make use of their children from the age of 9 or 10 in various employments on the farm. They nevertheless employ those who have only building plots or portions of land, too small to support them, in all the more laborious duties and in harvest-time.—In 1792 there were 25,896 superficial arpents in concession, and many proprietors possessed from 350 to 500 superficial arpents half cleared and half covered with standing wood. Since that period the lands have been divided among children and part of them sold, so that there are now about 60 persons only who possess farms of 4 arpents in front by 30 in depth, or 3 arpents by 40; the others do not possess more than 2 arpents or 14 by 30, 35, or 40 in depth. There remain but very few lands to concede in this parish, which

RIVER OUELLE.

is composed of Bouteillerie and St. Denis; but the lands last conceded have not been turned to a profitable account, the rocks and mountains and an indifferent soil rendering them unfavourable to cultivation; they, however, supply wood for fuel, which in a few years the inhabitants will have to seek for in the townships, and those of the first range are now obliged to seek for it as far as the 5th and even to the 6th range, which is the most distant. There is nevertheless between the first and second ranges of Bouteillerie, on the seigniorial line and to the N. E., a plain of about one square league, which, with much labour, might in the sequel become culturable; but it seems that the seignior has no desire to concede these lands. A road has been opened by the mountains to extend to the 5th and 6th ranges of Bouteillerie, which have been conceded by Pierre Casgrain, Esq. since he became the seignior, but this road is not yet finished as far as the end of the 6th range. No road has yet been opened to the last concession of St. Denis. The few lands which remain to be conceded are, for the most part, surveyed. The ranges 1, 2, 3, and 4 in both seigniories were granted before 1759, and since that time there have been but few lands to concede, except those which had been before conceded and reunited to the seignior's domain, with the exception of the 5th and 6th ranges in both seigniories, which were granted some years past. In St. Denis the farms in the first range are from 2 to 3 arpents by 40 in depth. In the 2nd, 3rd, 4th, &c. only 30 arpents in depth. In Bouteillerie the first concession is partly 30 and partly 35 in depth, the irregularity being caused by the course of the river Ouella that bounds it; the 2nd is still more irregular, on account of the continual windings of the river; and the 3rd, 4th, 5th, and 6th concessions are generally from 2 or 3 arpents in front by 40 and 42 in depth. Before 1759 the ordinary rate at which the lands were conceded did not exceed one sol *tournois* for every superficial arpent, a quit-rent of a sol and a capon for every front arpent, the fines on alienation, *retrait* and *bannalité*. Since the conquest of the country by the English the rates, at which new concessions have been granted in this r., have increased to a crown *tournois*, and even to 6 francs per front arpent by 40 and even 30 in depth. In St. Denis the seignior has obliged those who take new concessions to pay, moreover, the 10th

pound of sugar out of the quantity they may make. It would not be difficult to find in this parish 150 to 200 young persons of 18 years and upwards who would, by their own means or by the assistance of their relations, take lands if concession, provided farms fit for cultivation could be found near or even at the distance of a few leagues. A great many fathers in this parish, capable of providing their children with live stock and provisions, have settled them from 20 to 30 leagues hence, at Rivière du Loup, at Cacona, at Trois Pistoles and even at Rimouski. During the last 30 years a great number have been settled on lands favourable to agricultural purposes. Those, who were unable to furnish their children with the means of settling so far off, have divided their farms with them. Others have been settled on building plots, and have increased the number of poor families. None of the inhabitants take lands in the townships erected in the rear of the seigniories that compose this parish, because the rear lands are not yet cultivated, and, there being no good road, the inhabitants have not applied for any of those lands, but they must, in a few years, resort to them for fuel.

Statistics.

Population	3,672	Villages	1	Potteries	1
Churches, R. C.	1	Corn-mills	2	Medical men	2
Curés	1	Carding-mills	1	Notaries	1
Presbyteries	1	Fulling-mills	1	Shopkeepers	4
Convents	1	Saw-mills	2	Taverns	3
Schools	1	Tanneries	1	Artisans	20

Annual Agricultural Produce.

	Bushels.		Bushels.		Bushels.
Wheat	29,900	Potatoes	70,000	Rye	1,815
Oats	13,000	Peas	1,040	Mixed grain	3,000
Barley	7,800				

Live Stock.

Horses	1,215	Cows	2,010	Swine	1,105
Oxen	546	Sheep	4,200		

Title.—"Concession du 29me Octobre, 1672, faite par Jean Talon, Intendant, au Sieur de la Bouteillerie, de deux lieues de front sur une lieue et demie de profondeur, à prendre sur le fleuve St. Laurent, savoir une lieue audessus et une lieue au dessous de la rivière Ouella, icelle comprise."—*Régistre d'Intendance, No. 1, folio 6.*

Augmentation.—"Concession du 20me Octobre, 1750, faite par le Marquis de la Jonquière, et François Bigot, Intendant, à Demoiselle Geneviève de Ramzay, veuve du Sieur de Boishobert, de deux lieues de front sur deux lieues de profondeur, à prendre au bout de la profondeur de la lieue et demie que contient la Seigneurie de la Bouteillerie, pour faire, avec l'ancienne concession de 1672, une seule et même seigneurie, au lieu appelé la rivière Ouella."—*Régistre d'Intendance, No. 9, folio 70.*

R O A D S.

ROADS AND INTERNAL COMMUNICATIONS.—The following statistical account of the public money, voted by the legislature of Lower Canada for the formation and repair of roads and canals from 1813 to the present time, will prove how desirous the provincial government is of advancing the increasing prosperity of the colony.

From 1814 to 1827, both inclusive, 14 years, including 25,000 <i>l.</i> for the Welland Canal in Upper Canada	284,172
From 1827 to 1831, both exclusive, 3 years, above	100,000
	£384,172

In 1829 the sum of 35,270*l.* was voted by the legislature for these purposes, and, as a summary of the appropriations and a brief abstract of the act may be generally useful, the author here inserts them.

*Appropriation of 35,270*l.* for Internal Communications, voted 1829.*

- 470*l.*—To open a road from the Seignior of Gentilly to the River Becancour.
- 400*l.*—Do. from Yamachiche to the Township of Caxton.
- 470*l.*—To assist in opening the road from St. François Nouvelle Beauce, to the West Arm, and from thence to open a road to the middle unconceded Crown Lands at the head of Lake St. Francis to the Dudswell road.
- 500*l.*—To open two roads, one from the last settlement to Lake Etchemin to the eastward of the River Chaudière, and the other from the last settlements to the east of the River Etchemin.
- 3000*l.*—Above the sum already granted to open a road from Mitis to the Mission of Ristigouche.
- 800*l.*—To repair the Téniscouata Road and Bridges thereon.
- 500*l.*—To open a road between the parish of Kamouraska and River Ouelle.
- 500*l.*—To open a front road from the third range in the Seignior of Bonsecours to the west of l'Islet Church.
- 500*l.*—To open a road from Rocher de la Chapelle to the unconceded Crown Lands.
- 500*l.*—To open a road between the last settlements at St. Pierre, Rivière du Sud, across the High Lands.
- 1500*l.*—To repair and complete the road from the head of Lake Massiwipie to Stukely and Granby, leading to Yamaska Mountain.
- 1800*l.*—To complete the road from Shipton to Leeds.
- 900*l.*—To improve the road already commenced from Drummondville to the Seignior of Déguire.
- 500*l.*—To improve the road from Drummondville to Brompton.
- 1000*l.*—For a road between Shipton and St. Grégoire.
- 500*l.*—Above the sum already granted to open the Kennebéc Road.
- 1000*l.*—To open a road from Dudswell in the District of Three Rivers, to meet the road already opened on the line in the District of Quebec.
- 500*l.*—To open a road from Tring to Leeds, through Broughton.
- 3000*l.*—For a road from Hull to Grenville.

- 500*l.*—To explore the country between the rivers St. Maurice and Ottawa.
- 200*l.*—To open a road from Belœil to Varennes.
- 300*l.*—To open a road from the last settlements of Berthier, in the District of Montreal, to Brandon.
- 2000*l.*—For the road between St. John and Laprairie.
- 1000*l.*—For the Coughnawaga road, and the road between Beauharnois and St. Régis.
- 200*l.*—To open two roads from the new free bridge on the river Jacques Cartier, across the lands in Neuville to Bourgouis, and to build two bridges over the river Portneuf.
- 1000*l.*—To improve the road from l'Anse des Mères, in the Lower-Town to Sillery.
- 3000*l.*—For the Ste. Foi, Lorette, Charlesbourg and Beauport roads.
- 1000*l.*—To improve the roads which lead from the village of Longueuil to Chambly.
- 200*l.*—To assist in opening a water course in the Boucherville swamp across the Seignior of Montarville, in the Parish of Boucherville on.
- 2000*l.*—For the roads in the vicinity of Montreal.
- 1000*l.*—To assist in draining off the water of the little river which divides the town of Montreal from the St. Lawrence suburbs.
- 600*l.*—To improve the road from Three Rivers to Pointe du Lac.
- 500*l.*—To open a road from Stoneham to Charlesbourg.
- 200*l.*—To open a road from Valcartier to Lake St. Charles.
- 300*l.*—To improve the St. Claire and Misère roads, in the Parish of Charlesbourg and St. Ambroise.
- 200*l.*—To indemnify A. G. Doughass for advances made by him on the road from St. Gregoire to Long Point.
- 250*l.*—To assist the inhabitants of Frampton to build a public bridge over the river Etchemin, in the said township.
- 1200*l.*—To complete the St. Paul's Bay road.
- 350*l.*—To open a road from Douglas Town to Point St. Peter (Gaspé).
- 150*l.*—To assist in improving the road from the head of the Basin of Gaspé to Douglas Town, through Haldimand.
- 330*l.*—To open a road between New Port and Port Daniel in the Bay of Chaleurs.
- 150*l.*—To improve the road between Port Daniel and La Rivière Nouvelle in the Bay of Chaleurs.
- 150*l.*—To assist in improving the road between Bonaventure and New Richmond in the Bay of Chaleurs.
- 500*l.*—To complete the exploring of the lands between the rivers Saguenay and St. Maurice, and to pay the balance due on what has already been explored.

£35,270

Abstract of "An Act to make more effectual provision for the improvement of the Internal Communications," passed in 1829.

- I.—The Governor to appoint Commissioners.
- II.—Commissioners to require the Grand Voyers to examine places where the voluntary consent of proprietors cannot be obtained for laying out roads.
- III.—Commissioners to report to the Governor their proceedings and to have his approbation before applying the mon y.
- IV.—After approbation of the Governor is obtained, Commissioners to proceed.
- V.—Governor to advance the money necessary to pay labourers, and superintendents their wages.

R O A D S.

- VI.—Commissioners to render an account of the money expended.
- VII.—Commissioners allowed a certain sum for managing and superintending the work.
- VIII.—Two years after the passing of this Act no contract for work to be entered into.
- IX.—Commissioners to report to the Legislature the improvements made under this Act.
- XII.—Application of the money to be accounted for to His Majesty.

No account of the following roads being inserted in any of the seigniories or townships through which they pass, a description of them is here given. The roads of minor extent are described in the respective seigniories, &c. to which they belong.

Craig's Road extends from the bank of the St. Lawrence, through the S. of St. Giles, to the r. of Shipton, whence a road had previously been made to the river St. Francis, and thence to the boundary line. This road completed would open a flourishing country to its natural market, and cause a large influx of settlers on good lands which are now lying waste. The lands are good along this road, and it is perhaps the most favourable place for settlement of any in British America, but the inhabitants and settlers must labour under many difficulties until an effectual road law is made, and enforced; for the present road laws as they affect the townships are easily avoided, and the difficulty of enforcing them prevents their being obeyed. This road was originally devised to open a direct communication between Quebec, the townships on the frontiers, and the adjacent American States; but its completion has been retarded by many difficulties, more apparently originating in a want of determined enterprise, than in any natural impediments. It was originally traced out by Mr. Joseph Kilborne, Dep. Prov. Surveyor, in 1800, at the expense of Joseph Frobisher, Esq., and other landholders in the townships through which it passes. In 1805, Mr. Wm. Hall, of Quebec, advanced 130*l.* to assist in opening this road. In 1809, Sir James Craig made a farther opening as far as the river St. Francis; afterwards the commissioners for internal communications for the district of Three Rivers spent a considerable sum on this road, and opened it as far as the back part of Shipton. The commissioners for the county of Dorchester made this road to the district line of Three Rivers on two points, got the same verbalized by the grand voyer, and requested the commissioners for the district of Three Rivers to meet

that road on one or both points, so that the people in the eastern townships might have a direct communication with Quebec. During the administration of Sir James Craig, detachments of troops were employed in clearing and making the road, and in erecting bridges of timber over the rivers wherever they were found necessary. The object in view was so far obtained as to enable a stage to travel with tolerable despatch, though not without inconvenience to the passengers from the want of proper places to stop at, and houses for refreshment; as there is no accommodation of that kind from the last settlement on the r. Beauvivre to Shipton, about 60 miles. At Kempt's Bridge, Palmer's inn was at one time opened; but it neither answered the expectations of the public, nor produced benefit to the proprietor. Notwithstanding inducements were held out to encourage settlers, by granting them a patent for any lots they might occupy, on condition of clearing a certain portion of land, and building a house (of timber) of given dimensions contiguous to the road; these terms were accepted only in two or three instances, and even these were of no utility in advancing the work, or of advantage to the individuals who undertook them. At the commencement of the late war very little progress had been made, but considerable improvements have been since effected. The several bridges over the rivers are named after the military officers who commanded the detachments employed on this service, and these officers obtained lands adjacent to the road; but military men have seldom the leisure or the means of becoming permanent cultivators. Kempt Bridge, about 150 ft.; the Grenadier's Bridge, about 100 ft.; Miller's Bridge, also about 100 ft., and 40 other bridges of inferior sizes, and causeways, built about 1809, had never been repaired up to 1823, except some little temporary repairs which the few inhabitants performed; their bad state was therefore complained of to the House of Assembly, in a memorial from the landholders of Ireland, Inverness and Leeds. The legislature two or three years since voted 400*l.* for completing this road, but the smallness of the sum, and the impediments which are thrown in the way by the act itself, have prevented that sum from being laid out. As the road is to be ditched for 30 miles, and as fourteen bridges, each above 20 feet long, and three bridges above 80 feet long, besides causeways, are to be erected, 2000*l.* at least will be necessary

R O A D S.

to make that 30 miles a passable carriage road; and as the road from the township of Ireland to Mrs. Stocking's, a distance of 30 miles, would require 1000*l.* more; it will be seen that to complete Craig's road to Shipton would require at least 3000*l.* On Craig's Road, Ireland, Leeds and Inverness are the most populous and improved townships; and, on the St. Francis Road, Shipton, Melbourne, Wickham, Grantham and Upton. The main and only roads leading from the heart of these townships to the older settlements are, Craig's Road, which, from its intersection of the St. Francis in Shipton, is open to the settlements of St. Giles; and the East and West River Roads of the St. Francis, leading from Sherbrooke to the Baie St. Antoine on Lake St. Peter: the road through Hatley, Stanstead, Bolton, Sutton, St. Armand, Dunham and Stanbridge, to the settlements of the r. Richelieu has previously opened several entries into the State of Vermont, with which constant intercourse is kept. Craig's Road is very little frequented on account of the obstacles which numerous swamps and windfalls throw in the way of travellers, particularly in the distance between the settlements of Leeds and Shipton. Of the road along the St. Francis, that on the eastern bank is best and most generally used in summer, the other is practised preferably in winter. The worst parts of the summer road are between Courval and Spicers, 6 miles. Of these, four are called *the savanne*, which in the wet seasons is dangerous, and frequently impracticable. The bogs in the southern quarter of Simpson are another impediment to the traveller's progress for about half a league, but it is ascertained not to be perilous from the firmness of the substratum of the swamp; of the last road, that part traversing Pottou and Sutton is the most rugged, broken and bad. The minor public roads, connecting the settlements of the townships circumscribed to Ascot, are numerous and generally much better, having the advantage of receiving more frequent repairs from the settlers to be found in greater numbers in this quarter of the tract than in any of the lands in Shipton.

Temiscouata Portage Road.—About 4½ miles E. of the Rivière des Caps this important communication commences, which, being the only route by land from Quebec to Halifax, 627 miles, is of great importance. It was first opened, in the year 1783, by General Haldimand, at that time governor of the province: the British mail is

always conveyed by it, when landed from the packet at Halifax. From the main road of the St. Lawrence, where the portage road branches off, to Long's Farm on the bank of Lake Temiscouata, the distance is 36 miles 16 acres: the direction of the road is generally eastward, but it has numerous turns and windings to avoid several very lofty and rugged hills, or deep swamps; as it is, about 24 miles of the distance is over a succession of mountains, many of them rough and very steep: this road might be rendered as good and convenient for travelling as can be reasonably expected in a wild and unsettled country. From the bank of the St. Lawrence, up to Côté's Ferry, on the r. du Loup, about five miles, the road is as good as can be desired, and by which carriages of burthen may proceed to the ferry, or to Ballentine's Mills, a little to the left: the remainder of the way to Lake Temiscouata has been much improved: several soldiers, with their families, were settled in 1814 upon lands allotted to them at convenient intervals, under the personal direction of the surveyor-general of the province. These few settlers are not, however, sufficient wholly to answer the intended purpose, and most probably others will hereafter be placed on proper places, of which many may be found, where there are large portions of good land and some extensive *brûlés*, which might very speedily be brought into a state of moderate fertility. This portage abounds with the necessary materials fit for the making of roads, either upon the old plan of the country or according to the system of M'Adam, and has now been much improved by the grant of money made by the Legislature. The usual mode of passing the road in summer was by shafts only. The present improvements have enabled nine wheel carriages to pass the whole length; and although a hilly road, a box of window glass in one of the carts was found without one single pane broken. There is no doubt, however, that the permanent repair of the Temiscouata portage, and the opening of the continuation of the post route to Fredericton and St. John's, must in a great measure depend on the progressive advancement of the settlements at the lake extremity of the 12 leagues portage, by which the thoroughfare would be increased, the communication facilitated, and the roads kept in better repair. At this end of the portage road, on the w. bank of Lake Temiscouata, is situated the *Village of Kent and Strathern*, so called in honour

ROADS

of the late Duke of Kent. On a small stream, called Little River, corn and saw mills have been erected by Col. Fraser which afford many advantages.—*Capability of Settlement*: about 100,000 acres of culturable land could be found contiguous and along the whole extent of the portage road from the s. of Rivière du Loup to the Témiscouata. The land is generally good, but there is one tract near the River St. François where it will be utterly impossible to place settlers; it extends 3 or 4 miles on each side of the portage, and is one entire bed of shivered stone. It is said that, although the vegetable productions appear to be the same as those in the neighbourhood of Quebec, the country is more subject to frosts in autumn, which sometimes destroy the potatoes; perhaps when a greater space is cleared this evil will be in a great measure removed. On the right and left of the portage, as far as 3 leagues, the general appearance of the country is very uneven, being a continued succession of mountains, separated by cedar swamps, extending in many instances from 1 to 2 leagues. Those swamps, when cleared and drained, would prove valuable as meadow lands, the soil being in many places very deep; the mountainous parts, with little exception, are very rocky and gravelly, and therefore little suited to the purposes of agriculture; there are, however, occasionally spots of some extent covered with sugar maple and other hard wood, well worthy of attention. The timber is, chiefly, cedar, sapin, pine, hemlock and bass, interspersed with a few groves of maple and a sprinkling of beech or birch. The trees are of an unusual size, particularly the cedars and a few pines and hemlock.—*The principal Rivers* on the portage are the r. du Loup, Rivière Verte or Gagné River, and Trois Pistoles, which fall into the St. Lawrence, and the St. François, that falls into the r. St. John. Besides these there are the Great and Little Fourche, the Rivière des Sangués, Little River, and many smaller streams varying from 10 to 15 ft. in width, all very shallow, and in general supplied with trout and other small fish.—*The principal Lakes* near the portage are, a small lake north of the road, about 3 miles in circumference, and averaging about $\frac{1}{4}$ of a mile in breadth; 2 lakes on the south side, one about 3 miles, the other from 5 to 6 miles in circumference; these 3 nameless lakes are said to abound with fish, and the land about them appears in many places fit for cultivation. There are also 2 lakes

on the north side of larger dimensions, about 3 leagues from L. Témiscouata, and nearly the same distance from the portage road.—*The principal Mountains* over which the road runs are, the St. François, Cote de la Grande Fourche, St. Jean Paradis, la Montagne de la Rivière Verte, and du Buard.—*The Animals*, formerly numerous in this region, viz. bears, deer, rabbits, beaver, martin, otter and musquash, are not now very abundant and are evidently decreasing in number.—The following account of the repairs done on the Témiscouata road, in 1830, under the superintendence of Mr. Wolf, is abstracted from his Report.—The bridge over the r. du Loup, 395 ft. by 20, was repaired, as well as the bridge over the r. Little du Loup; the former, when first built, cost about £1,800, a third part of which was expended needlessly. Much labour was expended in repairing the road between r. du Loup and r. Verte, 5 miles. The bridge over r. Verte, 70 feet in length, and the causeway, were repaired. The road between Rivière Verte and Ruisseau Morneau, being in a very bad condition, was repaired; the causeways were decayed, broken down, and in some places carried away by the waters which caused deep ruts in the road. Several large rocks that obstructed the road were removed by making fires upon them and breaking them to pieces (water thrown on the heated rocks would have saved this labour); in other places, where the position of the rocks required it, the ground was levelled up around them with earth and fragments of rocks. The bridge over Ruisseau Morneau and la Savane des Roches being also in bad condition was repaired. On the Savane des Roches the repairs made in 1826 were extended by making fires upon the rocks, and breaking them in pieces, levelling the road with their fragments and covering it (to the width of a cart) with earth and gravel. The bridge beyond la Savane des Roches, over the Ruisseau des Savanes, being decayed, it was repaired with tamarac, no cedar being to be had in that neighbourhood. There was a bad causeway close to the bridge over the r. St. Francis, which was also repaired. The bridge over the r. St. Francis, being very weak and decayed, was repaired, and a new Garde-de-Corps on each side of the bridge constructed. On the N. W. side of the St. Francis Mountain the water, having worn a deep channel, was running down the middle of the road; here ditches on each side were made,

ROADS.

and an outlet cut into the woods 2 acres in length, the channel which the water had made being filled up. In 2 places a new road was made on one side to the extent of 2 acres; several large rocks were removed. The causeways also between the St. Francis and Grande Fourche, being in the same bad state as the others, were repaired, ditches and outlets made and the earth thrown upon the causeways. The s. w. end of the Grande Fourche Bridge having given way, it was raised and repaired; thence to the foot of the mountain, new causeways were laid and ditches and outlets made to draw off the water from the road; and as the whole of that part appeared to be constantly inundated, gravel with earth was used to raise the centre, and this labour was required throughout the whole part of the road thence to la Petite Fourche. As the bridge over La Petite Fourche was in a very dangerous situation it was repaired; the road at the n. e. end of the bridge, which was very deep with mud, was also repaired. The part of the road commencing about $\frac{1}{2}$ mile beyond La Petite Fourche, being very bad on account of the great number of springs and the nature of the land not admitting water to pass, was thoroughly repaired by laying causeways and digging ditches and outlets.—The bridge over Mare Sangue having been destroyed by the spring flood was repaired; between this place and the foot of the Buade Mountain is a causeway $\frac{1}{4}$ mile in length, part of which was floating; here drains were opened, outlets made and the causeways covered with earth, and the road was widened to 12 feet. The bridge at the bottom of Buade Mountain was repaired.—Mr. Wolf, at the end of his report, observes, "That this road is so long and the nature of the ground so very unfavourable, that, although a few hundred pounds be laid out to the greatest advantage in repairing it, there still remains ample scope for further improvements; moreover, as long as there are no persons living on the road to clear the ditches and attend to other necessary particulars, the most judicious repairs most rapidly fall into a state of decay. Colonel Fraser was informed that a better road could be found out, in which scarcely any hill would be met with and which would require but one bridge; consequently, if this road was undertaken it would prove, in every respect, preferable to the present, for only six leagues bush would be traversed, and if it were once opened it would re-

quire but a small annual expense for maintenance and improvements, whereas the present, without an immense sum being expended thereon, will never prove a good road." In consequence of these observations, Mr. Wolf was instructed to explore the proposed line of road. He entered it at the Ha-Ha, one league distant from Lake Temiscouata, proceeded in a n. e. course for one league, leaving the Ha-Ha Mountain on the left, then changed his course and proceeded n. n. e. for about two miles through a fine valley, good land, wood, elm, cedar and spruce; arrived at a small river about 15 feet wide and 3 deep, after crossing which he changed his course to the north and proceeded for about 3 miles; good land, hard wood, a small stream about 2 feet deep and 10 in breadth, level land with hard timber. The whole of the distance above referred to is surrounded by small mountains; this course he followed for two miles farther and found a small lake, about half a mile on his left, 18 acres in length and 2 broad. The second day he continued his course north (to avoid falling on the Grande Fourche Lake, which is about 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ leagues in length and 15 acres broad), when, having proceeded about six miles, he found another small lake at the distance of four acres on his left, which lake is about six acres long and one broad; he then reached a rising ground with a gradual ascent and descent, about 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ mile in length; thence he arrived at the n. Little Fourche, in breadth at that place 12 ft. and 3 deep; the land all that distance generally covered with hard timber; he then changed course to the n. n. w. and came to another rising ground covered with a fine sugary, ascent and descent gradual; thence he arrived at the discharge of La Grande Fourche, which forms here a rapid river 20 ft. broad and 6 deep. The third day he changed course to the n. w. in a direct line to the Village de la Plaine, one mile below the saw-mill on the Green River. (Two or three small lakes and some high mountains were seen between the n. Grande Fourche and this place, all at some distance from the line on the left, none of which interfere with the proposed line of road.) He then came to a circular mountain covered with a sugary and desired his guide to ascend a high tree, to ascertain whether it might not be avoided; the guide said that he observed a valley round it, and that it was not of such a nature but that the road might be laid over it in a zig-zag way, and it would

R O A D S.

have an easy ascent and descent. After leaving this mountain he found a lake on the left, about $\frac{1}{2}$ mile (called Lake Ibert), of the same size as that of Grande Fourche; at a farther distance of about two miles he found another called Pouillac, six acres in length and two broad, on the same side; he then met a swamp of about one acre in length which would require paving. The land in general is good and fit for cultivation; there are a few inconsiderable hills, but so situated as to prove no obstacle to the road should it be undertaken. The fourth day he proceeded the same course (N. W.) and found the land level and the timber good; at five o'clock P. M. he arrived at the St. Lawrence, in front of the Village de la Plaine, in the fourth concession of Cacona, to which place from the point he set out from is reckoned 9 leagues, and in that distance only 4 bridges would be required. After having made this survey, Mr. Wolf arrived at the following conclusion: That a good road could be made, in every respect preferable to the present one, at the expense of about £3,000 currency, and that the country through which it would pass is of good quality and fit for settlement. The present Portage Road is 36 miles, and the intended road, from Cacona to the lake, 30 miles, but following the main road from St. Andrew to the Village de la Plaine, about 12 miles more, it would be six miles longer from Quebec to the lake; but the advantages which the intended road would possess over the present would far outweigh this consideration. In Mr. Wolf's opinion the advantages of this road over the present would be very great, as from the nature of its soil and timber it is certain that it would be soon settled, and would not require so much labour and expense to keep it in repair. Mr. Wolf seems to be decidedly of opinion that the proposed road would be more advantageous in every respect than the present; and after enumerating the difficulties and inconveniences of the latter, he concludes by saying that "it may be fairly divided as follows; one-third mountains, another bridges and causeways, and the last consisting of nothing but rocks of different dimensions, which occupy such a breadth as to render it impossible to avoid them."

Kennebec Road.—In 1830 the extent of this road to be made was 28 miles from the seigniorial line of St. Charles Belle Alliance to the province line. Of this road 8 miles and 7 acres were in

that year made a good wheel-carriage road, 18 feet wide, with ditches at the sides of sufficient depth and breadth. The country through which that part of the road passes is rather hilly, but fit for cultivation and settled in different places; there are nine steep hills which were cut in those places where the road was necessarily carried. The country through which the remainder of the road, then unmade, was carried and opened as a path road to the province line, is more level and in general of a better soil, on which five considerable bridges were made, 6 steep hills cut and 3 miles of it cleared of windfalls. The lands on each side of the road were surveyed and are of a description to encourage a quick settlement: £1,600 would be required to make this part of the road, being 19 miles and 21 acres. The commissioners were convinced that, if the Kennebec Road was perfectly opened as well as it is now made on the American side up to the lines, a line of diligence or post might be established from Pointe-Levi to Portland, the nearest sea-port from Quebec, or to Boston. The Quebec market would be provided with cheaper provisions; the public revenue raised considerably, especially if duties were drawn from live stock; and the American settlers near the lines would take produce in exchange instead of specie. The Kennebec Road is now opened, owing to the indefatigable exertions of Charles Taschereau, Esq., one of the commissioners. Several American gentlemen from Boston and different parts of Maine have come through with their waggons and gigs on a pleasure excursion to the s. of Ste. Marie, where they remained a few days, delighted with the romantic appearance of that part of the country. For several years American produce has been sent through Kennebec, viz. cattle of every description, fish, poultry, honey, &c. The distance from Pointe-Levi to the province line by this road is 31 leagues. The mail ought to be sent through this route to the United States, being the most direct communication.

Kempt Road is a new communication recently surveyed and opened. It commences from the St. Lawrence, near the mouth of the river Grand Mitis, and is carried s. E. to the head of Lake Matapediac, about 30 miles; it then runs along the E. bank of that lake and follows the river Matapediac to its confluence with the river Ristigouche, more than 50 miles; at this place it

R O A

meets the Ristigouche Road that leads to the Indian mission at the head of Ristigouche Bay. This important line of communication is productive of two great advantages. 1st. It connects the settlements on Chaleurs Bay with those on the s. shore of the St. Lawrence, and forms a useful means of communication with the county of Gaspé and the Province of New Brunswick. 2nd. It presents a large field for emigrant settlements, as it passes through extensive tracts of land generally susceptible of cultivation, although in many places uneven and mountainous. The sum of £3,000 has been voted by the provincial legislature for the purpose of opening this road.—The following information relative to the best and cheapest mode of opening a road through wild lands is supported by the testimony of John Neilson, Esq.—Employ 3 trusty Indians, or others accustomed to the woods and country work, by the day, to explore and mark out the easiest and nearest place for a road, avoiding steep hills and morasses, by which a common horse and cart might transport a burthen of 5 cwt. without unloading. The road should be cut 12 French feet wide and the whole width cleared off; the stumps taken out and cut below the level of the road and the black earth, or six inches below the general surface; the high places to be levelled down and the hollows filled up, so that a common horse could travel it in the wettest seasons with a cart loaded with five cwt., at least, without unloading. Logging, paving with logs, and draining where necessary, are of course included in the contract; the price to be so much per arpent, advance of one-third on furnishing two good securities and commencing the work, one-third when completed, and one-third on report of approval by experts; the time at which the work will be ready for delivery to be stated. It might be proper, perhaps, to divide the whole into numbered lots of 30 arpents, each commencing from the opening of the road, receiving proposals for either of the numbers. The manner in which the road is to be made to be carefully expressed in the advertisements to contractors, for the price depends upon the manner in which the work is to be done as well as the decision of the experts. Unless a legal road is made at once 36 French feet wide, and the trees cut down half an arpent on both sides, it is not necessary to make a first cart road in the woods wider or better than above described,

R O U

for 20 or even 60 feet wide would not prevent it being encumbered with falling trees; indeed, when the road is wide they are more apt to fall, and, the sun getting in, the brush grows up sooner and snow-drifts form in winter. If a cart road is made, immediately after it is done there ought to be a *procès verbal* of it by the grand voyer, determining the manner and by whom it is to be made and kept up in future.

ROCHE COUPE, v. TWASHEGA, R.

ROCHES, des, river, in the S. of Côte de Beaupré: This little R. joins the Ste. Anne.

ROCHES, Portage des, v. CHICOUTIMI, R.

ROCK RIVER, in the T. of St. Armand, runs into Missiskoui Bay, where its mouth forms a part of the province line. It turns a corn-mill and a saw-mill.

ROQUETAILLADÉ, seigniory, in the co. of Nicolet, is bounded N. E. by Godefroi; S. W. by Nicolet; in the rear by Aston; in front by the St. Lawrence. —About half a league in front by 3 leagues in depth. Granted, Apr. 22, 1675, to Sieur Pierre Godefroi de Roquetaillade.

Title.—"Concession en date du 22me Avril, 1675, faite au Sieur Pierre Godefroi de Roquetaillade, par Louis de Buade Comte de Frontenac, des terres qui sont le long du fleuve St. Laurent, contenant une demi lieue ou environ de front, à prendre depuis ce qui est concédé au Sieur de Godefroi son père, au dessous des Trois Rivières, en montant, jusqu'aux terres de la Seigneurie de Nicolet, avec trois lieues de profondeur."—*Cahiers d'Intendance*, No. 2 à 9, folio 152.

ROSE, à la, in the S. of Côte de Beaupré. This little R. joins the Ste. Anne.

ROUERT, river, in the S. of Lauzon. Rivière Rouert is formed by the junction of Ruisseau des Prairies with several small streams, and running through the N. W. angle of the S. it falls into the St. Lawrence in the front of the first range.

ROUGEMONT, mountain, v. ST. HYACINTHE, S.

ROUGE RIVER, in the co. of Ottawa, rises in some lakes north of the T. of Grenville, about 40 or 50 miles from its mouth. It traverses Grenville to its front range, where, at lot 22, it falls into the R. Ottawa about 1½ mile above the R. Calumet. Its bed lies amidst abrupt mountains and rocky cliffs, and its waters consequently rush down with tumultuous rapidity. It is about 4 chains wide and not navigable except for the canoes of the Indians, who go into the back country for the purposes of trade. It is well stocked with fish.

R O U

ROUGE, river, in the S. of Lauzon, rises in the S. of Gaspé, and runs into Lauzon, where it enters the Beauvillage in the concession called Ste. Elizabeth.

ROUGE or **RED RIVER**, rises in the rear part of Rawdon, and in the front of that r. is joined by the R. Blanche descending from the r. of Kildare; it then turns Dugat's mills; after which it takes a small circuit in Kildare and enters the aug. to Lavaltrie, where it falls into the R. L'Assomption a little above the R. Lac Ouareau, from which it is not separated above one mile for 18 miles above its mouth. On this r. is a place called *Les Dalles*, from a singular contraction of the river, whose banks, for some distance on each side, are perpendicular rock 30 to 40 ft. in height. The current necessarily glides through these narrows with unusual rapidity and is much increased, in the spring and fall of the year, by the additional volume of water which passes down, with the precipitancy of a cataract, until it bursts from its fetters at the foot of the *Dalles* and meanders along its more natural bed.

ROUVILLE, county, in the district of Montreal, is bounded N. W. by the river Richelieu or Chambly, together with all the islands in that river nearest to the county; E. and N. E. by the counties of Mississkoui and Richelieu; and S. by the S. boundary of the province. It comprises the seigniories of Rouville, Chambly East, Monnoir and its augmentation, Bleury, Sabrevois, Noyan and Foucault.—Its extreme length is 42 miles and its breadth 9, containing 384 square miles. Its lat. on the river Richelieu is 45° 18' 30" N. lon. 73° 15' W. It sends 2 members to the provincial parliament and the place of election is at Ste. Marie de Monnoir.—This county, in soil and surface, resembles the county of Chambly and is generally level, with the exception of the two conspicuous mountains of Rouville or Mount Belœil and Mount Johnson.—This co. is chiefly watered by the R. Chambly, which forms its W. boundary, and by the Rivière des Hurons, Ruisseau Barre, Rivière du Rapide, and South River.—It is traversed by numerous roads presenting handsome and flourishing settlements, especially along the banks of the rivers. The most worthy of notice are Kempt Road, leading from St. John's to St. Armand, and another road that leads through Philipsburg into the United States.—This co. has

R O U

many corn and saw-mill establishments and is highly productive in grain of every kind. The northern section is peopled by Canadians and its southern is chiefly inhabited by Americans, Scotch and Irish. It contains the parishes of St. Hilaire, Pointe Olivier, St. Jean Baptiste, Henryville, Georgeville, and St. Thomas.

Statistics.

Population 16,159	Corn-mills . 11	Pearlasheries 7
Churches, Pro. 2	Saw-mills . 6	Shopkeepers 16
Parsonage-house 1	Carding-mills 2	Taverns . 20
Churches, R. C. 4	Fulling-mills 1	Artisans . 104
Cures . 4	Tanneries . 3	River-craft 1
Presbyteries 4	Hat-manufact. 2	Tonnage . 15
Villages . 3	Potteries . 2	Keel-boats . 1
Schools . 154	Potasheries . 7	

Annual Agricultural Produce.

	Bushels.		Bushels.		Bushels.
Wheat .	167,216	Rye .	8,220	Potatoes	140,300
Oats .	89,740	Buck-wheat	3,020	Maple sugar,	
Barley .	28,200	Ind. corn	16,975	cwt.	642
Peas .	39,900	Mixed grain	4,910	Hay, tons	45,600

Live Stock.

Horses .	5,363	Cows .	9,736	Swine	7,899
Oxen .	4,521	Sheep .	34,410		

ROUVILLE, seigniory, in the co. of Rouville, is bounded N. E. and E. by St. Charles and St. Hyacinthe; S. W. by East Chambly; in front by the R. Richelieu.—2 leagues in front by 1½ in depth. Granted, Jan. 18th, 1694, to Jean Baptiste Hertel, Sieur de Rouville and is now the property of J. B. M. H. de Rouville, Esq.—This tract contains land of so good a quality that nearly the whole of it is in a very advanced state of improvement, principally in tillage. The concessions are divided into 8 ranges, all running nearly parallel to the R.: they are watered by several small streams, besides the Rivière des Hurons, which is one of considerable magnitude: these ranges are subdivided into 380 farms. Some parts of the S. are favourable to the growth of hemp. All the lands are conceded with the exception of certain pieces situated in the rear of the conceded lands, and of sufficient extent to increase the depth of those lands 30 arpents, and the proprietors have the liberty of purchasing them, but they are not calculated for new settlements. No concession was granted previous to 1759.—The principal rivers are the Richelieu, the Rivière des Hurons and the Ruisseau de la Montagne, on which the

R O U V I L L E.

mills are built; there are also many small streams, one of which is so rapid as never to be frozen in winter. Col. de Rouville's mills on the slope of the Rouville Mountain are of much use to several of the neighbouring parishes. There are 3 ferry-boats over the Richelieu and tolls are charged for every description of carriage.—The roads along the bank of the Richelieu and on both sides of the R. des Hurons are good; there are also two that take a southerly direction and open a direct communication with the river Yamaska. The cattle is of the Canadian breed, and agricultural labour is performed with oxen as well as horses.—*Mount Rouville*, sometimes called *St. Hilaire*, *Chambly* or *Belœil Mountain*, is between the 2nd and 3rd ranges and is well worthy of remark on account of its height, its form, its extent, and the points of view afforded from its summit. It is composed of seven mountains and extends over nearly $2\frac{1}{2}$ leagues square. On the south side the acclivity is gentle, but in the opposite direction it is very steep and abrupt. On the summit of this mountain there is a beautiful little lake of fine clear water about one league in circumference, from which a rivulet flows in a pretty winding stream into the *Rivière des Hurons*. The slopes of the Mount are in many places broken by woods that greatly increase its picturesque beauty. The table rock at the summit of the

cone has been ascertained to be 1,100 feet above the level of the river. Its access is extremely tedious and difficult, but none will look back to their fatigues with regret when they behold, from this exalted point, the most extensive scope of country that can be embraced at one view from any spot in Lower Canada; soaring as it were above the magnificent valley, from which the mountain rises, the tourist catches at a glance all its numerous beauties, traces the Richelieu from its outlet from Lake Champlain to its confluence with the St. Lawrence, which is also discerned at various points, till its surface is distinctly seen before Montreal. The city and the mountain could almost be sketched, so clearly are they visible from the cone. To the eastward the prospect is partially intercepted by one of the hills forming the group. It is said that in very clear weather, with the aid of a telescope, the town of Three Rivers can be discovered to the N. E., and to the S. the settlements of Burlington, on Lake Champlain, in the State of Vermont.—This S. is divided into two parishes; the *Parish of St. Hilaire* belongs to Mr. Rouville, and the church stands in front of Mount Rouville.—The *Parish of St. Jean de Baptiste* is S. of the Mount and its church is nearly in the rear of it. It has a village containing 25 houses. This parish is more numerously settled than that of St. Hilaire.

Statistics.

Parishes.	Population.	Churches R. C.	Curé.	Presbyteries.	Villages.	Corn-mills.	Carding-mills.	Fulling-mills.	Just. of Peace.	Shopkeepers.	Taverns.	Artisans.
St. Jean Baptiste	2098	1	1	1	1	5	1	1	1	3	6	15
St. Hilaire	1035	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	3133	2	1	2	1	5	1	1	1	3	6	15

Parishes.	Annual Agricultural Produce, in bushels.						Live Stock.				
	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Pear.	Rye.	Ind. Corn.	Horses.	Oxen.	Cows.	Sheep.	Swine.
St. Jean Baptiste	20800	7800	5000	9100	3900	500	1050	1300	1705	8300	1405
St. Hilaire	7800	2600	4000	1300	520	400	980	1840	390	8000	1350
	28600	10400	9000	10400	4420	900	2030	3140	2095	16300	2755

S A B

Title.—"Concession du 18me Janvier, 1694, faite par Louis de Bide, Gouverneur, et Jean Bochart, Intendant, au Sieur Jean Baptiste Hertel, Sieur de Rouville, de deux lieues de terre de front avec une lieue et demie de profondeur, joignant d'un côté la terre de la Seigneurie de Chambly, en descendant la rivière Richelieu; de l'autre côté les terres non-concédées du côté du Sud de la dite rivière Richelieu."—*Régistre d'Intendance, No. 48, folio 15.*

ROVER'S WATER, a stream in the T. of Stan-dop. It runs into M'Carthy's River.

ROXTON, township, in the co. of Shefford, lies between Milton and Ely and is bounded in the rear by Acton and in front by Shefford.—The southern moiety has been surveyed and granted. The land is good and if cultivated would prove fertile. The low land is rather wet, but not unfit for tillage, as it produces some of the best species of hard, black wood. Branches of the Yamska and several other streams water this township, which contains only a very few settlers.—*Ungranted and unlocated, 12,000 acres.*

RUM RIVER, near Lake St. John, is a pretty little stream, that empties itself N. W. into Lake Noh-oui-loo, an expansion of the R. Peribonea. The timber on the banks of Rum River is white birch, red and white spruce, and a few pines. The banks are low and covered with wild hay in great abundance.

RUPERT RIVER empties itself into Hudson's Bay, carrying the waters of the great L. Mistassin or Mistissynis. This river is considerably larger than the Saguenay.

RUSSELL-TOWN, v. BEAUHARNOIS, S.

RYNBAT LAKE, lies in the S. W. corner of the T. of Stoneham; its waters are discharged into Lake St. Charles by a connecting stream.

S.

SABLE LAKE, or LAC DES SABLES, is about 90 miles up the R. aux Lievres. Here a private fur-trading post is established, and at the outlet the Hudson's Bay Company have also a post. From the outlet of the lake to the entrance of the au Lievres, 25 miles, several clearances and settlements have been made, and mills have been erected by Mr. Bowman. Here a Mr. Fisher has a farm and is doing well: he purchased of Mr. Wright, about the year 1818, a bull, a cow and a heifer, which he drove from the T. of Hull to his farm on the borders of this lake which is large, navigable, and in much repute for fishing.

S A G

SABLE, au, river, in the S. of Pointe du Lac, runs in a very devious course into the St. Lawrence after watering the village of Pointe du Lac.

SABLE, au, river, runs into the N. side of the Saguenay.

SABREVOIS, seigniory, in the co. of Rouville, is bounded E. by Stanbridge; W. by the R. Richelieu; N. by Bleurie; S. by Noyan.—2 leagues in front by 3 deep. Granted, Nov. 1, 1750, to Sieur Sabrevois, and is now the property of Gen. Christie Burton. Between this S. and that of Bleurie there is a great resemblance in situation and quality of land; the swamps are perhaps rather more extensive in Sabrevois than in Bleurie, but here and there some patches of fertile good soil are met with, and many of greater extent might be added by draining, which could in several places be performed with little labour or expense.—The Village of Henryville contains about 20 houses, 10 of which are two stories high; there is also a saw-mill.

Statistics.

Population	584	Potasheries	1	Taverns
Schools	1	Pearlsheries	1	Artisans
Saw-mills	1	Shopkeepers	1	

Annual Agricultural Produce.

	Bushels.		Bushels.		Bushels.
Wheat	4,100	Potatoes	10,700	Indian corn	1,150
Oats	2,340	Peas	2,000		

Live Stock.

Horses	234	Cows	560	Swine	500
Oxen	400	Sheep	1,300		

Title.—"Concession du 1er Novembre, 1750, faite par Marquis de la Jonquière, Gouverneur, et François Bigot, Intendant, au Sieur de Sabrevois, de deux lieues ou environ de front, sur trois lieues de profondeur, bornée du côté du Nord par la Seigneurie concédée au Sieur de Sabrevois de Bleuri, le 30me Octobre dernier, sur la même ligne; du côté du Sud à deux lieues ou environ sur la dite Seigneurie par une ligne tirée Est et Ouest du monde, joignant aux terres non-concédées; sur la devanture par la rivière Chambly et sur la profondeur à trois lieues joignant aussi aux terres non-concédées."—*Régistre d'Intendance, No. 9, folio 73.*

SAGUENAY, county, in the district of Quebec, is bounded S. W. by the co. of Montmorency; N. E. by the N. E. boundary of the province; S. E. by the St. Lawrence, including all the islands in that river nearest to the county and in whole or in part fronting it; N. W. by the northern boundary, of the province. It comprises part of the S. of

Beaupré, the seigniories of Gouffre, Eboulemens, Murray Bay and Mount Murray and the township of Settrington.—Its extreme length is 547 miles and its depth 240, containing 72,700 square miles. Its western extremity at Cap L'Abatis is in lat. 47° 12' 30", lon. 70° 24' 30" w. and its eastern extremity is in lat. 51° 30' 0" N., lon. 55° 20' 0" w.—It sends two members to the provincial parliament and the places of election are at Bay St. Paul and Murray Bay. This county, in territorial extent, ranks the first in the province, but only the 33rd in agricultural importance and the 26th in population. It embraces a vast space of country traversed by numerous rivers and lakes.—The chief rivers are the Saguenay and its numerous tributary streams, the Grand Decharge, the Chicoutimi, Belle Rivière, Peribonea, Gouffre, Mal Bay, Black River, Portneuf, Belsiamitis, Bustard and Manicouagan. Of the numerous lakes those most worthy of notice are Lake St. John, Kiguagomi and the Kiguagomishish, which are separated by short portages and which, with the rivers Chicoutimi and Belle Rivière, form the communication from Chicoutimi to Lake St. John. An incredible number of other lakes spread over the surface of this co., which are known only to traders and Indians.—The face of the country is uneven and mountainous and the land inferior in quality; yet explorations in 1828-9 have established the existence of arable tracts, and some valuable timber in the vicinity of Lake St. John, the peninsula, &c.—This county contains numerous trading and fishing posts and stations on the St. Lawrence. It comprises within its limits the Island of Anticosti as being in front and nearest thereto.—*Vide vol. I.*

Statistics.

Population	8,366	Corn-mills	11	Artisans	59
Churches, R. C.	6	Saw-mills	60	Ship yards	2
Curés	4	Carding-mills	3	River craft	21
Presbyteries	6	Fulling-mills	4	Tonnage	690
Villages	3	Shopkeepers	11	Keel boats	59
Schools	1	Taverns	15		

Annual Agricultural Produce.

	Bushels.		Bushels.		Bushels.
Wheat	56,734	Peas	4,135	Mixed grain	3,200
Oats	16,735	Rye	3,460	Maple sugar,	
Barley	5,336	Eck wheat	2,000	cwt.	296
Potatoes	62,736	Indian corn	3,297	Hay, tons	26,500

Live Stock.

Horses	2,146	Cows	5,143	Swine	8,105
Oxen	3,162	Sheep	17,306		

SAGUENAY, river, called by the Indians *Pitchi-taichetz*, is formed by two outlets of Lake St. John, the *Grande Decharge* and the *Petite Decharge*, which are separated by Dalhousie Isles and Grande Isle, which lie at the eastern extremity of the Lake. The junction of these outlets, 3 leagues from L. St. John, supplies the first waters of the important r. Saguenay, which runs eastwardly to the St. Lawrence, into which it falls at Pointe aux Allouettes, about 5 miles below Tadoussac and 35 leagues below Quebec, after a course of between 50 and 60 leagues. The Saguenay is interrupted in its course by abrupt precipices, over which it dashes its foaming current, and being bounded by banks of great elevation, is remarkable for the depth and impetuosity of its flood, which runs through a section of rocks from 200 to 1000 ft. in height.—The width of the Saguenay is always considerable, though, like other rivers, it varies; for 10 leagues above Ha-Ha Bay it is a quarter of a league wide, below Ha-Ha Bay to Tadoussac it averages half a league, and at its mouth it is from 60 to 70 chains.—The depth of the Saguenay at its mouth in mid-channel has not been ascertained; Capt. Martin could not find bottom with 330 fathoms of line. At the distance of one hundred fathoms from the shore vessels anchor in twelve or fourteen fathoms, and the bottom is good. About two miles higher up it has been repeatedly sounded from 130 to 140 fathoms; and from 60 to 70 miles from the St. Lawrence its depth is found from 50 to 60 fathoms.—The impetuous torrent of the Saguenay when the tide is low is sensibly felt in the St. Lawrence, which for a distance of many miles is obliged to yield to its impulse, and vessels, apparently going their course, have thereby been carried sidelong in a different direction.—Above 30 rivers pour their tributary waters into the Saguenay, twelve of which at least are navigable for canoes and some of them for large boats.—The navigation of the Saguenay is a subject of great importance to the future settlement of the extensive section of country watered by it and its numerous tributary streams. Its course, notwithstanding its magnitude, is rendered very sinuous by the many points that project from the shores. In winter the river is frozen from Chicoutimi to the Isles St. Louis from Dec. 10 to the 10th or 20th of May, and the navigation closes about the end of Oct.: the port of Tadoussac is open

S A G U E N A Y.

2 or 3 weeks earlier than that of Quebec and closes as much later. The general bearing of the Saguenay from its mouth is w. n. w. On leaving the harbour of Tadoussac to enter the Saguenay the most common course is n. n. w.; above the islands of St. Lewis a w. n. w. course is to be followed. From the harbour of St. John to reach Cap à l'Est to the river Caribou the course is north, thence to La Rivière du Moulin which is half a league from Chicoutimi the course is w. s. w.; leaving this place for Chicoutimi the course is n. The Saguenay is navigable for vessels of any size for a distance of about twenty-two or twenty-three leagues to Ha-Ha Bay, which is a good harbour; and thence for five or six leagues to Chicoutimi the river is navigable at high water for vessels of large dimensions. Relative to the navigation of the Saguenay Mr. Nixon says, "That not more than ten sail can ride in safety in the harbour of Tadoussac; at low water a ship can be brought close in shore, for it descends at once. At spring tides the bank is quite dry; the water rises at the highest eighteen feet in spring and fall tides, but commonly twelve in the summer. In *l'Ance à Catharine* there is a distance of three quarters of a league formed by the point or Battures aux Allouettes and the point of the Saguenay; this forms St. Catharine's Cove which is from two to thirty fathoms deep. Thirty sail can ride in safety from the western winds: one-third of the tide out, there runs in a pretty tolerable swell with a south-east wind. Ships of the line can sail up as far as Rocky Point, which is four leagues from Chicoutimi; at low water they can beat up, although the wind may be contrary, having the flood in their favour; but there are only two places of anchorage for them, between St. Catharine and Rocky Point, and between St. John's Bay and Ste. Marguerite; the former six, the latter five leagues from Tadoussac. There are many harbours for schooners from sixty to eighty tons, and they can carry their fastenings ashore should they not find anchorage. Vessels of eighty tons can sail up at high water and anchor close to the Big Rock at Chicoutimi: they must tide it up from Point aux Roches, owing to the rapids and shoals of that part of the river. The harbour for vessels at Chicoutimi is to the westward of the Big Rock, opposite to the landing-place: they can drop their anchors and haul the vessels dry ashore. From Ste. Marguerite upwards the current is hardly

perceptible in high waters in spring and fall. The tide runs up to the foot of the falls of Terres Rompues, which is about two leagues farther than Chicoutimi: it rises about fifteen feet. The Big Rock is at least twelve feet high, and the waters have been seen to be three feet above it."—The *Grande Decharge*, on the eastern side, is a rapid stream navigable only for canoes, and even in these dangerous to all but the most experienced canoemen.—The prevailing winds on the Saguenay are the n. e. and n. w.; and the most common is the n. w., which sometimes blows with frightful violence. The n. w. is the best wind for coming down the river; to ascend it a n. e. wind is wanted. It is said that other winds are imperceptible.

Soil, climate, and capability of settlement.—The desire of the provincial government to effect settlements in the Saguenay country has been evinced by the late explorations of the river Saguenay and Lake St. John, and by the evidence which was called for by the committees appointed by the legislature for that purpose. The result of all these inquiries has produced a knowledge of the capabilities of the country and of its probability of settlement, hitherto unattainable. It is now nearly three centuries since the first exploring survey of the river Saguenay took place. The expedition consisted of eight barks and 70 men, under the command of Mons. Roberval, at that time the French king's lieutenant-general in the countries of Canada, Saguenay, and Hochelaga; they sailed from Quebec 7th June, 1543. All that is known of this voyage is, that eight men and one bark were lost. The recent surveys have been made, fortunately, with complete success and in perfect safety. The marvellous and astonishing tales related of the Saguenay have been disproved; its unnavigable current, its immeasurable depths, its tempestuous hurricanes, its inaccessible and dangerous rocks, its destructive eddies and whirlpools, have been clearly proved to be fabulous. The whole tract of the Saguenay country has been sufficiently explored to warrant the assertion that it is, in numerous places, susceptible of settlement and offers a wide and promising field for agricultural speculation, particularly if undertaken on a large scale, for the immediate settlement of the Saguenay can be undertaken only by government or by individuals of colossal fortunes, for, without considerable advances, such persons as those by whom

S A G U E N A Y.

new settlements are generally formed could not plant themselves there, notwithstanding the advantages which the territory offers. The *eventual* settlement of this section of the province will, however, be effected, even without the aid of government or companies, although its progress must be very gradual and slow, for since rival trading companies have got to be neighbours, the trade is of little value to any one except the Indian, perhaps, who in consequence receives less harsh treatment and often a higher price for his furs from the party most anxious to traffic with him. The whole Indian population will soon be extinct, and the trader finding no occupation will be forced to take to the plough in order to raise corn enough for his support, a change which is already visible at several of the posts.—The *climate* of the Saguenay is good and similar, if not better, than that of Quebec, although the autumnal frosts are felt there earlier: the climate is, however, inferior to that of Lake St. John, where the frost is said to commence from 15 to 20 days later. At Chicoutimi the land is fit for tillage in May, and strawberries have been eaten there on the 17th of June.—The *soil* in the immediate vicinity of the Saguenay is various, and the banks, which rise in many places perpendicular with the surface of the river, are frequently very rocky and immensely high, being from 170 to 340 yards above the stream. From Tadoussac to Ha-Ha Bay a continuous chain of high mountains incloses the river on both sides, occasionally presenting capes and promontories projecting into the river. The N. shore of the Saguenay seems to afford but little land susceptible of culture. From Tadoussac to la Boule, about 2 leagues, the land is high, rocky, barren, and the banks nearly perpendicular. From Halfway Bay to 4 leagues above Cap à l'Est is an iron-bound shore embanked by a succession of rocky barren hills, exhibiting fractures seldom equalled for boldness and effect, which create constant apprehension of danger, even in a calm. The lands decline in height and are level and of the best quality from Rocky Point, three leagues below Chicoutimi, as far as the Point of Broken Lands about two leagues higher up. The lands in the rear are level for the distance of 6 leagues. From the Point of Broken Lands as far as lake St. John, 25 leagues, the land is level and of the best quality. From Rocky Point as far as

the Point of Broken Lands there are five leagues of beach bordered by considerable meadows called *Les Prairies*, where the inhabitants of Chicoutimi cut their hay: here the soil is chiefly clay, but on approaching the hills, which are rocky and unfit for settlement, there is a rich vegetable mould. The extent occupied by the inhabitants of the Post is about 15 or 1600 acres, on which there is very little timber, and at least 20,000 bundles of hay might be annually made.—The southern shore is more fit for agricultural purposes than the northern side. From Trinity Bay to the Petite Saguenay, 15 miles, and thence to Ha-Ha Bay, the hills are abrupt and barren, but not so elevated as those on the opposite shore. The two most promising places of settlement, however, are Chicoutimi, which is described in its proper place, and Ha-Ha Bay: the latter appears to be destined by nature as the principal seat of the commerce, trade and agriculture of all the Saguenay country, for the following reasons: 1st. For the extensive tract of level land, that lies about it and extends to Lake Kiguagomi and Chicoutimi. 2dly. For the harbour it affords for the largest vessels of the line, which can sail directly into the bay with nearly the same wind by which they ascend the Saguenay, and anchor in the second bay, which is in the shape of a basin and which would be a fit site for a mart of trade. 3dly. The facility that is afforded of opening a road to Chicoutimi or direct to the head of L. Kiguagomi; and the easy practicability of a water-communication between it and that lake, which would render unnecessary the intricate and circuitous route of the Chicoutimi River, the difference of level not exceeding 250 feet in a distance of 4½ to 5 leagues through the level tract that lies between these places. It is protected by Cap à l'Est and the prominent hills that form its entrance, while the former, rising to about 500 feet in height, commands a view of about 12 miles down the river, and guards, with West Cape, the entrance into the upper part of the Saguenay. The environs of Ha-Ha Bay are lower and more level than the coast downwards to Trinity Bay and are capable of receiving a certain degree of population: the highest land does not exceed 150 feet above the river, and its acclivity is scarcely perceptible. The soil is composed of blue and gray marl.—From Pointe Brulée to Chicoutimi, 15 miles, the land is good and level and is watered by 3

SAGUENAY.

beautiful little rivers, called à l'Hette, au Moulin, and aux Rats Musqués. At Chicoutimi the land is good and fit for cultivation, and for 2 leagues upwards the shore, to the depth of half a mile, exhibits an horizontal surface and land of excellent quality. At the mouth of some of the small rivers which fall into the Saguenay and in some of the bays are desirable spots for good farms; also for a short distance above and below the mouth of the Saguenay, on the St. Lawrence, under the high lands there is good soil for about 150 farms, with the advantage of salt, wild hay, fish, wild fowl and other game.

Timber.—All the old timber on the northern shore was destroyed by fire 50 years since, and the new vegetable colony has not yet attained to full growth. The timber on that side as far as Pointe aux Roches, and on the south side as far as Ha-Ha Bay, is only small, stunted red pine, growing here and there, of which no use can be made. At Ha-Ha Bay the timber is maple, cherry, ash, elm, poplar, pine, spruce, &c. On the marly shore of the Saguenay, in the vicinity of Chicoutimi, no timber is to be seen, although a better soil is not easily met with. For 2 leagues above Chicoutimi the timber grows on a clayey, loamy soil, and consists of spruce, black birch, pine, fir, cedar, ash, and elm.

Minerals.—Moulin Baude is remarkable for its statuary marble. In the small eminence on which Tadoussac stands are layers of iron-sand, and at the mouth of the Rivière des Vases some fine specimens of red marble have been found.

Animals.—The quadrupeds are exceedingly rare; much more so than in the settled parts of the country. The Indians, having long hunted for the fur instead of the carcass, have destroyed almost every living animal. The porcupine and the white fox are the only quadrupeds not commonly met with about Quebec. Several years have elapsed since the carcass of a beaver has been brought to Tadoussac. For many years after the discovery of this country the walrus was common about the Saguenay, but it is not now to be seen in the gulf or river: from this animal the Pointe aux Vaches, about a mile from Tadoussac, takes its name.

Birds.—The land birds are rare; a variety or two, not common at Quebec, have been seen. The perdrix blanche (the ptarmigan), which changes its colour like the Canadian hare, is oc-

asionally met with on the hills. Water-fowls are extremely numerous, particularly those of the diver kinds; among them is the Petit Bonhomme, a beautifully shaped duck not much larger than the snipe. The Batture aux Allouettes is the resort of large flocks of the different species of oxbirds.

Fish.—The fish in the Saguenay are the gibard, porpoise, sturgeon, sea salmon, salmon-trout, pike, white fish, pickerel, trout, cod, several kinds of herring, smelt, &c. The gibard or bottle-nosed whale of a small size never ascends above Cap à l'Est; it generally swims within a few rods of the Post of Tadoussac, and some of the larger species are sometimes harpooned opposite, but the occupation of taking them is nearly abandoned, and only two or three schooners have visited the river for the purpose in as many years. A considerable number of porpoises ascend the river as high up as Pointe aux Roches. The seal is still frequently seen, but it has much diminished in numbers and has become wild; about 200 were killed by the Indians of the Post of Tadoussac in the winter of 1826: there are six or seven varieties of these amphibia on the coast; one is said to grow to the enormous length of 14 feet. The number of salmon taken is much less than formerly; only 3,500 are annually caught in the whole extent of the King's Posts, including the Saguenay and its tributaries as far as Chicoutimi. June and July are the months for the salmon-fisheries, which are established at the mouths of the rivers in the bays of Ha-Ha, Ste. Marguerite, St. John, and St. Stephen. The codfish, once so common, is now seldom caught and then only at Tadoussac. The trout taken in deep water are very small.

Bays, Coves and Harbours.—*Anchoring Ground* is a fine bay, about 6 m. below the n. Belle Fleur and affords shelter from the w. and s. w. winds. The depth of water varies from 25 to 40 fathoms. The bottom is supposed to be sandy.—*Anse à la Barque*, on the s. side of the river, about 2 miles from its mouth, is a good harbour for boats.—*Anse des Femmes*. The river is here about half a league broad and its shores are formed of high abrupt rocky hills; near the Ruisseau des Femmes they rise in conical shapes to near 400 to 500 feet elevation, thinly clothed with the stunted spruce, white birch and red pine.—*Baie à l'Aviron* is a good harbour, opposite La Trinité.—*Baie à la Grosse Roche* is a good harbour for shipping.