

## S A G U E N A Y.

*Baie des Cascades.* The river has been measured at this place and found to be about 50 chains wide.—*Baie des Echaffauds* or *Basques*, near *Pointe aux Bouleaux*, is about a mile deep and surrounded by hills. At its entrance are two rocky islands, the largest thinly timbered with fir and white birch.—*Baie des Foins*, a little below the Post of Tadoussac, is a natural meadow of several acres, lying at the base of the mountains which here recede for a short distance from the river. The soil is a clayey alluvium and, as its name indicates, wild hay grows upon it, which is annually cut.—*Baie des Rochers.* A considerable shoal and reef of rocks render its entrance dangerous at low tide; a small stream enters it from between the mountains.—*Baie du Rude*, a very good harbour.—*Big Rock Cove*, opposite St. Stephen's Cove, is a good harbour for vessels, &c.—*Descente des Femmes* is a bay on the N. E. side of the river, at the head of which is a small rivulet. It forms a good harbour for ships and lies about 42 miles from Tadoussac. It derives its name from the melancholy adventure of some Indian hunters, who, being reduced to the last extremity by hunger, sent their squaws in search of assistance and the women issued from the woods at this place. It lies in lat.  $48^{\circ} 22' 9''$  and lon.  $70^{\circ} 11'$ , and the tide rises about 17 feet.—*Ha-Ha Bay* or *Baie des Has*, called by the Indians *Heskuewaska*, is on the S. side of the river and so perfect in its resemblance to the main channel of the Saguenay, that voyagers are often misled by its appearance. There are various opinions as to the origin of its name, but the most prevalent opinion is, that it is thus called on account of the sudden bend here formed by the river; this unexpected *detour* induces the voyager to exclaim *Ha-Ha!* being struck with surprise at seeing the opening of a new prospect. This bay, the point being doubled, is about 7 leagues from Chicoutimi, from which it is separated by a tongue of land 15 miles in breadth; it is 19 leagues from the mouth of the river. The outlines of this bay form a basin  $2\frac{1}{2}$  leagues in width and about 7, or as some assert 9, miles inland. The anchorage, which is very good, varies from 15 to 35 fathoms, and the bay forms a harbour in which vessels of any size would find complete shelter from all winds. The land in its vicinity is good and fit for cultivation, and the bay is bordered by prairies of considerable extent. Into the head of the bay the rivers *Wipuscol* and *Vasigamenké* run from the

north. In the middle of the bay is a small rock which forms a little promontory on the north side. *Ha-Ha Bay* is supposed to be destined to become, in course of time, the entrepot of the Saguenay.—*Hay Cove*, or *Anse aux Foins*, a little above *Ottapeminthe Cove*, is a good harbour for schooners.—*Ottapeminthe Cove*, a little above *Big Rock Cove*, is a good harbour for boats.—*Paddle Cove*, on the S. side of the river, lies opposite the Trinity and is a good harbour. A league higher up on the same side is *Little Paddle Cove*, a good harbour for canoes.—*Passé Pierre*, about 3 leagues from Tadoussac, is a good harbour for schooners, sheltered from the N. W. and S. W. and is a good fishing station; nearly opposite are some small islands.—*Pelletier's Bay*, at a place called *The Portage*, the Saguenay is here 2 miles wide. In the W. part of this bay are 2 small islands, and on the N. E. side is the mouth of the R. *Pelletier*. It is a good harbour for vessels.—*Ste. Catherine's Cove*, in the mouth of the river and on the S. shore, would hold 50 vessels, which would be sheltered from all winds except the west.—*St. John's Bay*, on the S. side of the river, is 9 miles from the R. *Ste. Marguerite* and 21 from Tadoussac. It is about 3 miles wide at its mouth and extends 2 miles inland; its width at its head is very little less than one mile. In the W. part of it is a small island, and in the W. part of the head of this bay the anchorage is very good and there is good shelter from all winds; there are also several *battures* on which 6 or 700 bundles of hay might be cut. The land here appears susceptible of some cultivation, and the environs produce hay. There may, on its banks, be about a league in depth of culturable land (the slope of which is sufficiently gradual) lying between the bay and the highest part of the mountains. The soil consists in great part of blue and gray marl. About 16 or 18 miles in the interior there are considerable tracts of maple land, and the land appears very fit for cultivation and sufficiently level. A river from 2 to 3 chains wide falls into the E. side of this Bay; it is very rapid and runs in a rocky channel, winding through a valley of about one mile wide, lying between two rocky banks, nearly parallel to each other. The soil in this valley is very good. The general course of this small river is from the S. W. In this bay is a fishing station.—*Ste. Marguerite Bay* is on the N. side of the river; a reef of rocks is seen to stretch across its mouth at low water:

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at high water it is a safe harbour for schooners. There is but a small space of culturable land on the N. side of the bay, part of which crumbles down upon the beach and forms long *battures* of sand. Leaving the bay the river contracts to less than a mile.—*St. Stephen's Cove*, about 2 leagues from La Boule and 3 from Tadoussac, is a good harbour, sheltered from the N. W. It is about  $1\frac{1}{2}$  mile wide. The lessee of the posts has established a salmon fishery here. About 20 families might find means of subsistence in the neighbourhood of the cove. The sun-shine glistens on the surface of the rocks which surround it.—*Tadoussac Harbour* is on the N. E. side of the mouth of the river; it is sheltered from almost every wind and is very deep. It is situated in lon.  $69^{\circ} 13'$  W. and lat.  $48^{\circ} 6' 44''$ . The capaciousness of this harbour is variously represented; some persons think that it could not contain above 5 or 6 vessels and even these would be under the necessity of carrying anchors ashore; while others assert that it is capable of affording shelter and anchorage for a number of vessels of a large size, and that 25 ships of war might ride in safety. The highest tide rises 21 feet. The company holding the King's Posts have a post here for carrying on their trade with the Indians; it comprehends nine buildings employed as stores, shops, &c. besides the post-house, which is 60 feet by 20, and a chapel of 25 feet by 20. A missionary visits this post every year and passes some time. The only place of residence here is erected on a bank of sandy alluvium, elevated about 50 feet above the river, forming a flat terrace at the base of the mountain which suddenly emerges at a short distance behind. This residence is a neat one-story building of commodious size, having a very tolerable garden, which, with other cultivated spots about the place, produces the vegetables for the inhabitants of the post. The scenery of the post, as viewed from the river in coming up the harbour or doubling the point of L'Islet, is particularly pleasing. The traveller beholds with pleasure the red roof and spire of the chapel with the surrounding buildings, and the range of small field-pieces on the edge of the plain which extends to the foot of the mountains that rise to a considerable height, in many places discovering the naked rocks, or exhibiting the destructive effects of the fire that has thinned the woods which clothed their summits, leaving occasionally the tall pine clipped of its branches soaring above the

dwarf growth of spruce and birch that has succeeded to the loftier timber. He likewise sees the beautiful growth of fir trees rising in as many cones upon the terrace, which was once the seat of the fortifications of the French, situated on the west side of the creek which runs down from the hills, whose craggy summits contrast with peculiar effect with the fir below. The harbour is formed by the peninsula or L'Islet, which separates it from the Saguenay on the S. W. and the main shore on the N. E., about a third of a mile across and near half a mile in depth at low water, which rises 21 feet perpendicular in  $5\frac{1}{2}$  hours tide. The beach, on which there are extensive salmon fisheries, extends out a considerable distance, materially contracting the dimensions of the harbour; it is, however, secure and under shelter by the surrounding hills from most winds generally prevalent in the St. Lawrence, except the southerly gales which may affect vessels at flood tide, as the small White Island and Batture-aux-Allouettes are then covered and which shelter them at ebb tide. The entrance of the channel to the harbour of Tadoussac, or to the Saguenay, is intricate at the ebbing tide and for vessels descending the St. Lawrence, which must come almost abreast of the light-house on Green Island, bearing S. E. from the harbour, and then pass to the north of White Island at the extremity of the Shoal-aux-Allouettes and clear at the same time the shoal which sets out some distance from the N. E. point of the harbour: it is far less intricate for vessels coming up from below. A light-house placed upon Red Island would very essentially facilitate the entrance into the harbour of Tadoussac, and would at the same time indicate the course to make the north channel of the St. Lawrence. The harbour is open for vessels and free from ice from May until the middle of December. At Tadoussac there is nothing calculated to arrest the eye of the agriculturist. Previous to the establishment of a colony in Canada, this place was frequented for the purpose of carrying on the fur trade. The ice forms here much later than at Quebec and disappears much earlier, which is occasioned by the extreme depth of the waters which are much more salt than to the southwards, and by the prevalence of N. W. winds in spring and fall, which drive to the southwards all the broken ice which is formed at the mouths of the fresh water rivers. *Vide Vol. I. p. 291.—Trinity*

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*Bay*, 14 miles below Cap à l'Est, extends  $1\frac{1}{2}$  mile inland and is about one mile wide at its mouth and  $\frac{1}{2}$  mile wide at its head; it is bounded w. by very high rocks and e. by rocks of less elevation. This bay is a safe harbour in all winds and the anchorage is very good; the depth of water varies from 10 to 30 fathoms. Near it is some culturable land, the hills sloping gradually to its margin. At its entrance Cap la Trinité rises to an elevation of not less than 800 feet, and part of it is cut perpendicularly with the surface of the Saguenay and its summit juts considerably over its base. Here the tide rises 21 feet perpendicular.

*Capes.*—*Cap à l'Est* or *East Cape*, is about 18 miles below Chicoutimi. Its base in some places presents the abrupt face of the cliff, and at others the broken masses of granite rock that crumble from the summit and are irregularly heaped together, among which a few dwarf spruce and white birch attain a stunted growth.—*Cap à l'Ouest* or *West Cape*, is opposite Cap à l'Est; here the width of the river is contracted to 48 chains.—*Cap de la Trinité*, 3 miles above St. John's Bay, is so called from 3 small peaks on its summit. It is at least 700, and Mr. Laterrière says 1800, feet high and its top very much overhangs its base, and few travellers can pass under its impending dome without feeling the insignificance of man when compared with such enormous masses poised on a just equilibrium by a power that forcibly awakens the idea of a divinity. Between this cape and another to the s. is a pretty little bay, into which runs a river one arpent wide, where the proprietor of the Posts has a salmon fishery, but where the culturable land is not sufficiently extensive to induce the laborious agriculturist to settle.—*Cap Diamant* or *Diamond Cape*, is nearly opposite St. John's Bay.—*Cap St. François* is a good harbour  $1\frac{1}{2}$  mile from the mouth of the r. Caribou.—*Cap St. Joseph* is  $2\frac{1}{4}$  miles from Cap St. François and is a good harbour.

*Islands.*—*Barthelemy Isle*, also called *Coequert Isle*, in honour of the missionary whose tombstone is still in the church at Chicoutimi, is half a league above the mouth of the Little Saguenay river and forms a good harbour.—*Isle St. Louis*, half a league above the r. Ste Marguerite and about 7 leagues from Tadoussac, is on the s. side of the river. It is a large oblong mountain with no traces of vegetation, except moss and small

trees that grow in the crevices. It is about one league long and about a quarter of a league wide. It is said to be the first place that affords anchorage from Tadoussac, affording a safe harbour under shelter of the hill, where vessels may be moored in perfect security. Half a league to the n. w. is another circular rock surrounded by the waters of the Saguenay, also called *Isle St. Louis*, on which there is not a single tree. Some persons assert that there are 3 islands of this name, all lying together, and say that the one nearest to the mouth of the Saguenay is the largest and is about half a mile in length, on the s. side of the river, and that its s. e. end is about  $13\frac{1}{2}$  miles from the mouth of the river; and that the two others are much smaller and lie near the n. shore. The Saguenay is here about  $1\frac{3}{4}$  mile wide.

*Points.*—*Pointe aux Bouleaux* or *White Birch Point*, lies on the s. w. side of the river, about 4 or 5 miles from Tadoussac. It is a piece of low, level and exceedingly rich land, forming the w. bank of the Saguenay at its junction with the St. Lawrence. It is bounded n. w. by the little river aux Canards or Duck River, on which mills might easily be erected, and a brook empties itself n. e. into St. Catherine's Cove; this tract is otherwise well watered, and a small lake fed by a spring lies a few arpents from the St. Lawrence. The point forms an irregular square, extending  $\frac{3}{4}$  of a league in front by one in depth, where it is bounded by the most desolate and arid mountains. The interior of this point is marshy and the timber, with the exception of its borders, is nothing but small gray spruce; on the borders are white birch, from which the point derives its name, also sapin, cedar and ash of tolerable size. This spot certainly offers very strong inducements to the settler, such as would instantly secure its occupation if granted. The principal plot of culturable ground may be said to be about 9 miles in superficies, on which 60 or 70 families or 400 souls might find subsistence and comfort. In its present condition an Indian family of 4 or 5 persons forced to stay upon it for three months successively, at any season of the year, would most certainly starve. The soil overlies a bed of clay and is composed of the usual vegetable mould, a rich loam and sometimes of a bed of sand, which together give an average depth of soil of 12 or 16 inches. This place is remarkable for the quality of its clay and its iron ore, chiefly magnetic iron

ere. The clay at *Pointe aux Bouleaux* and *Pointe aux Vaches*, the two outermost tongues of the banks of the Saguenay at its mouth, occurs in immense beds, of which that at the first place is about 30 or 40 feet in thickness above ground, and that at the last place probably 200 feet; both together extending in superficies apparently 10 or 12 miles. This clay is extremely fine in its texture, and contains a good deal of lime and some iron. It has the property of crumbling when water is thrown upon it, as unslacked lime does, and might, by merely being spread out and exposed to the falls of rain, become an excellent manure for a soil having an excess of acids, such as that of swamps, &c. &c. It is very probable that this clay will be successfully used in the manufacture of crockery and earthenware, and the abundance of it, the vicinity of fuel, and the advantages of good harbours for export at the door of the manufacturer, would make it extremely valuable. The reef of rocks that projects from *Pointe aux Bouleaux* runs about two miles out and forms a kind of half moon open to the eastward. In spring tides these rocks are entirely covered, but there is always a surf about them. At the end of these rocks there is a small sandy island never covered by water; this and the rocks are called *Pointe et Battures aux Allouettes*. The Battures are the resort of large flocks of the different varieties of ox-birds. Fish abounds, particularly salmon.—*French Point* is a good harbour for boats, &c. and is sheltered from the N. W.—*Great Point* is a good harbour.—*Long Point* is a little below *Rocky Point*.—*Pointe aux Roches* is 3 leagues below *Chicoutimi*.—*Rocky Point* is a good harbour for canoes.

*Rocks*.—*La Boule* or *The Ball*, a large rock or mountain, is so called from its shape and remarkable for its height and form. It is 3 miles N. E. of the mouth of the Saguenay and about 6 miles from *Tadoussac*. It forms a good harbour for vessels against the N. W. winds, and projecting much into the river its gigantic base straitens it and causes, when the tide ebbs, a strong current and counter eddy. The tide rises 18 feet perpendicular and the lowest waters never leave the foot of these natural ramparts, where the depth of the water is so great that there is no anchorage. The banks of the river are here steep, and Mr. Listerrière says from 15 to 1800 ft. high and are of primitive granite.—*Pictures*, 4 leagues below *Ha-Ha Bay*, are so called because the sur-

face of the rocks is smooth and, at a distance, these rocks look like pictures. From the mouth of the Saguenay to  $1\frac{1}{2}$  mile above *Barthelemy* or *Cocquet Isle*, the banks of the Saguenay are formed of high and steep rocks, almost all of which are of a round shape. *Vide Vol. I.*

*SAGUENAY, PETITE*, river, empties itself into the S. side of the Saguenay, about 4 miles below *St. John's Bay*. Though the *Petite Saguenay* is an inconsiderable stream, similar to the *St. Charles* near *Quebec*, it forms a good harbour at its mouth, well sheltered from all winds; the anchorage, however, is very dangerous on account of large stones scattered here and there. In the western part of the bay or harbour are two small islands, and a river which runs between two high rocks and falls into the bottom of the bay. Here is a fishing station.

*ST. AMBROISE* (V. and P.), v. *ST. GABRIEL*, S.

*ST. ANDRE* (V. and P.), v. *RIVIERE DU LOUP*, S.

*ST. ANDREWS*, a village in the seigniorship of *Argenteuil* (vide *Argenteuil*, S.), is allowed by all travellers to be beautifully situated and requiring only a few touches from the hand of art to render it truly delightful. It is seated on the North River that flows through it and is navigable for steam-boats as far as the village, which is already become extensive and contains 2 churches, and the erection of another for Roman catholics is in contemplation. There are several schools, a commissioner's court, numerous tradesmen and mechanics of every description, several well-stocked stores and commodious inns. The natural advantages which this village possesses, with the beauty of its situation, conspire to make it a place of great promise; and as the country in general increases in prosperity it will, without doubt, rise in riches and consequence. Nine public roads centre in this village, four of which lead direct to *Montreal*, viz. the *St. Benoit*, the *Rivière Rouge*, the *Côte St. Pierre*, the *Rigaud*, and *Brown's Valley*; two roads lead to the *Ottawa*; and the *Beach Ridges* and *Chute* roads communicate with the settlements on the North River. All these roads point to the village of *St. Andrews* as the most central place of that part of the county. This village is also remarkable for possessing the first paper-mill built in the British provinces of North America; it was commenced by a joint-stock company in 1804, and in the following year busi-



ness was commenced with very little prospect of success: a few years afterwards the present proprietor, James Brown, Esq. of Montreal, took the concern upon himself and with difficulty maintained it. The principal building is about 80 ft. long and is beautifully situated on a platform opposite the bridge which joins the two parts of the village and the mail road leading to the settlements on the Ottawa.

ST. ANGE GARDIEN (P.), v. COTE DE BEAUPRE, S.

STE. ANNE (P.), v. COTE DE BEAUPRE, S.

STE. ANNE (P.), v. MONTREAL.

STE. ANNE (P.), v. VARENNES, S.

STE. ANNE DESPLAINES (P.), v. MILLE ISLES.

STE. ANNE DE YAMACHICHE (P.), v. GROSBOS, S.

STE. ANNE, river, in the counties of Portneuf and Champlain, rises in the rear of Stoneham, in the co. of Quebec, and forms in the first part of its course the river Talayorle. It descends s. across the rear part of the S. of Faussembault; it then traverses Bourglouis, receiving there a considerable increase from a stream that descends in a parallel direction from fief Hubert; it then traverses across D'Auteuil and Jacques Cartier and, cutting off the s. e. angle of Perthuis, it waters the rear portions of Deschambault and La Chevrotière to La Tesserie, where it receives the Rivière Noire, which descends from a lake abounding with fish called Long Lake. The Ste. Anne then runs diagonally across Grondines and enters the S. of Ste. Anne, where it falls into the St. Lawrence, forming several islands at its mouth. Its course being about 70 miles and the extension of its branches about 25 miles, the river Ste. Anne may be said to drain about 1750 square miles. The course of this river is rapid and through a very mountainous country. The land near the banks of the river, following its windings and not in a straight line, is susceptible of culture for about 7 or 8 leagues; but the timber is not very good, except at some points of the river where there are some elms.—In a little isle, on which is the boundary of the fief Gorgendière in the S. of Deschambault, and at the foot of a cataract about 28 or 30 ft. high a prodigious number of trout, of astonishing voracity, are caught with the hook and sometimes with the dart. Salmon fishing in the Ste. Anne is also very considerable and might be improved to great profit:

this fish is caught with a dart by the light of a torch placed on the prow of the boat, but as it is principally found above the rapids the fishing is dangerous.—At the mouth of this river, in flood tide, the water is about 400 yards wide and 10 or 12 ft. deep and easily admits boats and schooners to load and unload; these craft are there protected from the ice during winter. Higher up, this r. is interrupted by many falls and rapids, by which and the shallowness of the water it is rendered unnavigable. The banks are low near its mouth; but farther up they are much higher and in some places rocky, but generally covered with fine timber.

STE. ANNE, river, in the co. of Kamouraska, rises in the T. of Ashford and intersecting the e. angle of St. Roch des Aulnais enters Ste. Anne; then running to the middle of the rear line it traverses the centre of that seigniory circuitously and falls into the St. Lawrence.

STE. ANNE, river, in Côte de Beaupré, rises and runs through unexplored waste lands into that seigniory, where being joined by the r. Lombrétte it divides the parishes of St. Joachim and St. Fereol and falls into the St. Lawrence at the e. corner of the parish of Ste. Anne. A bridge has lately been erected over this river. The Rapids of Ste. Anne are swift and shallow, and offer serious impediments in ascending the river. There are several falls in the river, but the most celebrated are 2 miles above the village of Ste. Anne. As the traveller proceeds to visit these interesting falls, and as the road ascends a part of the way up the mountain, there are seen splendid prospects of Quebec and the adjacent country; but without a glass, from the distance, the scenery in the back ground is rather indistinct. Having attained the level, a rough path for nearly  $1\frac{1}{2}$  mile conducts the visitor, after a sudden descent, into a most solitary vale of rocks and trees, almost a natural grotto, through the centre of which the stream rushes until it escapes by a narrow channel between the rocks, and continues roaring and tumbling with augmenting velocity. From below there is a striking view of the cataract, which combined with the natural wildness and extraordinary features of the scenery defies description; the painter alone could convey to the mind the representation with effect.

STE. ANNE or MASCOUCHE, river, in the co. of Terrebonne and Lachenaye, rises near the par-

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tition line of Blainville and Rivière du Chêne. It runs through a part of Desplaines and Terrebonne and traverses the S. of Lachenaye to L'Assomption, where it makes an immediate and sharp turning backwards and re-enters Lachenaye, where it waters the village of St. Henry, and after a very meandering course in that S. falls into the R. St. Jean, or Jesus, at the N. E. corner of the S. of Terrebonne.

STE. ANNE, seignior, in the co. of Champlain, with its 3 augmentations, is bounded N. E. by Les Grondines; S. W. by Ste. Marie and Batiscan; in the rear by waste lands and in front by the St. Lawrence.—This property was granted as follows:

Ste. Anne, S.	Breadth and depth.	Date of grant.	To whom granted,	Contents in square leagues.
Original Grant	1½ leagues by 1	Oct. 29, 1672	Sieurs Sueur and Lanaudière	1½
1st Augmentation	2 Ditto 3	Mar. 4, 1697	Marguerite Denis, widow of Lanaudière	6
2nd Ditto	2 Ditto 1½	Oct. 30, 1700	Thomas Tardieu, Sieur de la Perade	3
3rd Ditto	2 Ditto 3	Apr. 20, 1735	Thomas Tardieu, Sieur de la Perade	6
				16½

The original grant extends in front from Les Grondines to the mouth of the river Ste. Anne; the augmentations extend in breadth from Les Grondines to Batiscan, equal to the breadth of the original grant and that of the S. of Ste. Marie. This property now belongs to the Hon. John Hall. The front of this seignior is so low as to be inundated in the spring by the rising of the St. Lawrence, but this temporary inconvenience contributes greatly to the luxuriance of the fine meadows that border the river. The soil is sufficiently fertile, and consists of a light sandy earth on a reddish clay about the front, but towards the rear it is a mixture of yellow loam and black mould; altogether it is very productive in grain of all kinds, and most other articles of general growth. The quantity of land under cultivation amounts to nearly 300 lots or farms, somewhat irregularly dispersed along the R. Ste. Anne and at the descent of a small ridge, that stretches across the S. a short distance from the front. Very little of the augmentations is cultivated; they are almost entirely in woodland, producing timber of all kinds and some of excellent growth and great value: the quality of the land, as indicated by the various kinds of wood growing upon it, is very good.—Watered by the rivers Batiscan and Ste. Anne, with a few other streams of not much consequence; both these rivers are large but scarcely at all navigable. On the east side of the R. Ste. Anne and near the St. Lawrence is the Village of Ste. Anne, containing about 40 houses, a neat church 140 ft. by 80, a parsonage-house and a

chapel; here are also a few shopkeepers and an inn with good accommodations, where the stage-coaches put up, and also a post-house. At the village is a ferry, where canoes and scows are always to be had for transporting travellers, carriages, &c. the river is here so shallow that large boats are shoved across with poles: the charge for each person is three-pence and one shilling for a horse and carriage. The property of this ferry was granted in perpetuity by letters patent to the late Hon. C. de Lanaudière, his heirs, &c. Owing to the inundation during the spring, the main road from Quebec is farther retired from the bank of the St. Lawrence at this place than at most others; it passes along the ridge or eminence until it arrives near the village, where it resumes its usual direction. On both sides of the river Ste. Anne there are roads that follow its course through several seigniories to the north-east. The manor-house, agreeably situated near the point formed by the Ste. Anne and the St. Lawrence, is surrounded by excellent gardens and many fine groups of beautiful trees.—There is one stone-built corn-mill which drives 2 sets of stones.—The Parish of Ste. Anne, by an order in council of Mar. 3, 1722, which confirms the regulations of Feb. 20, 1721, extends 2½ leagues fronting the St. Lawrence, including the S. of Ste. Anne, 1½ league, and ¾ league of the S. of Ste. Marie, from which it extends in a straight line to the S. of Batiscan.—There is no road across the non-conceded lands in this S., nor are they surveyed. The concessions granted before 1759 were generally rented in corn and money,

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and the amounts varied.—At the mouth of the Ste. Anne lie the isles, St. Ignace, Ste. Marguerite, du Large, and du Sable, which belong to the S.; they are low but yield fine pasture and some good meadow land; being well clothed with wood they afford several very pleasing prospects.

## Statistics.

Population	2,436	Cafding-mills	1	Notaries	3
Churches, R. C.	1	Saw-mills	5	Shopkeepers	5
Curés	1	Pot fisheries	2	Taverns	2
Villages	1	Medical men	2	Artisans	25
Corn-mills	1				

## Annual Agricultural Produce.

	Bushels.		Bushels.		Bushels.
Wheat	15,320	Potatoes	20,000	Buck-wheat	1,560
Oats	19,500	Peas	2,100	Indian corn	580
Barley	200				

## Live Stock.

Horses	800	Cows	2,100	Swine	1,200
Oxen	872	Sheep	4,360		

*Title.*—"Concession du 29me Octobre, 1672, faite par Jean Talon, Intendant, aux Sieurs Sœur et Lanaudière, de l'étendue de la terre qui se trouve sur le fleuve St. Laurent, au lieu dit des Grondines, depuis celle appartenante aux Religieuses de l'Hôpital de Québec, jusqu'à la Rivière Ste. Anne, icelle comprise, sur une lieue de profondeur, avec la quantité de terre qu'ils ont acquis du Sieur Hamelin."—*Régistre d'Intendance*, No. 1, folio 15.

*Augmentation.*—"Concession du 4me Mars, 1697, par Louis de Buade, Gouverneur, et Jean Bochart, Intendant, faite à Marguerite Denis, veuve du Sieur de Lanaudière, de trois lieues de terre de profondeur derrière la terre et Seigneurie de Ste. Anne, sur toute la largeur d'icelle, et celle des Sieurs de Sœur et Hamelin, avec les isles, islets et butures non-concédées qui se trouvent dans la dite étendue; la dite profondeur tenant d'un côté à la Seigneurie des Grondines, et d'autre côté à celle de Batiscan."—*Régistre d'Intendance*, No. 5, folio 5.

*Autre Augmentation.*—"Concession du 30me Octobre, 1700, par Hector de Callière, Gouverneur, et Jean Bochart, Intendant, au Sieur Thomas Tardieu de la Perade, de l'espace de terre qui se trouve au derrière de la Seigneurie de Ste. Anne, lequel espace contient environ deux lieues de front entre les lignes prolongées des Seigneuries de St. Charles des Roches (les Grondines) et Batiscan, sur une lieue et demie de profondeur; ensemble la rivière qui peut traverser le dit espace, et les islets qui peuvent s'y rencontrer."—*Régistre d'Intendance*, No. 5, folio 37.

*Troisième Augmentation.*—"Concession du 20me Avril, 1735, faite par le Marquis de Beauharnois, Gouverneur, et Gilles Hocquart, Intendant, à Mr. Thomas Tardieu, Sieur de la Perade, d'une étendue de terre de trois lieues de profondeur, à prendre derrière et sur la même largeur de la Concession du 30me Octobre, 1700."—*Régistre d'Intendance*, No. 7 folio, 31.

STE. ANNE, seignitory, in the co. of Gaspé, adjoins the N. E. angle of Cape Chat. It is half a league in front on the St. Lawrence by one league in depth, extending a quarter of a league above and below the N. Ste. Anne. It was granted, Nov. 28, 1688, to Sieur Riverin.

# S T E

## Statistics.

Population . . 43 | Keel boats

## Annual Agricultural Produce.

	Bushels.		Bushels.
Oats	20	Potatoes	130

## Live Stock.

Cows

*Title.*—"Concession du 28me Novembre, 1688, faite par Jacques de Brisay, Gouverneur, et Jean Bochart, Intendant, au Sieur Riverin, de la rivière Ste. Anne, située aux monts Notre Dame, dans le fleuve St. Laurent, avec une demi lieue de front sur le dit fleuve, moitié audessus et l'autre moitié audessous de la dite rivière, icelle non comprise dans la dite étendue, sur une lieue de profondeur dans les terres."—*Régistre d'Intendance*, No. 3, folio 19.

STE. ANNE DE LA GRANDE ANSE OF LA PO-CADIERE, seignitory, in the co. of Kamouraska, is bounded N. E. by the S. of Rivière Ouelle; s. w. by St. Roch des Aulnais; in the rear by Ixworth; in front by the St. Lawrence.—This seignitory is one of the least in extent and wealth on the south side of the St. Lawrence. It is about 1½ league in breadth, and 1½ league in depth. It was granted, Oct. 29, 1672, to Demoiselle Lacombe, and is now the property of Monsr. Schmidt. It is divided into 3 ranges of concessions, and all the lands susceptible of cultivation are conceded. All or the greater part of the first range of concessions was granted before 1759. The ordinary extent appears to have been from 2 to 4 arpents by 42 in depth, at the rate of a shilling and 8 deniers per arpent, with the usual fines on alienation, of which it is customary to remit a part when the purchaser pays in ready money. The soil is very fertile and produces grain of all sorts; most of the concessions are under a good system of agricultural management, and thickly inhabited; the land approaching the mountains is of good quality, but none of it is under tillage. Among a variety of fine timber, abundance of capital red pine is produced, also white pine, maple, black birch, epinette, and sapin.—This S. is watered by the rivers Ste. Anne and St. Jean, and by several minor streams. Rivière Ste. Anne turns 4 saw-mills, one corn-mill with 3 sets of stones, and one fulling-mill. The Rivière St. Jean turns one corn-mill with 2 sets of stones, which can only work in spring and autumn.—Besides the main road, there are some others branching off in different directions into the seignitories of Rivière Ouelle and St. Roch, all of which are in good order.—In this S. there

and turkies are in abundance, although they are scarce in Kamouraska, and not very numerous in Rivière Ouelle: the inhabitants sell their poultry at Québec.—The church, which is 120 ft. by 50, is surrounded by several houses, pleasantly situated; and there are two schools, each having 80 scholars, in which the Latin, French and English languages are taught, also accounts, &c. The college of Ste. Anne is about 25 leagues from Québec, and is well situated in regard to the northern parishes of Lower Canada. It is built one arpent from the church, in a romantic solitude, in the midst of a grove in the vicinity of a fine mountain; and, perhaps it is no exaggeration to say, that there is not in all Canada a place more healthy nor more convenient, in every respect, for the purposes of such an establishment. The building is 100 ft. by 43, three stories high, and built with stone.—Of the 283 families in this S. 121 live solely on the produce of their farms, and 100 are desirous and capable of cultivating lands if any were provided for them, and not too far off. Nevertheless none of the inhabitants emigrate to the townships conceded in free and common soccage, although the town of Ixworth is so near and there is a very convenient road to it; and although it is separated from the seignior by the last line of houses only, no one will leave home to settle there.—In this S. six fisheries are carried on, principally by companies. They extend far into the St. Lawrence and produce bass, sturgeon, herrings, some salmon, and a large quantity of eels are taken on the mud. This S. is the last eastward on the south shore where herrings are caught.—When the author was in this S., the inhabitants had killed 3 bears during the week: these bears had destroyed 40 sheep in that year.

## Statistics.

Population 2,546	Schools . . . 2	Artisans . . . 15
Churches R. C. 1	Corn-mills . . 1	River-craft . . 2
Curés . . . 1	Notaries . . . 1	Tonnage . . . 50
Presbyteries . 1	Shopkeepers . 2	Keel-boats . . 9
Colleges . . . 1		

## Annual Agricultural Produce.

	Bushels.		Bushels.		Bushels.
Wheat . . .	28,600	Potatoes . .	33,000	Mixed grain .	2,000
Oats . . .	6,500	Peas . . .	12,000	Maple sugar,	
Barley . . .	7,800	Rye . . .	1,560	lbs. 4,140	

*Title.*—“Concession du 20me Octobre, 1672, faite par Jean Talon, Intendant, à Demoiselle Lacombe, d’une lieue et demie de terre de front sur autant de profondeur, à prendre sur le fleuve St. Laurent, tenant d’un côté à la concession du Sieur de St. Denis; d’autre aux terres non-concédées.”—*Régistre d’Intendance*, No. 1, folio 9.

ST. ANTOINE, parish, in the S. of Contrecoeur, extends 2 leagues in front and 100 arpents in depth. It contains 3 concessions entirely settled. The village consists of 22 houses, including an inn; and there is one school, which is supported by the inhabitants. The church is 100 ft. by 40. All the mills are turned by wind, and there are 6 for grinding corn, 4 of them in the front concession and 2 in the second; there are also two saw-mills. The cattle is of the Canadian breed, and agricultural labour is chiefly performed with horses, and the English cart is used. One third of the grain produced is sold, and also some manufactured stuffs, the inhabitants making more than sufficient for their use. The land and the roads are generally good.

## Statistics.

Population 1,970	Villages . . . 1	Shopkeepers . .	3
Churches R. C. 1	Corn-mills . . . 6	Taverns . . .	2
Curés . . . 1	Saw-mills . . . 2	Artisans . . .	14
Schools . . . 1			

## Annual Agricultural Produce.

	Bushels.		Bushels.		Bushels.
Wheat . . .	13,000	Peas . . .	1,500	Mixed grain .	800
Oats . . .	10,200	Rye . . .	900	Maple sugar,	
Barley . . .	130	Indian corn .	300	lbs. 3,000	
Potatoes . .	33,500				

## Live Stock.

Horses . . .	700	Cows . . .	1,000	Swine . . .	600
Oxen . . .	400	Sheep . . .	4,000		

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

ST. ANTOINE (P.), v. LOTBINIERE, S.

ST. ANTOINE (V. and P.), v. RIVIERE DU LOUP, S.

ST. ANTOINE (S. V. and P.), v. TILLY, S.

ST. ANTOINE DE PERADE (P.), v. LONGUEUIL, B.

ST. ARMAND, seignior, in the co. of Missiskoui, is bounded e. by Sutton; w. by Missiskoui Bay; n. by Stanbridge and Durham; s. by the province line.—Granted, Sept., 1748, to Sieur Nicolas René Levasseur, and is now the property of the heirs of the late Hon. Thomas Dunn. According to the terms of the original grant, this seignior ought to have an extent of 6 leagues in front by 3 in depth; but as the boundary line of the United States intersects it, there is not now more than 1½ league of it in that direction within the British territory. The greater part of the land is of a superior quality, affording good situations and choice of soil for every species of cultivation; the surface is irregular, and in some places, particularly towards

Sutton, ridges rise to a considerable height and many large swells approach almost to mountains, covered with beech, birch, maple and pine timber. The shores of the bay south of the village are rather high, with a gentle slope down to the water's edge; but they subside to the general level on advancing towards the head of the bay. As the soil near the bay is generally considered better adapted to corn than pasture, wheat is there particularly cultivated. Here are several fine apple orchards from which cider is made, and it may be useful to remark, that young apple-trees are planted on the farms in general in the eastern townships.—This property is well situated for improvement, as it adjoins the state of Vermont, with good roads in every direction, besides the main road that runs through Philipsburg to Albany by Burlington and Vergennes, and which is the most direct line of communication with New York. The high roads leading to the United States, and even the cross-roads, are all good: on the county-road, leading from Frelightsburg to St. John's, called Kempt Road, £2000 have been expended by the commissioners; 10 miles of it leads over a bad swamp, and on the road various bridges are erected.—The first settlement was made in 1785 by some Dutch loyalists.—This seigniory is not well timbered with pine and oak, but other kinds are plentiful.—The principal stream is Pyke River, on which and other minor streams are many corn and saw-mills.—There are 4 villages in St. Armand, Frelightsburg, Philipsburg, Huntsburg, and Martin Village. *Frelightsburg* stands in the 13th range, on the s. side of Pyke River, delightfully situated at a short distance w. from the base of St. Armand's Mountain, in a picturesque valley. It consists of a church and 50 dwelling-houses, one quarter of which are brick, and as many two stories high. The village and the mountain embellish each other reciprocally, the view from the pinnacle borrowing much interest from the gay settlements below it, and this village is beautifully set off by the lofty hill that rises magnificently from

it. From the summit of Pinnacle Mountain the prospect s. is peculiarly remarkable, whence the Vermont Hills and settlements are traced to their union with the mountains and settlements of Lower Canada, with which they are blended, as it were, under the eye of the observer, being merely divided by an imaginary line of latitude that defines the dominions of the respective powers. The situation of this village, being the central point from which no less than 6 important public roads diverge, marks it out as the proper place where a court-house and gaol should be erected. Frelightsburg being so near the province line is much resorted to by insolvent debtors. Its name is derived from its original founder, Mr. Frelight, who established it in 1800, and whose family hold the corn and saw-mills and also the carding and fulling machine, which are situated in the centre of the village, on Pyke River. Two annual fairs are held in this village, one on the first Wednesday in March and the other on the last Wednesday in September.—The *Village of Philipsburg* is conveniently situated on the edge of the bay, about one mile from the province line; it is a handsome place, containing about 30 houses exceedingly well built with wood, many of them in the peculiar style of neatness common to the Dutch and the others more in the fashion of the American than the Canadian villages: some regard has been paid to regularity in the formation of the principal street, which has a lively and agreeable appearance; between this street and the bay are many storehouses, with wharfs for landing goods at a short distance from them. Many of the inhabitants are employed in trade and mercantile pursuits, besides artisans, and perhaps more than a due proportion of tavern-keepers. On the south side of the road, leading from the village to the eastern part of the seigniory, is a handsome church built with wood and a good parsonage-house; there are also two baptist meeting-houses, a public free-school, and several private schools; from the wharfs there is a ferry to the opposite side of the bay, about 4 miles.



*Statistical account of the Villages of Frelightsburg and Philipsburg.*

Villages.	Population.	Corn-mills.	Saw-mills.	Carding-mills.	Fulling-mills.	No. of houses.	Out-houses.	Merchants.	Store-houses.	Towns.	Meeting-houses.	Schools.	Blacksmiths.	Wheelwrights.	Carpenters and joiners.	Shoemakers.	Masons.	Brick-kilns.	Potasheries.	Post-offices.	Breweries.	Tanneries.	Butchers.	Saddlers.	Magistrates.
Frelightsburg	260	1	1	1	1	50	60	80	9	1	1	2	3	1	3	4	3	2	3	1	1	1	1	1	1
Philipsburg	240	.	.	.	.	30	50	4	4	1	2	1	3	.	4	2	1	1	1	.	4	.	.	1	1
	520	1	1	1	1	80	110	84	13	2	3	3	6	1	7	6	4	3	4	1	5	1	1	1	1

*Martin Village* is 7 miles east of Philipsburg, and Huntsburg is almost on the province line.—The *Pinnacle Mountain* covers about 600 acres and rises in a conical shape to a considerable height; it is seen at a great distance in the surrounding country. Between Philipsburg and the boundary line is a high ridge of land, on which General Mucombe encamped in March, 1813, when he made an incursion into the province and held possession of the village for some time.—Among the inconveniences, under which this prosperous part of the province labours, may be enumerated the want of courts of justice, the want of a direct road to Montreal, its vicinity to the province line, with no means of bringing offenders to immediate justice, and, lastly, the inadequate remuneration allowed to those who endeavour to convey offenders to Montreal, in consequence of which many escape.

*Statistics.*

Population 2,919	Fulling-mills 2	Breweries . 2
Churches, R. C. 3	Saw-mills . 8	Distilleries . 3
Cures . 2	Tanneries . 2	Medical men 2
Schools . 4	Hat-manufact. 1	Notaries . 2
Villages . 3	Potteries . 2	Shopkeepers 15
Corn-mills . 6	Potasheries 4	Taverns . 9
Carding-mills 2	Pearlasheries 4	Artisans . 45

*Annual Agricultural Produce.*

	Bushels.		Bushels.		Bushels.
Wheat .	41,976	Peas .	11,000	Ind. corn	18,000
Oats .	45,000	Rye .	500	Maple sugar,	
Barley .	6,000	Buck wht.	10,000	cwts.	2,000
Potatoes	90,000				

*Live Stock.*

Horses .	1,502	Cows .	3,200	Swine .	1,700
Oxen .	1,906	Sheep .	8,005		

*Title.*—"Concession du 23me Septembre, 1748, faite par *Roland Michel Barrin*, Gouverneur, et *François Bigot*, Intendant, au *Sieur Nicolas René Levasseur*, de six lieues de terre de front sur trois lieues de profondeur le long de la rivière de *Mississipi*, dans le lac *Champlain*, les dites six lieues à prendre à huit arpens au dessous de la première chute qui se trouve à trois lieues de profondeur de la dite rivière, en remontant la susdite rivière de *Mississipi*."—*Régistre d'Intendance*, N<sup>o</sup>. 9, folio 35.

*ST. AUGUSTIN* (S. P. and V.), v. *DESMARURE*, S.  
*ST. AULNES*, river, crosses Montapcine and Martinière and runs into Lauzon.

*ST. BARBE* (P.), v. *LAKE OF TWO MOUNTAINS*, S.

*ST. BARBE* (P.), in the F. of Aubert de L'Isle.

*ST. BARNABE*, seigniory, in the co. of Rimouski, is bounded N. E. by Lessard; s. w. by Rimouski; in the rear by waste lands; in front by the *St. Lawrence*.— $1\frac{1}{4}$  league in front by 2 leagues in depth. Granted, Mar. 11, 1751, to *Sieur Lepage de St. Barnabé*.—This grant includes *Pointe aux Peres* or *Father's Point*, with the isles and islets in front of it, excepting the island of *St. Barnabé*, which belongs to the S. of Rimouski. In this S. are some settlements in a favourable condition as the soil and climate will admit. The *Rimouski Portage* road runs along the front. Timber of good quality is abundant.

*Title.*—"Concession du 11me Mars, 1751, faite par le *Marquis de la Jonquière*, Gouverneur, et *François Bigot*, Intendant, au *Sieur Lepage de St. Barnabé*, de cinq quarts de lieue de terre de front, sur deux lieues de profondeur, avec les rivières, isles et islets qui se trouveront au devant du dit terrain, à prendre depuis la concession accordée au feu *Sieur Rouer de la Cardonière*, en descendant au Nord-est, jusques et compris la pointe de *L'Isle aux Péres*, de manière qu'il se trouvera avoir trois lieues et un quart de front, sur deux lieues de profondeur, qui seront bornées en total à la concession des représentants de feu *Sieur de Vitre* au Sud-ouest, et au Nord-est à la pointe de *L'Isle aux Péres*."—*Régistre d'Intendance*, N<sup>o</sup>. 9, folio 77.

*ST. BENOIT* (P.), v. *LAKE OF TWO MOUNTAINS*, S.

*ST. BLAIN*, fief, is a dismembered part of the S. of *Vercheres*, and is 23 arpents in front by 2 leagues in depth. Divided from *Vercheres* by an act of partition, Sept. 1686. It now belongs to *Madame de Boucherville*. The soil is generally a blackish friable mould, which, moderately well managed, is productive. About  $\frac{1}{4}$  of this F. is under tillage.

*Title.*—"Ce fief est une partie démembrée de la Seigneurie de *Vercheres*, comme il paroît par un acte de Foi

et Hommage rendu devant Mr. *Begon*, alors Intendant, le 13me Février, 1723, fondé sur un acte de partage du 15me Septembre, 1686, suivant lequel le front de ce fief commence à la ligne de séparation entre les Seigneuries de *Verchères* et de *St. Michel*, et contient vingt-trois arpens de front sur deux lieues de profondeur, sur le rumb de vent ordinaire des concessions de la Seigneurie de *Verchères*.—*Régistre des Foi et Hommage*, folio 3, datée 30me Janvier, 1723.

STE. CATHERINE (P.), v. FAUSEMBAULT, S.

STE. CATHERINE'S BAY, v. SAGUENAY, R.

ST. CESAIRE (P.), v. ST. HYACINTHE, S.

ST. CHARLES (P.), v. LIVAUDIERE, S.

ST. CHARLES BOROMEE (P.), v. NOTRE DAME DES ANGES, S.

ST. CHARLES BROOK, in the S. of Lanoraye, is a small stream that rises in Lavaltrie and running N. E. joins the Little Chaloupe.

ST. CHARLES, river, in the S. of Pointe du Lac, is a small stream running into Lake St. Peter.

ST. CHARLES (R. and L.) The river, called by the Indians *Cabir Coubat* on account of its windings and meanderings, is formed by the union of several streams that rise in the s. section of the r. of Stoneham, in the co. of Quebec. It then descends into the fief St. Ignace, where it expands into a beautiful lake, to which it lends its name. Soon after it has issued from this lake it receives the united waters of two small streams that run from lakes St. Gamite and Sebastian, with this addition it bends suddenly to the s. and takes in the tributary stream of Nelson River. It then passes the Indian Village and rolls over a steep and irregular rock 30 ft. high, forming a beautiful and romantic cataract. In passing a mill which is under the fall the current becomes extremely narrow, and for the space of 3 miles is bounded by woody banks, on which are frequent openings cut through the trees, disclosing the rushing waters. The rapidity of the stream opposed by rocks produces a quantity of white foam upon its gloomy surface, accompanied by murmuring sounds. The waterfall with the smaller cascades above it, the mill, the bridge, the village and the distant hills form an agreeable landscape. From this cataract the river descends in numerous and graceful curvatures to the St. Lawrence, into which it falls a little above the City of Quebec, forming an estuary which is almost dry at low water, with the exception of the bed of the river, and offers a convenient strand for river craft and boats.—*Lake St. Charles*, about 13 miles from the City of Quebec,

and nearly 6 miles from Lorette, is a sweetly retired spot and an enchanting picture, and, though lying in a low flat country, is surrounded by mountainous forests highly picturesque and romantic; as it abounds in fish it is doubly inviting. Its outline is very irregular; its length rather more than 4 miles and its greatest breadth does not exceed one mile: a narrow strait projects nearly across, dividing its waters into almost equal parts. This lake affords one of the most exquisitely picturesque scenes in the province. The margin presents an appearance at once wild, romantic, and delightful; the devious course of the low banks forms numerous little bays and headlands, where the trees to the water's edge complete, by the variety of their foliage and gradation of size as they rise upon the different slopes, one of the richest views that can delight an admirer who prefers a prospect adorned only by the hand of nature. This charming panorama, during the spring and summer, is frequently visited on account of its aræadian beauty: the road leading to it from Quebec passes all the way by the side of the river St. Charles, and by its embellishments greatly heightens the satisfaction of those who make the excursion, and whence no one returns without ample gratification.

ST. CHARLES, seigniory, in the co. of Richelieu, is bounded N. E. by St. Denis; s. w. by Rouville; in the rear by St. Hyacinthe; in front by the river Richelieu. It contains 2 square leagues and was granted, Mar. 1, 1695, to Sieur Hertel de la Fresnière; it is now the property of the Hon. P. D. Debartzch.—The land, generally, is not surpassed in fertility by any that surrounds it: the soil most prevalent is a fine strong loam; in some places there is a rich vegetable mould upon a stratum of clay, and in others a mixture of clay and sand: an inconsiderable proportion remains uncultivated. The mode of husbandry is very fair, and is generally rewarded with abundant harvests. The population of the settled parts is somewhat above the numerical ratio in proportion to their extent.—The lower part of the seigniory is watered by the Rivière des Hurons, and the north-east or upper angle is crossed by the little river Miot.—The houses are scattered about the concessions, but there is no village, although there are a few houses round the church, which is dedicated to St. Charles, which, with the parsonage-house, stand on the bank of the Richelieu, about

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midway between the lateral boundaries; and near the same spot is a handsome manor-house, where the proprietor resides. At the western extremity of the front the Richelieu, by a sudden turn, spreads to a breadth of more than half a mile, in which expansion there are two small islands, called les Isles aux Cerfs, which form part of the seigniorial property. All the lands are disposed of except 5 concessions, of which two extend 3 arpents by 40 each, two, 3 arpents by 30 each, and the 5th measures from 10 to 12 arpents in depth; each of these concessions has its road excepting the end of the 5th. The rent of the old-conceded lands is 1 sol<sup>e</sup> per superficial arpent, and the rent of the more recent concessions is one quart of wheat per superficial arpent. The obstacles that retard the settlement of non-conceded lands in this S. are stated to be the expensive process necessary to make water-courses, the difficulty of conveying the necessary materials on account of the badness of the roads, and the want of money.

## Statistics.

Population 1,621	Corn-mills . . . 5	Medical men . . . 1
Churches, R. C. 1	Hat manufact. 1	Notaries . . . 1
Curés . . . 1	Potasheries . . . 1	Shopkeepers . . . 2
Presbyteries . . . 1	Pearlasheries 1	Taverns . . . 4
Schools . . . 1	Just. of peace 1	Artisans . . . 16

## Annual Agricultural Produce.

	Bushels.		Bushels.		Bushels.
Wheat . . .	15,600	Potatoes . . .	26,000	Rye . . .	90
Oats . . .	6,500	Peas . . .	2,600	Indian corn . . .	350
Barley . . .	2,600				

## Live Stock.

Horses . . . 672	Cows . . . 1,210	Swine . . . 930
Oxen . . . 680	Sheep . . . 3,400	

*Title.*—"Concession du 1er Mars, 1695, faite par Louis de Buade, Gouverneur, et Jean Bochart, Intendant, au Sieur Hertel de la Presmière, de deux lieues de terre de front sur autant de profondeur, à commencer du côté du sud de la rivière Richelieu aux terres du Sieur Rouville, les dites deux lieues de front suivant et cotoyant la dite rivière, en descendant du côté de Sorel, et les dites deux lieues de profondeur courant du côté du sud."—*Régistre d'Intendance*, No. 4, folio 20.

**ST. CHARLES D'YAMASKA**, seignior, in the co. of Richelieu, is bounded N. E. by Bourgmarié East; S. W. by St. Ours; in the rear by De Ramsay; in front by the Yamaska, comprising the isles, islets and battures in front of the S. in that river. Granted, Aug. 14, 1701, to Sieur René Fézérat, and is now the property of Mrs. Barrow. The best and only cultivated part lies along the bank of the river, and extends only a short

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distance from it, producing grain in moderate abundance. With the exception of this tract the S. is nearly all woodland, in some places bearing the appearance of a soil that might be made profitable if cultivated with industry and a little skill.

*Title.*—"Concession du 14me Août, 1701, faite par Hector de Callière, Gouverneur, et Jean Bochart, Intendant, au Sieur René Fézérat, d'une lieue et demie de terre en superficie dans la rivière de Yamaska, icelle comprise, à prendre du côté du sud de la dite rivière, tirant sud-est, tenant d'un bout à la Concession du feu Sieur Bourchemin, et de l'autre aux terres non-concédées, avec les isles, islets, prairies et battures adjacentes."—*Régistre d'Intendance*, No. 5, folio 33.

**STE. CLAIRE**, seignior, in the co. of L'Islet, is bounded N. E. by the aug. to Vincelot; S. W. by Fourrier and waste lands; in the rear by waste lands; in front by Gagné and Cap St. Ignace.—About 1 league in breadth by 2 in depth. Granted, Mar. 17, 1693, to René Lepage. The land is very uneven, but moderately good; the timber is of great variety and superior quality. Population, 1600.

*Title.*—"Concession du 17me Mars, 1693, faite par Louis de Buade, Gouverneur, et Jean Bochart, Intendant, à René Lepage, d'une lieue de terre de front à prendre à une ligne qui sera tirée au Nord-est et Sud-ouest, pour terminer la profondeur de la concession du Sieur Couillard de l'Epinay, située à la rivière du Sud, avec deux lieues de profondeur, joignant d'un côté au Nord-est la prolongation de la ligne qui fait la séparation des terres du dit Sieur de l'Epinay, d'avec celle du Sieur Amiot de l'Incelot; d'autre côté, au Sud-ouest, les terres non-concédées; d'un bout, au Nord-ouest, la dite ligne qui termine la profondeur de la terre du dit Sieur de l'Epinay, et d'autre bout au Sud-est une autre ligne parallèle qui terminera les dites deux lieues de profondeur."—*Régistre d'Intendance*, Lettre D. No. 4, folio 12.

**ST. CLOUD**, river, is a small stream that rises in the S. W. part of the S. of Laprairie, and running N. crosses the road from St. John and soon after joins the R. St. Lambert.

**ST. CONSTANT (P.)**, v. LA SALLE, S.

**STE. CROIX**, river, in the S. of Gouffre, rises in the concession St. Croix and runs into the R. du Gouffre. It turns a saw-mill.

**STE. CROIX**, seignior, in the co. of Lotbinière, is bounded N. E. by Bonsecours, Desplaines, and St. Giles; S. W. by the S. of Lotbinière and its aug. and the R. of Nelson; in the rear by the R. of Leeds; in front by the St. Lawrence.—The original title of this concession has not been found; but it appears, from the registers of fealty and homage, that a declaration, exhibited by a notary, proved that the Dames Religieuses Ursulines possessed

the seigniority of Ste. Croix, containing one league in front by ten in depth, which was granted to them 16th Jan., 1637, and confirmed by M. Lauzon, the governor, 6th Mar., 1652: it still remains the property of the convent.—On the high and steep bank of the St. Lawrence the soil is a light-coloured loam, greatly improved by a very superior style of cultivation. Receding thence, the land decreases in height and the soil changes to a rich dark mould, which continues for some miles and then declines into extensive swamps, covered with cedar, hemlock, black ash and spruce fir: with the exception of the wet lands, the whole seigniority is abundantly clothed with fine timber of all sorts. No stream of magnitude is to be met with throughout the whole tract. The extent of non-conceded lands susceptible of cultivation is 2 leagues by  $7\frac{1}{2}$ . There is no road across these lands, nor have they been surveyed. The farms granted before 1759 were 2 or 3 arpents in front by 30 or 40 in depth, paying one sol for quit-rent, with fines on alienation, according to the custom of Paris, besides 20 sols and a capon for each front arpent.—A considerable number of persons are in a state to make new settlements in this S., and the quality of the lands is in general excellent. It is thought that the lumber trade retards the settlement of land in this S. No one goes to settle in the townships, there being at present an abundance of unconceded lands in the S.

#### Statistics.

Population 1,556	Corn-mills . 1	Shopkeepers . 2
Churches, R. C. 1	Saw-mills . 1	Taverns . . 1
Curés . . . 1	Notaries . 1	Artisans . 18

#### Annual Agricultural Produce.

	Bushels.		Bushels.		Bushels.
Wheat	9,200	Potatoes	5,800	Rye	200
Oats	5,650	Peas	1,500	Indian corn	50
Barley	490				

#### Live Stock.

Horses	560	Cows	1,160	Swine	1,400
Oxen	289	Sheep	3,640		

*Title*.—"Le titre de cette concession n'a pas été trouvé au Secrétariat, il parait seulement par le Régistre des Foi et Hommage une déclaration faite par *Pierre Duquet*, Notaire Royal, au nom des Dames Religieuses Ursulines de Québec, propriétaires de la Seigneurie de Ste. Croix et autres lieux, devant *Mr. Duchesneau*, Intendant, qui dit, que les dites Dames possèdent un fief et seigneurie au lieu nommé *Platon Ste. Croix*, contenant une lieue de front sur le fleuve St. Laurent, sur dix lieues de profondeur, borné d'un côté au Sieur de *Lolbinière* et d'autre

aux terres non encore habitées, aux dites Dames Religieuses appartenant par titre de l'ancienne Compagnie, en date du 16me Janvier, 1637, et confirmé par *Mr. de Lauzon*, Gouverneur, le 6me Mars, 1652."—*Régistre des Foi et Hommage*, No. 68, folio 312, le 24me Avril, 1781.

ST. CUTHBERT (P. and V.), v. BERTHIER, S. in BERTHIER, CO.

ST. CUTHBERT, river, in the co. of Berthier, rises in small lakes behind the seigniorities of Berthier and Dusablé. It is deep and navigable for loaded boats for 4 or 5 miles, higher up it breaks into rapids and falls.

ST. DAMAS (P.), v. St. HYACINTHE, S.

ST. DAVID, river, in the co. of Yamaska, rises in the r. of Upton, and running w. through the s. angle of the S. of De Guir is joined by the Ruisseau des Chênes; it then enters Bourgmarie East, where it turns the corn-mill of J. Wurtell, Esq., and running into the S. of Yamaska falls into the R. Yamaska about one mile above Isle Joseph.

ST. DENIS, seigniority, in the co. of Kamouraska, is bounded N. E. by the S. of Kamouraska; S. W. by the S. of Rivière Ouelle; in the rear by the unsurveyed r. of Woodbridge; in front by the St. Lawrence.—About 1 league in breadth by 4 in depth. Granted May 12th, 1679, to *Sieur de St. Denis*, for, and in the name of *Joseph Juchereau*, his son, and now belongs to the heirs of *Dr. Blanchette*.—The soil is not much inferior to that of Rivière Ouelle, but the surface is more overspread with small detached ridges, and it is crossed by the high chain of mountains near the middle of its depth. About a quarter of the grant is under culture and produces good wheat and other grain. The timber is excellent and plentiful, among which is pine of fine growth.—The principal streams are the Discharge of Lac St. Pierre and two arms of the R. Kamouraska.—The best cultivated lands are by the sides of the roads that cross the seigniority. On a rising ground, close by a little inlet called St. Denis Cove, is the telegraph station No. 10.—In the 9th year of Geo. IV. the provincial legislature enacted that £500 currency should be applied to the making of a road between Kamouraska and Rivière Ouelle to the waste lands of the crown. This road was commenced in 1830, at the uncultivated lands in the fourth range of St. Denis, at about 24 arpents from the road of La Côte de Beaudin, and continued through the waste lands of the

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crown beyond St. Denis, upwards of 4 miles. This road is opened in length 16 miles from north to south, its width 15 feet; it is passable for wheel carriages, and is cleared 15 feet on each side; it crosses several brooks and five rivers of a good size. On each of those rivers good and substantial bridges have been constructed, the lengths of which are as follow:—

1. Discharge of Lake St. Peter	26 feet
2. Petit Bras (with a pillar in the middle)	104
3. Grand Bras	63
4. River du Loup	70
5. Discharge of a lake whose name is unknown	14

Ditches have been dug in several parts of the road, on a width and depth adequate to the draining off the water, making altogether a length of 16½ arpents. The ground crossed by this road in the S. of St. Denis is generally good; beyond that S. on the waste lands of the crown, it appears to be of a better quality still; the whole is proper to encourage industrious and enterprising young men to settle there, those lands being in no way inferior to several of the best country parts in the district. There being in St. Denis 7 mountains, the road has been turned, but without much increasing its length; and the hills offer no obstacle worth mentioning to the passing of wheel-carriages. There are but few hills on the crown lands s. of St. Denis, and the few there are offer no difficulties. It appears, that, from the farthest extremity of the road opened to the river St. John, there is a very rich soil, generally level and capable of making fine settlements. Between the road of La Côte de Beaubien and the spot where the above-mentioned road was begun are about 24 arpents, where a road is yet to be made; the ground being swampy, it will require paving and ditching. The probable expense of making this piece of road, including compensation to the proprietor and the charges of the Grand Voyer, is in the opinion of the commissioners £95, making altogether £595; and, if it were the intention of the legislature to continue that road as far as the river St. John, a farther sum of £1,000 currency should be added.—This S. forms part of the parish of Notre Dame de Liesse.

*Title.*—"Concession du 12me Mai, 1679, faite par le Comte de Frontenac, Gouverneur, au Sieur de St. Denis pour et au nom du Joseph-Juchereau, sans fils, des terres qui sont du côté du Sud, entre celles du Sieur de Ladurancière et du Sieur de la Boutellerie, le long du fleuve St. Laurent, contenant une lieue de front ou environ, sur quatre lieues dans la profondeur de la dite lieue."—Inclusions du Conseil Supérieur, Lettre B. folio 36.

St. Denis, seigniorly, in the co. of Richelieu, is bounded N. E. by the aug. to St. Ours; s. w. by St. Charles and Cournoyer; in the rear by St. Hyacinthe; in front by Contrecoeur.—It is 2 leagues in breadth and depth, and it includes the isles and islets in the N. Richelieu as far as the S. extends up that river. Granted Sept. 20, 1694, to Louis de Ganne, Sieur de Falaise. It now belongs to Madame Fleury Deschambault.—The lands are fertile and the whole of the S. is conceded and peopled. There are 5 ranges of concessions, containing 250 farms, all under cultivation. Flax is raised generally and the soil is in many places fit for hemp. The lands for many leagues in this neighbourhood are considered the most productive in the district of Montreal. The sterile lands in this S. have been left covered with standing wood, and the parts that have been cleared have been abandoned. Timber has been reserved on good lands, but not in sufficient quantities, which has obliged many to procure lands in the adjoining parishes of La Presentation, St. Ours, &c. which they keep covered with standing wood. All the lands are conceded *en roture*. The two ranges of concessions nearest the river were granted prior to 1759, at 6 livres and 1 sol quit rent for each 90 arpents; the rents of the concessions subsequently granted are from 15 to 20 livres. It is said that none of the proprietors ever saw their contracts of concession.—On the s. bank of the Richelieu is the *Village of St. Denis*, containing from 90 to 100 houses and a very fine church, 130 ft. by 50, the whole tolerably well built in an agreeable and pleasant situation, which, when seen from the opposite side of the river, where some of the best houses and the church, with its three handsome spires, present a front view, exhibit a favourable specimen of picturesque beauty: between the main street and the river are some capacious store-houses, chiefly used as granaries, in which large quantities of corn are collected from the adjacent seigniories for exportation. Many of the houses are built with stone, and the largest is the residence of M. de St. Germain. At a school, conducted by two sisters of the congregation, 25 scholars are instructed; and there is one French school for boys supported by the curé, where there are 40 scholars. There is also another school. In the river, nearly fronting the village, is the Isle de Madere and a smaller one; from this place there is a seigniorial ferry to the opposite seigniorly of



Contrecoeur; 15 sols are charged for a carriage. It is remarkable that there are neither saw nor corn-mills on either of the streams; there are, however, 9 wind-mills for grinding corn, 5 of which are in the front range, 1 in the second and 3 in the third.—The cattle are of the Canadian breed and though small are strong.—Much poultry is reared.—The timber is chiefly maple, cherry and epinette.—In proportion to the superficies of this seigniory it is very well inhabited.—The public roads in all directions are numerous and generally good; the principal are those by which the communication between the rivers St. Lawrence and Yamaska is kept up.—This S. is watered by the Richelieu, which runs across the front, and by the little river, or rather rivulet, named Le Miot or L'Amiot, which rises in the 4th concession and, running diagonally across the 2nd and 3rd, discharges itself into the Richelieu in the S. of St. Charles.—There is a considerable number of persons willing and able to form new settlements, even at some distance from their relatives; and there is, beyond the S. of St. Hyacinthe, a large extent of fertile land, at least fertile in appearance, on which these persons would settle with alacrity and joy, if it was conceded on terms similar to those of this seigniory. Scarcely any one leaves this p. to settle in the townships.—*Fief Cascarinette* is in the lower part of the S.; it is 16 arpents in breadth and extends the whole depth of the S.; it now belongs to the seignior.

## Statistics.

Population 3,100	Corn-mills . 9	Just. of Peace 2
Churches, R. C. 1	Tanneries . 2	Medical men 1
Curés . 1	Hat manufact. 1	Notaries . 1
Presbyteries . 1	Potteries . 12	Shopkeepers 9
Convents . 1	Potasheries . 1	Taverns . 2
Villages . 1	Pearlasheries 1	Artisans . 19

## Annual Agricultural Product.

	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.
Wheat . 18,200	Potatoes 30,000	Rye . 200	
Oats . 7,800	Peas . 5,200	Indian corn 610	
Barley . 280			

## Live Stock.

Horses . 1,150	Cows . 1,300	Swine . 1,750
Oxen . 1,200	Sheep . 6,500	

*Title.*—"Concession du 20me Septembre, 1694, faite par Louis du Buade, Gouverneur, et Jean Bochart, Intendant, à Louis de Gamme, Sieur de Falaise, de deux lieues de terre de profondeur derrière la terre et Seigneurie de Contrecoeur, sur toute la largeur d'icelle, qui est de deux lieues, laquelle profondeur passera en partie au delà de la rivière Chambly, et courra les mêmes rumbs de vent que

la dite terre de Contrecoeur, avec les isles et ialets qui se trouveront dans la dite rivière Chambly par le travers de la dite profondeur."—*Régistre d'Intendance, No. 2, folio 17.*—*Régistre d'Intendance, 2, folio 61.*

ST. DENNIS, township, in the co. of Rimouski, is bounded N. E. and S. E. by waste lands; S. W. by the r. of Matane; N. and N. W. partly by the St. Lawrence and partly by the S. of Matane. The hills, called the Paps of Matane, are in this township, which is well watered in front by various small streams, and in the rear by the R. Matane.—*Ungranted and unlocated, 40,000 acres.*

STE. ELIZABETH (P.), v. LANORAYE, S.

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

ST. ESPRIT, river, is formed by two branches that rise in Rawdon and Kilkenny and meet a little within the rear line of L'Assomption, which S. the Rivière St. Esprit partly traverses in its course to the S. of St. Sulpice, where it joins the R. L'Assomption.

ST. ETIENNE (P.), v. BEAUMONT, S.

ST. ETIENNE, river, discharges itself into the Saguenay on the W. side, about a mile below the Ruisseau des Grosses Roches.

ST. ETIENNE, seigniory, in the co. of Beauce, joins the S. angle of the rear line of Lauzon and is bounded N. E. by the R. Chaudière; S. W. by St. Giles; S. and E. by Ste. Marie. It is 3 leagues by 2. Granted, Oct. 7, 1737, to François Etienne Cugnet, and is now the property of — Pozer, Esq.—In soil and timber this seigniory is very similar to the rear part of Lauzon.—At a little distance from the Chaudière are some ranges of settlements tolerably fertile and apparently well managed.

*Title.*—"Concession du 7me Octobre, 1737, faite par le Marquis de Beauharnois, Gouverneur, et Gilles Hocquart, Intendant, au Sieur François Etienne Cugnet, d'un terrain restant à concéder vis-à-vis la Seigneurie appartenante aux héritiers Joliet, sur la rivière du Sault de la Chaudière, du côté du Sud-ouest, depuis le bout de la profondeur de la Seigneurie de Lauzon jusqu'à celle nouvellement concédée au Sieur Taschereau, contenant environ trois lieues de front sur la dite rivière du Sault de la Chaudière, au Sud-ouest de la dite rivière, sur deux lieues de profondeur, ensemble les isles et ialets qui se trouveront dans la dite rivière dans l'espace du dit terrain du côté du Sud-ouest, suivant qu'elles se trouveront situées au devant du dit terrain, et les lacs qui se trouveront situés sur les dites terres."—*Régistre d'Intendance, No. 2, folio 20.*

ST. ETIENNE, Sec. in the co. of St. Maurice. Granted, Apr. 13, 1740, to the Company of the Forges at St. Maurice. 3 leagues deep by 2 broad. It belongs to the crown, and is let, with other pro.

perty, to Messrs. Munro and Bell. It is but little cultivated, although it has a mixture of marl and in many places a rich black vegetable earth; the ground is irregular, as in the S. of St. Maurice, but rising into stronger ridges on the north-west. This fief has several divisions or c  tes called Rouge, de Grand Pont, Croche, Turcotte, de 14 Arpens, and St. Jean. The upper lands are well covered with maple, birch, beech, and ash; but on the low grounds, which are wet in some places, there are only the usual inferior kinds, but these in great abundance. In this grant are several pineries which produce trees of a superior growth, particularly the one a little below and on Pigeon Island.—Iron ore, which at one time was found plentifully in several parts of this fief, is now only met with in the rear. Quarries of limestone, a good gray stone, and some other hard species fit for building are opened on the banks of the St. Maurice, near the falls of Gros and those of Gabelle a little below.—Wood for the purposes of the forges is produced in abundance; great quantities of it are felled and carried by sleighs every winter to the furnaces, where it is made into charcoal for the use of the smelting-houses: it was in consequence of the great demand, from the continual consumption of this article, that the additional tract of crown land was granted on the renewal of the lease.—The foundry of St. Maurice is situated in this fief, in a beautiful valley, at the confluence of a small stream with the St. Maurice, about eight miles above the town of Three Rivers; here the high banks of the river, embellished with every variety of fine trees in groups on each side, the dark hue of the large pineries and immense surrounding forests, and the more distant and softened shades of the lofty mountains, that bound the view, form together a bold and magnificent prospect when viewed from the place where the road ascends the brow of the ridge that overlooks the valley. The foundry itself is replete with conveniences for carrying on an extensive concern; furnaces, forges, casting-houses, workshops, &c. with the dwelling-houses and other buildings, have altogether the appearance of a tolerably large village. The articles manufactured here consist of stoves of all descriptions that are used throughout the provinces, large caldrons or boilers for making potashes, machinery for mills,

with cast and wrought iron work of all denominations; large quantities of pig and bar iron are exported: the number of men employed is from 250 to 300; the principal foremen and persons engaged in making models, &c. are either English or Scotch; the workmen are generally Canadians. In the early establishment of this foundry, about 1737, the ore was found in great abundance near the surface, of a quality not inferior to many of the best mines of Europe for pliability. At first the mode of working the different veins was managed with very little skill, but in 1739 an artisan was brought from France who combined a knowledge of the different branches of manufacturing wrought and cast iron with a competent skill in working the mines; from this acquisition great improvements took place, which have progressively increased, and the establishment is now carried on with almost as much ability, and on the same principle, as similar concerns in England and Scotland. It is singular that neither of the provinces produces and proper for the purposes of casting iron; the proprietors of these works, therefore, import from England all they use in that operation. Since the year 1806 Messrs. Munro and Bell have occupied these valuable premises; previous to that period the annual rent was £800: on the termination of their former lease they were very reasonably entitled to the consideration of the government in reletting them, and therefore their rent was reduced 50 per cent.

ST. EUSTACHE, lake, in the T. of Blandford, discharges itself into the R. Originaux. It is about 100 acres in superficial extent and contains fish.

ST. EUSTACHE (P. and V.), v. RIVIERE DU CHENE in MILLE ISLES.

STE. FAMILLE (P.), v. ORLEANS ISLAND.

ST. FEREOLE (P.), v. COTE DE BEAUFRE, S.

ST. FRANCIS, Inferior District of, v. DISTRICTS.

ST. FRANCIS, lake, in the townships of Garthby and Coleraine, is of considerable size, and being divided into two parts forms two sheets of water, which are connected by a short river or channel. One of these parts is 12 or 14 miles in length and very irregular in breadth; the other is about half that length. The lake is surrounded in every direction by lofty wood-covered mountains, approaching each other so close on either side of the little river as almost to cut off the communication of the

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waters between the two parts of the lake: these mountains contain iron ore in many places.

ST. FRANCIS, river, in the co. of Beauce, is a small stream in the S. of Vaudeuil; it turns a corn-mill and runs into the R. Chaudière near the church.

ST. FRANCIS, river, in the cos. of Rimouski and Kamouraska, rises in a small L. of the same name in the highlands and falls into the R. St. John in a S. E. direction. This is the only river on the Temiscouata Portage that runs constantly in a south direction.

ST. FRANCIS, river, in the cos. of Sherbrooke, Drummond, and Yamaska, rises in L. St. Francis and in several streams descending from the southern townships. From Lake St. Francis in Garthby and Coleraine this river runs about 30 miles in a S. W. direction to the T. of Ascot, and then taking a course nearly N. W. it runs about 70 miles and discharges itself into Lake St. Peter. The whole length of this river cannot be less than 100 miles. The country from which it collects its waters is of a triangular shape, each side being about 60 miles, the vertex being at the embouchure into Lake St. Peter, and the base a line extending from the south point of Memphramagog to the easterly point of Lake St. Francis. The area will therefore be about 1500 square miles, or equal to 15 ordinary townships. In the north its shape is very narrow. From Lake St. Francis it traverses the T. of Weedon, where it makes an expansion called Lake Weedon; it then waters the S. angle of Dudswell and the W. angle of Bury, after which it divides the triangular T. of Westbury into two nearly equal parts and enters the T. of Ascot, where it takes a sudden turn to the N. W., and passes the villages of Lennoxville and Sherbrooke, at each of which places it receives a great accession of waters that originally come from the United States, descending by the rivers Coaticook and Magog. The confluence of the united waters of the rivers Massiwiippi, Coaticook, and Salmen River, with the R. St. Francis, near Lennoxville, is called the *Upper Locks*; and the junction of the R. Magog with the St. Francis at Sherbrooke Village is called the *Lower Locks*. A little below Hyatt's Mills there is a very singular high rock in the river, on the pinnacle of which stands one solitary pine-tree of large dimensions; the rock and the tree form an object extraordinarily unique.

From Ascot the R. St. Francis becomes the boundary line of 12 townships, separating Brompton, Melbourne, Durham, Wickham, and Grantham, on the west bank, from Stoke, Windsor, Shipton, Kingsey, Simpson, and Wendover, on the east bank: after this it divides Upton from the S. of Courval and becomes the N. E. boundary of De Guir; it then divides Pierreville into two parts and enters the S. of St. François, where it washes the Indian Village, and dividing into several branches, which form various islands, loses itself in the waters of Lake St. Peter.—The River St. Francis is one of the communications by which a considerable and increasing traffic is carried on between the S. of St. François and the southern townships, and also the United States. The navigation is difficult and exceedingly laborious, owing to the great number of rapids and falls; but as the river presents a direct route for sending the produce of these districts to a certain market, these obstacles are resolutely overcome by the industrious settlers on each side of the boundaries, and large quantities of pot and pearl ashes, and various other commodities, are every summer brought down by it into the St. Lawrence for Quebec. Great quantities of British manufactured goods are also sent upwards to the United States. The navigation from Lake Memphramagog to the St. Lawrence is opposed by many and powerful natural obstructions. From the outlet of the lake to the place where the stream joins the St. Francis is about 19 miles, in which distance there is a singular alternation of violent rapids and still water where the current is most tediously slow; about  $\frac{1}{3}$  of a mile before it enters the river there is what is termed a *fall*—not indeed from a perpendicular height, but the bed of the river being very much contracted, and the current broken by high ledges of rock, it is impossible for boats to pass it; even single sticks of timber are seldom sent down it, as experience has proved that they never escape without being much bruised, if not absolutely shattered to pieces: in this short distance the whole descent is from 170 to 180 feet. At this place the scows and boats are unloaded, their contents carried to the end of the fall, and there re-embarked in other craft ready to receive them; hence they are borne down by a gentle current about six miles to the Great Brompton Falls, about two miles in length.

as empty boats can run down them on the west side only, the cargoes are again taken out and conveyed to the foot of the falls, where the boats are reladen and proceed about seven miles farther to the Little Brompton Falls; a repetition of the former labours must again take place, as they can be passed by nothing but light craft: at this point the portage is no more than 250 yards. A mile or two farther on is Dutchman's Shoot, where the river is narrowed by a ledge of rocks and two small islands forming a rapid, through which, with much care and some difficulty, loaded boats can pass. After this a current, rapid and slow in succession, continues, without impediment, for 15 miles to Kingsey Portage; this is a confined part of the river, with a large rock in the middle of it, which is covered when the water is very high, and at which time only the loaded boats are able to pass it; the current rushes through the channel with great impetuosity and retains its violence for more than a mile beyond it. Hence no material obstacles present themselves until arriving at Menue Falls, about 20 miles; these are  $\frac{3}{4}$  of a mile long and only practicable for empty boats. Lord's Falls, about 2 miles farther down, and about the same length as those of Menue, are subject to the same inconvenience or even greater, for unless the water be very high they cannot be passed by the light boats. At 6 miles below this fall is the commencement of a very rapid current that continues for 15 miles, and when passed all difficulties are overcome and the river is free into Lake St. Peter. From the upper part to the lower part of the r. it varies in breadth from 100 yards to nearly a mile, and about 16 miles from its mouth it is only about 30 ft. wide and very shallow. Notwithstanding this troublesome medley of land and water carriage, the trade now carried on is very considerable, as more than 1500 barrels of ashes only have been brought down in one summer.—In Wickham and Grantham the St. Francis abounds with bass, salmon, pickerel, sturgeon, and pike.

ST. FRANÇOIS (P.), v. BATISCAN, S.

ST. FRANÇOIS (P.), v. BERTHIER, S., in Bellechasse, co.

ST. FRANÇOIS (S.), v. ORLEANS ISLAND.

ST. FRANÇOIS, seigniory, in the co. of Yamaska, is bounded N. E. by Lussaudière; S. W. by Yamaska; in the rear by De Guir; in front by

Lake St. Peter.— $1\frac{1}{2}$  league in front by nearly 2 in depth. Granted, Oct. 8, 1678, to Sieur Cr  vier, and is now the property of M. Le Gendre and some families of the Abenaki Indians. This S. is low towards Lake St. Peter. The Bay of St. Fran  ois and some others indent it rather deeply and occasion large tracts of marsh land along their shores; at a short distance from them are some very fine meadows, and farther to the interior the soil is good, in most parts rather light and sandy. The timber is but of indifferent quality, and chiefly consists of spruce fir, hemlock, and cedar; on the driest land there is a little maple and beech. The river St. Francis, with a few smaller streams, water it very well.—About one half of this grant is in a state of cultivation; the best settled and most improved parts lie on each side of the St. Francis. At the descent of this river into the St. Lawrence are several islands attached to the grant; the largest is nearly four miles long, and is partly cultivated and very well settled; the church and parsonage-house belonging to the seigniory stand on this island, where canoes are always in readiness to convey travellers to William Henry at the rate of five shillings each person, although there is not an established ferry: this passage is generally preferred in summer to the post roads. The other islands are low, some affording a little meadow land, but they are principally covered with wood.—There are several roads; the main road, from the eastward to William Henry, crosses the river at a ferry near the Abenaki village, where 3d. is paid for each person and 1s. for a horse and carriage. By the river St. Francis a considerable and increasing traffic is carried on with the southern townships, and also with the United States.—The Parish of St. Fran  ois Xavier, by the regulation of Sept. 20, 1721, confirmed by an Order in Council, Mar. 3, 1722, extends from Baie St. Antoine to Yamaska, and includes Kuisodi  re or Lussaudi  re, Pierreville, and St. Fran  ois, with the exception of that part which belongs to the Indian Mission.—All the lands in this parish are conceded, and many of the concessions were granted before 1759 at a very low price, viz. at half a sol or one sol per arpent, each land or farm extending from 2 to 3 arpents in front to 30 or 40 in depth; the concessions made subsequently to 1759 were granted on nearly the

same conditions.—*For an account of the Abenaki Village, &c. vide INDIANS.*

#### Statistics.

Population	2,920	Corn-mills	1	Shopkeepers	2
Ouareches, R. C.	1	Saw-mills	2	Taverns	1
Curés	1	Notaries	1	Artisans	14
Village	1				

#### Annual Agricultural Produce.

	Bushels.		Bushels.		Bushels.
Wheat	18,300	Potatoes	11,900	Rye	215
Oats	14,000	Peas	5,000	Indian corn	250
Barley	1,000				

#### Live Stock.

Horses	995	Cows	1,600	Swine	2,001
Oxen	750	Sheep	5,500		

*Title.*—"Concession du 8me Octobre, 1678, faite par Louis de Buade, Gouverneur, au Sieur Crevier, de la Seigneurie de St. François, contenant une lieue de profondeur en montant dans la rivière de St. François; ensemble les îles et îlots qui sont dans la dite profondeur, et une lieue de large d'un côté de la dite rivière au Nord, à prendre au bout de la terre et Seigneurie du Sieur de la Lussaudière, ensemble les terres qui se trouveront de l'autre côté de la dite rivière au Sud; à commencer au bout de la terre et Seigneurie de St. François et jusqu'aux bornes du Sieur de Lavalrière."—*Régistre d'Intendance, No. 2 à 9, folio 146.*

ST. FRANÇOIS DES SALLES (P.), v. ORLEANS ISLAND.

ST. FRANÇOIS ZAVIER (P.), v. ST. FRANÇOIS, in Yamaska, co.

ST. GABRIEL, seignior, in the co. of Quebec, is bounded N. E. by St. Ignace; S. W. by Gaudarville, Faussembault and waste lands; in front by Sillery; in the rear by fief Hubert and waste lands.—2 leagues in front, but as the lateral boundaries do not run parallel, its breadth in the rear is more than four leagues; its depth is ten leagues. Granted, Apr. 16th, 1647, to Sieur Giffard, and is now the property of the crown.—Of this tract, 2½ leagues were granted, Mar. 13th, 1651, to the Hurons inhabiting the village of La Jeune Lorette, and the remainder transferred by donation, Nov. 2, 1667, to the Order of Jesuits, by Sieur Giffard.—The lower part of this seignior is good fertile land, the soil in general a fine black mould; near the first mountains, and in the vicinity of Lake St. Charles, it is a light loam; the remainder, and much the largest portion of the grant, is so extremely rough and mountainous, as to be wholly unfit for agricultural purposes. The lands on the farther side of the R. Jacq. Cartier, in this S., are mountainous;

some settlements might nevertheless be made in the neighbourhood of Lake Tsoumontouan, where there is good hard wood.—Timber about the front is rather scarce, of inferior size and little value; but on the sides of the rising grounds, and in the interior, Leech, maple, and birch are abundant and there is some pine, and in some places a little good oak may be found.—The river St. Charles bends a most picturesque course from N. W. to S. E. for nearly two leagues along the lower part of the seignior, and receives the waters of several small tributary streams that completely answer the purposes of irrigation. The rivers Jacques Cartier, St. Anne, and Batiscan cross it at different points between the mountains.—As far as about six miles from the front, all the land is in a flourishing state of cultivation, every where interspersed with well-built houses, good gardens and well-stocked farms: beyond this, a wilderness spreads on every side, dreary and untrodden by human beings, except by the Indians in their hunting-excursions.—The church and parsonage of St. Ambroise, the church of La Vieille Lorette, the church and village of La Jeune Lorette, are all within this grant. Roads in every direction communicate with Quebec and the surrounding seigniories. A road might be made through the gorges of Mount Tsoumontouan, to the river Aux Pins, but it would be necessary to remove a large quantity of stone.—The church of La Vieille Lorette is pleasantly situated on the W. side of a little branch of the river St. Charles, on a rising ground, and nearly surrounded by a grove of small but handsome pine trees. The parsonage-house is the residence of Mr. Deschenaux, the grand vicar and curé of the parish: this gentleman, who is well known and highly esteemed, has exerted his good taste to great advantage upon the gardens and other embellishments of the place.

The mountain called Tsoumontouan is on the N. bank of the R. Jacques Cartier, and is about 24 miles N. W. of Quebec. It forms the most southern angle of the vast body of granitic mountains, which extends from the coasts of Labrador along the north shore of the river St. Lawrence to Quebec, and thence to the Ottawa, the northern banks of Lakes Huron and Superior, and cover nearly the whole country to the north, with the exception of the valley of the Saguenay, to Hudson's Bay. Its elevation is about 2,000 feet



above the level of the St. Lawrence. It is divided into two parts forming two distinct summits, and is remarkable for presenting, on all sides, an appearance nearly similar, and for the extent of space which it covers, which has entitled it to the name given to it by the Indians, and which means the "Great Mountain."—Although the distance from Quebec is so inconsiderable, it is only within the last eight years that there have been any settlements nearer to this mountain than twelve miles; the whole valley of the river Jacques Cartier, above the bridge for about 30 miles in length, and varying in breadth from 10 to 20 miles, having remained entirely unsettled, owing to the expensiveness of forming roads over the swampy grounds in the rear of the old settlements and the difficulty of obtaining grants. This mountain until lately was perhaps never ascended by any persons except Indians. In 1826, five inhabitants of Valcartier visited the summit of this mountain for the first time. After leaving the settlement on Dr. Blanchet's grant, and after ascending for some time, they arrived at a level along the bank of the torrent which divides the mountain on the s. e. side, and in half an hour they reached an old Indian cabin on the western bank of the same torrent. Quebec and the surrounding country were occasionally visible through the trees, of high growth, which cover the mountain. On leaving the torrent the ascent became very rugged and steep; in about ten minutes the party reached a beautiful spring issuing from under a rock, which they denominated the Holy Well; in fifteen minutes they were stopped by immense masses of granite forming insurmountable walls, but found to the left a narrow regular passage between two perpendicular masses, which they called Hope Gate; at a quarter past eleven, after passing several caverns and rents in the rock of great apparent extent and depth, they reached the summit of the south-eastern angle of the w. top of the mountain, and selected, for a station at this point, a large mass of granite elevated about five feet from the general level of the ground, with an even and nearly circular surface of between 20 and 30 feet in diameter. On the n. of this rock they erected a British flag, on the top of a high spruce tree, and deposited in the ground, in a glass bottle, a piece of the copper coin of his late Majesty. Some trees were felled at this station to open

the view of the country to the s. e. of the mountain. The party then proceeded to explore the s. side of the summit of the mountain. It is level and of great extent, covered with a deep soil of light loam, over which there are several inches of the white soft sand, so frequently met with throughout the country in virgin ground beneath the black mould of decomposed leaves. The timber is white birch of large growth, of the sort of which the bark is used by the Indians for bark works. In the centre of this point, of the mountain is a hollow, partaking something of the nature of a swamp. Generally, the earth and vegetable growth indicate a more moist atmosphere than on the low grounds. To the south of the station there is a vast square block of granite, under which there is a well of living water. More to the w., the top of the mountain offers the most interesting appearance. At the summit the descent commences by a semicircular wall of granite, of great extent, about 30 feet in height; below this there is an extensive semicircular and level terrace, about 150 feet wide, at the outer edge of which the descent continues by a perpendicular wall of solid granite, of about 100 feet in height. To these parts of the mountain, paths were marked out. The view from this top of the mountain is extensive and grand beyond conception, no other country perhaps affording equal advantages in this respect to the valley of the St. Lawrence at this particular part of it, where it begins to open out into the level country on both banks, which is included within the ranges of the northern mountains, and the southern chains, extending from the mouth of the St. Lawrence to the White mountains in N. Hampshire, and the Green mountains in Vermont. The objects comprised in the view from the s. e. angle of the w. summit of Tsounthouan, extend over a space of about 3,600 superficial miles, of which the surface of the St. Lawrence alone occupies about 200 miles, it being visible in its length, at intervals, upwards of 90 miles. Looking towards the e. the most distant view includes about 40 miles in depth of the mountains in the rear of Cape Torment, and extends to the sources of the Jacques Cartier and the mountains on the w. waters of the Saguenay; over the Charlesbourg Mountains, the mountains on the s. shore behind the river Ouelle are distinctly visible, and are followed by the eye without interruption to the

## S T. G A B R I E L.

Highlands, between the sources of the rivers St. John, Penobscot, Kennebec, Connecticut, Etchemin, Chaudière, Becancour, and Nicolet: on the N. shore the southern edges of the northern mountains begin to be visible at the St. Maurice, and thence rise gradually to the mountains of the Lake of the Seven Islands and the sources of the Portneuf; in the middle ground the St. Lawrence is visible from St. Vallier to the Point of Champlain, although occasionally concealed by the high grounds of Quebec, St. Augustin, Jacques Cartier, and Grondines, close to the northern bank. Quebec, and the whole of the open and settled country on both banks, from Beaumont to Grondines, are distinctly seen. In the foreground, and as it were under the feet of the spectator, lies the whole valley of the Cartier, from the Nuns' Hill to the bridge, with its lakes, swamps and patches of opening settlements, the river, its islands and falls, at intervals, opening from behind the natural forest, which yet covers nearly the whole of its banks; to the left, Lake St. Charles is visible, and to the right, *Ontariétsi*, or Lake St. Joseph, shows its broad expanse partially concealed by the skirt of the Great Mountain. Time did not admit of a view from the northern side of the mountain, over the valley of Pine River and Lake Tantaré. It is known to be one uninterrupted continuation of mountains, to the valley of the Saguenay. From the general clearness of the atmosphere in North America, and the facility of perceiving objects relieved by the sky, it is probable that, with the aid of good glasses, signals at this mountain would communicate with Chambly Mountain by only one intervening station on the S. shore; one or two intervening stations would also communicate with the White Mountains, which are visible from the Atlantic; four or five intervening stations from Chambly would probably communicate with New York, making only six or seven stations between Quebec and New York, through which intelligence might be communicated in a few minutes, and at a very small expense.

The settlement of Valcartier was commenced in August, 1816; the first clearings were two leagues from the last Canadian settlements. Previous to the commencement of this settlement there was no road passable for a cart, or even for a single horse, in the interval between the last Canadian settlements and the new establishment. This tract, two leagues wide, was rendered impassable in summer by morasses and small streams, which, however, being frozen in winter, the Canadian settlers were enabled to go a distance of 1½ league for the purpose of procuring wood.—A road, two-thirds of a league, was made by the grantees.—All the persons settled in the 5th concession, excepting one Canadian, are emigrants from Scotland and Ireland, 5 of them are Irish and 4 Scotch; most of them arrived in 1818. With industry and honesty they have a fair prospect of becoming landholders and capable of supporting their families with the produce of their farms.—The following table will show the progressive increase of this settlement.

	1821	1824	1828
Population	182	312	338
Children .	83	.	.
Servants .	27	.	.
Horses .	19	33	59
Oxen .	28	14	60
Cows .	65	118	130
Swine .	58	73	193

In the Parish of St. Ambroise, all the lands fit for culture are conceded, and even those not fit for agricultural purposes are conceded but not surveyed. The want of means prevents the youths of this P. from making new settlements; if they were furnished for one or two years with provisions, utensils, and the necessary live stock, there would not be so many living on *emplacements* where they exist miserably.—For an account of the Hurons, &c. vide INDIANS.

# Statistics.

Parishes.	Population.	Churches R.C.	Curés.	Presbyteries.	Schools.	Villages.	Corn-mills.	Saw-mills.	Carding-mills.	Fulling-mills.	Medical men.	Notaries.	Tanneries.	Shopkeepers.	Taverns.	Artisans.
Ancienne Lorette	741	1	1	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	5
Jeune Lorette	163	1	1	.	.	.	1	1	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	9
St. Ambroise	1613	1	1	1	1	.	3	1	.	1	1	.	.	2	4	15
Valcartier	338	.	.	.	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Totals.	2857	3	3	2	2	1	2	6	2	1	1	1	1	3	4	20

Parishes.	Annual Agricultural Produce, in bushels.									Live Stock.				
	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Rye.	Peas.	Potatoes.	Indian corn.	Buck-wht.	Hay, tons.	Horses.	Oxen.	Cows.	Sheep.	Swine.
Ancienne Lorette	8667	12410	1000	950	2300	26200	500	100	742	296	300	592	1740	444
Jeune Lorette	.	16	.	.	18	70	.	.	16	8	16	15	.	45
St. Ambroise	11700	26500	2000	1000	3500	60100	327	.	1887	644	659	1250	8500	1050
Valcartier	402	4900	500	100	1800	15600	150	200	147	59	60	130	570	193
Totals.	20769	43825	3500	2050	7618	101970	977	300	2792	1007	1035	1987	10810	1732

*Title.*—"Concession du 16me Avril, 1647, faite par la Compagnie au Sieur Giffard, de la Seigneurie de St. Gabriel, à prendre au même endroit que sa présente concession, (*Beauport*) rangeant icelle de proche en proche, autant qu'il se pourra faire, sur dix lieues de profondeur dans les terres vers le Nord-Ouest.

Par le papier Terrier, Tome 2e, Folio 655, le susdit fief avoit originairement deux lieues de front. Cette concession ne joint pas *Beauport*, parce que la concession de *Notre Dame des Anges*, qui est entre les deux est plus ancienne."—*Cahiers d'Intendance*, No. 2 à 9, folio 73.

ST. GABRIEL (V.), b. ST. MICHEL, S.

ST. GEORGE, (P.), v. NOYAN, S.

ST. GEORGE, river, in the S. of St. Sulpice. Ruisseau St. George rises near the boundary line of L'Assomption, and taking a N. E. direction runs into the R. L'Assomption.

St. GEORGE (V.), v. SETTRINGTON, T.

St. GENEVIEVE (P.), v. BATISCAN, S.

St. GENEVIEVE (P.), v. MONTREAL.

St. GENEVIEVE (V.) v. ST. MICHEL, S.

ST. GERVAIS, seigniory, in the co. of Bellechasse, is bounded N. E. by the T. of Armagh; S. W. by the S. of Montapeine; in the rear by the T. of Buckland; in front by the augmentations of Beaumont and St. Michel and the S. of Livaudière.—2½ leagues in breadth, by the same in depth. Granted September 20th, 1752, to Sieur Michel Jean Hugues Péan de Livaudière.—On account of the irregularity and mountainous nature of its surface, one half of the S. is unfit for cultivation, although the soil itself is not bad,

being principally a light-coloured loam. It abounds in timber of the best species, and is watered by the rivers du Sud, le Bras, Ruisseau du Moulin, &c. besides 4 lakes and sheets of water of minor size.—One of the principal occupations of the inhabitants during the spring is the manufacture of maple-sugar, of which they contrive to send considerable quantities to market.—There are 8 ranges of concessions, 7 of which are conceded; the first which contains the church is the most settled, and three-fourths of the first and second concessions are under cultivation; about half of the third and fourth, and one-fifth of the fifth concession are cultivated.—The village contains 30 houses.—Some veins of stone are found in the first range.—The apparel of two-thirds of the inhabitants is made of Canadian cloth, nevertheless, more of English manufacture is used here than in any of the seigniories lower down the St. Lawrence.—The *Parish of St. Gervais* extends 6 leagues in front, from St. Vallier to the concession east of the R. Etchemin, comprehending the whole of the S. of St. Gervais, part of Lauzon, and the fief belonging to Mrs. Reid. In this parish few or no lands remain unconceded, though in some parts there are no roads, none even surveyed.—Many young men in this P. are desirous of settling on lands near their parents and friends; their only opportunity is in the S. of Jolliet,

where the number of lands is insufficient. No one leaves the parish to settle in the townships or in the neighbouring crown lands.

*Statistics of the Parish of St. Gervais.*

Population 1,147

*Annual Agricultural Produce.*

	Bushels.		Bushels.		Bushels.
Wheat	6,500	Peas	4,000	Mixed grain	50
Oats	6,700	Rye	28	Maple sugar,	
Barley	1,000	Buck-wheat	50	cwt.	357
Potatoes	10,000	Indian corn	210	Hay, tons	828

*Live Stock.*

Horses	380	Cows	790	Swine	650
Oxen	400	Sheep	2,300		

*Title.*—"Concession du 20<sup>me</sup> Septembre, 1752, faite au Sieur Michel Jean Hugues Péan de Livaudière d'un terrain non-concédé derrière la Seigneurie de Beaumont, et qui se trouve enclavé entre les lignes des Seigneuries de St. Michel au Nord-est et de Livaudière, au Sud-ouest, ce qui compose deux lieues de front sur une lieue seulement de profondeur, laquelle lieue de profondeur joint la ligne du trait-quarré des profondeurs des dites Seigneuries de St. Michel et de Livaudière, et en outre quatre lieues et un quart de front ou environ (ce qui est appelé St. Gervais sur la Carte) sur trois lieues de profondeur, à prendre au bout des profondeurs de St. Michel des deux lieues ci-dessus concédées et de la Seigneurie de Livaudière, laquelle étendue de terrain de quatre lieues et un quart de front, ou environ, sera bornée par devant au trait-quarré des lignes de profondeurs de St. Michel, des deux lieues ci-dessus concédées, et de Livaudière; par derrière par une ligne droite et parallèle joignant aux terres non-concédées; au Nord-est par la continuation de la ligne de séparation des dites Seigneuries de St. Valier et de St. Michel, et au Sud-ouest également par continuation de la ligne de séparation de la dite Seigneurie de Livaudière, à celle nouvellement concédée à Mr. de la Martinière; lesquels terrains de deux lieues de front sur une lieue de profondeur et de quatre lieues et un quart de front ou environ sur trois lieues de profondeur ci-dessus désignés ne feront avec les Seigneuries de St. Michel et de Livaudière, appartenant déjà au Sieur Péan qu'une seule et même Seigneurie."—*Régistre d'Intendance, No. 10, folio 9.*

St. GILES, seignior, in the co. of Lotbinière, is bounded N. E. by Lauzon, St. Etienne, and Ste. Marie; S. W. by Ste. Croix and the T. of Leeds; in the rear by Leeds and the N. angle of Broughton; in front by the seigniories of Gaspé and Desplaines.—2½ leagues broad by 6 deep. Granted Apr. 1, 1738, to Rageot de —; the present proprietors are the heirs of the late Judge Davison.—This seignior is of very irregular form, the greatest length being about 18 miles and breadth 8. It contains about 160,000 acres, and is watered through its whole length by the Beaurivage, which is swelled by the accession of numerous smaller streams. Craig's road runs along

the banks of this river for 12 miles. The number of concessions is 22, containing 524 lots.—No parish has been formed in this seignior. It is considered as a part of St. Nicholas, the curé of which occasionally says mass within the limits of St. Gile's.—The most populous and best settled parts are those which lie upon Craig's road, and that which leads from this road to Ste. Marie. The other parts are but partially settled, but fresh lots are in daily demand.—Two of the most northerly concessions lying on the river Noire and west of the Beaurivage are low, flat land, with some swamps and some patches of hard wood consisting of birch and maple. The other kinds of timber are chiefly cedar, ash, elm, spruce and red epinette.—The next four concessions lying along the river Beaurivage, principally on the east side but partly on the west, are in general sandy; with the exception of the points, as they are called, of alluvial soil lying next to the river and on a lower level than the rest of the land. Each lot has some point land, more or less, from 2 to 30 arpents. The timber on the points consists of elm, ash, maple and butternut. The remainder of these concessions contain spruce, red epinette and black birch, with some pine and a little maple and cedar; in some places there are considerable swamps.—The south-eastern part, lying between the Beaurivage and the branch called the Fourchet, is named the Mountains. There are 12 or 14 concessions in this part. The soil is here much better than in the low parts of the seignior. Almost all the new settlers prefer it; and many of the inhabitants of the lower parts, finding the lands there poor, have left them and gone to the mountains. The soil here is sandy, but produces very good crops. The wood on the hills consists of maple, beech, hemlock, basswood, elm and spruce; and in the hollows between the hills it consists of spruce, sapin, hemlock, cedar and some ash. The banks of the rivers are in general steep, with little point land. The land is for the most part stony.—The cleared land in the whole seignior may be estimated about 10,000 acres, the uncleared about 150,000. Perhaps one-eighth of the whole consists of swamps, one-half of flat land, and the remainder hilly and rocky.—The timber, both of the hard and soft kinds, is very good: there is, however, but little good pine. Mr. Caldwell has, for the last 6 or 7 years, bought annually about 20,000 spruce saw logs for his

mills at St. Nicholas. The trees in general are not very large, but the wood is of excellent quality. There has been a good deal of very fine red epinette, and there yet remains some hard wood, of which the birch and maple are the best.—With respect to the waters of this seigniory, every brook is believed to run either into the Beaurivage or into some branch of it. Except this river, there is none of any importance, and its source as well as that of the Fourchet is unknown. The general opinion among the inhabitants is, that they are outlets of lakes in the township of Broughton. The branch called Le Bras is believed to have its rise in a small lake in Lauzon. The Black River runs out of a large swamp in the rear of the most northerly concession. The Beaurivage is nowhere navigable; the rapidity of its descent is very considerable, and in the spring and fall the stream is very powerful. In the heat of summer the waters are very low, and sometimes insufficient to turn a grist-mill of one pair of stones. In the upper part of the seigniory the bed of the river is principally solid rock and the descent rapid.—With regard to the population, it appears there are about 12 men above 60 years of age, 270 between 16 and 60, 170 women and 280 children. Three persons have received licences to keep taverns.—Education here is in a very low state, there being no school of any kind in the seigniory. There is one school-house, however, nearly finished, and another partly subscribed for; but the people, though very anxious to have schools, are as yet too poor to be capable of supporting them. In so great an extent less than three schools would be insufficient, and that number could not at present be maintained without assistance.—There is at present one church or chapel, and another is to be commenced on the St. Mary's road.—Of cattle there are some fine oxen and the Americans have good cows, but much attention does not appear to be yet paid to the choice of cattle for breeding. There are many horses, but few of them are good. Of domestic animals horned cattle are the most numerous and thriving. At present there are very few sheep, yet the mountain lands are well adapted for feeding that animal, and in a few years may be expected to be well stocked with it. There are some good pigs, and the inhabitants begin to find out the value of the different breeds.—All the grain raised in the settlement has hitherto

been consumed within it, the constant arrival of new settlers creating a demand for the surplus raised by the old ones. A great quantity of potatoes are raised on the mountains; these and wheat form the principal crops, though grain of every kind is grown.—Most of the Canadian farmers raise a little flax for their own use; but neither the European settlers, nor those from the United States, attempt it; it seems to answer very well on moist lands, but only a very small proportion of the land in this neighbourhood is fit for it.—The only roads that deserve to be mentioned here are Craig's Road, and that of St. Mary's; the former is good through the whole settlement, the latter for one-half. The other roads in the seigniory are barely passable.—There are no lakes nor waterfalls, nor any mountains that deserve the name. Limestone is found, but not in great quantities. No mines have yet been discovered, nor any indications of them observed.—Salt is made in this S.—There is only one field called *Beaurivage*, which was reserved at the time the S. was sold, and is still possessed by one of the family of the original proprietor.

#### Statistics.

Population	732	Corn-mills	2	Taverns	3
Chapels	1	Saw-mills	5	Artisans	21
Schools	1				

#### Annual Agricultural Produce.

	Bushels.		Bushels.		Bushels.
Wheat	7,800	Potatoes	8,400	Rye	200
Oats	9,400	Peas	2,500	Indian corn	1,500
Barley	500				

#### Live Stock.

Horses	420	Cows	650	Swine	700
Oxen	305	Sheep	1,400		

ST. GREGOIRE (P.), v. GODEFROI, S.

ST. GREGOIRE (V.), v. NICOLET, S.

ST. HELEN'S ISLAND, in the St. Lawrence, lies off the city of Montreal, formerly the property of the Barons of Longueuil it now belongs to the crown. Fortifications and stores have been erected on this island and a military garrison is there stationed.

ST. HENRY (P.), v. LAUZON, S.

ST. HENRY (V.), v. LACHENAYE, S.

ST. HENRY DE MASCOUCHE (P.), v. LACHENAYE, S.



## ST. HILAIRE (P.), v. ROUVILLE, S.

ST. HYACINTHE, county, in the district of Montreal, is bounded by the depth line of the S. of St. Charles on the river Yamaska, beginning at the eastern angle of that S. prolonged until it reaches the river Yamaska, thence by that river as far as the s. w. line of the aug. of the S. of St. Ours, thence by the said line as far as the depth line of the S. of St. Denis, thence by the said depth line as far as the N. E. line of the S. of St. Charles on the river Richelieu, thence by the said N. E. line of St. Charles as far as the depth line of the said seignior, thence by the said depth line as far as the N. E. line of the S. of Rouville, thence by the said N. E. line as far as the depth line of that seignior, thence by the said depth line as far as the line between St. Hyacinthe and the aug. of the S. of Monnoir, thence by the aforesaid line as far as the s. angle of the S. of St. Hyacinthe, thence by the western line of part of the T. of Farnham to the s. angle of the S. of St. Hyacinthe, thence easterly by the w. outlines of part of Farnham and then by the towns of Granby and Milton, as far as the N. W. angle of Milton, thence by the N. line of Milton as far as the w. line of the T. of Upton, thence by the said w. line of Upton as far as the s. w. line of part of Upton, and thence by the said s. w. line of Upton as far as the eastern angle of the S. of St. Charles on the river Yamaska. It comprehends the seigniories of De Ramsay, Bourchemin east of the river Yamaska, and St. Hyacinthe.—Its extreme length is 41 miles and its breadth 19, containing 477 square miles. Its centre is in lat.  $45^{\circ} 32' 45''$  N. lon.  $72^{\circ} 54'$  W.—It sends two members to the provincial parliament and the place of election is at St. Hyacinthe.—The principal river is the Yamaska.—With the exception of two large and conspicuous mountains, Rougemont and Yamaska, the face of this county throughout is level. It is traversed by numerous roads, and well settled. It ranks the 17th in population and the 9th in agricultural produce. As the seignior of St. Hyacinthe comprises by far the greater part of this interesting county, the reader is referred to the description given of that seignior, from which he may infer the general character of the county, the principal features of the other parts of the county being similar to those of that seignior.

## Statistics.

Population 12,846	Villages . . . 1	Tanneries . . . 1
Churches, Pro. 1	Schools . . . 4	Potasheries . . . 3
Churches, R. C. 5	Corn-mills . . . 6	Pearlasheries . . . 3
Cures . . . 4	Saw-mills . . . 18	Shopkeepers . . . 11
Presbyteries . . . 5	Carding-mills 1	Taverns . . . 15
Convents . . . 1	Fulling-mills 1	Artisans . . . 89
Colleges . . . 1		

## Annual Agricultural Produce.

	Bushels.		Bushels.		Bushels.
Wheat . . .	114,771	Peas . . .	17,072	Mixed grain . . .	5,250
Oats . . .	95,400	Rye . . .	3,220	Maple sugar, . . .	610 cwts.
Barley . . .	13,706	Indian corn . . .	1,844	Hay, tons . . .	50,600
Potatoes . . .	69,110	Buck-wheat . . .	5,107		

## Live Stock.

Horses . . .	7,042	Cows . . .	10,135	Swine . . .	7,251
Oxen . . .	6,215	Sheep . . .	32,828		

ST. HYACINTHE, seignior, in the co. of St. Hyacinthe, is bounded N. E. by St. Ours, Bourchemin and De Ramsay; s. w. by the aug. to Monnoir and the T. of Farnham; N. W. by Rouville, St. Charles, and St. Denis; s. E. by Milton and Granby.—6 leagues in front by 6 in depth, being 3 leagues on each side of the R. Yamaska. Granted Sept. 23, 1748, to Sieur F. Ripaud, seigneur de Vaudreuil, and now belongs to Mens. Desolles and the Hon. P. D. Debartzch.—The local situation of this extensive grant renders it a most valuable and highly improvable property. So great an extent naturally embraces many varieties of soil, but the best kinds predominate, and the proportion below mediocrity is very trifling. The least improvable is towards the N. and N. E. sides, where the land is low and in some places swampy; approaching Granby it rises and presents a valuable tract of rich dry soil. In many parts are lands admirably well adapted to the production of hemp and flax in large quantities; and to the growth of all the grains peculiar to the country no part of the district is more congenial. The banks of the Yamaska and other streams afford plenty of good meadow land; in fact, the different classes of arable, meadow and pasture are nearly all of first-rate quality.—There is much fine beech, maple and basswood timber; cedar and spruce-fir are abundant on the low wet lands; oak and pine are found in tolerable quantities and of large scantling towards Granby and Farnham. The part on the N. W. side of the Yamaska is nearly all employed in agriculture; the opposite bank and the parts towards the E. S. extremity also present many wide ranges of cultivated

# S T. H Y A C I N T H E.

grounds.—The Yamaska running along the middle of this spacious property, being navigable for large boats and rafts, affords ample means of speedy conveyance for the produce of the field and the growths of the forests. A branch of this river, diverging to the eastward into the new townships, and which receives several minor streams, plentifully waters that division; while the river Salvayle, that has its rise near the boundary of St. Charles, with some of less note, completely answer the purpose of irrigation for the western part.—The roads are well kept and are in almost every direction; those on each side of the Yamaska are the principal, by which the communication between Three Rivers, Quebec and the state of Vermont is directly maintained; and, in consequence of the importance of this route, every attention is paid by the proper officers of the different districts to preserve it in the best possible state. From these roads others of no less general utility strike off into the new townships, and thence in several ramifications to the state of New Hampshire, &c.; altogether forming the means of intercourse invaluable to this part of the province.—There are 5 parishes, *St. Hyacinthe, St. Cesaire, St. Damas, La Presentation* and *St. Pie*. Although these parishes are tolerably well inhabited, there is only one village, called *St. Hyacinthe*, which is most conveniently situated on an angle, formed in the N. E. part by

a large bend of the Yamaska; it contains nearly 200 houses, many of them built with stone or brick in a superior style, a large handsome church, a good parsonage-house, and a college or rather public school. Being in the main road, there is a continual influx of strangers travelling to and from the frontiers, for whose reception there are one or two respectable inns. The environs are most agreeably diversified with flourishing orchards, gardens, meadows, pastures and inclosures. A market is held twice a week.—5 miles from the v. are the corn, saw and carding-mills of Mons. St. Ours.—Near the boundary line of Rouville is a mountain called Rougemont, which is similar to that of Belœil though inferior in elevation and extent; it is adorned nearly to the summit with beautiful woods containing some fine timber. On the other side of the river, near the boundary line of Milton and Granby, is the Yamaska mountain, almost of the same form and magnitude, clothed with woods, in which there is some excellent timber.—The increase of settlements in this S. is retarded by the poverty of the grantees and the difficulty of making water-courses. Some of the inhabitants settle in the townships, although the neighbouring seigniories are not entirely conceded.—No lands were conceded prior to 1759, and the last concessions were granted on higher conditions than the preceding.

## Statistics.

Parishes.	Population.	Churches R.C.	Cures.	Presbyteries.	Convents.	Colleges.	Schools.	Villages.	Corn-mills.	Carding-mills.	Fulling-mills.	Saw-mills.	Tanneries.	Potasheries.	Pearlsheries.	Just. of Peace.	Medical men.	Notaries.	Shopkeepers.	Taverns.	Artisans.
St. Hyacinthe .	7039	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	1	1	6	1	3	3	3	2	3	7	9	30
St. Cesaire .	1594	1	1	1	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	2	9
St. Damas .	1818	1	1	1	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	1	2	2	2	10
La Presentation	1824	1	1	1	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	2	.	.	.	1	.	.	2	3	12
	13475	4	4	4	1	1	3	1	5	1	1	10	1	3	3	5	2	4	13	16	61

Parishes.	Annual Agricultural Produce, in bushels.							Live Stock.				
	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Potatoes.	Peas.	Rye.	Indian corn.	Horses.	Oxen.	Cows.	Sheep.	Swine.
St. Hyacinthe .	60000	55740	7500	70350	1587	1000	790	3574	3490	6148	18100	3351
St. Cesaire .	14200	7920	2950		7400	2200	430	764	1375	1522	6090	1406
St. Damas .	16000	10500	1005	28150	5630	100	10	726	782	1600	3700	1089
La Presentation	15000	6200	2100	13000	1250	100	365	720	692	1350	3500	1050
	105200	89760	13555	106800	15867	3400	1595	5784	6330	10720	31300	6898

*Title.*—"Concession du 23me Septembre, 1748, faite par *Rolland Michel Barria*, Gouverneur, et *François Rigot*, Intendant, au *Sieur François Rigand*, Seigneur de *Faudrevil*, de six lieues de front, le long de la rivière *Yamaska*, sur trois lieues de profondeur de chaque côté d'icelle; les dites six lieues de front, à prendre à sept lieues de l'embouchure de la dite rivière, qui sont les dernières terres concédées."—*Régistre d'Intendance*, No. 9, folio 36.

ST. IGNACE ISLE, in the St. Lawrence, at the head of Lake St. Peter, lies a little s. of Isle Dupas. This and other isles near it consist principally of meadows and grazing land. Isle St. Ignace, Isle Madame, Isle aux Oies, Isle Ronde, and Isle de Grace belong to government. These and some other isles to the eastward are very low, with marshy strands, but clothed with good timber. They abound with all sorts of wild fowl, as do the intervals between them with excellent fish of various kinds. Isle Madame is one league in length and half a league in width.

ST. IGNACE (P. and S.), v. CAP ST. IGNACE.

ST. IGNACE, seigniory, in the co. of Quebec, is bounded N.E. by L'Epiney and the r. of Stoncham; s. w. by Sillery and by St. Gabriel of which it formerly formed a part; in the rear by Fief Hubert; in front by the r. St. Charles. It is half a league in front by ten leagues in depth. Granted, Aug. 20th, 1652, to the community of the Hotel Dieu to whom it still belongs.—In the quality of the land and the peculiarities of the soil there is a strong affinity between this and the S. of St. Gabriel; the lower part is rich, fertile, and well cultivated for more than two leagues towards Lake St. Charles, in which tract many farms are extremely productive in grain of all kinds. On some of the farms flax is cultivated with great success, and on the r. St. Charles the pastures and meadows are so fine as scarcely to be rivalled by any in the province: beyond the lake the country assumes a mountainous and barren character, affording no land upon which agricultural industry could be exerted with any hopes of success. On the lower part of the S. the little timber that remains is of inferior dimensions and confined to small woods and patches here and there; but in the vicinity of Lake St. Charles and farther rearward a great abundance of the finest sort is produced. The rivers Jacques Cartier, Ste. Anne, and Batiscan cross it in the intervals between the different ranges of mountains, while the cultivated part is exceedingly well

watered by the river St. Charles and Lake St. Charles aided by many small streams.

*Title.*—"Concession du 20me Août, 1652f faite par *Monsieur de Lauzon*, Gouverneur, aux Dames de l'Hotel Dieu, d'une demi lieue de terre de front sur la rivière St. Charles, sur dix lieues de profondeur; demembrée du fief St. Gabriel, par donation du *Sieur Robert Giffard*, Seigneur de *Beauport*, aux dites Dames; à prendre d'un côté aux terres concédées sur la rivière St. Charles, au *Sieur Guillaume Couillard*, d'autre part à la ligne qui fait la séparation des terres depuis peu accordées aux Sauvages, d'autre bout par derrière aux terres non-concédées, et par devant à la rivière St. Charles."—*Papier Terrier*, No. 64, folio 296, 19me Mars, 1781.

ST. JACQUES, river, in the S. of St. Gabriel. This small stream runs into the r. St. Charles about 2 miles below Jeune Lorette.

ST. JACQUES, (R.), v. ST. LAMBERT, R.

ST. JACQUES (V.), v. ISLE VERTE, S.

ST. JEAN, fief, in the co. of St. Maurice, lies between the seigniories of Rivière du Loup, Maskinongé, and Carufel. It is  $\frac{3}{4}$  of a league in front by 2 leagues in depth. Granted, Oct. 13, 1701, to the Ursuline nuns of Three Rivers. A confirmation of the grant with its augmentation, Mar. 27, 1733, gives it one league more in depth. The Ursulines still retain the property. The land is good and productive, and nearly the whole of the fief is cultivated, but very little of the augmentation. It has some fine timber.

*Title.*—"Concession du 13me Octobre, 1701, faite par *Hector de Callière*, Gouverneur, et *Jean Bochart*, Intendant, aux Dames Religieuses Ursulines, des Trois Rivières, de l'espace de terre concédée, qui se trouve dans le lac St. Pierre au fleuve St. Laurent, du côté du Nord; consistant d'environ trois quarts de lieues de front entre le *Sieur Joseph Petit dit Bruno*, Seigneur de *Maskinongé*, et le *Sieur Trotier de Beaubien*, Seigneur de la Rivière du Loup, sur la profondeur de deux lieues."—*Régistre d'Intendance*, No. 5, folio 34.

*Augmentation.*—"Confirmation du 27me Mars, 1733, par sa Majesté, d'une concession faite le 10me Décembre, 1727, aux Dames Ursulines des Trois Rivières, d'un terrain joignant du côté du Nord-Est au fief de la Rivière du Loup, appartenant aux dites Religieuses, et du côté du Sud-Ouest au fief du *Sieur Sicard*, ayant environ trois quarts de lieue de front sur trois lieues de profondeur."—*Insinuations du Conseil Supérieur*, *Régistre G*, folio 42.

ST. JEAN, river, runs from the w. into a bay opposite Cap Dimond on the r. Saguenay.

ST. JEAN, river, in the S. of Ste. Anne, in the co. of Kamouraska. This small stream rises s. w. of Mount St. Barbe, and running n. w. joins the r. Ste. Anne near the line that divides the 1st and 2nd ranges of the S.

ST. JEAN DE BAPTISTE (V. and P.), v. ORLEANS ISLAND.

**ST. JEAN DE BAPTISTE (P.), v. ECUREUILS, S.**  
**ST. JEAN DE BAPTISTE (P.), v. ROUVILLE, S.**  
**\*ST. JEAN DE BAPTISTE (V.), v. ST. MICHEL, S.**  
**ST. JEAN DESCHAILLONS or RIVIERE DU**  
**CHENE, seigniory, in the co. of Lotbinière.** This S. with its augmentation is bounded N. E. by the S. of Lotbinière and its augmentation; s. w. by Levrard and the T. of Blandford; in the rear by a small triangular piece of waste land that separates it from the townships of Stanfold and Somerset; in front by the St. Lawrence.—The original grant is 2 leagues square and was made, Apr. 25, 1674, to Sieur St. Ours; the augmentation is 2 leagues fronting the rear of the S. and  $4\frac{1}{2}$  leagues in depth, and was granted, Jan. 25, 1752, to Roc de St. Ours, Sieur Deschaillons: they are now the property of Charles de St. Ours, Esq.—The soil in general is of a favourable quality, being either a good yellow loam or a fine black mould; but, notwithstanding these advantages, cultivation has made but an indifferent progress. On the bank of the St. Lawrence there are two ranges of concessions containing about 150 farm lots, the majority of which appear to be under respectable management. Both the original grant and the augmentation are thickly clothed with wood of various species, better calculated for firewood than for any other purpose, and great quantities are supplied to the garrison and city of Quebec.—The Petite Rivière du Chêne, which crosses the original grant diagonally and falls into the St. Lawrence a little below Cap à la Roche, is the only stream that waters this tract; and it is not navigable at any season for any thing larger than a canoe: about half a mile above its mouth there is a good corn-mill. On each side of this river are settlements with roads, which traverse the seigniory and communicate with those of St. Pierre les Bequets, and finally reach the road, recently opened, leading into the T. of Blandford up to the Canadian settlement of Messrs. Lagueu, Langevin, and others, situated on the R. Bécancour. The aug. has scarcely any means of irrigation.—A little distance upwards from Cap à la Roche a very neat church is seated on the bank of the St. Lawrence, which, along the whole front, is a good deal elevated. The houses of the tenantry are dispersed among the concessions by the side of the main road that passes close to the river; they are mostly built with wood and have a very neat appearance.

## Statistics.

Population	658	Presbyteries	1	Shopkeepers	1
Churches, R. C.	1	Corn-mills	1	Artisans	11
Curés	1	Saw-mills	1		

## Annual Agricultural Produce.

	Bushels.		Bushels.		Bushels.
Wheat	5,200	Potatoes	3,940	Rye	200
Oats	6,800	Peas	1,300	Indian corn	85

## Live Stock.

Horses	262	Cows	524	Swine	655
Oxen	140	Sheep	1,572		

*Title.*—"Concession du 25me Avri, 1674, au Sieur de St. Ours, de deux lieues de terre de front le long du fleuve St. Laurent, à commencer quatre arpens audessous de la Rivière du Chêne en montant le dit fleuve, avec deux lieues de profondeur dans les dites terres, nommée la Seigneurie Deschaillons."—*Régistre des Foi et Hommage, folio 67. Cahiers d'Intendance, 2 à 9, folio 243.*

*Augmentation.*—"Concession du 25me Janvier, 1752, faite par le Marquis de La Jonquière, Gouverneur, et François Bigot, Intendant, à Roc de St. Ours, Sieur Deschaillons, dans la profondeur de la rivière du Chêne sur le même front de la Seigneurie de la rivière du Chêne à lui déjà concédée, avec quatre lieues et demie de profondeur à prendre au bout des deux lieues que contient sa dite Seigneurie."—*Régistre d'Intendance, No. 10, folio 28.*—By this concession of augmentation, and by the ratification of it, the first concession is said to contain only one league and a half, as per the *Régistre, No. 10, folio 2, et Ins. Con. Sup. Letter K, folio 7.*

**ST. JEAN PORT JOLI, seigniory, in the co. of L'Islet, is bounded N. E. by Reaume; s. w. by the S. of L'Islet; in the rear by the augmentation to the T. of Ashford; in front by the St. Lawrence.—2 leagues in front and depth. Granted, May 25, 1677, to Noel L'Anglois, and now belongs to — Gaspé, Esq.—The land in front is rather low, but the uniformity is varied by a trifling ridge and a few rising grounds: towards the rear it is mountainous and rugged. The soil is a mixture of light sandy earth and clay; about the high lands it is poor and indifferent. About one-third of the tract is in a moderate state of cultivation, and the settlements, generally speaking, have been brought by industry into a very respectable condition.—All the lands are conceded and surveyed. Many farms were conceded before 1759, at the rate of 40 sols for each front arpent by 40 in depth; the farms conceded since that period were granted on the same terms, with the exception of some, the rent of which does not exceed 3 livres per arpent. There are 4 ranges of concessions: 2 are settled, and 25 inhabitants are in the 3rd. The 1st is most settled and the soil is dry and sandy, except in the higher and lower parts, where the**

soil is strong with a clay bottom. The 2nd concession is all strong soil upon clay. On the 3rd are maple and other hard wood, epinette, spruce, and black birch, but not much cedar. The 4th range is traversed by the mountain. The church, 120 ft. by 40, has two steeples and is surrounded by 15 houses, including the parsonage-house; it is close to the St. Lawrence, near which the main road passes; there are also several other roads to the adjacent grants on each side. At the mouth of the r. Trois Saumons the valuable mills and distillery belonging to Mr. Harrower are very eligibly placed: the latter is an establishment of considerable magnitude, with every convenience for carrying on an extensive business; at high water decked vessels of twenty tons may come up to the premises. Over the river there is a good bridge. The beach at the mouth of the Trois Saumons is flat and thickly covered with detached rocks that run a good way out. From the St. Lawrence the view of the mills and surrounding objects, heightened by the pleasing natural scenery of the environs, is very agreeable.—At the mouth of the r. Port Joli vessels of 60 tons burden can enter, although the port is not so advantageous as that at the mouth of the Salmon River.—Beech, birch, maple, and pine timber are in great plenty, as well as most of the inferior kinds. The rivers Trois Saumons and Port Joli have their sources in the mountains at the back of the seigniory, and, descending in a westernly direction, water the S. very well: there are a few other streams of inconsiderable note.—A great number of persons in this parish have the means and are willing to make new settlements in the place of their birth and near their relatives, but there is no land for them, all being already occupied.

#### Statistics.

Population 2,452	Corn-mills . 1	Taverns . 6
Churches, R. C. 1	Saw-mills . 8	Artisans . 25
Presbyteries . 1	Distillery . 1	Schooners . 6
Chapels . 1	Merchants . 6	Keel boats . 12
Schools . 1		

#### Annual Agricultural Produce.

	Bushels.	Bushels.	Cwts.
Wheat .	19,700	Potatoes 23,000	Maple sugar 178
Oats .	18,500	Peas . 3,000	Hay, tons 3,500
Barley .	1,000	Indian corn 112	

#### Live Stock.

Horses 900	Cows . 2,400	Swine . 1,650
Oxen 550	Sheep . 5,500	

*Tite.*—"Concession du 25me Mai, 1677, faite par Louis de Buade, Comte de Frontenac, Gouverneur, et Jean Bochart, Intendant, à Noël l'Anglois, de la consistance de deux lieues de terre de front, le long du fleuve St. Laurent, du côté du Sud, à commencer depuis les terres qui appartiennent à la Demoiselle Lacombe, en remontant le dit fleuve, jusqu'à la concession de la Demoiselle Geneviève Couillard, avec deux lieues de profondeur."—*Régistre des Foi et Hommage*, No. 44, page 194, le 23me Sept., 1781.—*Cahiers d'Intendance*, No. 2 à 9, folio 301.

ST. JOACHIM (P.), v. COTE DE BEAUPRE.

ST. JOHN, lake, in the co. of Saguenay, lies in an immense valley, and is the reservoir or basin into which numerous large rivers and streams empty themselves, many of which rise in the high lands that separate the Hudson's Bay territory from Lower Canada. It is situated in lat. 48° 32' 37" N. and between long. 71° 29' and 72° 9' W. It is 57½ miles from Chicoutimi, about 35 leagues N. of Quebec and 60 leagues W. N. W. of Tadoussac. It covers about 510 square miles and is 90 miles in circumference; in the widest part, from the mouth of the Metabetschuan to that of the Peribonea, it is about 30 miles, and in the narrowest part, from St. David's Point to Pointe Bleu, about 18 miles. Lake St. John, called by the Indians *Peaquaogomi* which means Flat Lake, is nearly circular and is remarkably shallow. This lake has two outlets, called the *Grande Décharge* and the *Ptite Décharge*, which issue from the N. E. side of the lake, about 2 miles from which they form a confluence and take the name of Saguenay River. Besides the communication with the St. Lawrence by means of the r. Saguenay, from Lake St. John a water communication, with portages, may be had through Lake Mistassinis and Rupert's River with James' Bay. A communication with the St. Lawrence may also be had through the Batiscan River, and another through the river St. Maurice or the Black River. A water communication with the Ottawa or Great River is also had through various streams and lakes emptying themselves into Lake St. John and the Saguenay, until the sources of the Gatineau are reached, which is navigable for canoes a distance of 300 miles. Such are the astonishing facilities of internal water communication afforded by the streams emptying themselves into Lake St. John, that there is no portion of Lower or Upper Canada to the successful defence or attack of which the possession of that lake might not be conducive: and this part of the province seems to be most important in a military point of view, for the



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great valley of Lake St. John could not be attacked by land, for no enemy could march over the mountains by which it is on every side surrounded.

The *Navigaton* of Lake St. John is subject to some difficulties; schooners of 30 or 40 tons may sail on the lake, but not very near its borders, which can only be approached by flat-bottomed boats or bark canoes on account of shoals, particularly near the entrance of the rivers; its depth varies from 6 to 40 fathoms from one to two miles from the shore it is generally only 3 ft. deep, and this extreme shallowness is common to the lake (the depth of which in no part bears any proportion to its extent), and is the cause of the sea-like turbulence its surface assumes after the least wind, occasioning a violent ground swell and lofty breakers, to which, at a distance from the shore, the hardest voyageur is frequently unwilling to expose himself. Upon placing the hand in the water on these occasions it feels very decidedly tepid. This shallowness and unusual temperature, by occasioning a more rapid evaporation, may account for a fact which might otherwise be difficult, viz. six tolerably large rivers and several smaller ones fall into Lake St. John, while only one of moderate dimensions runs out of it. With the least wind from the north-west the waves run prodigiously high, which renders canoe navigation very dangerous here. The waters also rise very rapidly in time of rain and fall almost as suddenly, particularly when the wind is n. w., to which and the s. w. winds the lake is much exposed when a heavy swell runs to the opposite shore. In the autumn it is sometimes almost impossible to cross it on account of the broken swells. Under the lee of the land there is no sea for some distance off the shore, but it has been seen to be one sheet of foam. The ice of the lake is not passable in safety before the 10th of January; the first appearance of its forming on the lake is about the 10th of November, and it begins to form all over about the beginning of January, but in consequence of the prevalent winds it is not passable at that time. The lake is navigable all round but not in the centre about the latter end of April, and all over by the 8th or 12th of May.

The *Climate* of Lake St. John is as mild or milder than that of Montreal. There is a difference of 15 or 20 days between the vegetation at the Post and Chicoutimi, for at the latter place potatoe stocks, cabbages, and onions have been

frost-bitten about the 23rd of Sept., while the potatoes at the Post on the lake remained in flower and uninjured till about the 12th of Oct. when they were dug up. This great difference in so small a distance is supposed by Mr. Nixon to arise from the low situation of the ground and the vicinity to salt water at Chicoutimi. Every thing that grows in the neighbourhood of Québec and even melons can be produced on the borders of the lake, and the nights are less cold than in the surrounding country. In 1828, when, on account of mildew, the crops almost entirely failed in the district of Montreal, and generally throughout Upper Canada, the little corn that was grown at Lake St. John was of very good quality. The lake is frozen over about the middle of November and is clear of ice by the end of May; the interval of vegetation is therefore short but is proportionably more rapid. The ground will be in a state fit for cultivation before the lake is clear from ice, and will be free from frost, at least one foot deep, on or before the 1st of May, at which period 10 gallons of peas have been sown which produced more than 10 bushels, although from the wetness of the season about one third of the crop was lost. These peas were harvested on the 1st of Sept. and among them were found nearly half a pint of wheat, which, as an experiment, were sown about the 7th of May, and when harvested on the 8th of Sept., produced full half of a Winchester bushel; two of the ears, without selection, were examined and found to contain, one 41, the other 46 grains of corn: the straw grew about 4 ft. in height. On the 3rd or 4th of May half a bushel of barley was sown, and produced, Aug. 5, from 5 to 6 bushels. A pint of Indian corn, sown May 10th, produced at least 10 gallons, although much was destroyed by worms. Not quite 3 bushels of potatoes, planted in heaps, produced 300 bushels. These experiments were made without manure.

*Soil.*—The shores of L. St. John abound with inexhaustible quarries of limestone and extensive beds of fine marl. The s. shore, from Pointe Bleue to within about a league from the n. Metabetsouan, is composed of clay, slate, and carboniferous limestone. The n. shore, from the Assuapmoissoin to the Peribonea, is a sandy alluvium on a marly clay; from the Peribonea to the Kacouatimi it is a sandy swamp, and from the Kacouatimi to the Grande Décharge it is formed of syenite composed almost entirely of a brilliant felspar. The

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shores of the lake are in many places very sandy, and where no rock appears fine shining yellow sand is found, and where rocks and sand appear intermixed the former rise through the latter, assuming an isolated appearance. This sandy girdle is not confined to the margin of the lake, but passes a short distance into the interior, bestowing upon the land forming the borders of the lake an infertility of aspect which vanishes upon passing these sandy limits. Between Chicoutimi and the country immediately in its rear, on one side, and Ha-Ha Bay and the waters emptying into it, on the other, there is said to be 300,000 acres of culturable land. Proceeding from Chicoutimi to Lake St. John by the western route, it seems probable that the country is not susceptible of culture to the westward of the river Chicoutimi as far as the lower extremity of Lake Kiguagomi. From Lake Kiguagomi to Lake St. John there is, according to the report of traders and Indians, a deep tract of level and fertile country. The peninsula lying between Kiguagomi and the grand outlet of Lake St. John is said to contain 250,000 acres of level and fertile land. On the s. w. side of Lake St. John the mountains approach near to the lake, and beyond them the whole country, lying to the westward, as far as the river St. Maurice, is altogether unsuited to culture, with the exception of a few patches too inconsiderable to be particularised. The n. e. side of Lake St. John contains much good land.—Eight large rivers, besides minor streams, fall into Lake St. John; these rivers are nearly all of the first class and are navigable for large bateaux for many leagues, and farther on for bark canoes; their names are the Peribonca, Mistassini, Assuapmoussouin, Quiatchouan, Ouatichouanitch, Metabetsouan, Kuspahiganish, and Kuspahigan. The following is a table of the distances to which the rivers which run into the lake have been ascended.

	Miles.	Chains.
River Peribonca . . .	21	20
Musk-rat River . . .	2	10
River David . . .	63	49
Rum River . . .	1	43
River Mistassini . . .	9	00
Koueciatien River . . .	0	40
River Baddeley . . .	7	00
River Pastagoutin . . .	6	00
Saguenay from Chicoutimi } to Terres Rompues }	6	4

Islands, &c.—Pointe Bleue, about 6½ miles n. by

e. from the n. Ouatichouan, is a point of rock covered with moss and a small growth of cedar, from which the lake borders run w. n. w., describing a very wide bay around which the land appears of good quality, being timbered with ash, fir, balsam, spruce and cedar, and it is level to a considerable extent. Numerous small alder islands lie in the bay.—*Isle aux Couleuvres* or *Snake Island*, called by the Indians *Manitou-Ministouki*, "the Evil Spirit's Island," lies nearly opposite the mouth of the Ouatichouanish. Some voyagers have had the greatest disinclination to visit this island on account of the number of snakes which were reported to exist there, and many wonderful stories of their forming festoons, knots, and lying together like a string of sausages, were told; but after traversing the whole island one shrivelled skin only has been seen. Pears too (probably under the guardianship of the snakes) were said to be abundant with equal foundation.—*Grosse Isle* is 1½ mile from Pointe à la Traverse; it is about three-fourths of a league long and about 550 ft. wide, and is said to belong to the Ursulines. It is almost entirely a barren rock, but there is one farm on it of 90 acres which is under cultivation and the land is good; the timber consists of spruce, elm, pine and ash. On this isle are blocks of granite.—*Petite Isle* lies at a little distance n. w. of *Grosse Isle*.—*Dalhousie Islands* lie opposite the outlets called Grande and Petite Decharge.—*Presqu'île* or *The Peninsula* is formed by the grand outlet on one side, and by the river Chicoutimi, and lakes Kiguagomi, Kiguagomishish, Alder River, Belle Rivière, the Kuspahigan and part of Lake St. John, on the other sides; it lies between 70° 34' and 71° 29' west longitude from Greenwich, and 48° 14' 38' and 48° 34' north latitude. The soil, which is a loam, is in general well adapted for settlement. The timber is red pine, cypress, white birch, sapin, white spruce, black birch, &c., all of moderate size, except the pines, which are scattered here and there and are very large, but appear to be generally of bad quality. The land beyond the bank is level; and if settlements were formed here, beginning at Chicoutimi, which should always be the central point, a road might by degrees be opened, communicating with Lake St. John; this would be the more easy to make, as there is but one river to cross, and which (except during floods) may be forded. The Peninsula con-

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tains about 245,000 acres, and would consequently hold 2,450 inhabitants, allowing 100 acres to each. The climate is at least as mild as that of the neighbourhood of Quebec, but the spring is about 15 days later than at the post at the River Metabetsouan, on Lake St. John. This beautiful

Peninsula is joined to the continent by an isthmus or portage of only one mile in length. Through the lakes and rivers, that bound the s. side of the Peninsula, a communication is kept up between Lake St. John and Chicoutimi, which is more particularly explained by the following table.

*Table of Distances from Lake St. John to Chicoutimi, beginning at the Mouth of Kushpahigan or Belle Rivière.*

6	Portage of Belle Rivière, 500 yards.									
8½	2½	Mouth of Rivière des Aulnais.								
10½	4½	2	Falls of Rivière des Aulnais and Portage, 700 yards.							
16½	10½	8	6	Head of Lake Kiguagomishish or Portage of Kiguagomi.						
17½	11½	9	7	1	Lake Ouhqui half a mile, Kiguagomi.					
37½	31½	28½	26½	20½	1½	Portage des Roches, 200 yards.				
40½	34½	33	30	24	23	3½	Portage de l'Islet, 440 yards.			
42½	36½	34	32	26	25	5½	2	Beau Portage, 250 yards.		
50½	44½	41½	39½	33½	32½	13	3½	9½	Portage de l'Enfant, 200 yards.	
50½	44½	41½	39½	33½	3½	13½	3½	9½	½	Portage du Chien, 210 yards.
52½	46½	43½	41½	35½	34½	15	11½	9½	2	1½ Portage Ka Ka, 200 yards.
53½	47½	44½	42½	36½	35½	16	12½	10½	3	2½ 1 Portage of Chicoutimi.
55½	49½	46½	44½	38½	37½	18½	14½	12½	5½	5 3½ 2½ Chicoutim

Making a total distance of 55½ miles from Lake St. John to Chicoutimi, exclusive of minor portages amounting to 2 miles.

*Fish.*—Lake St. John abounds with many kinds of fish, particularly pike, carp, doré, white-fish, awenanish, chub, and a fish called *la munie* which resembles the eel in colour, the dog-fish in shape, and the cod-fish in the head but much flatter; its average length is 2½ ft.: the Indians are very fond of it boiled, but the white people make no use of it except the liver, which is considered a delicacy; it is also used for bait during the winter season. The awenanish is said to be the most delicious fresh water fish in the world. Great quantities of fish are taken at the mouth of the Ouhatchouan, which appears the most favourable place for setting the nets, and where the fish is found more abundant than in any other part of the lake; it is salted and put into barrels for the use of the traders. The fish abounding between Chicoutimi and the Kushpahigan are red trout, watonche or chub-pike, carp and doré; the last

two are to be found only as far as the falls of the Belle Rivière: the red trout is only to be met with in Lake Kiguagomi and at the Portage de l'Islet, except a few in lakes Ouhqui and Kiguagomishish, in which there are chub and carp in great abundance. There are smelts in Lac Vert. —For other particulars relative to Lake St. John and the Peninsula, vide Vol. I., pp. 285—289, and also *King's Post*.

S T. J O H N (R.), v. RICHELIEU, R.

S T. J O H N, river, in the southern parts of the cos. of Bellechasse, L'Islet, Kamouraska, and Rimouski, rises in three large branches called the South Branch, the Main Branch, and the West Branch which is also called the River Daaquam. The South Branch rises in a lake near one of the sources of the American river Penobscot; the Main Branch issues from a small lake called the Ahpmoojeene-Gamook, in an extensive swamp near the province line, and on waste lands in the rear of the r. of Watford; the West Branch or Daaquam has its head waters from the boundary line between

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Standon and Ware, and within one mile of Lake Etchemin. The country watered by the Southern and Main Branches has not been sufficiently explored, and, therefore, no description of those branches can be here given. The Western Branch has been visited by experienced surveyors, and its source is found to be separated from the rivers Etchemin and de Sud by high lands which appear to take a N. E. direction. This branch of the r. St. John, after leaving the r. of Ware, takes a N. E. course, and, after receiving on its left bank another branch called the r. Esaganetsgook, soon forms a junction with the Main Branch which had previously received the waters of the South Branch. From the confluence of these streams the St. John becomes an important river, and after receiving the r. St. Francis, which rises near Temiscouata portage and descends through a part of the counties of Rimouski and Kamouraska, it hastens to its confluence with the river Madawaska, whence it directs its course S. E. to the Great Falls, receiving in its way the Grande Rivière and other tributary streams. Having entered the province of New Brunswick, it runs for many miles southwardly; after which it turns to the south-east, and ultimately loses itself in the Bay of Fundy.—The West Branch at its head is 55 links wide and runs rapidly over stones through indifferent land that produces spruce and sapin. The first part of its course is very crooked and runs between E. N. E. and E. and generally through alders and meadows; its banks are here from 2 to 4 ft. high, and the land on each side for half a mile from the banks flat and low; the depth of the water varies from one or two feet, to six or seven feet, and it runs in a gentle stream over gravel or sand where the water is shallow, and where it is deep over mud; the width varies from 50 to 80 links during the first seven or eight miles, and it is navigable for rafts without any impediment. In this distance trout and other fish have been caught in tolerable abundance.—The Main Branch deserves particular notice on account of its great extent and the various advantages it offers in an agricultural and military point of view: it runs nearly in a parallel direction with the St. Lawrence to its confluence with the Madawaska, and at some places is only from 12 to 14 leagues therefrom, and about 22 to 25 from Quebec; it traverses the middle of this portion of territory N. E. from its source to its junction with

the Madawaska, about 132 miles: it offers an interesting field for a new line of settlements of at least 36 townships in connexion with the most flourishing and inhabited parts of the province, and presents at no very distant period a new and shorter line of communication to New Brunswick by nearly 400 miles.—This river is said to be navigable nearly from its source to its confluence with the Madawaska, 25 to 30 leagues, and its average breadth is from 10 to 20 chains until it reaches Presqu' Isle, below which it widens considerably, and at its confluence with the Madawaska it is from 15 to 20 chains wide.—Its water, which rises considerably in the spring and fall of the year, is tolerably deep, but at a short distance below the Forks, there is a rapid where the water is very shallow. The current in some places is very rapid and in others gentle, and is navigable for canoes and large flat boats with the exception of those parts of the river which are obstructed by falls or rapids, where there are short portages, the principal of which are at the Great Falls of 75 feet, and at the Little Falls near the confluence of this river with the Madawaska. From the rapid, a little below the Forks, to the Great Falls the navigation is easy and fit for steam-boats; from the Green River, below the falls of St. John, to Presqu' Isle are a few interruptions by rapids, but they are not of much consequence; from Presqu' Isle to Frederickton, long intervals are to be found where steam-boats may ply; and at Frederickton, vessels from 50 to 100 tons ascend from the sea. A steam-boat navigation might be effected from the source of the river St. John, 50 or 60 miles from Quebec, at least with few interruptions. The Indians ascend this river in canoes at times and reach the river Etchemin by a portage in their way to Quebec, and some Americans have gone down in canoes, by making some portages, from the state of Maine.—The advantages afforded by the river St. John have been always admitted, for Charlevoix described its borders to be covered, in his time, with fine oak and other trees, particularly beech; and vines were found there which produced very large grapes with a thick and hard skin, but of a delicious flavour. This river may be said to be generally deep, smooth and navigable from its remotest sources, and running through a country possessing every advantage of soil, climate and water-communication. The fine and extensive

valley of the St. John is every where worthy of attention. In this fine river, nature has provided a grand canal, traversing the richest portion of the province and affording an inland water-communication of several hundred miles in extent.—The country on this R., above the Madawaska settlement, is rich and in every way suited to agriculture. From the entrance of the Madawaska the river St. John is settled on both sides down to the Great Falls, about 40 miles, and exhibits flourishing settlements. For the first 4 miles of the Madawaska settlement on this river, there is every appearance of comfort, and the lands bordering on the river are remarkably fine, and in the highest state of cultivation; and the farms join each other the same as those on the old settlements on the banks of the St. Lawrence. The whole way on both sides as far as the Great Fall is well settled by a colony of Acadians, who appear to be in good circumstances, and the land is a rich loamy soil in general. The river in the spring overflows its banks and leaves a deposit which fertilizes the ground to an astonishing degree. On either side of the river, the *plains* or flat grounds extending inland for some distance, produce abundance of hay and pasturage, and enable the inhabitants to keep numerous flocks and herds, and these would, if they had any means of getting them to market, be a source of great wealth to the settlement; but they have unfortunately no main road, and use the river as such by means of *pirogues* or small wooden canoes, and this even from house to house. Their communication with the St. Lawrence is extremely difficult, and has never been attempted with any produce or stock; and the people feel the disadvantages under which in this respect they are placed. They have, in going to the St. Lawrence, fifteen leagues of water-carriage to perform up the River Madawaska and Lake Temiscouata, before they get to the portage, which is twelve leagues and entirely impracticable for carriages. They are distant from Frederickton in New Brunswick upwards of fifty leagues, and the interruption of the Great Falls as well as a want of roads in that direction precludes them from that market.—The only description of commerce hitherto attempted on this river is the lumber trade to the Bay of Fundy, and this trade might be carried on most extensively.

**St. JOHN, river,** in the co. of Saguenay, runs into the s. w. side of the r. Saguenay. It is said

that there is good anchorage at its mouth for all sorts of vessels. On its banks and near its mouth, is about a square mile of culturable land, which is in lon. 69° 42', lat. 48° 13' 15".

ST. JOSEPH (F.), v. MONNOIR, S.

ST. JOSEPH (I.), v. ONTARIETSI.

ST. JOSEPH (P.), v. LANORAYE, S.

ST. JOSEPH, seignior, in the co. of Beauce, is bounded N. E. by Frampton; S. W. by Broughton; in the rear by Vaudreuil; in front by Ste. Marie.—3 leagues in breadth by 4 in depth. Granted, Sept. 23, 1736, to Sieur Rigaud de Vaudreuil; and is now the property of the Hon. P. E. Taschereau. The w. section belongs to Fleury Delagorgondière and the widow of the Hon. A. L. Duchesnay. The surface is uneven and rocky in several places; yet the land is tolerably good, and in general very productive where it is under culture. Timber of almost every description is found in great plenty. The River Chaudière passes through the centre, dividing the S. nearly in equal proportions. On each side the r. are settlements at a little distance from the bank, where agriculture has been carried on with good success. Besides these tracts, there are, in different parts of the interior, a few concessions that have also made considerable progress. The farm-houses by the road side, on each bank of the river, are numerous, neat and substantial, denoting the ease and comfort of their occupants. Here is scarcely any stream except the main river.—The S. has a church and parsonage-house, and at the lower part are valuable corn and saw-mills.

#### Statistics.

Population	1,936	Corn-mills	2	Notaries	1
Churches, R. C.	1	Carding-mills	1	Shopkeepers	3
Curés	1	Fulling-mills	1	Taverns	2
Presbyteries	1	Saw-mills	6	Artisans	21
Schools	1				

#### Annual Agricultural Produce.

	Bushels.		Bushels.		
Wheat	13,000	Peas	3,900	Maple sugar,	
Oats	7,900	Rye	100	cwts.	473
Barley	6,500	Buck wheat	600	Hay, tons	1,193
Potatoes	20,000	Indian corn	400		

#### Live Stock.

Horses	596	Cows	828	Swine	1,150
Oxen	370	Sheep	3,740		

*Title.*—“Concession du 23me Septembre, 1736, faite par Charles Marquis de Beauharnois, Gouverneur, et Gilles Hocquart, Intendant, au Sieur Rigaud de Vaudreuil, de trois lieues de terre de front et deux lieues de profondeur, des deux côtés de la rivière du Saül de la Chaudière, en remontant, ensemble tous les lacs, lacs et îles qui s'y trouvent, à commencer à la fin de la concession



accordée aujourd'hui au Sieur Taschereau."—*Régistre d'Intendance, No. 8, folio 8.*

ST. JOSEPH (V.), v. LAUZON, S.

ST. JOSEPH (V.), v. ST. MICHEL, S.

ST. JOSEPH (V.), v. SOULANGE, S.

ST. LAMBERT, river, is a continuation of the Ruisseau St. Jacques, which rises in the N. E. extremity of the T. of Sherrington and runs N. near to the church of St. Philip in the S. of Laprairie, where it takes the name of St. Lambert; it then descends towards the V. of Laprairie, 20 arpents below which it falls into the St. Lawrence, after having received the waters of the little river St. Cloud. It traverses the common s. of the village and within  $\frac{3}{4}$  of a league of it crosses the road from St. John. It is navigable about half a league from its mouth, but only in the spring.

ST. LAWRENCE (I.), v. ORLEANS, I.

ST. LAWRENCE, river, also called the IROQUOIS and the CATARAQUI. This noble river has been so amply described in the first volume (*vide page 156 et seq.*), that it is only necessary to insert here some interesting information relative to its navigation, which, although highly useful to those who navigate it, was thought of too dry a nature to interest the general reader, and was therefore omitted in the first volume.

"Abstract of the 'Report and Evidence on the Channels of the St. Lawrence, printed by order of the House of Assembly, 1829.'"

Pierre Bonneau.—I am a licensed pilot; there is a passage between the south shore of the Ile aux Coudres and Seal Shoal which large vessels may ascend at high tide; the bottom of the channel is sandy, and over it a few stones are scattered; it must be well known to proceed that way; few pilots are acquainted with it, and seven vessels having run foul of each other in a fog, the inhabitants of Ile aux Coudres conducted them to Quebec by the north; two of them ran aground, and if the weather had been worse and a calm had not come on, they would have been shipwrecked.—Among the shipwrecks which have occurred in that passage, I recollect that of a large vessel conducted by one Godebout; that shipwreck would not have taken place had he been acquainted with that passage, and every pilot ought to be acquainted with it, as notwithstanding their skill they may get into it; the north channel is deeper than the south channel and the traverse opposite Cap Tourmente is a safe one, sufficient for the passage of the largest vessels; from Cap Maillard to Cap Tourmente the anchorages are very good; that called La Prairie at the Ile aux Coudres is the best between Bic and Quebec. A vessel may be hauled up there to be careened; the brig Hen, which was cast on shore on Ile Rouge and had sustained much injury, was conducted under my direction to the Ile aux Coudres to be careened. A vessel sustaining damage on descending might be repaired at Ile aux Coudres and pursue her voyage, whereas if obliged to go back to Quebec she would be forced to winter there; vessels which do not sail until late in the autumn make much better pas-

ages by the north channel, for by that course they avoid the ice which collects in larger quantities in the south channel; and were I free to choose for myself between those two channels, having a vessel to conduct in the autumn, I should prefer the north channel; from the Brandy Pots to Crane Island there is no securer harbour, sheltered against strong winds, than La Prairie at Ile aux Coudres, and all pilots ought to know it.

Lieut. Col. Bouchette, surveyor-general.—From observations of the north channel, made in the summer of 1827, I am of opinion that this channel is not only practicable, but of the greatest service to the navigation of that part of the river, and this opinion agrees perfectly with that of Capt. Bayfield of the royal navy. I cannot account for this channel being abandoned and neglected after it had been practised by the French previous to 1759, and at that period also adopted by the British fleet. I am fully of opinion that a perfect knowledge acquired of that channel would be of great utility for the purpose of navigation.—As far as relates to the soundings, bearings, position of shoals and general course of the south channel, I believe the maritime chart of Mr. John Lambly to be correct, but not as to the configuration of the land on both sides of the St. Lawrence and shape of the islands.

François Cloutier, of the parish of Ste. Anne, innkeeper.—I know the channel between the Côte de Beaupré and the Island of Orleans; I believe some benefit would result from its being better known to the pilots, particularly with respect to the ice in the autumn; I know of no other reason why it should not be generally frequented than that it is comparatively narrow in some places, and that there are shoals which cross each other. A little below the upper end of the Island of Orleans there is a sand bank, which runs about half a league from Beaupré, leaving only a channel of about 15 acres wide; there is another shoal, which runs from the Island of Orleans and stretches about half a league immediately below the river Montmorenci; these two shoals cross each other about 12 or 15 acres; at the end of this shoal, which is generally called the Batture du Pavillon, the channel is only about 5 acres wide for about 10 or 12 acres; thence the channel is pretty regular as far as the Islets de Chateau Riché. These islets divide the channel into two; that on the north is almost impassable, that on the south is good and is about 12 acres wide; the least depth of water when the tide is out is about 5 fathoms.—The Sainte Famille shoal stretches about a quarter of a league from the shore, whence the channel is good as far down as the church of Sainte Anne, where there is a shoal which runs about 36 arpents, leaving also a good channel on the north; thence as far as the river Ste. Anne there is only about five fathoms of water, and afterwards below the lower end of the island the currents form a sand bank, which stretches about a league and a quarter, leaving in the north channel about six or eight fathoms of water: this channel can only be occasionally used, for in some parts it is so narrow that it would be impossible to tack a ship in it. Last spring I took up a ship drawing 15 feet water by this channel, and having a leading wind I experienced no difficulty; the anchorage is every where good.

Henry Bayfield, Esq., commander in his Majesty's navy.—During last summer I surveyed and sounded that part of the river which is included between the city of Quebec and Ile aux Coudres. The north and south channels of the St. Lawrence have each their advantages and disadvantages. The principal advantage which the south channel possesses is that the tides are not strong in the north channel, excepting in and near the traverse, and a vessel can anchor immediately wherever she may happen to be (excepting in the traverse), in the event of a calm or change of tide rendering that measure necessary. But there is not so great a difference between the two channels in this respect as has been generally supposed, for vessels may also anchor in most parts of the north channel, and the tides are in a few parts of it stronger than in some parts of the south channel near the traverse, where vessels frequently anchor to wait for a change of tide. The south channel possesses a valuable anchorage at Crane Island;

## S. T. LAWRENCE.

its disadvantages are the dangerous pass of the traverse and the shoalness of the water to the southward of Beaujeu's Bank, off Crane Island. Here a large ship could not pass at certain times of the tide.—I am aware that there is a deeper channel between this shoal and Crane Island, but it is too narrow for a vessel to beat through. The Avignon Rock, to the southward of the Stone Pillar, is very dangerous to a vessel beating in a dark night. The advantages of the north channel are as follows:—its entrance between Ile aux Coudres and the main land is not nearly so dangerous as the traverse, and there is a good roadstead at Laprairie, on the north side of Ile aux Coudres, at its commencement, where a vessel may safely ride in all winds. There is also good shelter from the north-east gales to the westward of the island. This channel is perfectly straight, requiring no change of course, and entirely free from detached shoals all the way from Ile aux Coudres to the old traverse off Cap Tourmente. This old traverse passes between sands which dry at low water, and would be perfectly safe if it were buoyed as the traverse of the south channel now is. The tide in this old traverse is not very strong, the ground is good, and consequently a vessel might anchor if becalmed in the channel itself, which is impossible in the traverse of the south channel, both on account of the nature of the bottom and the strength of the tide. This traverse would be unquestionably less dangerous in every respect than the traverse of the south channel if it were buoyed in the same manner. The principal disadvantage in the north channel is the great depth of water in the channel immediately between Ile aux Coudres and the main land, and the great rapidity of the tides in the same part. The former circumstance would render it extremely difficult for a vessel to be held by her anchors if suddenly becalmed; and if she were becalmed in a certain position just about St. Paul's Bay, with the ebb tide running, she would run great risk of being set ashore, but an experienced pilot would be aware of this circumstance, and would never attempt to run through between Ile aux Coudres and the main land with the ebb tide running, when there appeared any chance of its falling calm: I may here remark that there is the same danger of being becalmed near the traverse of the south channel, as in the part just before mentioned, so that the channels are not far from equal in this respect. Having thus stated the advantages and disadvantages of each channel, I shall give it as my opinion that these two channels are equally good; the one will be preferred by a navigator equally acquainted with both under some circumstances, and the other under contrary circumstances of winds, weather, season of the year, &c.; consequently there must be a great advantage in having two channels instead of one, and therefore there cannot be a doubt that it would tend to improve the navigation of the river if the pilots were by law bound to make themselves equally acquainted with both channels, and indeed with every part of the river, as is the case in other countries.—In the course of our researches last summer we discovered a third channel which has never been before noticed. It is not so good as either of the others, but ought to be well known. The western entrances of this channel are between the islands to the westward of Crane Island; the principal entrance being between Ile aux Reaux and Grosse Ile, the whole of which have been represented as impassable from shoal water in the most recently published chart of the river; passing to the northward of Crane and Goose Islands, &c. this channel is divided into two branches by Seal Shoals, the one branch passing to the southward of those shoals, and between them and the Pillars, joining the south channel, passing, like it, through and out between the buoys of the traverse.—This channel, between the Pillars and Seal Shoals, is narrow and dangerous, but the other branch, which passes to the northward of Seal Shoals, and between them and Ile aux Coudres, is a wide channel, and has the advantage of avoiding the traverse entirely; but, on the other hand, I do not think that it has more than three fathoms of water at low water during spring tides; in one part, and for a short distance between the Seal Shoals (la Batture aux Loups Marins) and Ile aux Coudres, the bottom in this channel is

good for anchoring and the tides not so strong as in the other channels, but it possesses no good roadstead, and there are many shoals. As the north and south channels are superior to this middle channel, I do not recommend it for general use, but as vessels have, in north-easterly gales and thick weather, been frequently driven up between the Seal Shoals and the Pillars, and also between the Seal Shoals and Coudres, and in all probability will frequently be so again, I am decidedly of opinion that the pilots should become acquainted with this channel also, in order that they may be able to extricate a vessel so situated.—I think the dangers of the north and south channels about equal. The anchorage at Ile aux Coudres is a great advantage to the north channel.—The short distance to which the shoal water extends off the north coast is also an advantage, and so may be also the height of that coast in some respects, but on the other hand its mountainous character causes heavy squalls in north-west winds, which however occur very seldom during the months of September and October, in which we were there, and in which also that wind is most frequent; the wind, in nine days out of ten, is neither directly up or down the river.—In the channel between Ile aux Coudres and the north coast the water is too deep and the tide too rapid for vessels conveniently to anchor, but there is a small bay at Laprairie, on the north side of Ile aux Coudres, where vessels may safely anchor in all winds, out of the strength of the tide and in a moderate depth of water. They must anchor near the shore, but the ground is excellent, and there is seldom or never any sea which can affect a vessel. I am of opinion, if a pier were constructed here, that this place would form an excellent situation as a depot for caulking, repairing, and loading vessels, particularly late in the autumn, and that vessels might sail with greater safety and later in the season from this place than from Quebec, as they would by so doing have fifty miles less of the most dangerous part of the river to pass through than those from the latter place.—Laprairie Bay, on the north side of Coudres, is the best sheltered of any roadstead between Quebec and Hare Island, but the space in which large vessels can anchor is small; I think that not more than ten large vessels could ride at anchor there at the same time, but until our charts are constructed I cannot speak positively as to the exact number.—I am of opinion that vessels might in general sail later in this season by taking the north channel instead of the south, because the testimony of many of the inhabitants, whom I have questioned, went to assure me that the north channel remains for weeks in the autumn clear of ice after the south channel has been completely filled by it. That this report of the inhabitants is correct I have no doubt, as the shoals, on which ice is first formed, are less extensive in the north than in the south channel, and at the season of ice northerly winds prevail much more than those from the opposite direction, so that the ice is driven to the southward.—I think the best means to render the pilots acquainted with the north and middle channels would be, to cause a certain number of them at a time to sound completely the channels in question in a small schooner, and select the necessary leading marks, &c.; as soon as this certain number have become completely acquainted, they should be succeeded by others until the whole shall have become sufficiently qualified. I think two months well employed, and in the finest season of the year, would answer for each party of pilots so employed; but the river will never be safely navigated until accurate charts are made of it. To ensure that the future pilots should be duly qualified, I think that no apprentice pilot should obtain a branch, who, upon examination, shall not be found qualified to take a ship through every practicable channel in the river.—Mr. Lambly's charts are incorrect in every respect, excepting the soundings of the south channel and leading marks to avoid the dangers therein. His directions are good as far as they go, and I am of opinion that he deserves great credit for having done so much as he has, when I consider that he has never possessed the necessary instruments. The north channel was always used by the French; and Admiral Saunders' fleet, in which were five of battle ships, passed up by the north channel and through the old traverse at the foot of the Island of

## S T. L A W R E N C E.

Orleans. I do not know for what reason this channel has been abandoned. I have not yet examined the river below the Ile aux Coudres.

*Observations relative to the navigation of the St. Lawrence between the seigniories of Soulange and Beauharnois, and between Montreal and the south shore.*

A short distance from the Pointe des Cascades lies Isle des Cascades, which, with 2 or 3 smaller isles, break the current of the St. Lawrence at its entrance into Lake St. Louis. A sudden declivity in the bed of the river, obstructed by rocks in some places and scooped into cavities in others, produces a most singular commotion called the Cascades; it is an extraordinary agitation of the waters precipitated with great velocity between the islands, which being repelled by the rocks and hollows underneath, the waves are thrown up in spherical figures much above the surface and driven with the utmost violence back again upon the current, exhibiting nearly the same effect as would be produced by the most furious tempest.—At a place near Longueuil's Mill the bateaux, ascending the St. Lawrence, are unloaded and their cargoes transported in carts to the village in order that they may be towed up light through the Grande Batture or Rapide du Coteau des Cedres: the Rapide de Bouleau on the opposite shore is deeper but not less difficult to pass; their combined effects make this the most intricate and hazardous place between Montreal and Lake Ontario.—At Coteau du Lac, just above the river Delisle, boats again enter locks to avoid a very strong rapid between Prison Island and the point abreast of it, where a duty is collected upon wines, spirits, and many other articles carried into Upper Canada. This place has been always esteemed a military post of some consequence, and works are erected and kept in good repair which command the passage on the north side of the river; and if another was thrown up on Prison Island it would render the pass so difficult as to make it very improbable that any enemy, however enterprising, would venture through the outer channel between Prison Island and Grande Isle. The stream is interrupted hereabout by several islands, between which it rushes with great impetuosity, and is so much agitated that boats and rafts encounter great inconvenience in descending; and to descend in safety they must keep close under the shores of Prison Island.—The current from Coteau du Lac to the Cedars is in

most situations so powerful that the bateaux-men are necessitated to make use of their setting-poles, which are about 7 feet in length and shod with iron. As the current impels the vessel towards the shore, the men place themselves upon that side which is inwards and push it forward by the pressure of each upon his pole at the same instant; the bateaux by these united efforts is forced up the stream, and the impulsive movement is continued by thus setting the poles in the bed of the waters and by a reiteration of the same exertions. This operation, although fatiguing and laborious in the extreme, they will prolong for the space of several hours. When the current is too powerful for the use of poles, the bateau is dragged by a long rope, the men engaged in this office walking along the banks of the river. In the less rapid streams the oars are used, and when the wind is favourable and the current not so strong recourse is had to the sail.—The course of the St. Lawrence from La Chine to Montreal forms a considerable curve. The navigation is very difficult, owing to the rapidity of the water and the shallowness of particular parts. The current is strong for some distance above Lachine. The first rapid commences near the windmill, on the high point of land between the upper and lower village, and extends to the government depot; it is so rough that the boats take a long time to haul up it; hence to the mill the water is smooth but runs with a strong current. At the mill Sault St. Louis commences, which is extremely rough: the rapid extends to about a mile below the mill. There are a number of large beds of rock which render the navigation very difficult during the dry seasons. The boats generally pass up unloaded and take in their cargo at Upper Lachine. After this to Montreal the water is smooth and swift, with the same inconveniences of rocks and shallows. A strong current, called St. Mary's, extends to 2 miles below the town, at the foot of which vessels are detained, frequently for weeks, till they get a strong rough wind sufficient to enable them to stem the current.—Between the island of Montreal and the south shore, near Coghawaga village, the breadth of the St. Lawrence is contracted to about half a mile; from this spot to the lower extremity of Rapide St. Louis, nearly four miles, there is a gradual shelving descent of its rocky bed. In passing through this channel the stream so-

## S T. LAWRENCE.

quires an irresistible impetus, and towards the lower part moves with a velocity of 18 miles an hour, until it is separated by some small islands below into several channels. The incessant roar of the torrent, the inconceivable rapidity with which unwieldy bodies are hurried on, as it were, to inevitable ruin, and the agitated surface of the water, present a scene at once extraordinary, appalling and terrific. Boats and rafts coming down the river are compelled to run through this tremendous pass, which is never free from difficulty and imminent hazard, although the boats are guided by experienced pilots, who are constrained to keep as close as possible to the southern shore, and should any mismanagement or error in steering unhappily take place, certain destruction would ensue: accidents, however, very rarely occur.

*Observations relative to the navigation of the St. Lawrence off the county of Rimouski, and Gaspé Bay in the Gulf.*

*Gaspé.*—On proceeding to Gaspé to report or clear, it is not necessary to go further up than Douglas Town, about 6 miles below Gaspé, there to anchor in 8 or 9 fathoms and go up in the boat. At Gaspé there are almost regular sea and land breezes: the sea breeze sets in about 10 o'clock in the morning and continues till about sunset, and about 10 o'clock at night the land breeze springs up. This knowledge may frequently save a day, as Mr. M'Connell, the collector, is exceedingly desirous to spare captains any detention. The rocks called the Seal Rocks, and laid down in the charts about the centre of the bay, do not extend above half a mile from the s. shore.

*Mitis.*—In proceeding up the St. Lawrence for Great Mitis, after passing Cape Chat, the first place of remark is Matane River, known by a large square white house, &c. level at the top and without a chimney. Ten leagues farther up is Little Mitis, on a long, low, flat rocky point, with several white houses extending about a cable's length to the n. e. This is a guide for the anchorage at Great Mitis, which is 6 miles farther up to the w. On opening the bay close on shore a square house is first seen, which is a corn-mill near the water side. A mile farther up to the w., in the s. w. corner of the bay, at the same view is seen the upper part only of a house, which is the establishment. The ship will

then close in with Little Mitis Point, into 6 or 7 fathoms water, and run for Great Mitis by the lead in from 5 to 8 fathoms. If turning up on the n. shore, or in the mid channel, Mount Camille will be seen, which must be brought to bear s. w. by s., which will lead from the sea to the bay.

*The following directions are useful for riding at Great Mitis, and also for entering the basin within the rock.*

With a ship of great draught of water it will be advisable to lie at 6 fathoms at low water, with the house at the e. side of the n. Mitis open to the eastward of the island which is in the bay, so that the n. may be seen between them. The high land of Bic will then be just clear of Point Osnell, on which there is a fishery; some of the houses at Little Mitis will then be seen and Mount Camille will bear s. s. w. by compass. In such a mooring the swell is broken before it comes in by the shore, and vessels may be seen lying to while the ship is quite snug at anchor.—A vessel of easy draught of water may ride in safety in 5 fathoms with the house and island the same as before laid down; but the high land of Bic will then be shut in and also all the houses at Little Mitis: with these marks the ground will be found excellent for holding, being clay. By laying one anchor to the e. and another to the w. the ship will ride safely. By riding thus it will also be found that the quickest despatch will be insured by the bateaux and schooners, for with a westerly wind they can always reach the harbour after leaving the ship, which is the most difficult part in loading a vessel. The tide flows exactly at one o'clock at full and rises from 12 to 14 feet.—Vessels in the roads and bound for the basin at Great Mitis, within the rock, must be guided by the wind sea and the tide as to what time to weigh. There are 5 buoys laid down: a red buoy for fair way, 2 black buoys on the starboard and 2 white buoys on the larboard side.—From the anchorage steer directly for the fair way red buoy, which lies at 14 feet in half-flood spring tides, with the house at Point Osnell w. by s., Little Mitis Point e.; also with the house on Great Mitis Point a ship's length open to the eastward and Great Mitis Rock, bearing s. by w. and n. by e., distant from the rock about  $\frac{1}{2}$  mile. The ground is all clear



from the anchorage to the buoy and 3 or 4 cables length e. and w. of it. From the fair way buoy steer s. s. w. about 7 or 800 yards, which will bring the ship equidistant between the 2 outer buoys, then steer in a fair way between the 2 inner buoys (the tide is always setting out and no tide sets in the channel). Having passed these buoys, the westward of which lies 136 yards n. by w. from the e. end of the island, not more than 100 feet distant from the rock, and keep close in to the s. side of the island as prudence dictates; the ground is all soft and clean. It may be preferable to moor the ship's head to the eastward, as the vessel is more easily swung when light, and her head would then be in a proper position for coming out again. There is plenty of room for 2 vessels to moor head and stern of each other in the basin.—No ballast must be hove out in the basin under any pretence; it should be put into bateaux and carried to the westward.

Ships bound to the anchorage at Rimouski should endeavour to close in with the land about Father Point (Point au Père), 6 or 7 fathoms water, and steer thence due w. about 3 miles for the body of Barnaby Island until the extreme easterly point, which is a large round stone, bears by compass w. n. w. about  $\frac{3}{4}$  of a mile, in  $4\frac{1}{2}$  fathoms at low water. Rimouski church will then bear about s. s. w., and a round bluff island between St. Barnaby and the main w. s. w., and Father Point e. a little northerly.—As the water shoals gradually towards Barnaby Island, ships of light draught of water may go nearer to it, taking care to allow for 3 or 4 feet scud in the event of a n. e. gale; with westernly gales, which generally prevail, ships may ride quite smooth and secure there. Ships intending to load there should moor n. w. and s. e. with not less than 60 fathoms each way, so as to have an open hawse to the n. e.—Off the w. point of Barnaby Island is an excellent secure anchorage from e. n. e. winds, in 4 fathoms at low water, Barnaby Island bearing n. e. by n.  $\frac{1}{2}$  a mile, and a small island within Barnaby Island about  $\frac{1}{2}$  a mile e., the point of land from Bic at w. by s., and the e. end of Bic Island at w. by n.—(For the navigation of the river at its entrance, vide *Anticosti*.)

ST. LAURENT (P.), v. MONTREAL.

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

ST. LEON (P.), v. GROSBORO, S.

ST. LOUIS (Isles), v. SAGUENAY, R. c.

ST. LOUIS, lake, is an expansion of the St. Lawrence, and is between the s. w. end of the island of Montreal and front parts of the counties of Laprairie and Beauharnois. The principal island in this lake is Isle Perrot that separates it from the Lake of Two Mountains, which is an expansion, or rather the estuary, of the Ottawa. For many years Lake St. Louis was the limit of the French colony towards the west.

ST. LOUIS (P.), v. KAMOURASKA, S.

ST. LOUIS (R.), v. RICHELIEU, R.

ST. LUC (P.), v. LONGUEUIL, R.

ST. MARC (P.), v. COURNOYER, S.

STE. MARGUERITE, isles, in the St. Lawrence, lie w. of Goose Island and near Isle de Grace. These isles, with 3 of smaller size, were granted Nov. 5, 1698, to Sieur de Grandville.

*Title.*—"Concession du 5me Novembre, 1698, faite par Louis de Buade, Gouverneur, et Jean Bochard, Intendant, au Sieur de Grandville, d'une terre située près des isles aux Oies, appelée les isles Ste. Marguerite, consistant en quarante arpens de front sur cinq de profondeur, avec trois petites isles du côté du Sud, et la batture joignant les dites isles."—*Régistre d'Intendance*, No. 5, folio 25.

STE. MARGUERITE, river, runs into the n. shore of the Saguenay, nearly 9 miles n. e. of La Boule and about 6 leagues from Tadoussac. Although it is the largest of the rivers that run into the Saguenay between Tadoussac and Chicoutimi, it is but an inconsiderable stream; it rises in a chain of mountains that abound in lakes, near those of the R. Terres Rompues. The course of this river is very rapid and lies deeply buried in abrupt mountains, which render its banks unfit for the purposes of agriculture. There is only a small space of culturable ground on the n. side of the little bay which is formed at its mouth, and part of it crumbles down upon the beach and forms long shoals of sand on which the fishermen stretch their salmon nets. It is navigable for canoes about 20 leagues, there being throughout that distance only 3 or 4 portages of little extent; by this route it is possible to reach Portneuf on the St. Lawrence. At its mouth, opposite to Anse aux Foins, it is two arpents wide and forms a safe harbour against all winds. Salmon go up it about 20 leagues, and then meet with falls that prevent their penetrating farther.

STE. MARGUERITE, river, in the co. of Nicolet, rises in the augmentation to the S. of Nicolet,



## S T E. M A R G U E R I T E.

near the boundary line of Roquetaillade. It runs a very easy course through the greater part of this line, and then striking from it to the N. it continues wholly in Roquetaillade, where it runs into the St. Lawrence.

**STE. MARGUERITE**, seigniory, in the co. of St. Maurice, is bounded N. E. by the N. St. Maurice; S. W. by Pointe du Lac; N. W. by the S. of St. Maurice; in front by the small grants made to the late order of Jesuits, Sieur de St. Paul and others. About  $\frac{1}{4}$  of a league in front by one league in depth. Granted July 27, 1691, to Sieur J. Dubois de Boguinet.—Several fiefs lie in the immediate neighbourhood of this S. viz., Boucherville, Labadie, Vieupont, grants made to the Jesuits, Sieur St. Paul, &c.—The seigniory of Ste. Marguerite is of a light sandy soil, mixed in some places with clay, in others with loam; it has some good timber and is watered by several small streams, and the greatest part of it is well cultivated.—The *Parish of Three Rivers* contains the town of Three Rivers and several fiefs. The town derives its name from the separation of the mouth of the N. St. Maurice into three channels by two islands; in point of antiquity it is the second settlement in the province, and is situated nearly midway between Quebec and Montreal. It covers an area of nearly 400 acres and forms a front above 1300 yds. along the St. Lawrence, and it stands on an exceedingly light, sandy soil. To the bank of the St. Maurice the ground rises very considerably, but in the opposite direction it sinks almost to a level with the St. Lawrence. This place ranks as the third town in the province, but compared with either of the others it is small indeed, containing only about 550 houses, with a population not much exceeding 3500 souls. It sends two members to the provincial parliament. In the year 1618 some French colonists began to build this place, with a view of making it a depôt whence the fur trade might be carried on with the Indians to the northward; their plan experienced at first many flattering indications of success, but after Montreal was founded and had so increased as to be able to defend itself against the attacks of the natives of the country, it was supposed to be a situation better suited to this improving traffic and was consequently preferred; from that period Three Rivers, being greatly neglected, did not much enlarge either its extent or population. About the beginning of last cen-

tury, however, it appeared about to rise into some consequence by the opening of the iron mines at St. Maurice; but up to the present time its improvement has been upon a very moderate scale. The trade carried on here is chiefly in British manufactured goods, which are plentifully distributed throughout the middle district. The exports consist of wheat, timber and the produce of its iron foundry added to that of the mines of St. Maurice. Peltry in small quantities still continues to be brought hither by the Indians from the northward, and is received by the agents of the H. B. Company. Several pot and pearlsh factories, 2 or 3 breweries and an extensive brick manufactory considerably increase the general trade of the place. Many of the bark canoes used in the N. W. voyages are built here; and a variety of ingenious and ornamental works and toys are made. As a shipping port it is conveniently situated, there being a sufficient depth of water for ships of large tonnage to lie close to the wharfs and receive or discharge their cargoes, by a temporary stage from their gangways. The town itself possesses little to attract a stranger's notice, and the streets are narrow and unpaved. The shops and store-houses are numerous, where may be had British goods of all denominations; several inns afford to travellers very respectable accommodations. S. W. of the town are the remains of some military works thrown up for its defence by the English army, during the first American war, which are now honoured by the inhabitants with the high-sounding title of *Anciennes Fortifications*. On the outside of these works is an extensive tract of common land. The principal public buildings in the town are the Ursuline convent, the protestant and catholic churches, the court-house, gaol and barracks. The major part of the private dwelling-houses, &c. are built with wood, the oldest only one story high, and small gardens are attached to them; those of a more recent date are in a much better style, many of them higher than the old ones, and have rather a handsome appearance. The Ursuline convent was founded in 1677, by Mons. de St. Vallier, bishop of Quebec, for the education of youth, chiefly females, and as an asylum for the sick and infirm poor. The establishment is for a superior and 24 nuns, and includes a parochial church and hospital. The old monastery of the Recollets, a stone building, is now dilapidated;

near it is a powder magazine. The protestant and catholic churches are good plain buildings. The court-house and gaol are handsome modern stone edifices. The building now occupied as barracks is solidly constructed of stone. On the eastern side of the town are several small fields and separate lots of ground belonging to different proprietors, most of them in a good state of cultivation.—This town has not essentially been affected by the general prosperity and increase of the settlements and population of the province. Its advancement must materially depend on the settling of the circumjacent lands, particularly the vast waste tracts in its rear, together with certain commercial advantages it might be made to enjoy in common with Quebec and Montreal as warehousing ports.—(Vide Vol. I. p. 206.)

#### Statistics.

Population 2,627	Schools . . . 2	Shopkeepers 90
Banlieu, do. 483	Towns . . . 1	Taverns . . . 8
Churches, R. C. 2	Corn-mills . . 1	River-craft . . 2
Cures . . . 2	Medical men 3	Tonnage . . . 83
Presbyteries . 1	Notaries . . 4	Keel-boats . . 2
Convents . . 1		

#### Annual Agricultural Produce.

	Bushels.		Bushels.		Bushels.
Wheat . . .	13,500	Potatoes . .	29,600	Indian corn .	150
Oats . . .	27,000	Peas . . .	2,060	Mixed grain .	50
Barley . . .	2,000				

#### Live Stock.

Horses . . .	989	Cows . . .	1,720	Swine . . .	1,620
Oxen . . .	1,020	Sheep . . .	5,480		

*Title.*—"Concession du 27me Juillet, 1691, faite par Louis de Buade, Comte de Frontenac, Gouverneur, et Jean Bochart, Intendant, au Sieur Jacques Dubois de Beguin, de trois quarts de lieues ou environ de front, étant au derrière des concessions qui sont le long du fleuve St. Laurent, au-dessus des Trois Rivières, appartenantes aux Révérends Peres Jésuites et au Sieur de St. Paul; joignant au côté du Sud-Ouest au fief Vienpont et au côté du Nord-Est au dit fleuve des Trois Rivières; ensemble la profondeur qui se trouve jusqu'aux fiefs de Tonnancour et de St. Maurice."—*Régistre d'Intendance*, No. 4, folio 5.

"Les Régistres qui concernent cette partie de la Province ne suffisant pas pour placer, sur la Carte, les différentes concessions, elles y sont posées d'après un plan du lieu, sur lequel, dit-on, les propriétaires se réglent quant à leurs limites. Ces limites en quelques cas ne sont pas les mêmes que celles indiquées dans les titres originaires, différence qui peut avoir été causée par des échanges ou cessions faites entre les concessionnaires primitifs ou leurs représentants."

STE. MARIE (P.), v. MONNOIR, S.

STE. MARIE, river, is a small stream in the S. of Blainville.

STE. MARIE, river, in the S. of Ste. Marie, in the co. of Beauce, is formed by two branches that

rise in the N. E. section of the S. It runs s. w. into the r. Chaudière.

STE. MARIE, seignior, in the co. of Beauce, is bounded N. E. by the r. of Frampton and the S. of Joliet; s. w. by St. Giles; in the rear by St. Joseph; in front by St. Etienne.—3 leagues broad and 2 deep, according to the title. Granted Sept. 23, 1736, to Sieur Taschereau. The principal proprietors now are O. Perrault, Chas. Taschereau, E. Taschereau, Geo. Taschereau, and — Fortier, Esqrs.—The land is uneven and rocky in some parts; an irregular ridge of broken heights passes in a s. w. direction over the rear part of the S., but the soil is generally good and productive. The cultivated tracts and numerous intervals of gentle acclivities are very fertile, although in general the soil is light and in some instances rather stony.—In this seignior, there are 10 concessions, 5 of which are on each side of the r. Chaudière; the first 3 on each side are the most numerous inhabited. Nearly two-thirds of the S. are under good cultivation. The concessions, made before 1759, extended 3 arpents in front by 40 in depth, at the moderate rent of 9 livres 18 sols and subject to all the usual seigniorial rights and dues.—The timber is abundant and consists of maple, wild cherry, beech, whitewood, fir, cedar, sapin and spruce.—This S. is watered by the Chaudière, du Domaine, Le Bras, Noire, Durbois, Belaire, Labbee and Lessard.—A road extends 2 leagues on each side of the Chaudière, and there is a road in front of each concession.—In the parish of Ste. Marie are 43,020 arpents of land unconceded and fit for cultivation; over this extent roads have been marked out and opened, and a great part has been surveyed and allotted as is usual in the seigniories.—The *Village of Ste. Marie* is the largest and most flourishing on the Chaudière; it consists of 39 houses, including the manor-house, two seigniorial houses, a custom-house and two good inns; there is also a church with a parsonage-house. At the convent, a well-built stone edifice of 2 stories, 20 to 25 girls are instructed. There are two annual fairs, one held in March and the other in Sept.—In this S. there are nearly 900 families. The number of persons both willing and able to make new settlements is not considerable, as may be inferred from the fact, that all those young persons who have lately taken lands have not as yet erected any buildings; the lands taken and those not

taken are all of good quality. This S. is situated on the public road from Quebec to Boston, by the Kennebec road.

#### Statistics.

Population 4,600	Carding-mills 3	Pearlsheries 1
Churches, R. C. 1	Fulling-mills 1	Medical men 1
Curés . . . 1	Saw-mills 14	Notaries . . 1
Convents . . 1	Tanneries 2	Shopkeepers 6
Schools . . . 1	Potteries . . 1	Taverns . . . 4
Villages . . . 1	Potasheries 1	Artisans . . 31
Corn-mills . . 1		

#### Annual Agricultural Produce.

Bushels.	Bushels.	
Wheat . 20,800	Peas . 10,400	Maple sugar, cwts. 759
Oats . 12,500	Indian corn 1,000	Hay, tons 3,500
Barley . 9,100	Mixed grain 800	
Potatoes 42,000		

#### Live Stock.

Horses . 1,495	Cows . 2,418	Swine . 2,550
Oxen . 808	Sheep . 8,900	

*Title.*—"Concession du 23me Septembre, 1736, faite par le Marquis de Beauharnois, Gouverneur, et Gilles Hocquart, Intendant, au Sieur Taschercau, de trois lieues de terre de front sur deux lieues de profondeur, des côtes de la rivière dite *Soul de la Chaudière*, en remontant, en commençant à l'endroit l'*Islet au Sapin*, icelui compris, ensemble les lacs isles et islets se qui trouveront dans la dite rivière dans la dite étendue de trois lieues."—*Régistre d'Intendance*, No. 8, folio 6.

**STE. MARIE**, seignior, in the co. of Champlain, is bounded N. E. by the N. Ste. Anne; S. W. by the S. of Batiscan; in the rear by the first ang. to the S. of Ste. Anne; in front by the St. Lawrence.— $\frac{1}{2}$  league broad and  $\frac{1}{2}$  league deep. Granted Nov. 3, 1672, to Sieur Lemoine and is now the property of M. Boisvert. The front is inundated by the St. Lawrence in the spring. Nearly two-thirds are under cultivation on the river Ste. Anne. This grant is watered by the rivers Batiscan and Ste. Anne, and possesses a corn and a saw-mill.—The manor-house is agreeably situated near the mouth of the river Ste. Anne.

*Title.*—"Concession du 3me Novembre, 1672, faite par Jean Talon, Intendant, au Sieur Lemoine, de trois quarts de lieu de terre sur demi lieu de profondeur, à prendre sur le fleuve St. Laurent, depuis l'habitation des pères Jésuites, jusqu'à la rivière Ste. Anne, supposé que cette quantité y soit."—*Régistre d'Intendance*, No. 1, folio 32.

**ST. MARTIN (P.), v. ISLE JESUS.**

**ST. MAURICE**, county, in the district of Three Rivers, is bounded N. E. by the co. of Champlain; S. W. by the N. E. boundary of the fief Dusablé or York, to the depth of that fief, and thence by a line on the same course prolonged to the N. boundary of the province; N. W. by the N. boundary of the province; S. E. by the St. Lawrence, together with

all the islands in that river nearest to the county, and in the whole or in part fronting the same. It comprises the Seigniories of Ste. Marguerite, St. Maurice, Point du Lac, Gatineau, Grosbois or Yamachiche, Rivière du Loup, Grand Pré, Fief St. Jean and its augmentation, Maskinongé, Carufel, and part of Lanaudière. Its extreme length is 240 miles and its breadth 28 $\frac{1}{2}$ , containing 9810 square miles. Its latitude on Lake St. Peter is 46° 17' 30" N. long. 72° 42' 30" W. It sends two members to the provincial parliament and the place of election is at Yamachiche. The principal rivers are the St. Maurice, Maskinongé, du Loup, Grande Machiche and Petite Machiche; the principal lakes are the Kempt, Matawin, and Shasawataisi. The face of the country, along the St. Lawrence and for several leagues in depth, is generally level, and is composed of a light sandy soil and clay; in the interior the land is uneven, and traversed by ridges of high lands. The principal settlements are chiefly along and in the vicinity of the St. Lawrence; and on each side of the several rivers above named, ranges of fine cultivated farms and handsome houses are to be seen almost all along the whole route or post road, from Three Rivers westward, leading through several flourishing villages, the chief of which are Rivière du Loup, Machiche, and Point du Lac; in these villages are handsome churches, schools, taverns, &c. The r. of Three Rivers is situated within this co. at the entrance of the St. Maurice, and there is a good road leading from it to the forges of St. Maurice, about 9 miles N. W. of the town. Of the numerous roads that traverse this co. in every direction, many require considerable improvement.

#### Statistics.

Population 15,289	Corn-mills . 17	Potasheries . . 3
Churches, Pro. 2	Saw-mills . 17	Pearlsheries 3
Churches, R. C. 6	Carding-mills 4	Shopkeepers 40
Curés . . . 5	Fulling-mills 4	Taverns . . 30
Presbyteries 5	Distilleries . 1	Artisans . 119
Convents . . 1	Breweries . 1	Ship-yards . 3
Towns . . . 1	Founderies . 2	River-craft 6
Court-houses 1	Tanneries . 4	Tonnage . 203
Gaols . . . 1	Potteries . . 2	Keel-boats . 7
Villages . . 6		

#### Annual Agricultural Produce.

Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.
Wheat . 89,600	Peas . 14,040	Mixed grain 4,280
Oats . 85,900	Rye . 3,180	Maple sugar, cwts. 648
Barley . 13,080	Buck-wheat 2,500	Hay, tons 32,660
Potatoes 129,880	Indian corn 330	

#### Live Stock.

Horses . 4,401	Cows . 7,565	Swine . 6,720
Oxen . 4,550	Sheep . 20,580	

## S T. MAURICE RIVER.

ST. MAURICE RIVER, in the counties of Portneuf, Champlain, and St. Maurice, is one of the largest rivers that pour their waters into the St. Lawrence, although its depth is inconsiderable; it is inferior only to the Ottawa and the Saguenay. It drains an extent of country more than 140 miles in length and from 20 to 100 miles in breadth, equivalent to about 8400 square miles. It rises far in the interior of the country, near the skirts of the N. W. ridge of mountains, in a large lake called Oskelanaio. Its course is, generally, from N. to S. inclining a little to the E. Its tributary lakes and streams are very numerous, besides rivers of a large size capable of carrying canoes. Among the latter may be enumerated the

Kasikan	North Bastonais
Pisnay	Bastonais
Ribbon	Aux Rats
Windigo	Mattouin
Vermilion	Shawenegan.

After passing the Falls of Shawenegan, the St. Maurice turns again to the S., having run for some distance W., and becomes the boundary line between the S. of Cap de la Madeleine and the lands belonging to the Forges of St. Maurice. It soon after forms the N. E. boundary of the S. of Ste. Marguerite, and falls into the St. Lawrence below the town of Three Rivers, forming several islands at its mouth.—The navigation of the St. Maurice, whose banks are generally high and covered with large groups of fine majestic trees, is practicable for boats as far as La Tuque, with the exception of 7 portages at the following places, the shortest of which extends about two acres and the longest about nine.

	Leagues.
From Three Rivers to Portage Gabelle . . .	5
From Gabelle to Portage aux Grâis . . .	0 1/2
From aux Grâis to Portage Shawenegan . . .	1 1/2
From Shawenegan to aux Hêtres . . .	1 1/2
From aux Hêtres to Grand Mere . . .	1 1/2
From Grand Mere to Petit Pille . . .	1 1/2
From Petit Pille to Grand Pille . . .	1
From Grand Pille to the Portage of La Tuque .	26

38

From Grand Pille to La Tuque the current of the river is gentle and navigable for bateaux, with the exception of a few small rapids. Above the Post of La Tuque the R. is about half a mile broad, and in the spring the waters rise near the post to an extraordinary height, as evinced by the roots of trees found on the top branches of large trees in the meadows, &c. Near the mouth of the

R. Vermilion the St. Maurice becomes very much interrupted by rapids, so much so that it is usual with the traders to ascend the Vermilion and then through a chain of small lakes with portages to re-enter the St. Maurice. At Wemontichinque the St. Maurice is divided into three branches: at this place, situated in 47° 38' N., the Hudson's Bay and King's Post Company have trading stations. Up one of these branches which runs from the W. is a most extraordinary chain of lakes and navigable waters which probably has not its parallel in Canada or any other country. The number of these lakes is stated at 23, varying in size and depth, the greatest of which is called Kempt Lake, after his excellency the late administrator. In many places here the water is found upwards of 40 fathoms.

*Soil.*—From the mouth of the river the soil, particularly on the west bank, is very sandy and clothed with white pine, spruce, and white birch, and occasionally the sameness is diversified with a few spots of rich foliage. Nearer the Forges, which are about 9 miles above Three Rivers, the banks rise more boldly and to a considerable height. From Pointe à la Hache to the Falls of Gabelle, about 6 miles, the land varies much in its quality; where the sandy loam prevails it is timbered with pine, fir, aspen, spruce, and white birch; where it is clayey the maple, beech, basswood, and yellow or black birch is generally interspersed. In one place there is a white spruce or tamarac swamp, a description of bog-shaking earth, in which are generally found the ores used at the Forges. The Falls of La Gabelle are interesting to the geologist, for besides the limestone that abounds there, much sandstone and other minerals are to be found in the vicinity; the land about the falls is of arable quality, containing, however, much gravel intermixed with the loam beneath the vegetable mould. At the Falls of La Grâis the land exhibits very favourable appearances for settlement to a considerable extent. Beyond the Grâis the land improves and the banks of the R. present an excellent tract of country as is evinced by the rich verdure of the foliage, particularly on approaching Pigeon Island which partakes of the alluvial; the elm, basswood, beech and birch are intermixed with the spruce, balsam, pine and cedar. From the R. Shawenegan to Snake Point, nearly 4 m. from Portage des Hêtres, the banks slope gently to the river and present eligible seats for settle-

## S T. MAURICE RIVER.

ment: the soil is generally a loam with a clay bottom and is timbered with spruce, fir, cedar, birch and pine, with occasionally some elm. In the Portage des Hêtres the land, which is in some places indifferent and somewhat stony, is timbered with beech, fir, maple, pine, and hemlock, with some birch and cedar. From this portage the banks assume a bolder aspect and the right bank is much broken and the soil is a light sandy loam generally timbered with spruce, pine, birch, some cedar, and balsam. The soil over the portage at the Falls of Grande Mere is of indifferent quality and is timbered with spruce, fir, white birch, and pine. At the Petites Pilles the soil and timber are similar to those below the Forges. At the Grosses Pilles, about  $4\frac{1}{2}$  miles higher up, the land becomes quite rugged and broken and the soil sandy and unfit for the purposes of agriculture, producing only, particularly on the E. side, a stunted growth of birch and fir. From Isle aux Fraises the land on each side assumes a mountainous aspect and offers no fitness for agricultural purposes or for settlement. From the N. Metinac to the Rivières des Cinqs the banks of the St. Maurice, with few exceptions, are broken and mountainous and unfit for settlement; the only timber is white birch, spruce, tamarac, small red pine, some cedar and hemlock. In many places the shores are iron-bound and the stream very rapid. Opposite the mouth of the N. Batiscan the western bank is particularly bold and abrupt and rises into prominent capes about 200 feet high. About a mile beyond the Trading Post of the Hudson's Bay Company, which is between the two rivers aux Rats, the hills rise to 300 feet, discovering frequent cliffs which dip generally to the N. E. The land below the mouth of the Bastonais is of a better description, although the opposite bank is still hilly and unculturable; from the Bastonais to La Tuque the banks, although hilly, are not so broken and rugged as they are below that river: the Portage of La Tuque is over a very sandy soil, producing abundance of blue berries, and the timber is red pine, spruce, and cypress. Above the Post of La Tuque the land in the distance preserves the same mountainous character as below La Tuque, and appears in every respect unfit for settlement. By the preceding account of the soil in different places on the St. Maurice, abstracted from the Report of the Deputy Surveyor-General, the following general description of the soil is sup-

ported: The lands, from the Forges of St. Maurice for 15 leagues on each side of the N., are considered susceptible of cultivation; thence the country becomes rough and mountainous. Higher up, beyond the 15 leagues, there are many spots susceptible of cultivation, but are too small to admit of any considerable settlement. In the first 15 leagues the timber is maple, beech, elm, ash, butternut, red pine, white pine, spruce, balsam, white and black birch. The timber above this part of the river and on the more rough and mountainous parts consists, on the mountains, principally of white birch and small red pine; on the more even parts the timber is much the same as on the first-mentioned 15 leagues. For the first 15 l. the soil is various. On the smoothest and best part of the country it is loam with a thin small coat of black soil, and much the same as that in the eastern townships. The hills are more rocky than the lower lands. Above these 15 leagues the soil, on the small culturable spots, is much the same as below, but the mountains are rocky and hardly culturable. From the river Mastouin upwards rocky mountains in many places extend to the very shore of the St. Maurice, and some of them are lofty. From the appearance of the soil on both sides of the river for 15 leagues above Three Rivers, it may be presumed that there is an extent of land on both sides capable of admitting large settlements.

*Mountains.*—On the eastern bank of the St. Maurice are two mountains which are spoken of by travellers. The *Caribou Mountain* rises near 200 feet, showing the face of an abrupt granite cliff, by the foot of which runs a very swift current. About three miles above it is *Bird Mountain* or *L'Oiseau*, as it is called, nearly 250 feet high, and the rocks of which the cliff is composed recede about  $40^{\circ}$  from the vertical towards the N. E.—The moose deer, beaver, otter and rabbits are so numerous, that Mr. Brownson's party had not the least difficulty in taking as many as they wanted for 20 men. There are ducks also, but they are not numerous.

*Islands.*—In the N. St. Maurice are at least 14 small islands from one to 50 acres in extent; about one half of them consist of good land, and the soil in the larger islands is better than that of the smaller. Among the principal islands may be numbered Bird Island, Isle du Cinq, la Pêche, and Pigeon Island.



## S T. MAURICE RIVER.

**Fish.**—The St. Maurice abounds with fish, particularly bass, pike, pickerel, trout, and white fish similar to that caught in Lake Ontario, and which is not found in the St. Lawrence; a species called Ouatassa or Whahatoosee, weighing from 1 to 2 lbs., is peculiar to the part of the river near the Falls of Grande Mere: most of the fish, particularly the pickerel, are of superior quality and flavour. Fish is so plentiful that Mr. Brownson's party found no difficulty in catching what they wanted for supper while the men removed their effects from the canoes and lighted a fire. The Post of La Tuque is amply supplied with very fine doré, pike, and other fish at the mouth of the r. Bastonais and at the island La Peche.

The Falls on the St. Maurice which have more particularly attracted the notice of travellers are chiefly in the lower part of its course. The *Fall of the Grais* is about  $\frac{1}{2}$  a league above the Fall of Gabelle, and can only be considered as a cascade whose waters are separated into several channels by a few islets clothed with rich foliage, and presenting effect from the lower end of the portage. The *Falls of Gabelle* are about 25 ft. high and descend through a partial contraction of the river, possessing little of the picturesque.—The *Fall of the Grosses Pilles* is merely a cascade of 15 or 20 ft., although it renders a portage necessary of about 30 yards, from which the right bank of the r. is seen to rise into high perpendicular cliffs of 250 to 300 feet, one in particular much resembling Cape Diamond. The rock of which the cliff is composed is chiefly primeval granite, dipping about  $45^{\circ}$  N. E. A few shrubs grow in the crevices of the rock, and its summit is thinly clothed with fir, spruce, and small white birch.—The *Fall of the Petites Pilles* can only be considered as a rapid too dangerous for the passage of canoes, although some voyagers have ventured down at great risk.—The *Falls of Grande Mère* are about 2 leagues above the Hêtres. Nature, without giving to this fall the sublimity or the height of the Shawenegan, has collected a pleasing continuation of objects to reward the traveller. Two islands occasion three separate falls in the whole width of the river, which is here about 15 chains broad, each varying from the other. The eastern fall, and the most considerable for the body of water which falls perpendicularly about 30 feet, lies between the eastern shore and the large island which is covered with spruce and fir, and is a

pretty curtain fall. The centre fall is the most insignificant of the three, and falls down an inclined plane receding about  $20^{\circ}$  from the vertical, which together with the western fall or cataract is undermining the second and small island, which is a large mass of rock whose summit is partly covered with spruce, fir and white birch.—The *Fall of les Hêtres* is more of a rapid than a cascade, being frequently descended in large canoes by expert bowmen, who are well acquainted with the course of the channel, which the voyageurs term *fil d'eau*.—The stupendous *Falls of the Shawenegan* are about  $6\frac{1}{2}$  miles lower than the Hêtres. Few falls or places indicate the marks of some extraordinary catastrophe or convulsion of nature so much as the Shawenegan: for that its present channel is the effect of some former event, or fracture in the vertical strata, may appear almost certain. Above the falls the general course of the St. Maurice is from the east towards the upper landing, and the distance between this and the lower landing is but 341 yards, forming a peninsula composed of calcareous strata, with a thick surface of clay and loam that could have been easily penetrated; the river thence suddenly bends its course towards the south-east, and, being divided into two channels, precipitates itself near 150 feet perpendicular, and rushes with terrific violence against the face of the cliff below, where the two channels are again united, and thus this great body of water forces its way through a narrow passage not more than 30 yards wide. It is probable that in the course of time the small peninsula will form an island, and that the St. Maurice will pour down its waters near the mouth of the river Shawenegan. Art could effect a canal, at an expense which would be trifling in comparison with the advantages to be derived from it, in the event of an extensive settlement being made upon the St. Maurice.—The most remarkable place on the St. Maurice is the Post of La Tuque, about 100 miles from the town of Three Rivers; it is separated from the falls by a conical hill principally composed of granite rock containing quartz, mica, and feldspar. The post is in  $47^{\circ} 18' 30''$  N. lat. by observation, and longitude  $73^{\circ}$  W. by account, variation of the compass  $11^{\circ}$  W. It is a place of trade for the King's Post Company and the Hudson's Bay Company, who have respectively an establishment here, which consequently excite a spirit of opposition injurious, perhaps, to one or

other of the parties, and ultimately so to the natives. The King's Post Company's establishment consists of two dwelling-houses, a store, &c.; the Hudson's Bay of a dwelling-house only, which is however the best at the post. The winter commences here about the end of October and the snow disappears and the river is free from ice about the end of May. The winter is exceedingly cold, and in summer, which is excessively hot, the sand-flies and Musquitoes are more nu-

merous here than in other places on the St. Maurice, which is occasioned, perhaps, by the extensive low ground and marshes about the post and the extensive meadows on the islands near it.

The following table of the distances of the remarkable places on the St. Maurice, between Three Rivers and the Post of La Tuque, is extracted from the Report of the deputy surveyor-general, who lately made an exploring survey of this tract and ascertained the extent of the portages.

9	Forges.														
4½	5½	To Gabelle. 550 yards Portage.													
16	7½	1½	Orais. 1034 yards do.												
21½	12½	7	5½	Shawenegan. 554 yards do.											
28½	19½	14	12½	7	Hêtres. 616 yards do.										
34½	25½	20	18½	13	6	Grande Mère. 336 yards do.									
37½	28½	23	21½	16	9	3	Petites Pilles. 200 yards do.								
42	33	27½	26	20½	13½	7½	4½	Grandes Pilles. 32 yards do.							
53	44	38½	37	31½	24½	18½	15½	11	Rivière Metinac.						
63½	54½	49	47½	42	35	29	26	21½	10½	Portages des Cinqs and Island.					
73½	64½	59	57	52	45	39	36	31½	20½	10	L'Oiseau or Bird Mountain.				
79½	70½	65	63	58	51	45	42	37½	26½	16	6	Isle aux Noix.			
86	77	71½	69½	64½	57½	51½	48½	44	33	22½	12½	6½	Post of Rivière au Rat.		
95½	86½	81	79	74	67	61	58	53½	42½	32½	22	16	9½	Rivière Bastonais, N.	
100	91	85½	84½	78½	71½	65½	62½	58	47	36½	26½	19½	15	4½	Post of La Tuque.

For other particulars relative to the river St. Maurice, see vol. I. p. 284.

ST. MAURICE, seigniory, in the co. of St. Maurice, is bounded s. w. by Pointe du Lac; s. e. by Ste. Marguerite; n. w. by St. Etienne; in front by the r. St. Maurice.—One league in breadth by 1½ league in depth: the original grant was 2 leagues in depth, but as the grant of Pointe du Lac was of a prior date, so great an extent could not be taken. St. Maurice was reunited to the king's domain, 6th April, 1740, and on the 13th of the same month granted to the Company of the Forges, with an additional piece of land, 3 leagues in depth by 2 in breadth, called fief St. Etienne; n. w. of St. Etienne is another tract of the same dimensions annexed to the above grants, as part of the lands belonging to the Forges. The whole is the property of the crown, but let on lease for 21 years, together with the forges, &c.

to Messrs. Munro and Bell, for the sum of \$500l. per annum only.—The soil is light and sandy, generally on clay or good marl; the surface is a continual alternation of gradual rise and fall; in the low parts are a few swamps, bearing much hemlock and cedar; the acclivities are mostly clothed with a general mixture of timber, but the chief sort is pine of a middling growth. A very small part only of this grant is cultivated. A fine road from Three Rivers crosses it, leading mostly through woods to the foundery.—The Forges of St. Maurice are in St. Etienne at the confluence of a small river with the r. St. Maurice, about 8 miles above the town of Three Rivers. The elevated banks of the river, embellished with a variety of beautiful trees on all sides, the deep tints of vast forests of fir, and the more distant and softened shades of the lofty mountains that bound the view, form a bold and magnificent per-

spective, as seen from the road that ascends the summit of the hilly chain that commands the valley. The establishment is furnished with every convenience necessary to an extensive concern; the furnaces, the forges, the founderies, workshops, &c. with houses and other buildings, present the appearance of a tolerably sized village. The principal articles manufactured are stoves of all kinds used in the province, large potash kettles, machines for mills, and various kinds of cast and wrought iron; also a great quantity of pig and bar iron for exportation. The number of men employed is from 250 to 300; the overseers and persons employed in the construction of models are English and Scotch, and the workmen are generally Canadians. When this establishment was first formed, about 1737, the mineral was found in great abundance near the surface, and for flexibility was not inferior to any in Europe. At first, the veins were worked with very little skill; but in 1739 a French artisan was employed who made great improvements, which have progressively increased, so that now the establishment is conducted on the same principles as those of England and Scotland, and almost with equal ability. It is singular, that neither of the provinces of Upper and Lower Canada supplies sand fit to be used in casting, therefore, what is used here is imported from England.—The following summary of the speech of Mr. Dumoulin, the representative of the town of Three Rivers in the provincial parliament, clearly describes the present inutility of the lands under lease to the lessee of the Forges. "Here is an extent of land, from three to four leagues broad and five leagues in depth, containing with its dependencies from 60 to 80 square leagues, which is wholly useless for the purposes of cultivation, and by which the settlement and town of Three Rivers is hemmed in at the back,—not a single part of it has been conceded to a cultivator, and those persons in the small tract that adjoins Three Rivers, who wish to establish their children in new settlements in their own neighbourhood, are prevented from doing any thing, by this unprofitable exclusive privilege granted to the Forges. The whole of this produces only, to the crown, the trifling sum of 500*l.* rent per annum. He was ready to acknowledge the great utility of the forges, but they had no manner of occasion for this extensive territory, which, if it were granted out in lots to cultivators,

would be ten times more valuable. If it be supposed that the whole of this extent contained mines of iron, and that these ought to belong to the company who undertook the forges, all that need be done was to reserve, as he believed was usual in most grants, the mines that might be found for the crown or the company, and no grantee would regret a mine being opened on his lot, since it would double or treble the value of his produce, by the increase of population and consumption it would bring. It might be said, that granting lands for cultivation would destroy the supply of wood for fuel for the forges; but, in the first instance, it would increase it, for the settlers would fell all the wood they could, and convey it themselves to the forges, where they would get it, under those circumstances, at a cheaper rate than they do now by sending their own workmen or contractors into the woods to get it. The evils of this monopoly were further illustrated by a proclamation the lessees induced Lord Dalhousie to issue, prohibiting even the making of maple-sugar on the land in question. This had been an immemorial source of advantage to the inhabitants around, and, in the season, men were seen in all directions with their axes, proceeding to the forests about 7 leagues beyond Three Rivers, to make sugar, of which they made from 3 to 500,000 lbs. a year. Even the pretence of destruction to the fuel could not be made for this, as tapping the trees did not destroy them as wood.—The lease would be out in March 1831."—*For other particulars relative to the Forges, vide St. Etienne, F.*

*Titre.*—"Confirmation du 13me Avril, 1740, par le Roi de concession faite aux intéressés de la Compagnie des forges, établies à St. Maurice, du fief de St. Etienne, réuni au Domaine de sa Majesté, par ordre du 6me Avril précédent, et des terres qui sont depuis le dit fief de St. Etienne, à prendre le front sur la rivière de Trois Rivières, en remontant jusqu'à une lieue audessus du Sault de la Gabelle, ci-devant dit le Sault de la Ferrauderie, sur deux lieues de profondeur, pour être le dit fief et les terres qui sont audessus unis et incorporés au fief de St. Maurice."—*Insinuations du Conseil Supérieur, Régistre H. folio 57.*

ST. MICHEL D'YAMASKA (P.), *v.* YAMASKA, S. ST. MICHEL, seignior, in the co. of Bellechasse, is bounded N. E. by La Vallière; S. W. by Beaumont; in the rear by St. Gervais; in front by the South Channel of the St. Lawrence.—This seignior and that of St. Vallière have been formed out of the seignior of Durasaye and its

## S T. M I C H E L.

augmentation. About one half of the seigniory of St. Michel, extending along the river, forms the parish of St. Michel; the other half, being the N. end of the seigniory, forms a part of the parish of St. Gervais.—This seigniory is divided into 6 ranges of concessions, each of which, almost without exception, is 40 arpents, or nearly half a league in depth; they extend entirely across the S.; 5 of them in a rectangular direction, and one, which is the 2d, being bounded on the s. by the r. Boyer, is of a triangular shape, and consequently is in extent, as compared with the others, only half a concession. In 5 of these ranges are 195 lots of land inhabited and cultivated; the 6th range, at the northern extremity of the seigniory, being sterile and unproductive, is inhabited by 13 indigent families only, who can scarcely be considered cultivators. The first, or river range, possesses the greatest number of inhabitants, on account of the village near the church and many *emplacements*. In one part of the 4th range, about  $1\frac{1}{2}$  mile in extent, there are but few habitations because the land is of bad quality and marshy. The other ranges, with the exception of the 6th above described, are nearly equally inhabited. The soil in the 1st and 2d ranges is, with little exception, light and sandy and, consequently, indifferently productive. The soil in the 3rd and 4th ranges is alluvial and rich with generally a clayey substratum. The soil in the 5th range varies in quality, but is generally sufficiently fertile. The 6th range is covered partly with sand, very fine and deep, and partly by an extensive chain of enormous rocks. The 1st, 2nd and 3rd ranges of concessions produce maple, the small cherry-tree, beech, fir and other soft wood, but the quantity is inconsiderable and only enough for fuel. The same kinds of wood are abundant in the other ranges, but the pine, so much sought after, is scarcely to be seen in any part of the seigniory. About four-fifths of the lands in the concessions, generally, are under cultivation, and the other one-fifth is covered with forest. Two small rivers run across this seigniory in almost a parallel course; one, called *le Bras*, divides the 5th and 6th ranges of concessions; the other, called *la Rivière Boyer*, runs between the 2nd and 3rd concessions. The population of this seigniory, in Jan. 1827, amounted to 2,002 souls. 1,026 were males, including 490 between the

ages of 16 and 60; the females amounted to 976. Here is neither college, convent, nor public school; for 20 years the curate supported private schools almost solely at his own expense, but five consecutive years of bad harvests forced him at last to withdraw his support, and the schools went to decay. There is only one village situated near the church, in which are two inns; it consists of 30 houses, all built of wood except one belonging to Dr. Maguire, which is two stories high, built of stone, and is far from being an inelegant building. There is one church only with two chapels of ease; there are four saw-mills, worked only in spring and autumn when the waters are more freely supplied by springs and rain, but no other manufacturing establishment. The only corn-mill used by the copyholders of this seigniory is in the neighbouring parish of Beaumont.—The agricultural produce, of course, depends much upon the seasons; the following account of the annual produce is about the average of 5 consecutive bad harvests between 1821 and 1827; before 1821, the average growth of wheat was much greater and that of oats much less.

11,000	bushels of wheat.
13,000	do. oats.
1,500	do. peas.
800	do. barley and rye.

A very small number of individuals in this seigniory apply themselves to the improvement of the different breeds of cattle; and, in fact, few have the necessary means. The cattle in general are ill fed in the winter, which is the chief reason of their inferiority. The introduction of American horses into the province, is esteemed in this seigniory an injury to agriculture.—The corn produce is entirely consumed within the seigniory, except, perhaps, 2 or 3,000 bushels of oats sold in the markets; and between 4 and 500 hogs, each weighing about 200 lb. are consumed by the inhabitants.—Four great roads, almost parallel, traverse the entire breadth of this seigniory, and one only half its breadth; these are cut at right angles by another road, extending from the St. Lawrence to the southern extremity of the seigniory. These roads are, generally, in indifferent repair.—There are two bridges built of wood and without tolls, one over *Rivière Boyer*, the other over *le Bras*.—Between the 4th and 5th ranges is a

muddy lake, extending into the seigniory of La Valliere, through which the water runs diagonally, and, intersecting the western angle of the S. of Berthier, discharges itself into the St. Lawrence.—The two chains of rocks in this seigniory are of considerable height and might be called mountains; one chain runs across the extremity of the 4th range, and the other is in the 6th range.—There are no mines, and the soil does not apparently present any natural phenomena; but the seigniory has not perhaps been sufficiently explored by geologists.—*The Parish of St. Michel* extends over the half of the seigniory fronting the St. Lawrence; it is 1½ league in width, and 2 leagues in depth. The farms in this parish are generally 3 arpents in front by 40 in depth. Correctly speaking, there are no large proprietors, for the individuals, who sometimes acquire the property of their neighbours or other properties in the parish, purchase them for the sake of settling their children and not with a view of farming on a larger scale; these acquisitions, there-

fore, are never permanent. All the lands are conceded, and about seven-ninths of the parish previously to 1759. These concessions, with few exceptions, were granted on the condition of paying a quit-rent of 2 or 3 sols, fines on alienation, and a perpetual annual rent of one sol for each superficial arpent, and also with a clause compelling the grantees to grind at the seignior's mill the corn required for his family and for farming purposes; the seignior, moreover, reserved to himself, in the event of a change of property, the right of *retraite* and that of taking as much timber off the conceded lands as might be required, hereafter, for the building of the mill, the seigniorial manor-house and the parochial church, and also for their perpetual maintenance and repair: there is also a farther stipulation for the annual payment of some capons and a certain tax on all fish caught in the St. Lawrence; but the two last conditions are commuted for a moderate rent in money.—*The P. of St. Joseph* is in the augmentation.—

*Statistics of the Parishes of St. Michel and St. Joseph.*

Parishes.	Population.	Churches & C.	Cures.	Presbyteries.	Villages.	Saw-mills.	Medicinal men.	Notaries.	Sh. keepers.	Taverns.	Artisans.	River-craft.	Keelboats.
St. Michel .	2135	1	1	1	1	4	1	1	1	12	23	23	4
St. Joseph .	360	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	2495	1	1	1	1	4	1	1	1	12	23	23	4

Parishes.	Annual Agricultural Produce, in bushels.							Live Stock.				
	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Potatoes.	Pears.	Rye.	Hay, tons.	Horses.	Oxen.	Cows.	Sheep.	Swine.
St. Michel .	11000	12000	400	.	1500	400	17500	895	565	1780	4270	1250
St. Joseph .	2000	1500	40	1800	400	100	5000	145	105	361	850	280
	13000	14500	440	1800	1900	500	22500	1040	670	2141	5120	1530

*For title, vide La Durantais.*

ST. NICOLAS, bras, river, v. du Sud, R.

ST. NICOLAS (P.), v. LAUZON, S.

ST. OURS, seigniory, and its augmentation, in the co. of Richelieu, are bounded N. E. by Sorel and Bourchemin; S. W. by Contrecoeur, St. Denis, and St. Hyacinthe; in the rear by the R. Yamaska; in front by the St. Lawrence.—2

leagues in breadth by 6 in depth. Granted, 29th Oct. 1672, to Sieur de St. Ours, and is now in the possession of the Hon. Charles de St. Ours. The land in this extensive grant is every where of a good quality, and variously adapted to almost every species of agriculture.—Some concessions were granted prior to 1759, and they measured 3 arpents by 30; the rent was 1 sol per arpent, and



## S T. O U R S.

half a bushel of wheat for each 20 arpents. Down to the year 1821, all persons desirous of taking lands in the seigniorie procured them on the original conditions.—Nearly 700 farms are conceded, and the concessions on the Richelieu are the most populous and the best. Four-fifths of the S. are under cultivation, and one-fifth is in standing wood near the St. Lawrence; the soil is sandy half way to the Richelieu and the rest is strong land; approaching the Yamaska the soil is lighter but very fertile.—Every part is susceptible of cultivation and the seigniorie is remarkable for its evenness of surface. There are two fiefs, each about 14 arpents in front and extending the whole depth of the S.; one belongs to the heirs of Laperriere, the other to Roch de St. Ours, Esq.—The principal rivers are the St. Lawrence in front, the Richelieu, the Salvayle, and the Yamaska which forms the rear boundary line; the principal rivers of smaller size are the Ruisseau la Plante and Ruisseau la Prade. The Richelieu, which traverses the upper part diagonally, is navigable from the St. Lawrence for craft of 150 tons burthen; the Yamaska, at the rear of the aug., is also navigable, by both of which this S. possesses the advantages of expeditious water conveyance in an eminent degree: the other rivers are not navigable. There is a large bridge over the Salvayle at Rochville.—The roads are generally good, and the principal are, the post road along the Richelieu that leads from Sorel to Chambly, and another leading from Sorel to Montreal. The road N. N. of the n. Salvayle, leading to the v. of Grand Maska, does not appear to be much used; as it approaches the n. Yamaska it becomes excessively bad, scarcely meriting the name of road, running very circuitously through the woods, and barely wide enough for a summer vehicle; and, in the driest season, it is so wet that horses wade through an average depth of 14 inches of mud and water.—Some timber of the best kind and largest dimensions still remains, and also some of the inferior sorts. Along the n. Yamaska and the Rousseau Salvayle the timber is maple, cherry, beech, &c. at other places, pine, spruce, epinette, &c.—Two-thirds of the grain grown is consumed in the S., the other third is sold, and chiefly without being ground. Hemp is not grown, but every farmer sows about half a bushel of flax seed. In this S. are 3 corn-mills, 2 on the n. bank of the Richelieu, which are turned by the

rivulets that there discharge themselves, the 3rd is on the Yamaska; each mill works 2 sets of stones. There are also 3 wind-mills for grinding corn, one on the bank of the St. Lawrence, the others on the Richelieu. There are 2 saw-mills, one on the Yamaska, the other turned by the Salvayle. The farmers in general work with horses and use the English plough. The horses are of the Canadian breed and though small are strong and good.—A great number of hired labourers, by saving their wages, have been able to take lands and open them by degrees, and are now become excellent inhabitants.—This seigniorie contains 2 parishes and part of a 3rd, viz. St. Ours, St. Jude and part of Contrecoeur.—The Parish of St. Jude is lately erected and the church, 75 ft. by 40, is centrally situated on the s. bank of the n. Salvayle, and near it is the v. of Rochville having about 35 houses. All the lands in this parish are conceded, and all the concessions have been made since 1759, and are charged 2½ bushels of wheat and 5 livres 4 sols whole currency for 3 arpents by 30.—In the Parish of St. Ours and in the part of the parish of Contrecoeur lying in this S., all the lands are conceded, and most of them prior to 1759, and were granted on the royal terms.—On the right bank of the Richelieu is the village of St. Ours, consisting of about 90 houses, many of them substantially and well constructed with stone; in the centre are a handsome church, 120 ft. by 50, and a parsonage-house, and at a little distance the manor-house: besides traders and artisans, many persons of considerable property reside here, who are corn-dealers and make large purchases of grain of all kinds, produced in abundance in this and the adjoining seigniories, which is put on board large river craft in the Richelieu and Yamaska and sent to Quebec for exportation. There are 2 ferries at the v. St. Ours over the Richelieu, where from 5 to 12 sols are charged for a carriage.—The Island Deschailions, a short distance from the village, is full a mile long and half a mile wide. In front of the seigniorie there is a group of islands belonging to it; the largest of them is called Isle Commune which has some good pasture.—In population, extent, situation, local advantages, quantity of land in cultivation, and state of husbandry, there are few properties in the province superior to this seigniorie.