

COTE DE BEAUPRE.

Nearly all the farms in this parish were conceded prior to 1750, each extending 2 or 3 arpents in front by $1\frac{1}{2}$ league in depth, subject to a quit-rent of about 2 livres old currency per front arpent; for the small number of farms conceded since 1750 the seigniors must pay very moderate rents, for the farmer, who pays most, is annually charged for his farm only 0*z.* 0*½**d.* in money and a quarter of a bushel of wheat; the greater number pay much less. The farms in this parish are very unequal in extent and much divided; many on the St. Lawrence are $1\frac{1}{2}$ league in depth by 1, 2, or 3 arpents in front; others are bounded *s. w.* by the river Ste. Anne, *s. e.* by the St. Lawrence and the road called *Trait-carré* and some on that road by a concession called St. Elzéard; so that the depth of these farms varies from about 25 to 75 arpents. Besides the farms of a uniform breadth, there are others varying from a quarter of an arpent to 15 or 20 arpents. The only part of all these farms fit for cultivation is that extending from the St. Lawrence to the foot of the hills; it would be useless to attempt to turn the other parts to profit. These farms are so much divided that a farmer sometimes possesses land in 5 or 6 different places. The farmers, in general, rear their families in rustic respectability and nothing more. All the lands fit for cultivation are occupied; many are unconceded *s. e.* of St. Féréol, but the climate is there so severe that corn cannot generally be grown to advantage; the farmers, therefore, instead of breaking up new lands, have neither the courage nor the means of cultivating the lands conceded between 1740 and 1750.—The new road communicating from St. Paul's Bay to this parish traverses some good lands lying *s. e.* of St. Joachim parish and *s. w.* of *la Chaîne des Caps*, extending from *Cap Tourmente* to *Cap Maillard*.—The parochial church has nothing remarkable in its exterior, but the interior is decorated in the most elegant manner, and it would be difficult to select a parish in all the province whose inhabitants excel those of St. Joachim in social, moral, and religious duties.—In this parish, delightfully situated on a rising ground, at a short distance from *Cap Tourmente*, is a charming country residence called *le Coteau Fortin*, with a chapel and various outbuildings, belonging to the seminary of Quebec, to which many of the superiors retire every year during the

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

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

The *Parish of Petite Rivière*, by a regulation of Sept. 20, 1721, confirmed by a decree of the council of state, Mar. 3, 1722, extends one l. in front along the St. Lawrence. The road through the settlements of this parish is, for about 6 miles, well settled on each side, the houses neat and the farms in a respectable state of tillage. The road continues to *La Martine*, a settlement about 3 m. in the interior, whence it goes through *Côté St. Antoine* and *Côté St. Gabriel*, as far as the *n.* *Remus*, about 10½ miles. At short intervals through this route are houses and farms in a flourishing state. From 8 to 900 barrels of eels are annually caught by the inhabitants in this parish and at *des Caps* in the neighbourhood.

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