

New Brunswick, but a region large enough to constitute no inconsiderable province, was set apart for them in Gaspé and Bonaventure. If that be the explanation, no time was lost in preparing for the coming emergency, as the first Lieutenant-Governor of Gaspé, Nicholas Cox, received his nomination as early as 1774. It was not until 1780, however, that he betook himself to the scene of his administration. In 1784 he was awarded a pension, and in 1794 his death was announced in the *Quebec Gazette*. In the obituary notice, he is also named "Superintendent of the Labrador Fisheries." Captain Cox was a brave officer, who had fought at Louisbourg and at Quebec, and his governorship was meant to be the reward of his services. His successors were Francis Le Maistre, who died in 1805, and Alexander Forbes, who survived the abolition of the office. Christie (Vol. II. p. 347) mentions an address (the first of several such remonstrances) to the Governor-General, on a number of anomalies of administration of which one was the payment of a salary to Mr. Forbes. Nevertheless, Mr. Forbes continued to be paid it down to the year 1831, if not longer, and was mentioned as Lieutenant-Governor of Gaspé in official publications as late as 1833.

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Taking up a recently published pictorial guide to summer resorts, and glancing through its pages, I came upon the following passage: "The original name of the Saguenay was Chicoutimi, which signifies 'deep water,' and was so called by the Northern Indians, who here first encountered the profound depths of the river; the present name is a corruption of St. Jean Nég." Now, in the "*Oeuvres de Champlain*," edited by the late Abbé Laverdière (Quebec, Geo. E. Desbarats, 1870), page 68, I find a note which, being translated, reads as follows: "Father Jerome Lalemant (Relation 1646) says that the Indians called Tadoussac *Sadilege*; on the other hand, Thevet, in his