

order not to divide, and consequently weaken interests which nature and circumstances have so strongly united.

If we except the Parishes of L'Acadie and St. Luc, the inhabitants of St. Johns have distinct interests, separate and different from those of the other localities at present forming with them the County of Chambly.

To become convinced of the truth of this assertion, it is only necessary to glance at the Map of the Country, in order to perceive that in effect the very situation of the localities entirely separates St. Johns from the Parishes of Chambly, Longueuil, Boucherville and St. Bruno, which form the remainder of the County together with the two Parishes excepted as above mentioned.

Between the four Parishes just mentioned and those of St. Johns, L'Acadie and St. Luc, there is a sort of rising land which entirely divides the agricultural interests. The waters of the St. Lawrence naturally attract these parishes; and it is on this side that all four seek an outlet for their produce: Montreal receives them, and the inhabitants of these Parishes in going there on matters of every description, continually cross and meet each other, and transact business together while the inhabitants of St. Johns as well as those of L'Acadie and St. Luc, though belonging to the same County, remain perfect strangers to them, and are continually brought into contact among themselves; and it is at the Town of St. Johns, situate on the other declivity of the rising land already mentioned, and on waters which connect with Lake Champlain, that they meet every day to transact with each other, matters and business of every description, and especially to discuss and understand each other in relation to their agricultural interests. In a word, St. Johns is the point at which they meet and come into contact with each other daily.

St. Johns, then, really suffers from its union with the Parishes of Chambly, Longueuil, Boucherville and St. Bruno, as a County, and yet the amount of the popu-