

eight or ten leagues. There is a quantity of meadows on both sides, and two islands that have meadows on them, about three or four leagues from the Fort in going up. There is a great extent of meadows which the tide overflowed, and which M. D'aunay caused to be made dry. They produce now good and handsome wheat; and since the English have been masters of the country, the inhabitants who were settled near the fort have mostly abandoned their dwellings and have gone to live up the river, and made clearances above and below this large meadow, (which at present belongs to madame de la Tour), where they have dried (by dyking) other lands, which produce wheat in much greater abundance than those which they cultivated around the Fort, although they were good. All the inhabitants there are those whom M. the *commandeur* Razilly brought from France to la Haive, who, since that time, have multiplied well at Port Royal, where they have a great number of cows and swine. Besides the two rivers I spoke of, there is one very full of fish that runs into the basin, and two, besides, where a great quantity of fish is caught, as gasparots, salmon, trout, *esquilles*, and other kinds. At the upper part of these rivers there is a quantity of oaks, and on their banks pines and firs of three kinds, birch, *mignogons*, beech, aspen, maple, ash and oak. The country is not too mountainous. The wild vine and the walnut tree are also there. There is very little snow in this country, and very little winter. Hunting is good all the year round, for the rabbit, partridge, and other forest games. There is a great abundance of water fowl, (*gibier d'eau*.) Summer and winter the country there is very agreeable.

P. 77. "About the year 1635 I passed that way. I called to see the young de la Tour, who received me very well, and permitted me to see his father in his dwelling, of which I have spoken, which I did. He received me well, and obliged me to dine with him and his wife; they had neat furniture, &c." He also mentions a Recollet friar there, who shewed him his garden.

Pp. 86, 87. The shore fishery was attempted by Denys in partnership with Razilly and a Breton merchant called Dauray. Razilly then dwelt at La Haive. They sent hence a vessel with fish to Bretagne, which sold well. They afterwards sent the Catherine, of 200 tons, commanded by Deny's brother, named de Vitray, with a cargo of codfish to Portugal, but were defrauded of the proceeds by persons there. De Vitray was made a captain in the French navy.

P. 110. Passepec, described, (Prospect.)

P. 137. Anticougnésche, described, (Antigonishe.)

P. 154. He describes the harbour of Saint Anne, in Cape Breton. He says it is good and very spacious. The entrance is between two points, and is not a hundred paces wide. Vessels of 300 or 400 tons can go in at all tides. The anchorage is good, and if the cables gave way one would only ground on a muddy bottom. The harbor could hold a thousand vessels. The basin is surrounded by high, rocky mountains. At the extreme end of the harbor there is a mountain of rocks as white as milk, which is also as hard as marble.

P. 176. 'Miramichi, which is the settlement I have in the bay des Chaleux.' "The captain of Richibouctou, named Denis, is a self-conceited and dangerous savage. All the others of the great bay dread him. He has on the shore of the basin a fort made of stakes, (*pieux*), of some size, with two forms of bastion, in which is his cabin, and the other savages cabin around him. He has had a large piece of straight wood placed at the top of a tree, with large pegs