

CHATHAM.

potashes.—The village is called *Davisville* and contains

21 Dwelling-houses	1 Blacksmith's shop
2 Merchant stores	1 Tailor's shop
4 Taverns	2 Carpenters and joiners.

The population is 1073; and the total quantity of grain raised, chiefly Indian corn, is above 20,000 bushels, one third of which is sent up the Ottawa to supply persons engaged in the timber trade.—The inhabitants of the old patented lands in Chatham are English, Scotch, Irish, Americans and a few Canadians. The lands held under military locations are chiefly settled by emigrants from Scotland and compose the new settlements. Scotch emigrants were located to lots of 200 acres, which covered the residue of ungranted lands in 1819, but 48 have forfeited their lots from various causes.—The handsome and well situated settlements on the front of Chatham, combined with the prospect of the majestic Ottawa, together with the flourishing settlements and neat villas on the opposite shore, especially the village at Point Fortune, form a *coup d'œil* truly interesting, particularly when it is remembered that all this is the work of about 30 years.—In front of the r. are some small islands that form several rapids.

Chatham Gore.—The emigrant settlements in the Gore in the rear of Argenteuil are chiefly established on the borders of a fine lake about 1 m. in length by $\frac{1}{2}$ m. in width. The land composing this tract or Gore is in general fit for culture, and the front part has been recently surveyed and divided into 4 ranges containing several beautiful lakes, on the borders of which are the houses of the new settlers. The surface is mountainous and the soil rocky, but not so much as to prevent the establishment of excellent farms. The soil is a clayey sandy loam, for the growth of wheat and Indian corn not to be surpassed, and is generally fit for any other grain. The timber is chiefly maple and beech, but there are many other varieties of useful wood: the maple affords large quantities of sugar. 1500 acres and upwards are under cultivation: the annual produce per acre is 20 bushels of wheat, 30 of Indian corn and other grain in proportion. The average price of labour is from 2s. to half a dollar a day, but in summer agricultural labourers are scarce at any price, the different canals employing at high wages all the superfluous population. Hemp could,

doubtless, be cultivated to great advantage and flax is already grown on most farms.—Three roads lead from the S. of Argenteuil, but they do not afford a comfortable conveyance. If the contemplated road to the Rideau should ever be cut, it would of course tend materially to improve this part of the country.—A meeting-house has been lately erected, and the rector of St. Andrew's performs service at stated periods. The settlers in the Gore are all Irish and exclusively of the church of England.—A school-house has also been lately erected, and the scholars are from 30 to 40.—One of the proprietors of lands in the Gore is Mr. Perkins, a naval officer, whose residence is near lake Bouchette. Here are several potash factories but no corn-mill; the inhabitants are obliged to take their grain for grinding and their timber for sawing to the Argenteuil seigniorial mills, a distance of 6 or 7 miles.—Here are about 300 head of neat cattle, chiefly of a mixed breed between the American and Canadian; if they are not so profitable as the new breeds they are, at least, useful and hardy animals.—Several beautiful lakes in the r. and the Gore abound with trout, pickarel, eels and other varieties of fish. The waters of lake Bouchette are clear as a diamond and afford abundance of fine salmon-trout: it is about one mile in circumference, and is bounded by Chatham, Wentworth and the Gore. These lakes, when the country becomes more clear of timber, with the fine diversified hill and dale scenery, will afford one of the most picturesque and romantic spots in the province.—When it is considered that only a few years ago this whole tract of country was a dense forest, several miles from the residence of a human being, it must strike every one with surprise that so much has been effected by poor settlers without capital or any other resource but their labour. Branches of each family having been in the habit of working during the summer on the canals, they have, by saving the produce of their industry, been able to cover this extensive tract with their herds and flocks. These people left their native land with trifling resources, without patronage, guides or protectors, and are now living in comparative plenty without excepting, perhaps, a single family; and there is not a finer looking company of militia in the province than the settlers of the Gore.