

was apparently in order that the seignioral grants, under French tenure, should be comprehended in the province of Lower Canada, and that the new seigniories or townships, which were laid out for the loyalists, should be within the province of Upper Canada; the said stone boundary being the limit between the uppermost French seigniority (Mr. De Longueil's) on the river St. Lawrence, and the lower new seigniority of Lancaster, surveyed for the disbanded troops and loyalists; his Majesty having in the year 1788, signified his intention that they should be placed upon the same footing in all respects as the loyalists in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, by having their lands granted to them in free and common soccage.

In passing from the Pointe au Bodèt, westward, through lake St. Francis, and up the river St. Lawrence, the route is generally made on the north shore. Lancaster is the first township fronting this lake; it extends nine miles, which is the ordinary size of all townships, and extending twelve miles back from the front. Lancaster is watered by three small rivers, one of which empties itself to the east, and another to the west of Pointe Mouillée, which projects into the lake towards the centre of the township.

The next township is Charlottenburg, well watered by the river aux Raisins, which, rising in the township of Osnabruck, runs through that and the township of Cornwall, and discharges itself into lake St. Francis, at the south-east angle of Char-