

some important crown business. Fraserville prides in several good hotels, one of which is inferior to none out of the large cities; St. Louis has no establishment deserving that title. A magnificent river crosses Fraserville and offers within the village several valuable water powers; merchantable timber and fire-wood may there be easily procured and at a low price; quarries of building and lime stone exist within the village. Soft water can scarcely be obtained at St. Louis; timber, fire-wood and building materials in general command there exorbitant prices.

Fraserville is a Military depot by the Militia Act, and has long been used as such by the Imperial Government. At Fraserville is one of the piers constructed by Government at a cost of £39,536; and also the terminus of the splendid and costly road made by the Province and which is the only communication by land between Canada and New-Brunswick and the eastern part of the State of Maine. Besides that afforded by the Grand Trunk, Fraserville in summer has constant and regular communications by steamboats with the Saguenay and Quebec. Fraserville possesses amongst other industrial establishment of every description, a foundry, a tannery of considerable size, a manufacture of black leather, a carding, fulling and pressing mills, a dye house, one of the largest and finest flour mills of Lower Canada, valuable and extensive saw mills. It boasts of two churches, one of the Catholic and the other of the Protestants denominations. The Catholic yet unfinished has already cost £7,000.

Fraserville is the only place from Quebec to Metis where there is a British population. It is the center of an important and rapidly increasing commerce with New Brunswick, the State of Maine, the Saguenay and even with part of the inhabitants of Kamouraska.

To conclude let us say that the County of Kamouraska, the old settlements of which are, it is admitted, rich and prosperous, possesses little or no wild land worth settling; that its inhabitants have formed associations to promote emigration from their parishes to the Saguenay; that they leave in considerable number for the Saguenay, Lake St. John and even for the County of Temiscouata; and that some of them lately petitioned for the survey and partition of Townships in Temiscouata: whilst on the other hand more than three fourths of the County of Temiscouata is yet to be settled, that Witworth, Viger, Denonville, Begon, Armand et Demers, the only townships in that County yet surveyed, and the Seigniories of Temiscouata and Madawaska which extend sixty miles in the interior of the same county are being opened up and settled with rapidity by, amongst others, emigrants from the Counties of Kamouraska and Pislet, and Canadians returning from the United States and Madawaska.

Fraserville, 28th January 1863.

J. B. POULIOT,

Mayor of Temiscouata.

JOS. EUS. HUDON, M. D.,

WM. HAYWARD,

J. A. ROY,

ELZ. PELLETIER, C. M.,

L. G. CASALT,

ELIE ANGERS, N. P.,

BENJ. DIONNE, Lieut. C. M.,

L. A. DUBÉ,

L. RINFRET, M. D.,

G. N. BEAULIEU, N. P.,

JOS. LEVEQUE,

THOS. JONES, N. P.,

E. FRASER.