

vigable. Grenville canal renders the Ottawa river navigable as far as the Federal Capital.

Railroads.—The Province of Quebec is traversed, almost from one extremity to the other, by the Grand Trunk, and it will be entirely when the Intercolonial is finished. River du Loup is the *terminus* of this line at the east; its branches are the railroads from Arthabaska to St. Gregory, and from Richmond to Portland. The other railroads are those of St. Lawrence to lake Champlain; St. Lawrence to Industry; Stanstead, Shefford and Chambly; Carillon to Greenville; Montreal to Lachine, and the wooden railroad of Gosford.

Capital and chieftowns —The capital is Quebec, advantageously situated at the confluence of the rivers St. Charles and of the St. Lawrence, which, up to this point, is navigable for the largest vessel. Montreal, situated on the island of the same name, is important for its commerce, its population, the industry and enterprise of its inhabitants. From the mouth of the St. Lawrence, the most remarkable towns, are : St. Germain de Rimouski, Montmagny, Levis, Three Rivers, one of the oldest cities; Sorel, Beauharnais, Terrebonne, in the county of the same name; St. John, on the Chambly river; St. Hyacinth, on the Yamaska river; Sherbrooke, in the county of the same name.

Climate.—The climate is hot in summer, cold in winter, and generally salubrious in all seasons.

Soil and productions.—The soil is generally fertile, and produces, in pretty large quantities, various kinds of grain, flax, vegetables and fruits.

Commerce.—The principal exports are timber, grain, butter, potash, pearlash, oil, fish, &c. Nearly 1500 ships anchor every year in the ports of Quebec and Montreal.

Population and religion.—The population is