

Statistics.

Parishes.	Population.	Churches R.C.	Cures.	Presbyteries.	Villages.	Conmills.	Carding-mills.	Fulling-mills.	Saw-mills.	Tanneries.	Potteries.	Fisheries.	Shoemakers.	Taverns.	Artisans.
Village of Coghwaga	1050	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	10
Parish of St. Constant	4120	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	5	6	20
	5170	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	7	8	30

Parishes.	Annual Agricultural Produce, in bushels.								Live Stock.				
	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Potatoes.	Peas.	Rye.	Buck-wheat.	Indian corn.	Horses.	Oxen.	Cows.	Sheep.	Swine.
Village of Coghwaga	.	100	.	4500	1200	.	.	450	29	13	36	50	100
Parish of St. Constant	31200	27000	8000	80000	16500	200	3400	8000	2550	1600	3000	9200	2400
	31200	27100	8000	84500	17700	200	3400	8450	2579	1613	3036	9250	2500

Title.—"Concession du 20me Mai, 1680, faite par sa Majesté aux révérends peres Jésuites, de la terre nommée *le Sault*, contenant deux lieues de pais de front; à commencer à une pointe qui est vis-à-vis le rapide *St. Louis*, en montant le long du lac, sur pareille profondeur, avec deux isles, islets et batteries qui se trouvent un devant et joignant aux terres de la *Prairie de la Magdelaine*."—*Régistre d'Intendance*, No. 2 à 9, folio 122.

"Augmentation du dit sief d'une lieue et demie vers la Seigneurie de *Chateauguay*."—*Le même Régistre*, folio 124.

SAUREL, v. SOREL.

SEIBOUET (R.), v. CHINOUE.

SEMINAC, river, is a small stream that runs into the N. W. side of Ristigouche bay.

SETTLEMENTS. The following information is derived from the evidence given by John Neilson, Esq. to a committee of the House of Assembly, and is likely to prove beneficial to land companies, and even to individuals who are desirous of knowing the most advantageous mode of exploring tracts of wild lands, with a view of ascertaining the practicability of forming new settlements.—New settlements can only be successfully formed where there is a certain degree of facility in communicating with the old—the wants of an agricultural population are so extensive and the means and support that they require from external sources, before they can derive them from the soil which they occupy, are so considerable, that no successful agricultural settlement has ever been made in America without such facility of communication. The ocean and navi-

gable rivers at first afforded this facility, the settlements made on the sea shore or on the banks of navigable rivers having subsequently furnished the external support to the new settlements in the interior, by means of roads of communication opened in the rear of successive settlements. These are only practicable as a means of communication to a certain distance, and where natural circumstances are favourable. For the purpose of forming agricultural settlements, it was not necessary then to explore a country to any great distance from existing settlements or navigable waters. No new settlement can support itself far from the beforementioned aids; to attempt them is a disadvantageous waste of means which ought to be more usefully employed.—It is necessary now to explore a country to a considerable extent beyond the immediate site of an intended settlement, in order to ascertain whether it possesses those prospects of future prosperity, which in no small degree depend upon its situation in respect to adjacent tracts of land.—The inhabitants of a small tract of the most fertile soil are never so thriving as those even of an inferior soil, when surrounded by extensive tracts of fertile land, particularly if the roads of communication of the latter to their markets lie through the lesser tract.—The general geographical knowledge of Lower Canada, showing the existing settlements and the courses of the rivers towards their mouths, is sufficient to point