

that by seeing their dances performed, some idea may be acquired, of the mode of conducting their unimproved system of warfare.

The river Saint Charles, called by the natives, *Carbir Coubat*, on account of the curvatures of its channel, after winding for a few miles to the south-west of the lake of that name, passes the Indian village, and rolls over a steep and irregular rock, of the altitude of thirty feet, forming a beautiful and romantic cataract. In passing a mill, which is under the fall, the current becomes extremely narrow, and for a space of three miles, is bounded by woody banks, on which, there are frequent openings cut through the trees, disclosing the rushing waters. The rapidity of the stream opposed by rocks, produces quantities of white foam upon its gloomy surface, accompanied by murmuring sounds. The waterfall, with the smaller cascades above it, the mill, the bridge, and the distant hills, present an agreeable landscape.

About three leagues to the eastward of Lorette, the village of Charlebourg is situated; this parish is populous and well cultivated, being one of the oldest settlements on that side of the river Saint Charles. The church stands on rising ground about a league to the north of Quebec, and the village, from the altitude of its position, commands a rich and extensive prospect. The lands are six miles in depth, and form part of the *seigneurie* of the Jesuits.

The river *Chaudiere* empties itself into the Saint Lawrence, about eight miles to the south-west of Quebec. Its mouth is confined by woody banks, and contains depth of water to admit a ship of considerable size. This stream flows from Lake Megantic, through a course, north, and north-west, for a distance of one hundred and twenty miles.

The falls are about four miles from its mouth, and the road thither being, for the greatest part through woods, it is necessary, even for those that have already visited them, to take as a guide, one of the neighbouring inhabitants. The summit of the falls is about one hundred and twenty yards in breadth, and, in the spring of the year, the waters flow abundantly, swollen by the increase which they receive, from the dissolving snows of the country through which they run, and from tributary streams, which, at this season, are likewise augmented by the same causes.

The month of May appears to be the most advantageous period, at which to contemplate this interesting scene, the approach to which ought first to be made from the top of the banks, as, in emerging from the woods, it conducts at once to the summit of the cataract, where the objects which instanta-