

To the south and south-east is the river and highlands above Point des Peres. To the east is the basin, Point Levi, Isle of Orleans, with the north and south channels. To the north-east are the mountains of Beauport, stretching beyond the river Montmorency, remarkable as exhibiting one of the most wonderful falls in the world, a description of which shall close this account.

The river Montmorency rises in the north-east, and passes through a course of considerable extent. On its approach to the St. Lawrence, the channel is bounded by precipitous rocks, its breadth being about half a mile, and the rapidity of the current is augmented. On the one side the bank is about 30 feet high, and nearly perpendicular, the opposite bank being of a singular shape, resembling the ruins of a lofty wall. The river descends between them with a foaming current, broken by huge masses of stone in its bottom. It continues to augment in velocity, and forms several cascades before reaching the great fall; when it is precipitated, in an almost perpendicular direction, over a rock 240 feet high, forming one of the most stupendous waterfalls in the world.

The island of Orleans is 12 miles long, and broad, and bounded by many rocky precipices and great chasms. An interesting view of the falls may be obtained from a branch of the St. Lawrence, when

after the victory of Quebec the whole country above it fell before the British army, and became the seat of very extensive settlements, under the British government. Of these the most important is the city of Montreal, being the great mart for traffic with the northern provinces, and with the Indians, and the emporium of the fur trade. A description and plan of that city, and adjacent country, was described in a former chapter, accompanied to the account of

### LEAF ISLAND.

This is an island, or a single of an island of the same name, situated in 45° 28' north latitude; and longi-