

Ruisseau Gaudete.—The roads are generally good and an excellent one leading from the village of Vercheres, close to the St. Lawrence, and following the Richelieu joins the main public road to Chambly, &c.—Although there is no village there is one school for boys.—Oxen as well as horses are used in agricultural labour. One-half of the wheat grown is consumed in the S., the other half is sold either as corn or flour.—Three ferries over the Richelieu.—Three concessions in front, of an irregular shape, are in the *Parish of St. Mark*; the church, 120 ft. by 50, is on the bank of the Richelieu.

Statistics of the Parish of St. Mark.

Population	1173	Schools	1	Shopkeepers	1
Churches, R. C.	1	Corn-mills	5	Taverns	2
Presbyteries	1	Tanneries	1	Artisans	15

Annual Agricultural Produce.

	Bushels.		Bushels.		Bushels.
Wheat	15,600	Potatoes	21,500	Indian corn	100
Oats	9,100	Peas	4,000	Mixed grain	910
Barley	200	Rye	2,600	Maplesug.	cwt. 28

Live Stock.

Horses	420	Cows	620	Swine	380
Oxen	380	Sheep	2,100		

Title.—"Concession du 1er Mars, 1695, faite par Louis de Buade, Gouverneur, et Jean Bochart, Intendant, au Sieur de Cournoyer, de deux lieues de terre de front sur pareille profondeur du côté du Nord de la rivière Richelieu, à commencer à la Seigneurie du Sieur Joseph Hertel, en descendant la dite rivière."—*Régistre d'Intendance*, No. 4, folio 19.

COURVAL, seigniory, in the co. of Yamaska, is in the rear of Baie St. Antoine or Lefebvre and extends to the r. of Wendover.—2 l. in breadth by 3 in depth. Granted Sept. 25th, 1754, to Sieur Cressé and is now possessed by — Badeam, Esq. —But little of this grant is cleared; the land however is much above mediocrity: in a few swampy places is found the timber usual on a wet soil; the uplands produce beech, maple, birch and pine.—This S. is watered by the s. w. branch of the Nicolet and by the St. Francis, on which is a corn-mill belonging to the seignior.—The settlers are established upon the banks of the two rivers and have improved their farms very fast; their number would have been greater if the rents imposed were more easy.—The only road is that from St. Antoine to the new townships.

Title.—"Concession du 25me Septembre, 1754, faite au Sieur Cressé, par le Marquis Duquesne, Gouverneur, et François Bigot, Intendant, de deux lieues de front sur

trois lieues de profondeur, située au bout de la profondeur de la Seigneurie vulgairement nommée la Baie St. Antoine ou du Fèvre, au bord du lac St. Pierre, laquelle Seigneurie à deux lieues ou environ de front, sur deux lieues seulement de profondeur, et se trouve enclavée entre le fief du Sieur Cressé pere, au Nord-est, et un autre fief appartenant au Sieur Lussaudière au Sud-ouest."—*Régistre d'Intendance*, No. 10, folio 19.

COVEY'S HILL, v. HEMMINGFORD, T.

Cox, township, in the co. of Bonaventure, is bounded E. by the r. of Hope; S. by the bay of Chaleurs; W. by the r. of Hamilton and N. by waste lands of the crown.—It is watered by the r. Bonaventure and contains the town of New Carlisle and the village of Paspébiac.—*New Carlisle* is partly in Cox and partly in Hope, but the greater part is in Cox. It is a small fishing town and is laid out with a view to future compactness and regularity. It is centrally situated on the Bay of Chaleurs; the houses are built of wood and a gaol, a court-house, a custom-house and a school have been erected. The situation is very healthy, and the adjacent lands rank among the most fertile in the district. Numerous settlements extend on each side, occupying nearly the whole front of the townships of Cox and Hope, and which, including the town, contain nearly one-half of the whole population. These settlements are in a much more improved state than any of the others. The want of corn-mills is seriously felt by the inhabitants, and greatly retards the progress of agriculture: there are good mill sites on a river that takes its source in a small lake in the r., and which runs near these settlements. In front there is an excellent beach, where the fish is cured and dried.—The *Village of Paspébiac* is s. w. of New Carlisle, and is seated on the margin of the Bay of Chaleurs. This village is the principal commercial depot of a company of merchants trading under the firm of Robins and Co. The Company made its first establishment at Paspébiac in 1707 and was obliged to abandon it, from the autumn of 1778 to the spring of 1783, on account of the depredations of the Americans. Since that period they have continued it unremittingly to the present day. They have built 20 square-rigged vessels, which carry 3790 tons, besides a number of small ones, for the coasting trade, of 30 to 65 tons each. Their establishment comprises 8 dwelling-houses, 10 store-houses, with a sail-loft, rigging-loft and mould-loft for ship-builders and 11 sheds. The annual amount of out-fits and supplies imported from Europe is upwards