

dred, principally French Canadians. The steamboat navigation of the Saguenay ends here, as the river above is obstructed by rapids and falls. Fifty miles above this place is LAKE ST. JOHN, a fine expanse of water of about thirty miles in length, and in the widest part the same in breadth; its superficial area being over five hundred miles.

LAKE ST. JOHN, the SAGUENAY, and the rivers which they receive, abound in excellent fish. The salmon ascends the Saguenay to a considerable distance, and is taken in large quantities and shipped to Quebec.

GEOGRAPHICAL AND STATISTICAL SKETCH OF CANADA.

THE Province of Canada, including both its grand divisions, extends from forty-two to fifty-two degrees of north latitude, and from sixty-four to ninety-two degrees of west longitude, embracing a superficial area of about 330,000 square miles, and having a population of about 2,250,000 souls.

Previous to the year 1791, the whole extent of country now known as Upper and Lower Canada was designated the *Province of Quebec*; but, owing to alleged difficulties in managing the administration of so large an extent of country, it was in that year divided into two provinces, having separate governments, and so remained until 1841, when they were reunited, and now constitute one province only.

Lower Canada, which is considerably the largest province, has an area of 210,000 square miles, and Upper Canada an area of 121,000 square miles; the population being about 1,200,000 in Upper, and 1,100,000 in Lower, Canada.

About two thirds of the population of Lower Canada are of French descent, the remainder consisting of English, Irish, Scotch, Germans, and Americans, or their descendants. In Upper Canada