

Montreal, knew very little of the destitute
of the settlers in Lower Canada.

Churches are all built by funds given by the
top of Quebec. But where the bishop gets the funds
ed, as it were, the country "into life, by their capital and en-
terprize, and have changed Lower Canada from a rendezvous
of fur-traders, into the emporium of a large and increasing
commerce." In Quebec and Montreal, the Episcopalian popu-
lation can bear a comparison with the Presbyterian, but, in every
other part of the province, there are, I believe, two Presbyte-
rians for one Episcopalian. The Episcopal churches, owing to
the support given by the Government, are more numerous than
the Presbyterian; but the actual adherents of the latter church
exceed those of the former. On the banks of the St Lawrence,
from 200 miles on the east side of Quebec to about 230 miles
on the west side, the land is divided into seigniories (a mode of
dividing land at one time common in France), and on these sei-
gniories the French Catholic population is chiefly to be found.
In the cities of Montreal and Quebec, in several villages, and
in many country parishes, a number of Protestants has settled,
and they are increasing in a considerable ratio. On one river,
the Chateauguay, that falls into the St Lawrence, about twen-
ty-five miles to the south-west of Montreal, and within these
seigniories, a numerous Scotch population is to be found, and
several Scotch churches have lately been erected. In the Town-
ships, that is, the part of Lower Canada not included in the
seigniories, and comprehending a vast extent of territory—in
short, all Lower Canada except about thirty miles in breadth,
along the north and south sides of the St Lawrence—in these
Townships there is an annual increasing population, partly Ca-
tholic, but mostly Protestant. The attention of emigrants from
Scotland, from the north of Ireland, and from several parts in
England, has lately been called to this district of country, ow-
ing to the formation of the Lower Canada Land Company—
a company chartered by Government—and through whose ex-
ertions in making roads, and selling lands on easy terms of pay-
ment, a new era is about to dawn on the country. The chief
field of the labour of this company is confined to a part of what
is called the Eastern Townships—a tract of country lying con-
tiguous to the United States, blessed with a fertile soil, and a
comparatively mild climate. The number of Protestants that
may eventually settle in this district of country, and in the dis-
tricts immediately contiguous to it, is beyond all calculation.
In many other townships on the south side of the St Law-
rence, and, in particular, in the townships of Rawdon and Kil-
kenny on the north side, and in the seigniory of Terrebonne,
and some adjoining seigniories, the number of Protestant set-
tlers has increased so rapidly, as to induce the inhabitants, with-
in their respective districts, to contribute liberally towards the
erection of places of worship, although, owing to the scantiness

Rawdon and Kilkenny about 40 miles N. W. from
Montreal are two of the poorest settlements in
Lower Canada. D.P.