

Quebec. Two land surveyors, Messrs. Hamel and Proulx, accompanied the expedition, and Mr. Baudiet Wagner, a Quebec timber merchant, had joined it to examine the character of the timber, and the means available to float it to market. The scientific part of the expedition seems to have been under the direction of Mr. Baddeley of the Royal Engineers, while the additional assistance of two young officers of the 66th Regiment was obtained. These several reports appear in the journals of the Assembly for 1829. It may be briefly stated here that the reports set forth, that the results had been more satisfactory than could have been anticipated, 'that much remained undone owing to the smallness of the means at their disposal,' that the territory could afford habitation and subsistence to vast numbers of men! When we think that this result was accomplished for \$2,000, we certainly must recognise the economy which marked it. The reports were referred to a Committee of the House consisting of Messrs. Andrew Stuart, John Neelom, and P. De S. La Terrière. They reported on the 17th February, 1829, giving a synopsis of the operations, adding that it was established 'that there is a vast extent of cultivable land . . . upon which it would be desirable to effect settlements,' and suggested the expediency of voting an additional sum to obtain the required information.

The result was that a portion of the northern shores of the Ottawa was explored in the summer of 1829 by a party under Lieut. Ingall, assisted by Mr. Adams. They ascended one of the streams above Grenville to its source, and thence passed to the head waters of the Saint Maurice.

The leases which had been previously granted expired at this period. They were not renewed, so that the main impediment to settlement was removed, and population gradually turned towards Lake St. John, which increased as the lumbering operations were en-

larged. The lower part of the ancient domain is now the County of Charlevoix. The upper, the County of Chicoutimi, S. Saguenay. The number of voters in the former is named at 2,286—with a population of 13,434. In the latter the number of voters is 3,103 with a population of 19,344.

On passing down the St. Lawrence below Tadoussac the country is thickly settled to the township of Iberville, about forty miles or so—after which there is little trace of culture—we meet only fishery stations and mining locations. The River Betsiamites once a year shews some signs of activity, for, at its mouth, on the 15th August, the several Indians of the interior annually meet here. There is a mission of the Oblat Fathers, established here 27 years ago. The soil is sandy, and the mission, by its description, is any anything but a paradise. There is a chapel—'chargé de decors pittoresque, d'images à profusion, peintes dans les couleurs les plus chatoyantes.' The Fathers have also gathered a museum of natural history of the flora and fauna of the district, arranged with patience and careful industry. It is continually being increased, and is now of great value, it is said, and its importance will yearly increase. It is the Fathers who attend to the religious ministrations below Tadoussac. According to their account, they meet the Indian tribe of the Montagnais, the descendants of the Indians who received the French that first arrived under Chauvin and Champlain.

Beyond this *local* we have but little settlement. There are some 'salmon rivers' among which the Godbout is highly spoken of by the lovers of sport who are indifferent to the summer mosquito and similar pests. There is also the River Moisié which has attracted attention by the sand being thickly interspersed with magnetic iron. Large sums have been expended here in experiments. Iron can be successfully enough manufactured, but the cost of making it available,