

To the south and south-east is the river and high-lands 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 Montmorenci, remarkable as exhibiting one of the most wonderful falls in the world, a description of which shall close this account.

The river Montmorenci 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 becomes much contracted, and the rapidity of the current is augmented. On the east side the bank is about 50 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 246 feet high, forming one of the most sublime views in the world.

The breadth of the fall is 100 feet. The basin is bounded by steep cliffs, composed of grey limestone. An advantageous view of the fall may be obtained from the beach of the St. Lawrence, when it is low water.

After the reduction of Quebec the whole country above it fell before the British arms; and has since become 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 states, and with the Indians, and the emporium of the fur trade. A description and plan of that city, and adjacent country, has therefore been judged a proper accompaniment to the account of Quebec.

## MONTREAL

Is situated on the south-east side of an island of the same name, in the river St. Lawrence, in  $45^{\circ} 28'$  north latitude; and longi-