

and happiness of their owners.—In 1821, Mr. Charles Kilborn was proprietor of lots in the 8th and 9th ranges, containing together 400 acres, of which he had cleared about 100, the cost of clearing and inclosing which was about 3/ per acre. He then possessed upwards of 200 head of cattle, including sheep, and had erected on his farm 3 dwelling-houses, two barns, a grist-mill, a saw-mill, a fulling-mill, a carding-machine, and other buildings, which cost him upwards of 1,500*l*. but which he valued in 1821 at only about 750*l*.—There were many persons whose farms were more improved, who had a greater number of cattle, and whose buildings were far more valuable than Mr. Kilborn's.—This *r.* is well watered by rivers and lakes.—The *Village of Stanstead* is built near the province line and consists of 23 houses and 200 souls; the houses are in general neat and substantial; many of them two stories high and several are built with brick. The style of building is very different here and throughout the township to what is practised in the seigniorial settlements of the province, and borders considerably, if not absolutely, to the American style as practised in the adjoining state of Vermont. The main stage road from Quebec into the states of Vermont, New Hampshire, &c. passes through it, from which, as bringing a continual influx of strangers, some little consequence is derived.—At Stanstead plain, one mile *n.* of the village of Stanstead, is another village delightfully situated on an extensive plain, where are several traders' shops, a printing office and mechanics' shops of almost every description; it is a place of increasing importance.—*Georgeville*, at Copp's Ferry, on lake Memphramagog, is a flourishing village in which there are, as well as in Stanstead, many tradesmen and mechanics. The ferry is crossed in an excellent horse boat towed by two horses, which passes from Stanstead to Bolton, 2½ miles, regularly three times every day; the income of this boat has hitherto amounted to 7 per cent. of its cost which was nearly 400*l*. This small profit would undoubtedly be increased, were the roads, leading from the country east of the lake towards Montreal, made more effectually passable for summer carriages.—April 16, 1823, a large mass of the rock, composing that part of the mountain called Barnston pinnacle, which at this place rises perpendicular about 300 feet, detached itself from its towering height, and fell into the pond at its base with a tremendous

noise; two distinct reports quickly succeeded each other, similar to the discharge of heavy artillery, which were heard more than twenty miles. This mighty concussion shook the houses for several miles within its vicinity.

Statistics.

Population	3,371	Fulling-mills	7	Founderies	1
Churches, Pro.	1	Paper-mills	1	Just. of peace	1
Curates	1	Saw-mills	18	Medical men	1
Schools	15	Tanneries	1	Notaries	1
Villages	2	Potasheries	10	Shopkeepers	8
Corn-mills	9	Pearlsheries	10	Taverns	5
Carding-mills	7	Distilleries	1	Artisans	29

Annual Agricultural Produce.

	Bushels.		Bushels.		Bushels.
Wheat	44,100	Potatoes	58,000	Buck-wht.	100
Oats	50,900	Peas	7,500	Indian corn	11,600
Barley	5,800	Rye	1,050		

Live Stock.

Horses	1,450	Cows	2,320	Swine	1,790
Oxen	1,950	Sheep	2,450		

STOKE, township, in the co. of Sherbrooke, lies on the east side of the river St. Francis, and is bounded *n. w.* by Windsor; *n. e.* by Dudswell; *s. e.* by Eaton and Westbury; *s.* by Ascot. The land is of first-rate quality, and fit for all the purposes of agriculture. Beech, basswood, ironwood and maple, are the more prevalent kinds of timber. A few swamps occur, but they are neither extensive nor deep; in fact, they are scarcely more than common wet-lands, and require only careful ditching to become very good meadows, of which there are already, in different parts, many large extents of the most luxuriant kind. This *r.* is uncommonly well watered by several rivers and streams, which, after winding in all directions, fall into the St. Francis. In the 14th range there is a small lake. On the banks of some of the minor rivulets many good patches for the growth of hemp can be found, and on the parts that lie a little higher is a fine soil for the cultivation of flax. Although a part of this *r.* was granted in 1803 and 4, it may be said to have been totally neglected until lately; but as new settlers are now encouraged to take lands, it is to be expected that this fine tract will soon exhibit productive farms and a thriving population.—*Ungranted and unlocated* 7,000 acres.