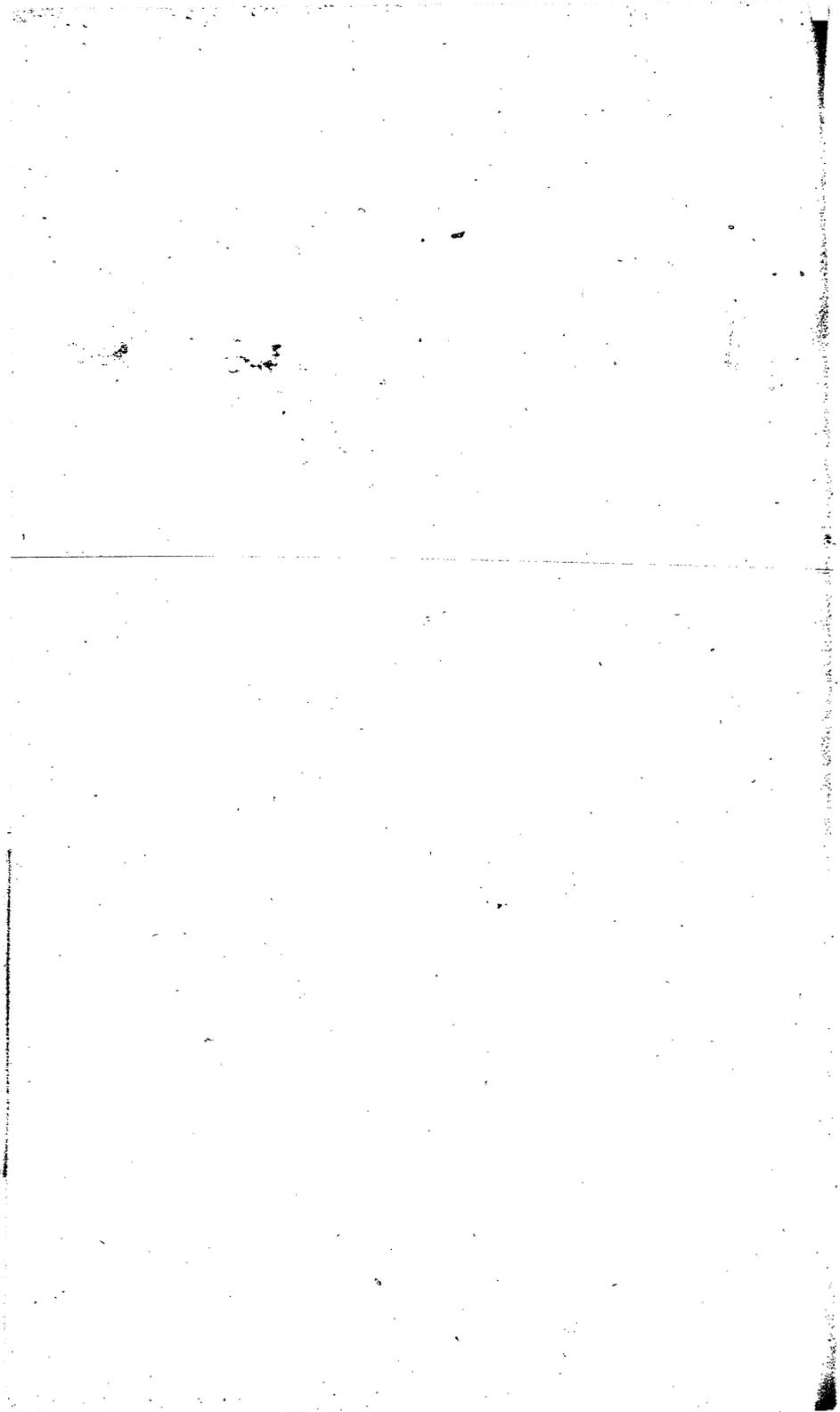
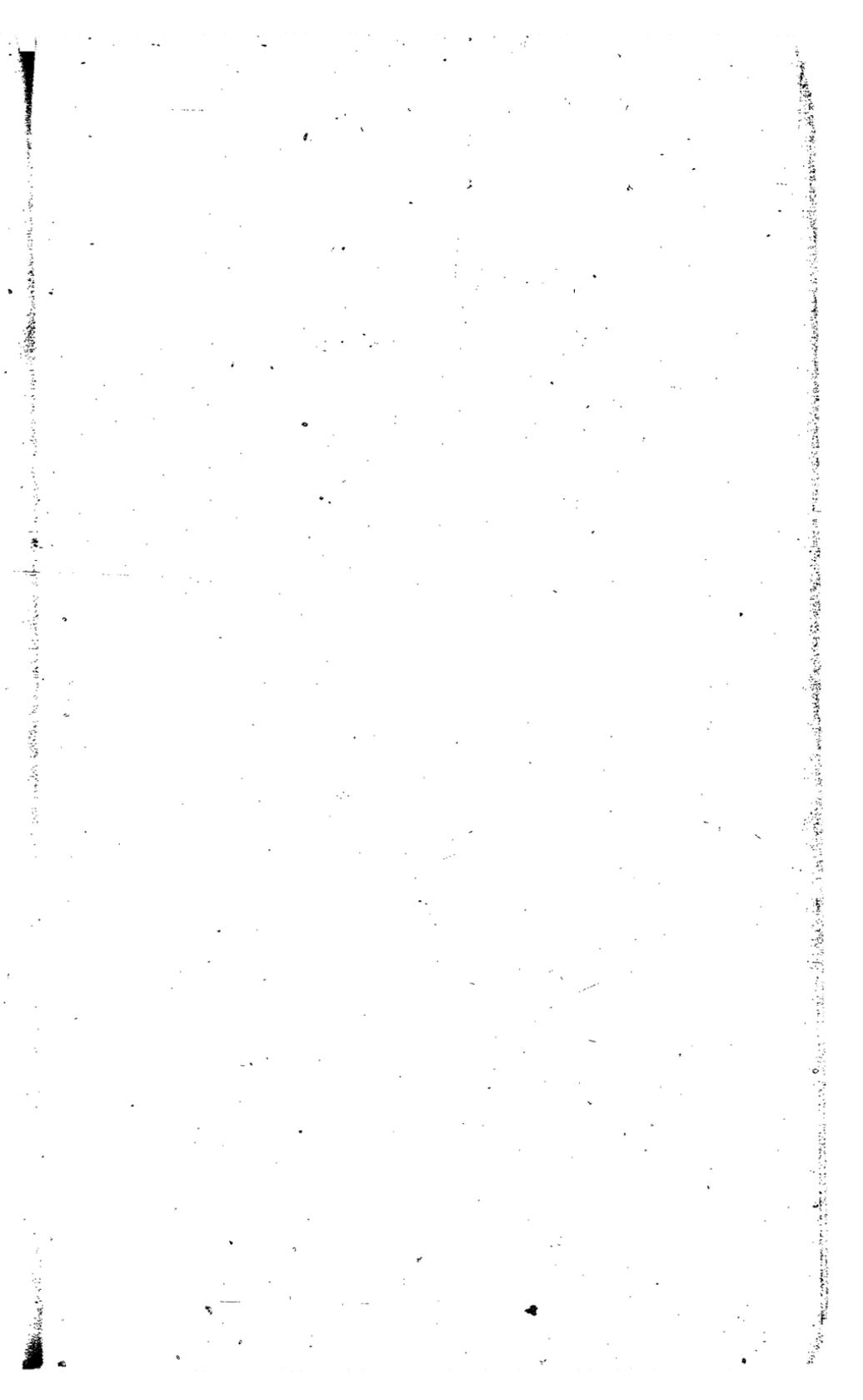


**THIS REPORT IS PRINTED BY HIS EXCELLENCY  
THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR'S COMMAND.**







*Falls of Chaudron, Maine, River*

# **GENERAL REPORT**

OF AN

## **OFFICIAL TOUR**

THROUGH THE

## **NEW SETTLEMENTS**

OF THE

## **PROVINCE OF LOWER-CANADA.**

Performed in the Summer of 1824, in obedience to the commands and instructions of His Excellency **GEORGE EARL OF DALHOUSIE, G.C.B.** Captain General and Governor in Chief of British North-America, &c. &c. &c.

BY **JOSEPH BOUCHETTE, ESQUIRE,**  
His Majesty's Surveyor-General of L. C.

### **PART FIRST.**

Comprehending the Townships North of the Saint Lawrence, and those situate on the Grand or Ottawa River.

---

**QUEBEC:**

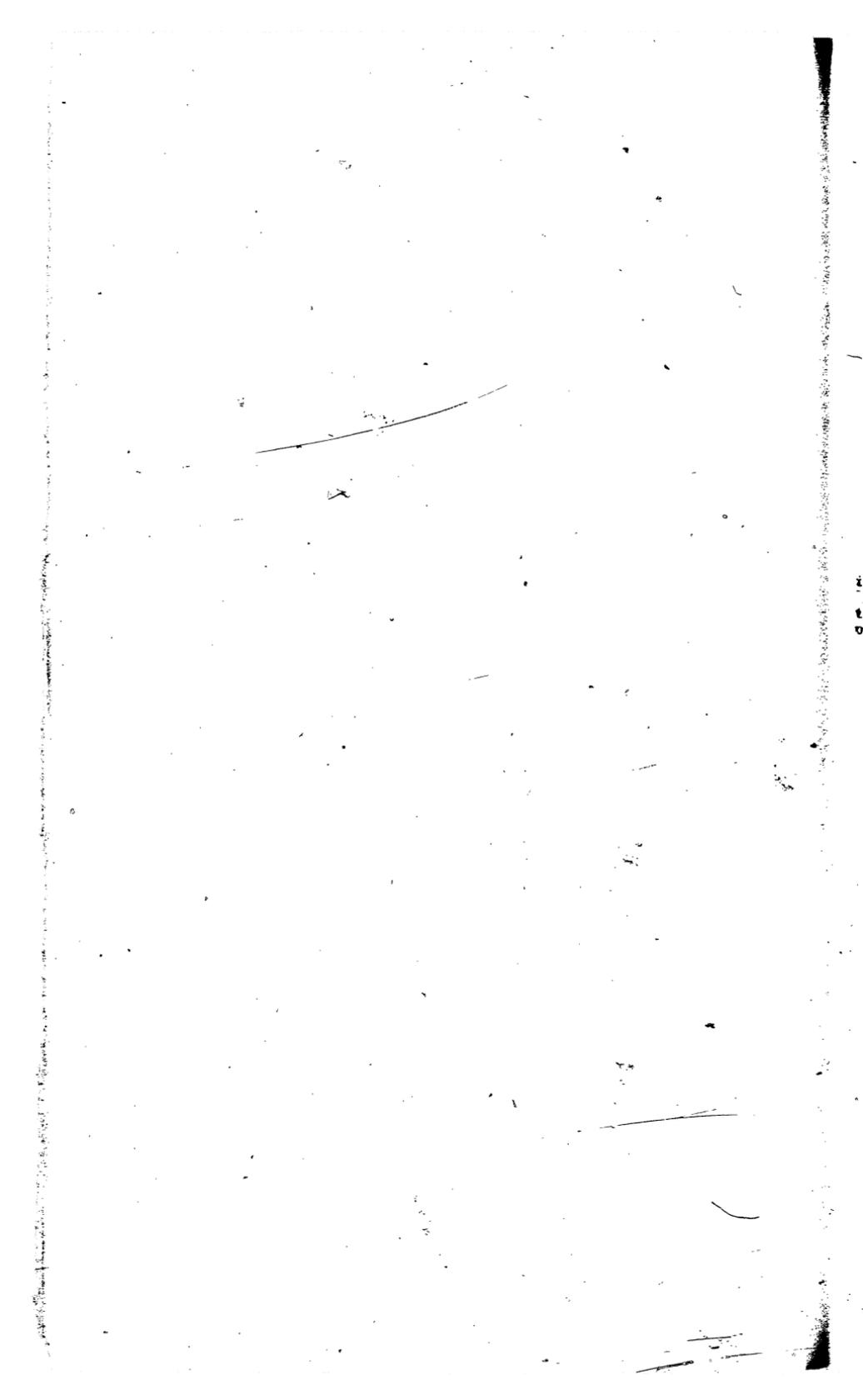
PRINTED BY **THOMAS CARY & Co. FREE-MASONS' HALL.**

1825.

1825  
(10)

B129

TO  
HIS EXCELLENCY  
**SIR FRANCIS BURTON,**  
G. C. H.  
LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR  
OF THE  
PROVINCE OF LOWER-CANADA,  
&c. &c. &c.



**N. B.—The Statistical Statements and Documents, frequently referred to in the course of this Report, accompany the manuscript Report, having been found by far too voluminous to be placed in the Appendix, the General Statement (B) to be found therein, being a recapitulation of totals, may be deemed best adapted for general information.**



# GENERAL REPORT.

## PART FIRST.

---

SURVEYOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE,  
QUEBEC, 20th December, 1824.

SIR,

IN obedience to His Excellency the Governor in Chief's commands and instructions, contained in Mr. Secretary Cochrane's letter, dated 29th May last, enjoining me to visit the Townships under agency in various parts of this Province, and to inquire, on behalf of His Majesty's Government, into the proceedings of the Agents appointed to forward the settlement of the waste lands of the Crown, and to personally conduct certain inquiries respecting conflicting claims, *together with other objects most conducive to illustrate the general state of things*, and the progress made in those Townships since the appointment of Agents thereto respectively, and *desiring me to report fully on all points which should appear to me worthy of consideration, and proper for the information of His Majesty's Government in this Province*,

Instruc-  
tions.

and also to investigate the actual existence and discovery of a silver mine at Owl's Head, in the Township of Potton. On these subjects, and in further obedience to His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor's commands, by your letters of the 29th and 30th of June last, the former relative to the ascertaining the encroachments made upon the ground reserves of Montreal, and to furnishing the Commissioners appointed for the improvement of the Port and Harbour of that City with a plan of the same; the latter giving me in command to report, as early as possible, on a petition presented on the part of a number of the inhabitants of Rawdon, complaining against the Agent of that Township.—

I have the honor to report in manner following :—

Viewed generally, and comprehensively.

Previous, however, to entering into the minute details which the nature and description of this service necessarily lead to, it may be expedient to premise, that, on perusing with great attention my instructions, and considering their utility and importance and the result anticipated therefrom, it occurred to me that I should take a wide, liberal, and comprehensive view of the various matters they embrace, by acquiring, as far as was practicable, a knowledge of the settlements generally in the various parts of the Province through which I had occasion to pass,

in the due execution of the duty allotted to me, as being intimately and indispensibly connected with the advancement and welfare of the new settlements of the Townships under agency, and most conducive to convey to His Majesty's Government the information required.

Having taken my departure from hence for Montreal on the 24th July last, on my arrival there, I lost no time in communicating with the Commissioners, and, after having ascertained, by personal inspection, the propriety of a survey of the whole extent of Beach from the Wind Mill down to the Cross, below the Town, I communicated the same to you for His Excellency's information. It is therefore only necessary for me here to refer to the accompanying documents under the letter A, which are explanatory of my proceedings relative to this branch of the service.

Departure.

Commissioners,  
Montreal.

I then immediately proceeded to the visit and inspection of Rawdon, Kildare, and Kilkenny, upon which subject I had the honor to report from Montreal, accompanying the same with a communication dated 24th August last, together with numerous documents touching the inquiries personally conducted by me then, and reported upon severally. I would therefore beg leave to refer thereto so far as they extend, and embody in this General Report such further

Rawdon,  
Kildare, and  
Kilkenny.

observations, respecting the state of those Townships, and their relative situation with the adjacent Seigniories, as appear to me necessary, commencing with Rawdon.

Rawdon.

Encroachments of L'Assomption.

This Township is bounded in front by the rear lines of the Seigniories of L'Assomption and La Chenaye, from which there are roads leading into the Township. It is singular to remark, that, notwithstanding the limits between these Seigniories and this Township have been established and marked in the field by actual survey, the Seignior of L'Assomption has considerably encroached upon the first range of Rawdon, where he has placed *Censitaires* under Seigniorial Titles. The encroachments in question extending as well to the Crown and Clergy Reservations in that range as to the tract granted under Letters Patent to the Bruyeres, I have in consequence subjoined, for the information of His Majesty's Government, a plan, and other documents, illustrative of the state of the case, under the letter B.

Extent, &c.

The Township of Rawdon is of the usual dimensions of a regular inland Township, that is, 10 miles square; it has been subdivided into 11 ranges, and each range into 28 lots of 200 acres. The new system of laying out the Crown and Clergy Reserves in Blocks has been extended thereto, except in the first and a part of the second ranges,

already granted under Patent, in which the Reserves were appropriated.

The face of the country in this Township is uneven, and in many parts mountainous, from the 4th range northward. The soil therein, generally, is fit for the cultivation of every species of grain peculiar to this country, and, in various sections, susceptible of the growth and culture of hemp and flax. It contains several small lakes, and is well watered by the River Ouareau and numerous other streams, by which it is traversed and on which are to be found many mill sites. In fact, this Township, as well as those adjoining and lying in that direction, offer many temptations as a fine "pasturing and grazing country," to use the language of its inhabitants, and possesses, at the same time, the no inconsiderable advantage of the proximity of a large and populous market town.

Face of the country,

Soil, &c.

With respect to the state of the population, (composed chiefly of Emigrants from Ireland,) and general improvements, I beg leave to refer to the accompanying statement, No. 1, and will only observe, that the settlements therein have appeared to me in a state of tolerable advancement and progress, considering the disadvantages under which the inhabitants have laboured, from the various causes stated in my former Report. I shall only state, in addition thereto, that Mr. Alexan-

The Settlements.

Mr. Rea.

der Rea was appointed Agent for the superintendency of Rawdon, in May 1821, and that he had previously obtained, for himself and a long list of applicants, an Order of Council for grants of 100 acres to each of them, to be located in this Township and in Kildare. Upon that Order several of those individuals were located to lands in Rawdon from this Office; the others received their Location Tickets from Mr. Rea, as Agent, in which capacity he appears to have conducted the settlement of the Township under his inspection with somewhat more regularity and system than Captain Colclough, who succeeded to him in 1823. This circumstance may not, however, invalidate the just cause of complaint which has produced Mr. Rea's removal—but, at that time, it was expected the appointment of another Agent would be the means of obviating the difficulties complained of, and introduce more order and harmony and a better understanding amongst the settlers. Although it may be a troublesome and embarrassing task, owing to the description and character of some of the people in that settlement, yet it might and ought to have been effected. I shall, without dwelling on this subject, only beg leave to call His Excellency's attention to that part of my former Report from the letter D to the description of Rawdon, and also to that part which refers to my Notes on the papers accompanying it, marked 4 and 5. (See Appendix A.)

Capt. Colclough.

Previous to closing this branch of my Report, it may not be improper to notice the advantages derived by the inhabitants of this Township from Mr. Dugas' excellent Grist and Saw Mills, which are situated in lot No. 24, in the first range, from whence the road winds into and traverses the interior of the Township up to the seventh range.

Dugas'  
Mills.

o on

Upon leaving Mr. McKenzie's mills, better known by the name of Manchester Mills, so called after the individual who conducts them, situate about one mile south of Dugas' establishment, I was obliged to take a very circuitous route of about twenty miles to reach the Emigrant Settlement, in the Township of Kildare, whither my attention was in the next instance directed, whilst by traversing that Township and part of Rawdon, the distance does not exceed eight miles, but one third thereof is only a foot path. The road which we travelled winds along the bank of the River Ouareau, upon which there are several Grist and Saw Mills, at intervals of one and two leagues. Continuing this route for a distance of about two leagues and a half, we took the road which leads to the River Rouge settlement in St. Sulpice. In the vicinity of which and upon the River Rouge, is a place called *Les Dalles*, from a singular contraction of the river, the banks whereof, for some distance on either side, are perpendicular rock, thirty to forty feet in height. The current necessarily glides

Route from  
Manchester  
Mills to Kil-  
dare.

LES DALLES.

through these narrows with unusual rapidity, much increased in the spring and fall of the year, from the additional volume of water which passes down with the precipitancy of a Cataract, until it bursts from its fetters at the foot of the *Dalles*, and meanders along its more natural bed.

Natural  
Curiosity.

I was here informed of the existence in the neighbourhood of that spot, of a great natural curiosity in the shape of a subterraneous cavern, which was discovered by two young Canadian peasants, whilst hunting the wild cat, about two years ago. Prosecuting their sport, they pursued two of their game, until entering an obscure hole a little above the bank of the river, the young sportsmen lost sight of them. The most enterprising of the two attempted to enter the aperture in the rock, at that time barely sufficient to admit his crawling into it. Having provided themselves with lights, they made a second attempt so effectual, that not only did they secure their prey, (of which they have preserved the skin to this day,) but they discovered another of the many phenomena of nature, a description of which cannot be uninteresting.

The Cavern.

I descended into the cavern by means of a trap door which has recently been placed at one of its angles for the facility and convenience of strangers, desirous of visiting this singular spot, having as my guides two of

the inhabitants of the neighbouring house, bearing lighted tapers. The height of the Cave where we entered is five feet, from which angle branch off two Caves, the lesser whereof is of the following dimensions :—

Length.....25 feet,  
 Breadth varying from  $2\frac{1}{2}$  to 9 —  
 Height ..... 5 — It bears about a S. E. course from the entrance.

Dimensions of the 1st & 2d caverns.

The other has in length..... 70 feet,  
 Width, from ..... 7 to 8 —  
 Height, gradually increasing, 5 to 13 —

The increase in the loftiness of the cave originates from the declivity of the ground part, which at the North Eastern extremity is at least twenty-three feet from the surface. It forms nearly a right angle with the first, at its S. W. end, and an angle scarcely obtuse at the other with another cave, whose

Length is..... 80 feet  
 Average width ..... 6 —  
 Height ..... 5 —

Dimensions of the 3d and 4th caverns.

At the S. Eastern extreme of this cave, branches off another of inferior size and consequence, bearing about a due South course, as may be deduced from the angle it makes with the last described.

It is in length ..... 20 feet,  
 Width ..... 5 —  
 Height ..... 5 to 4.

At the outward angle formed by this cave with the preceding one, is to be seen a nearly circular aperture of about  $1\frac{1}{2}$  foot diameter, which leads to a cavern yet unexplored, the extent whereof is not known with any certainty, but conjecture and supposition will have it to extend 2 arpents ; an astonishing distance as a natural subteraneous passage. Summing the lengths of the several caves above-mentioned together, we have a total distance of 195 feet of subterraneity in the solid rock, offering a beautiful roof of chrystallized sulphuriate of lime, carved as it were by the hand of art, and exhibiting at once the sublimity of nature, and the mastery of the all-powerful Architect of the universe.

Route continued.  
St. Paul.

Mr. Jolliet's extensive concern, Mills, &c.

Continuing my route over a rather indifferent road, leading to the parish of St. Paul, and thence to Mr. Jolliet's mills, on the river L'Assomption, my attention was attracted to the latter as well from the magnitude of the establishment, as from its being situate so much in the interior and almost contiguous to Kildare. The edifice is of stone, built in the modern style, three stories high, 120 feet in length by 45 in width; within its walls there are three sets of mill-stones, grist and saw mills and a hardware manufactory for making nails. The mill-dam is remarkable for its size, construction and solidity. At a short distance West of this conspicuous concern, a village has been laid out, but as yet it contains only a few houses, chiefly belong-

Village west thereof.

ing to Mr. Jolliet's establishment. The road from hence, winds along the Western bank of the river L'Assomption to the village De Ramsay, which lies on the main route, which leads towards Berthier. It is composed of twenty-five or thirty houses, the most conspicuous whereof is that of Mrs. Panet. The highlands stretching across the Seigniory of De Ramsay, in the rear of the village of that name, produce a very pleasing effect.

The Township of Kildare is situate in the rear of La Valtrie, and is bounded to the S. W. by Rawdon, and by the Seigniory De Ramsay to the N. E. and does not contain quite one-half of a full inland Township. It is divided into twelve ranges, each of which is subdivided into  $12\frac{1}{2}$  lots. 11,000 acres were originally granted, under Letters Patent, to the late Mons. De La Valtrie, and recently a tract of 3,600 acres was granted to the Pastorus' family, leaving, consequently, after deducting from the whole extent of the Township 2-7ths as the Reservations for the Crown and the Clergy, which are laid out in blocks, but a small quantity of land for the military locations, still reduced by Major Colclough's grant of 1,800 acres, at present under Letters Patent. This Township is most eligibly situated and contains excellent lands, the general aspect whereof, as far back as the 9th range, is level; beyond this it assumes an uneven and mountainous appearance. The principal rivers by which it is

De Ramsay

Kildare.

Extent, &amp;c.

Situation,

Soil and Ri-  
vers.

Canadian  
settlements.

watered are, the L'Assomption, the Rivers Rouge and Blanche, with other tributary streams. The Canadian settlements on the 1st, 2nd, and 6th ranges of this Township, are deserving of particular notice, from the domestic comfort and rural happiness of the inhabitants, and the good state of the roads and bridges in that part. There are, however, several of the Crown and Clergy Reserves occupied and considerably improved by some of these individuals, without authority. They have been particularised in some of the accompanying statements.

Emigrant  
settlements.

The new Emigrant settlement in this Township has made much progress, and presents to view a neat village, situate contiguous to the S. W. line of De Ramsay, and connects with the flourishing settlement and village of that name, through which traverses the public road leading to Berthier.

Roads.

Between the 7th and 8th ranges the road is in a forward state, and is open entirely across the Township to the N. E. outline of Rawdon, as also that between the 5th and 6th ranges, upon which stands the Canadian settlement, and, traversing the whole of Kildare, joins the public highway in Rawdon leading to Dugas' Mills in that Township.

Major Col-  
clough.

The new settlements in Kildare were placed under the superintendency of Major Colclough in 1821, and must be acknow-

ledged to have made rapid advancement in population and agriculture, notwithstanding the misunderstandings that have occasionally existed between the Agent and the Settlers, arising in a great measure from the inadequacy of the remaining grantable lands in that Township to gratify the numerous list of applicants with locations therein, especially after Major Colclough had obtained from Government the extent of his claims, forming, as before stated, a total quantum of 1,800 acres, exclusive of his per centage as Agent upon the lands granted. Relative to any further information on this subject, as well as to the various investigations which have taken place in the Township of Kildare, I beg leave to refer to my antecedent Report, and the documents thereunto subjoined, wherein these matters are set forth at length—but with regard to the statistical exhibit of this new Settlement, resort may be had to the statement, No. 2, herewith submitted.

Antecedent  
Report of  
Kildare.  
(Vide Appendix A.)

The Township of Kilkenny, which presents itself in order, is situate in the rear of the Seigniories of La Chenaye and Terrebonne, and is bounded to the N. E. by Rawdon, to the S. W. by Abercromby. Although it has the usual breadth of an inland Township of ten miles square, it contains a less superficies from the irregularity of its front, owing to the obliquity of the rear boundaries of Seigniories upon which it rests.

Kilkenny.  
situation,  
bounds, &c.

Face of the  
country.

The general features of the country here bear a great resemblance to the mountainous and uneven aspect of various sections of the Townships already described. Some parts however in Kilkenny are seen to rise in gradual swells, in other parts the surface is broken and rocky. The most mountainous part seems to traverse the ninth and tenth ranges; thence Northward the land descends by easy slopes beyond the rear outline of the Township, and forms a valley through which it is supposed the North river flows, fertilizing the lands on each side, which are reputed to be of an excellent description.

Soil.

Notwithstanding the unevenness and irregularity of the surface in Kilkenny, the soil thereof generally is by no means unarable, though inferior to that of Rawdon and Kildare. It is abundantly watered by numerous lakes, the chief of which extends six miles in length by one and a half in extreme width, traversing diagonally the ninth, tenth and eleventh ranges. The principal rivers winding through this Township, are the river Lachigan and its various branches, the Western branch of the river St. Esprit, and many other inferior streams and rivulets.

Lakes and  
Rivers.

Rev. Mr.  
Burton.

The Reverend Mr. Burton, who resides in Rawdon, has the agency of this Township, but from the circumstance of its having been only recently surveyed, little or no progress has been made in respect of settlements, ex-

cept by a few Irish Emigrants, who have, without authority, and contrary to the Agent's injunctions, set themselves down promiscuously in various parts of the Township, and in some instances upon the lands already located to the officers and privates of the late embodied militia, an incident of which they were duly apprized by Mr. Burton. I would, however, humbly solicit His Excellency's attention to that portion of my prior report, which treats particularly upon this subject and on the position of the lots I conceived most proper to be selected for villages and glebes, and to the reasons which had induced my doing so. (See Appendix A.)

Unauthorised settlements.

There are no roads in Kilkenny, nor are there any leading from it to the settlement of New-Glasgow, lying less than a mile and a half from the S. E. boundary of the Township. This circumstance, added to the inconveniencies experienced by the inhabitants of New-Glasgow, owing to the want of a good road to Terrebonne, presents a momentary obstacle to the advancement and prosperity of the settlements contemplated in Kilkenny by the Militia people, but which, I understand, they are determined to surmount.

Roads.

Militia settlement.

Having had occasion, in the course of my tour, to pass through the settlements of New-Glasgow and Paisley, I cannot withhold expressing the pleasure I experienced at the

New-Glasgow and Paisley.

progress effected by the industry and perseverance of both these little Colonies, contending, as they must have done, against the numerous impediments which present themselves, such as the deficiency of mills, practicable roads, &c. impediments which, I have no doubt, will shortly be obviated by the Honorable Seignior, who, I am aware, has materially, by his own means, forwarded the prosperity of these new and promising settlements.

It may be proper to remark here, that, in order to reach the margin or front line of Kilkenny, (one mile and a half from the last house in the Glasgow settlement,) I was not only obliged to return by McKenzie's Mills, a distance of 20 miles, but also travelled back by St. Jacques, passing through the handsome and well situated village of St. Roch, and proceed along the north-western bank of the river L'Achigan, about 37 miles, making together 57 miles, instead of 28 in a more direct line; this circumstance evinces the urgent necessity of a road of communication being opened, traversing Kilkenny and Rawdon, and connecting that already made through Kildare.

Returned to  
McKenzie's  
Mills.

Circuitous  
route by St.  
Jacques, St.  
Roch, & ri-  
ver L'Achi-  
gan to Kil-  
kenny,

The neces-  
sity of a road  
traversing  
Kilkenny &  
Rawdon.

Close of the  
1st branch  
of said  
Mission.

This branch of the Mission being finally terminated, I proceeded to Terrebonne, where I remained a few days to draft my former Report and to adjust the manifold documents accompanying the same, both of which, ne-

vertheless, I only completed at Montreal, from whence I transmitted the whole for the information of His Majesty's Executive Government.

The next course naturally presenting itself in order was the ascent of the Ottawa River, and the visit and examination of the country in the vicinity of that important communication. Leaving Montreal, therefore, on the 24th August, I traversed the Island of that name, and Isle Jesus, passing by the Chemin des Neiges and St. Laurent, to the village of St. Eustache, viewing with much satisfaction the picturesque scenery which presents itself on looking back towards the Montreal Mountain. The numerous orchards, the elegant and tasteful country seats, the interesting little village of St. Laurent, composed of 15 or 20 houses, and various other objects, united to convey many pleasing sensations, and to bespeak the fertility of the soil, the affluence of one class of the inhabitants, and the rural peace and comfort of the agriculturist.

Departure  
for the Ottawa.

The village of St. Eustache is advantageously situated at the estuary of the river Du Chêne, in the midst of a populous country, and on the Stage route to the Ottawa. It contains about 150 houses, many of which are kept by shop-keepers, tradesmen, and hostlers—the population may be estimated at 800 souls. Upon leaving this handsome

St. Eustache.

Grand  
Brulé.

The Road.

village, the traveller passes through a well peopled country, the land gradually ascending from thence to the neighbourhood of the small village of Grand Brulé, about fifteen miles distant from St. Eustache and half way to St. Andrews. Its first settlements were effected 15 years since, and contains this day 40 dwelling houses, and eight tolerable taverns. From Grand Brulé the road turns towards the Grand Carrillion Bay, and is occasionally interrupted by ascents and descents ; but on approaching the borders of the Ottawa there is a steep declivity, from the foot of which the road winds along the banks of the Ottawa until it intersects the North River, when it turns to the right, and, following the parallelism of the latter river, enters the village of St. Andrews. It may be remarked here, that a more direct route, from Grand Brulé to this place, could be effected at little expense to the public, and save a distance of at least eight miles, which would much facilitate the change in contemplation, of conveying the mail from Montreal to Grenville in 24 hours, the time now required to run the stage from that city to St. Andrews. The road is in some parts rather rough, but it may still be called very practicable, and might easily be made excellent.

St. Andrews.

The village of St. Andrews, in the Seigniory of Argenteuil, occupies both banks of the North River, and, in point of beauty and situation, has even the advantage of St. Eu-

stache. It contains about 28 or 30 houses, and an average population of 200 souls, composed of Americans and British born subjects. Besides a Grist and Saw Mill, there is an extensive establishment of a Paper Mill, belonging to a Mr. Brown, opposite whose residence there is a handsome Bridge constructed over the river.

Proceeding next to Grenville, I traversed a yet more interesting country, partly through Argenteuil, and the whole front of Chatham. From the upper extremity of this Township to Grenville, the way over which the stage travels is almost impracticable, owing to the neglect of the landholders in those parts (that traversing Mr. Greece's lands in particular,) to perform the road duties, an object to which the attention of the District Grand Voyer should be called. I therefore adopted the route along the Military Canal for a distance of about 6 miles. The handsome and well situated settlements on the front of Chatham, combined with the prospect of the majestic Ottawa, in sight of which we travel for the most part, together with the flourishing settlements and neat villas on the opposite shore, and especially the village at Point Fortune, form a *coup d'œil* truly interesting, particularly when it is remembered that all this is the work of 25 years, and the opening of one of the most important communications between the Sister Provinces of Lower and Upper-Canada, which is already so mate-

Grenville  
&  
Chatham

Road.

rially advanced, whether we look at the land or water conveyance.

Military Es-  
tablishment.  
Grenville  
Basin.

Canal.

The Military Establishment immediately contiguous to Grenville Basin, (known also as Nelson's Bay,) is chiefly composed of two companies of the Royal Staff Corps, who have been employed in opening the Canal, extending from the Basin down to Greece's Point, in Chatham, a distance exceeding six miles. This important work was conducted under the immediate superintendence and direction of Captain Duvernet, then commanding that detachment of this useful corps. This Officer having last fall sailed for England, with his company, the command at the Grenville station has devolved upon Captain Read, of the same corps. The Canal, which is nearly completed, is cut through the solid rock in various parts, forming an aggregate length of about 4 miles of rock excavation, to an extreme depth, in some parts, of 30 feet. Its average width at bottom is from 25 to 30 feet, and at top from 35 to 40, and the depth of water is computed at from 5 to 6 feet. It is expected that, in the course of the ensuing year, this valuable improvement of our internal navigation will be in full operation.

The object of the Grenville Canal is to connect the navigable sections of the Ottawa River interrupted by the impetuous Long Sault Rapid, and other inferior rapids below it, especially that in front of Mr. McRobb's property, at the foot of which he has very

Its object.

Mr. McRobb's.

judiciously laid out a village. It is anticipated that the exertions of this Gentleman, aided by the means he possesses, will prove highly beneficial to that part of the country.

The extreme breadth of the Ottawa, from the bottom of Nelson's Bay, rather exceeds a mile and a quarter, spreading into a fine expanse of water flowing down under the influence of a gentle current, until, attaining the Eastern point of the Bay, where the River is contracted to a mile in width and interspersed with several Islands, it presses through its shackled channels with incredible velocity, bearing down every thing on its bosom, or within the pale of its attraction, with irresistible force to the foot of the Islands, where it resumes, for a short interval, its eloquent placidness. On the Southern bank, opposite the military station, is situate the large and conspicuous concern known by the name of Hamilton's, or Hawkesbury, Mills; and about half a mile higher up, at the mouth of the small river Chenaille Écarté, are Mears's Grist and Saw Mills, Stores, Brewery, Tavern, and Stage Establishment, by which the mail is conveyed to Cornwall, Upper-Canada. There is also a Wharf, at this spot, for the reception of the Steam-Boat which ascends the River to Hull every third or fourth day, keeping close in to the South shore, where it is met by boats from Grenville, when there are passengers or cargo to be conveyed to the upper parts of the country.

The Long  
Sault.

Hamilton's  
Mills.

Mears's  
concern.

Steam-Boat.

The Boat, however, occasionally traverses over to Grenville, but, in so doing, they are compelled to adopt a circuitous course by running close under the North shore, in order to avoid a sand shoal lying about parallel to the East side of Nelson's Bay, extending a mile, or thereabouts, in length, upon an average width of a quarter of a mile, part of which is dry in summer. Nelson's Bay, with the exception of this shoal, offers a safe harbour and good anchorage for the Steam-Boat or other vessels, which are sheltered by the highlands extending to the North and North-West of the Basin, and descending almost to the margin of the River, except near the River Calumet, where the hills rise from a small but beautiful meadow. These highlands, which might with propriety be called the Grenville Heights, stretch to the westward along the River, somewhat decreasing in elevation until their approach to the Seigniory of La Petite Nation, where they recede from the River about two miles, leaving in front a low, level, and fertile country, peculiarly adapted for meadow land: the same ridge, extending in its westerly direction, traverses nearly the middle of the Townships of Lochaber, Buckingham and Templeton, and, passing along the 9th and 10th Ranges of Hull, terminates on the margin of Lake Chaudière (an expansion of the Ottawa,) in the upper part of Eardley.

Nelson's  
Bay.

Grenville  
Heights.

Being at Grenville on the 28th of August, and finding it expedient to take advantage of the Steam-Boat conveyance the next morning, I accordingly made the previous arrangements for visiting that Township on my return ; with this view I issued a notice, convoking a meeting of the Settlers on the 5th of September. Therefore, my inspection of this Township, as well as that of Chatham, and the vacant tract adjoining it, in the rear of Argenteuil, will come under consideration in a subsequent portion of this Report.

Meeting called.

The distance from Grenville to Hull is 60 miles of uninterrupted navigation, which the Steam-Boat performs in 13 hours, averaging 5 miles per hour. Although, forsooth, this be not expeditious travelling, yet the commodiousness of going over this long reach of the Ottawa with certainty of time and comparative comfort, when we consider that it so recently required several days to run over the same distance in comfortless boats, we cannot but appreciate the advantage of such a vehicle, and render to the owners that tribute of praise and approbation which their spirited and laudable undertaking entitle them to.

The passage to Hull.

The Union of the Ottawa (for such is the appropriate name of the Steam-Boat,) carries 150 tons, is 125 feet on deck by 23 feet beam ; it draws but little water, and is pro-

The Union of the Ottawa (Steam-Boat).

pelled by a 28 horse power engine. The accommodations and fare are as good as could reasonably be expected, under every circumstance, whether we consider the infancy of the concern or the cheapness of the price, which, for cabin passengers, is 20s. ; deck passengers 5s. ; and 23s. 4d. per ton for goods and merchandise.

**Scenery.**

On leaving the Basin of Grenville, the scenery is blended in a manner peculiarly to interest the mind of observation. The Grenville Heights on the one hand ; the low yet picturesque country on the other ; the singular cluster of Islands principally obstructing the channel of the River, and, finally, the head of the Long Sault, exhibit a prospect by no means beneath the Poet's description. About 3 miles above Grenville, on the South side, is seen Mr. Alexander Grant's handsome dwelling-house ; and two miles beyond this stands the village of Longueuil, so called from the Seigniori of that name, the only French grant under the feudal system within the limits of Upper-Canada. The settlements of La Petite Nation are the next objects of perception presenting themselves on the North shore. This Seigniori is the property of Louis Papineau, Esquire, and is, from its advantageous local situation and extent, deserving of particular observaton. It is situate between the augmentations of Grenville and Lochaber, and bounded in front by the Ottawa. It extends

Village of  
Longueuil,  
U. C.

La Petite  
Nation.

5 leagues in front by a depth of similar dimensions. The lateral lines thereof run astronomically N. 11° 20' E. in conformity to an ancient Ordinance of the Province, establishing the bearings of the Seigniorial lines on the Ottawa, and, commencing from the first fall in the River Petite Nation, extend Eastward.

The front of this Seigniory is much indented by the Ottawa, forming, on that shore, several coves and bays well adapted for the shelter of boats ; one of these bays has nearly two and a half leagues in depth, running almost parallel to the front, and forming an extensive Presqu'Isle of the land which it divides from the main body of the Seigniory. The River La Petite Nation, which winds and traverses the Seigniory in the general direction from S. W. to N. E. runs through a mountainous country, and, finally, discharges its waters into the Ottawa, to the Westward of the neck of land which unites the Peninsula with its parent soil, near the head of the arm of the Grand River already mentioned. Notwithstanding the unevenness and irregularity of the surface in that Seigniory, the soil, generally, and of the fore part especially, is reputed excellent, fertilized as it is by several small rivers and numerous streams ; advantages invariably met with in hilly regions, as a providential compensation for other inconveniencies. The Canadian settlements on the river borders of the La

Description,  
&c.

Settlements.

Petite Nation, and along the banks of the River of that name, upon which are erected the Seignorial Mills two miles above its estuary, although indeed in their infancy, present a handsome landscape, in which the Parish Church, the Presqu'Isle, and several Islands on that side the Ottawa, combine in awakening an interest, much heightened by the bold outline of the country in the back ground.

The public  
road.

The population is estimated at about 120 families, whose farms are laid out of dimensions unusually large in French grants, (that is, 5 arpents by 40,) for which they pay four bushels of wheat, and *two French crowns*, as their *redevances annuelles*. The road, opened by the Commissioners for Internal Communications, runs across the front of the Seigniorship, having settlers on either side who keep it in constant repair. Above and below La Petite Nation, the road, losing the advantage of traversing a settled country, becomes almost impracticable, and must remain so until the plan in contemplation, of effecting settlements upon that communication, be executed.

Ascent of  
the Ottawa  
to Hull.

Scenery, &c.

Ascending the Ottawa, from the Western boundary of the Seigniorship above described towards the Township of Hull, several Islands offer themselves to view, which greatly enhance the scenery of this part of the River. Kettle and Goose Islands, the principal of

these, are, as well as the inferior Isles, overflowed by the spring rise of the waters, but afford, notwithstanding, excellent autumn pasturage. The North bank of the River exhibits little more in this place than a wilderness; no habitations, unless here and there a solitary hovel presenting itself: whilst, on the South shore, art mingles with nature to beautify the scene—for there you trace the husbandman's industry in his comfortable cottage, thatched barns, and enclosures. A few years more and these will, no doubt, be seen on the opposite bank of this magnificent River, which seems to leave her Elder Sister Stream but to traverse and fertilize, territories unknown, to tempt the enterprising to explore those parts to which she offers a propitious guide.

Of the many rivers which disembogue into the Ottawa, between the Seigniorship of La Petite Nation and Hull, those more immediately deserving notice are, the Gatineau, and Le Lièvre, on the North, and the Rideau, and La Petite Nation, on the South. The River Rideau is particularly distinguished by the Fall which bears its name, conspicuous for the excessive whiteness of the foam it excites, and the regularity of the rock over which its waters are precipitated, the height whereof does not, I presume, exceed thirty feet. A little higher up are the Richmond and Hull Landings, two convenient Coves for the Steam-Boat, where stores and wharves

The Rideau  
Falls.

Richmond  
and Hull  
Landings.

have been built, affording commodious landing places, and storage for goods.

Rapids, &c.

Opposite the Eastern half of Hull the Ottawa is considerably obstructed by Rapids and Islands, and particularly so about the middle of the Township, where the waters descend with extraordinary precipitancy, gliding over shelving flags, forming so many little cascades, of 2, 4, and 6 feet elevation, in various parts of the River, as low down as Wright

Obstruction  
of the River  
at Wright  
Village.

Village. Opposite to this, the River is nearly choked by a range of Islands, of solid rock, jutting out from its bed, overgrown with copse and stunted trees, amidst which a few solitary pines, or spruce trees, are seen towering above the pigmy underwood. Immediately above these small promontories, the waters of the Great Lake Chaudière, urged with great velocity through the contracted part of the River called the Little Chaudière, roll in volumes from rock to rock, and, occasionally repelled by opposing Islands, mostly collect into one large mass, which, torrent-like, precipitates itself over a rock, in the shape of a segment 2-3rds of a circle, into an abyss 25 to 30 feet in depth; from whence it bursts with astonishing rapidity, and, rushing through the main channel, it finally abandons the tumult and uproar of a cataract, and gently flows, uninterruptedly, for many miles. This Fall, the principal one known on the Ottawa, has, from its singular formation, been called the Kettle Fall,

Falls of  
Chaudière.

(Chûte de la Chaudière,) and has given its name to the Lakes above it produced by the expansion of the River. To the North of the Chaudière Fall, is another Cataract of inferior consequence, 20 feet, or thereabouts, in height, which is remarkable for one peculiarity not observed in the other.—The waters hurled into this last pit are seen no more, but flow under ground, leaving their visible bed little less than dry. Nearer the shores of Hull, are various gradations of cascades, equally curious, from a similar circumstance, that run considerable distances through subterraneous passages, of which several issues have been discovered. The prospect and appearance, altogether, of this section of the varied Ottawa, may be compared, in point of singularity, interest, and grandeur, to the best scenery of the Canadas, which has so often been pictured by Tourists; and I would even venture to say, that the deservedly famed stupendous Cataract of Niagara, might, in point of *novelty* and *variety*, yield to the Falls, Cascades, and Islands, in this particular section of the Grand River.

Minor Falls.

Subterranean water courses.

The width of the River, from one main shore to the other, opposite the village, is upwards of 1780 yards, which may be divided into two parts. The first, a distance of about 3294 feet, has on its line a chain of Islands, at no considerable intervals from one another, which, by means of short bridges and causeways, could easily be connected.

The River opposite Wright Village.

The second part embraces the principal channel, 92 feet breadth by actual admeasurement, over which an arch might be thrown, connecting the North and South shores, 40 or 50 rods above Richmond Landing, from whence the mail is conveyed, through Richmond and Perth, to Kingston.

The erection  
of a Bridge  
at that place  
recommended.

This important object cannot be viewed without the most earnest desire and solicitude for its accomplishment, inasmuch as the communication between this Province and Upper-Canada would, thereby, become uninterrupted, certain, and secure ; and must, necessarily, consolidate and strengthen the Canadas, by ultimately rendering the St. Lawrence, which, from St. Regis, we hold in common with a Foreign power, a secondary means of intercourse with the Sister Province. It is sincerely to be hoped, that the spirit of enterprise and improvement, which has of late years made its appearance in this Colony, will be extended to the amelioration suggested, and that the Legislature of both Provinces, always awake to the interest and prosperity of their respective departments, will devote a share of their usual attention to the opening of Canals, and the erection of Bridges, which must so materially facilitate their mutual commerce.

Lake  
Chaudière.

The Rapids do not extend higher up than the small Island in front of Lot No. 15, from whence the Lake Chaudière may be said to commence, expanding to an extreme

width of  $3\frac{1}{2}$  miles. This place, it is probable, would be found the most propitious as a landing for the Steam-Boat or craft that may hereafter ply upon this part of the Ottawa. The road, however, for a distance of 3 miles above this spot, is so very good, that it might, perhaps, be esteemed more advisable to establish a landing at Symes's place, lying at the extremity of the Hull road, 7 miles distant from the village, where a wharf and store have been already built.—Nor would any distance be lost by the adoption of the latter plan, inasmuch as the offset, from the main road to the *landing* first proposed, would render the water route, if any thing, the longer of the two.

From Symes's Landing to the Rapides des Chats, at the N. W. extremity of the Lake, is a distance of twenty miles of gentle current; but at that point the River is obstructed by a cluster of Islands, above which it again expands and assumes the name of Lac des Chats.

Rapides des  
Chats, &c.

Thus far did I ascend the Ottawa, observing and noting, with peculiar diligence and attention, the many interesting objects which present themselves on either side; and having described its Islands, Rapids, and Scenery, with that detail and accuracy it appeared to me the subject merited, I shall retrace my steps, and, descending the North bank of the River, enter into a more

Return by  
the North  
Bank.

particular account of the actual state of the Townships under agency, touching only cursorily those that have not yet been ranged under the superintendence of Agents upon that communication.

Onslow and  
Eardley.

The Townships of Onslow and Eardley take up the whole of the North shore of Lake Chaudière. The former has been surveyed, and, in 1802 and 1803, the first five Ranges were subdivided, and the lands, thus laid out, granted to Boswell Minor, and his associates, with the exception of 1200 acres, embracing the North-West Trading Post at Point Mondion, on Lot No. 7 in the 2d Range, which were patented to the Honorable John Richardson and John Forsyth, Esquire, jointly. From Lot No. 9 in the 1st Range, the shore of the Lake runs about due North to the 4th Range, which it bounds in front. The 1st, 2d, and 3d Ranges, are traversed by ridges of massive rock, amidst which are several small Lakes, and one, above the rest, distinguished by the appellation of Long Lake, used as a reservoir for timber, through which, also, boats and canoes pass, and are carried over, from its Western extremity, into Lac des Chats. This Township is traversed by many rivers and streams; but the generality of the lands therein are not, as far as the surveys have extended, esteemed of a quality likely to induce emigration in that quarter. Opposite to Onslow and Eardley, are situate the Townships of March and

Tarbolton; presenting the aspect of an old settled country.

Having given this brief description of Onslow, as being the last and most Westerly Township erected on the Ottawa, I come next to Eardley, which joins Onslow to the West, and Hull to the East. Its perpendicular breadth is the same as other River Townships, but its lateral lines, running magnetically North, differ widely in their depth, the Eastern line being 1099 chains, the Western line only 325; owing to the curves of the shore of the Lake, which runs about N. W. and presents a diagonal front to this Township of 14 miles, from its Eastern boundary in the 1st Range to the Western limits of the 9th. It is indented by two large Bays, the first whereof lies above a small River, which falls into the Ottawa at Lot No. 8; the second extends from No. 21, to the Western bounds of the Township. In this Bay two other small Rivers discharge their waters, which, together with several other inferior streams, fertilize the front Ranges of this Township.

Eardley.

Situation.  
Extent, &c.

The soil in Eardley does not yield in fertility to Hull; it is well timbered with elm, beech, maple, and pine, and may be said to possess every local advantage met with in the Townships below it. From the foot of the hills, which lie along the 6th Range, to the margin of the Lake, the country is gene-

Soil and  
timber.

rally level, or rising into rich and gradual swells of excellent land.

Lands  
granted  
therein.

A tract of 6411 acres of the Eastern section of this Township was granted, in 1805, to the Sandford and Lukin families, and others; the greater part whereof has been since conveyed to other individuals, as will appear from the documents accompanying this Report; and, subsequently, 2600 acres were patented to the Maclean family, which two grants occupied nearly the whole of the front. There are, however, large tracts of excellent lands yet ungranted within this Township, which, if placed under the superintendency of an active Agent, may in time become a settlement of interest and consequence.

Those  
ungranted.

Settlements.

Out of the prosperous Colony of Hull, the settlements of Eardley may be said to have originated. They are chiefly in the Easterly quarter of that Township, and are traversed by the Hull road, which extends to the 14th or 15th lot. Many neat and well cultivated farms are to be met with on this part of the road; as also a School-House, an object of no little novelty or consideration in such a place, attended, I understand, by 20 to 25 youths of both sexes.

Reference  
to Statement  
No. 3.

With respect to quantity of land in a state of culture, the population, and general state of the settlements of Eardley, it will be necessary to refer to statement No. 3.

The Township of Hull succeeds Eardley, and joins Templeton to the East. It is bounded in front by the Grand, or Ottawa River, and in the rear by waste lands of the Crown. It extends 16 Ranges in depth; each Range being subdivided into 28 lots of 26 chains in breadth, by 80 chains, 80 links, in depth. Such are the authorised dimensions of the lots of land in River Townships throughout the Province, excepting, of course, the lots broken and indented by the sinuosities of the River or Lake upon which they front, as occurs in the first, second, and third Ranges of the Township under consideration.

Hull.

Boundaries  
and extent.

It is abundantly watered by Rivers, Lakes, and numerous tributary Streams. The Gatineau, the chief of the Rivers running through Hull, takes its rise far in the interior of the country, and breaking into Lot No. 23 of the 16th Range, enters the Township, which it traverses diagonally, varying in width from 10 to 20 chains, and finally disembogues into the Ottawa about half a mile below the Eastern outline of Hull, in the Township of Templeton. The depth of the River renders it fit to bear vessels of a large tonnage a distance of 3 miles from its mouth—the Steam-Boat, indeed, has ascended it upwards of 4 miles. On the Eastern bank stands a conspicuous hill, which, I conceive, might hereafter become an object worthy of notice in a military point of view, from its shape and

Rivers,  
Lakes, &c.  
The  
Gatineau.Conspic-  
uous Hill.

commanding position. Ascending the River beyond this point, Cascades and Rapids are not unfrequently to be met with ; some of which are remarkable for their beauty and variety, environed as they are by a rather picturesque scenery, particularly in the 7th Range, where a small Saw Mill, situated at the foot of a Rapid, breaks into view. The agitated waters, flowing fast between a small Island and the main bank, which, on this side as on the other, is much elevated above the bed of the River, produce a fine effect.

## Lakes.

The principal Lake in Hull lies in a transverse position, from Lot No. 23 in the 11th Range, to the commencement of No. 28 in the 13th Range. It is 3 miles in length by  $\frac{3}{4}$  of a mile in breadth, and forms a narrow pass of about 16 chains wide on the division line between the eleventh and twelfth Ranges, which intersects a small Island situate about mid-way from shore to shore. The shape of the Lake is extremely irregular, and at Lot No. 28 it branches off into Eardley. Its waters discharge themselves into the Gatineau, at the line between the fifteenth and sixteenth Ranges, thus running in a contrary direction to the current of that River ; a singularity accounted for upon viewing the highlands which stretch across the eighth, ninth and tenth Concessions of this Township, already alluded to in my general description, and forming a natural division of the waters flowing North and South therefrom.

The Columbia Pond is another small Lake, lying at the Eastern extremity of the fifth Range, the waters whereof fall into the Ottawa a little South of the estuary of the Gatineau.

Columbia Pond.

The face of the country in the front of this Township is generally a plane, undulated by gradual swells as far back as the 6th Range, where the ridge of highlands, precedently mentioned, arise and bound the vale to the North, traversing the Township in a curvilinear direction almost parallel to the River. Beyond these mountains the land forsakes the aspect of a plane, and rising into more frequent and abrupt slopes, which, however, render it by no means unfit for tillage, it becomes a rich pasturing and grazing country, and as such is highly prized by the inhabitants. The soil in the level parts of Hull is esteemed of an excellent quality, whether between the Ottawa and the highlands, or the intervalles dispersed over its hilly sections. Hemp and flax are here cultivated with great advantage and success, as well as every description of grain raised in Lower-Canada. This Township is chiefly timbered with beech, birch, maple, pine, elm, and some oak, baswood, and hemlock. It is traversed in various parts by many roads, the principal of which, beginning at the Steam-Boat Landing, passes through Wright Village, from whence it extends diagonally to the 17th Lot on the division line between the first and

Face of the country.

Soil.

Timber.

Roads.

second Concessions. along which it runs to the Lake Landing at Symes's (formerly noticed); from this place the road follows the margin of the Lake and enters into Eardley. Upon this road the greater portion of the most flourishing settlements of Hull are to be seen. Indeed, every thing exhibited a degree of affluence and comfort which must surpass the highest expectations of the visitor when he sets out to witness the progress and prosperity of a settlement not 25 years standing. Neat dwelling-houses, many of them two stories high, extensive barns, &c. meet your eye in every direction, while the fields and closes offer a sight no less, if not more, delightful as a pastoral scene—there cattle of every sort and in great numbers are seen grazing; large herds of sheep wander over the grateful soil and seek a pasturage they readily find—meanwhile all the other objects attendant on rural life, uniting together, give an interest to the whole much better felt than expressed.

Wright  
Village,

Wright Village is pleasantly situated at the South-Eastern angle of this Township, occupying the front of Lots No. 2, 3 and 4 in the third Range. It is composed of eight or ten houses, besides a handsome Church, built upon an eminence, facing the River, decorated with much taste and surmounted by a neat spire. Nearly in front of the Church, and bordering the highway, stands a two story stone house, where a liberal Hotel

Establishment is carried on, affording comfortable accommodations. Westward from this Inn is another good stone building, and several frame houses. Opposite to these, on the other side of the main road and on the bank of the River, are situated the Grist and Saw Mills, a Blacksmith's Forge, Stores, &c. and a spacious and conspicuous stone Edifice, with a Cupola, which is often mistaken by visitors for a Church from its singular construction. The mill dam projecting out upon the reef of rocks, towards the rapid, is remarkable for its extent and solidity. To the West of the mill is the long causeway, and bridge, over which the public road is continued. Upon the first rise of the hill, West of the bridge, is the handsome and comfortable habitation of Philemon Wright, Esquire, and, beyond it, the School-House, where I witnessed, with extreme satisfaction, the advances made in the elementary branches of education by the youths of both sexes, to the number of 30 or 40. The order and regularity with which the School appears to be conducted reflects much credit upon the Teacher. There is also a Post Office at the village, under the direction of Mr. Ruggles Wright, as Post-Master. The whole of the village is the property of Philemon Wright and Sons; a circumstance which explains the tardy increase of its buildings and population, it being the interest of those gentlemen to avoid bringing competitors in the various concerns they carry on at that

Mr. Ruggles  
Wright.  
Post Master.

Government  
Village  
proposed.

place. It is obvious, therefore, that it becomes an object of expediency to establish, in some other part of Hull, a Government Village, open to Emigrants settling there; and, having viewed the country, I would humbly beg leave to propose Lot No. 21, in the 2nd Range, as a very propitious site for a village, from its contiguity to the River and locality. The lease, under which it is held as a Crown Reserve, is almost expired, and I have little doubt that the holder would forego his lease on equitable consideration. Previous to taking leave of this part of the Township, it may not be amiss to notice a chasm of considerable length in the solid rock, varying greatly in width at different points until it meets the River. It lies South of the village road, and though it contains 5 or 6 feet water in spring and fall, it is nearly drained in summer.

A chasm in  
the solid  
rock.

Columbia  
Farm.

The Columbia Farm is situated in the fourth Range, about one mile and a half from the Ottawa, to the West of Mr. Wright's house. The extent, position, and state of culture of this farm, deserve to be particularly remarked. It consists of a large dwelling house, lying East of the road upon a gradual slope, the ground ascending to the West, and is occupied by one of Mr. Wright's family. In the lower part of the farm is a Distillery, and on the opposite side of the road stand the out houses, barns, &c. covering a large area of ground forming a square, of which one of

the sides is 200 feet. The convenient and judicious subdivision and economy of this department of farming are truly meritorious, and reflect great credit upon the enterprise and judgment of the proprietor, whose constant aim to improve the breed of cattle in that section of the country, has been attended with every success. Westward of Columbia Farm, is Chamberlain's Farm placed upon an eminence from whence I had an opportunity of taking a few sketches of the surrounding country, which, from this position, offers many handsome landscapes. From Columbia Farm two roads branch off in different directions. The one passing along the edge of the Pond, previously mentioned, leads to the Gatineau farm, remarkable as being the spot selected by Mr. Ph. Wright in 1801 for his first and original habitation, and as such is not divested of interest, it being, as it were, the parent of the actual flourishing settlement of Hull. The other road directing its course Westward, winds suddenly at lot No. 8, and rejoins the main front road ; meanwhile the Columbia road continues towards the North until it meets the River Gatineau, in the 7th Range, where Mr. Christopher Wright's new farm is situated on the lots recently located to him. This gentleman has already cleared 40 acres, most of which are under cultivation, and, besides his own residence, has completed the frame work of a capacious barn. From hence the road runs principally along the banks of the Gatineau, to the eleventh and

Chamberlain's Farm.

Mr. Christopher Wright's Farm.

The road from thence.

twelfth Ranges ; but I directed my course Westward, by the road between the seventh and eighth Ranges, into the new Settlements. On lot No. 15, the road divides itself into two branches, leading respectively to the large and small Lakes, formerly spoken of. At the latter place, I witnessed the industry of two young emigrants, whose exertions as farmers give every reason to anticipate the most favorable results to themselves and to the Township in which they are settled. There is a Saw Mill on lot No. 15 ; and it might be found expedient to appropriate lot No. 14 for a Village, as being at the forks of two roads, having a Saw-Mill hard by, and a tolerable cultivated farm in its vicinity. The state of these new Settlements is sufficiently prosperous, considering the short time elapsed since the people have been located. With respect to the roads in these parts, little can be said for them, nor indeed would it be fair to expect to find good roads so far in the interior of a new country. From the frequent winding of the road, the distance is considerably lengthened, an inconvenience generally existing at the first start of an infant Settlement, but ultimately rectified. The road which passes the small Lake leads into Eardley, and terminates at Lake Chaudière in the fourth Range of that Township. From the forks at No. 15 in the eight Range, another road running due South, branches off and strikes the Ottawa, having but few Settlements upon its borders, until it reaches the fifth and fourth Ranges, where

New  
Settlers.

Saw mill on  
No. 15.

State of the  
roads.

farms are more frequently met with, which progressively increase as you traverse the third Range, and advancing towards the River, you enter into an apparently old settled country. I should have noticed whilst speaking of the Roads and Settlements in the seventh and eighth Ranges, the two Establishments of Mr. Tiberius Wright situated on the Eastern bank of the Gatineau, along which the road is opened for some distance. His lands have an advantageous local situation, are in a high state of culture, and afford excellent pasturage.

Tiberius  
Wright.

It is proper to notice that the cultivation of Spring Wheat (sown chiefly in August) has been attended with much success, and in some instances, one bushel sowed at that season has produced 30 to 40. Admitting this, however, to be an extraordinary and casual production, and taking it that one bushel could generate 25 to 30 bushels, instead of 40, the advantage of Spring Wheat over the Autumnal will still be manifest, the latter being known to produce no more than 15 and 20 to one. The subject is well worth the attention of the Agriculturists of the country, and may be the means of their raising two crops in the year, or at least afford advantages heretofore unknown to them.

Spring  
wheat re-  
commended.

The Township of Hull was surveyed and subdivided in 1801, under a warrant of sur-

The Town-  
ship of Hull  
surveyed in  
1801.

Ph. Wright,  
Esq. and  
associates.

vey issued in favor of Philimon Wright, Esq. and nine associates, (including two of his sons,) who obtained a grant of 12000 acres under Letters Patent in 1806, embracing the whole front of this Township, and comprehending the first, second and third Ranges, parts of the fourth, fifth and sixth, and two lots in the seventh Range, through which the River Gatineau runs. The associates in this grant reconveyed, as was the practice at that time, the greater part of the lands to their leader, as an indemnification for expenses incurred in the survey, and for Patent Fees on the grant, by which means Mr. Wright became the principal and almost sole proprietor of the lands thus granted, upon which it appears he and his sons have made improvements to the considerable extent of 4,703 acres in culture, 24 houses, &c. This gentleman is entitled to the highest praise, for the perseverance and spirit of enterprise he so strongly evinced, by setting himself down in a wilderness, remote from the vestige of a settlement, and a distance of eighty miles up the Ottawa. The many hardships and privations he must have suffered, in thus laying the foundation of the prosperous settlement, which has since grown to consequence from his exertions, can easily be imagined, when we consider the variety of obstacles he had to surmount; obstacles, nevertheless, incident to the formation of every settlement in a new country.

His merits.

In thus acknowledging the well known merits of Mr. Wright, it is but just to state, that the liberality of His Majesty's Government towards that individual has been unbounded ; and that upon a recapitulation of the various grants made to himself and his family in Hull and Lochaber, it will be found that 9,145 acres were, with the exception of 1200 acres *located* to his junior son, Mr. Christopher Wright, granted to them under Letters Patent. This alone could not but be deemed a full and generous compensation and reward for Mr. Wright's unremitting exertions to forward the prosperity of that part of the Ottawa, when it is considered, that in so doing he was at the same time very essentially and certainly very equitably benefitting himself. But, if to this be added the reconveyance of at least 7,000 acres in Hull by his associates, and not less than 5,000 acres in Templeton, making a total of 21,145 acres, it will be found that Mr. Wright has been quite adequately compensated for his assiduity and successful endeavours to promote the settlements in that section of the Province.

Liberality  
of the  
Government  
towards  
him.

The Inhabitants of this Township (which was placed under Mr. Wright's superintendency in 1824,) are, with few exceptions, of American birth, save the young and rising generation, who are of course British born subjects. In no part of the country through which I had occasion to pass, have I witnessed more industry and good understanding

The  
Inhabitants.

than are to be seen in Hull, where the people seem universally to enjoy a degree of ease and comfort seldom met with in a dawning colony. The statistical exhibit of the settlements, population, &c. of this Township, will be found in statements Nos. 4 and 5, and in respect of the Lots under lease in No. 6.

Iron Ore.

Previous to closing the account of Hull, it is proper to remark, that in the seventh Range there is a Mine of a superior description of Iron Ore, said to produce about 80 per cent. The Township also abounds with lime stone.

Descent of  
the River in  
a bark  
canoe.

My observations and remarks on the settlements, &c. of the Township of Hull, being finally completed, and having in contemplation the visit and inspection of the several and respective Townships lying between that just disposed of and Grenville, I conceived it necessary to facilitate the performance of that part of my duty to hire a bark canoe, in which I descended the River, stopping at convenience to enquire and examine into the state of the settlements along these Townships, and with this view left Hull on the 3rd September.

Templeton:

Boundaries.

The Township of Templeton adjoins Hull to the West, and Buckingham to the East ; it is bounded in front by the Ottawa, in rear by the Township of Portland and waste lands of the Crown, and is of the usual dimensions of River Townships. Eight Ranges thereof

were surveyed in 1805, and the generality of the lands thus laid out have been found of an excellent quality, abounding with meadows, and rising, from the fore part, into fertile swells of fine land, some sections of which, nevertheless, are stony. So far, however, as the surveys have extended, it must be acknowledged that, in point of soil and timber, Templeton has the advantage of Hull. Norway, white, and yellow pine, are more abundant there than in any other Township on that River; the rear Ranges being chiefly timbered with elm, birch, beech, maple, and baswood; and the front with spruce, cedar, baswood, and balsam. It is exceedingly well watered by the Great and Little Rivières Blanche, the entrance of the River Gatineau, and a number of other inferior Streams—besides several Ponds along its front, which overflow in the spring and fall of the year. The Grande Rivière Blanche takes its source far in the interior, and traversing the Eastern quarter of Portland, it runs through part of Buckingham, and entering into Templeton between the seventh and eighth Ranges, it winds most singularly upon that line as far as lot No. 11. From thence it alters its course Southward, to the division line between the first and second Ranges, and winding Eastward through the second Range, it discharge itself at lot No. 3 into an arm of the Ottawa, which connects that River with one of the Ponds already al-

Survey in  
1805.

Soil,  
Timber, &c

Rivers and  
Ponds.

Grande  
Rivière  
Blanche.

Little River  
Blanche.

luded to. The Little River Blanche enters into this Township at the fourth Range, winds transversely through the two front Ranges, and then forsakes this Township altogether for Buckingham. The Gatineau has but little to do with Templeton, as it merely cuts off a small angle of the Township. At its confluence with the Ottawa at lot No. 27, Long Point Range, it is nearly 20 chains wide, and traversing lot No. 28, N. W. from thence it enters Hull. A long narrow Pond extends across Nos. 26, 25, 24 and 23 of Long Point Range, almost parallel to the shore ; and another of the same description stretches obliquely across several lots West of the River Blanche in the first Range.

S. W.  
quarter of  
Templeton.

The South-Westerly quarter of Templeton was laid out pursuant to a Warrant of Survey issued in the name of Philimon Wright, and associates, the former of whom does not appear to have had any further grant in this Township in his own name. Mr. Wright having defrayed all the expenses attendant on this grant, the lands of the associates were, I presume, for the most part reconveyed to him, as had been done on similar occasions, which accounts for the large tract now possessed by that gentleman in Templeton. The settlements of this Township, are chiefly in the quarter mentioned, and may like those of Eardley, be said to have grown out of those of Hull.

The South-East quarter, or rather 13,650 acres, were granted to Alexander McMillan and others, in March 1807, the greater number of whom have reconveyed therein lands to him, a practice which, I believe, obtained also in Lochaber and Grenville, of which more particular mention will be made hereafter, intending only at this moment, to explain how Mr. McMillan has become the proprietor of such large tracts of land, embracing so extensive a front upon such an important communication as that of the Ottawa.

S. E. quarter granted to McMillan and associates.

The Road opened by the Commissioners, passes over the front of this Township, but owing to the want of settlers to keep in a state of repair, it is neglected, and has become almost impracticable—besides, it appears that certain lumber dealers, who make no scruple of cutting down timber, wherever they may think fit, without consulting the proprietors of the soil, have some time within the two last years, carried off and destroyed the Bridge which had been built over the River Blanche, for the purpose of taking their rafts down that River into the Ottawa. Suspensions have fallen upon some individuals as the authors of this flagrant depredation; but as no positive proof could be adduced upon the subject, no measures have been adopted for reparation, and the Province thereby sustains a loss of £150 to £200, which had been very judiciously expended in the amelioration of that route.

The Public Road.

Bridge over the River Blanche, carried off by Rafts, &c.

Reserves for  
Villages re-  
commended.

The expediency of reserving such lots in each Township as appear most eligible for Villages and Glebes, is, in my opinion, a paramount object; and immediately after the subdivision of a Township, a block of 500 acres should be reserved for that purpose. As far as respects the Township under consideration, the whole front thereof has been granted, and several of the Crown and Clergy Reservations described for leases in favor of Mr. McMillan, in 1808 and 1809; but the leases were not, I imagine, taken out. The most suitable site for a Village in the present instance would doubtless be on the River; here, however, a compact square of 500 acres is no more at the disposal of Government, and the only alternative now remaining would be, to appropriate lots Nos. 6 and 21, in the first Range, for that object, in the front of the Township; whilst another propitious and central position might be chosen therein for a second Village and Glebe. Nothing demonstrates more the necessity of Reserves of that description than the embarrassment existing on the present occasion.

Above of old  
grants.

Upon reviewing the immense grants of lands that were made to individuals in this Province many years back, we cannot but regret seeing them to this day, for by far the most part, wholly uncultivated, contrary to the intentions of His Majesty's Government and the very conditions of the Letters Patent

hemselves. These old grantees, however, are likely to be called to a sense of their engagements and obligations towards the Government of this Colony, by the lively interest it has taken, and the measures it has resorted to, with a view to the attainment of so desirable an object. In considering this subject, it struck me that an abuse had crept into the system of granting lands to leaders and associates, productive of great disadvantages to the country, and defeating the paternal views of Government in alienating so large a portion of the Crown lands. The abuse I would allude to is, the custom which has long prevailed for leaders, to whom the lands of the associates have been mostly reconveyed, of offering, as a full and adequate accomplishment of the conditions of their grants, an improved and cultivated block of land, proportionate in quantity to the aggregate of the lands granted to themselves and each of the associates respectively. Now it appears to me, in my humble opinion, that the motives of the grant were and are, on the contrary, that each individual grantee should settle, cultivate and improve the tract patented to him, whether it be 200 or 1200 acres. If the leader think proper to purchase the shares of his associates, he should equally be held liable to do that which was imposed upon himself and his associates as conditions of the grant; without such a responsibility the Government is deceived, and the country suffers materially in its settle-

An abuse  
crept into  
the system  
of grants to  
leaders and  
associates.

The Colony  
suffers  
thereby.

Exemplified by Templeton. ments. This is exemplified by the actual state of Templeton, where there are only 7 houses, 4 barns, and 186 acres cleared, of which 156 are in culture, as the result of grants made to 67 individuals, as far back as 1807. I beg leave to refer to the Statement No. 7, for the details.

Impediments partially removed.

The impediments which the non-settlements of those large patented tracts offer to the opening and keeping up of public roads traversing the same, have been partially obviated by the adoption of a new system of laying out the Crown and Clergy Reservations in blocks, leaving, thereby, the checkered Reserves grantable within the grants in each Township, and open to actual settlers, except the appropriated Clergy Reserves that remain in their former situation.

Portland.

Prior to entering into the description of Buckingham, it may be proper to notice the Township of Portland, which rests upon parts of the rear of the Townships of Templeton and Buckingham respectively. The Easterly quarter thereof was surveyed and subdivided in 1805. It is watered by the River Blanche, and reported to be mountainous and rocky; but I have reason to doubt the correctness of this account, from the many erroneous descriptions given of lands, which have since proved to be highly valuable, and fit for culture. A further and more accurate inspection of the lands in that Township

may, and I have reason to think would produce a more favorable report.

The Township of Buckingham adjoins Templeton to the West, and Lochaber to the East, having its front on the Ottawa and Portland, and the waste lands of the Crown in the rear. It is divided into twelve Ranges, and each of these, into 28 lots of 25 chains 71 links in breadth, by 81 chains, 66 links in depth, making a superficie of 200 acres, exclusive of the usual allowance of five per cent for highways. The four first Ranges, and one half of the fifth, were surveyed and marked in the field in 1802, with the exception of the late Capt. Robertson's 2000 acres which were laid out on either side of the River au Lièvre, two years antecedent to that period. The general description given of the lands in the Townships already spoken of, may, in many respects, apply to this, if we except the features of the country from the fourth Range Northward, which become more bold and conspicuous, rising to greater elevation, and in various places steep and abrupt. The account of this part of the Township being collected merely from an exploring survey made along the River au Lièvre, it is not at all improbable, that upon an accurate survey and subdivision of the rear two-thirds of the Township, many highly cultivable tracts may hereafter be found. From the fourth Range Southward, to the borders of the Ottawa, the surface is low and generally level, occasion-

Buckingham.  
Boundaries,  
&c.

Quality of  
the land.

ally rising and falling in gentle slopes of fertile land, covered with large and well grown Timber. The major part of the first Range is overflowed in the Spring and Fall of the year, by the rise of the Ottawa, thereby copiously irrigating the soil, and leaving, when the waters recede, most wholesome and rich pasturage. The surveyed part of this Township is most abundantly moistened by the River au Lièvre, (also called the Lelièvre) and numerous inferior rivers, streams, and rivulets, which meander through the Township in various directions, and discharge their waters into the Ottawa and River au Lièvre, the latter whereof is conspicuous for its size as a branch of the former, as well as from the peculiar singularity of its bends, and the variety of its widths. This River not having been explored beyond the limits of Buckingham, little is known of its source; but from the magnitude of the stream we may fairly compute its rise to be far North. It traverses the Township in the general course of North and South, winding variously and forming at intervals several Bays and spacious Basins, until it reaches the middle of the first Range, where it severs into two principal channels, that of the South-East flowing towards the Ottawa, whilst the other running South-Westerly, disembogues into an extensive Pond, lying parallel to the Grand River, and extending from lot No. 15 to 22, inclusive. This Pond communicates with the Ottawa through the entrance of the Le

Rivers, &c.

The River  
au Lièvre.

Lièvre, whose width at its juncture with the former is about 5 chains. About two miles up the River, and upon the division line between the first and second Ranges, is a Bason nearly circular, perfectly accessible by the Steam-Boat which plies between Grenville and Hull. North of this Bason a most propitious site for a village presents itself; but here again, as in a case anteriorly adverted to, the lands have been granted to the late Captain Robertson, who, by the bye, has to this day left his lands in an absolute state of nature. The next most eligible position for a village, is the Crown Reserve No. 10, in the second Range, situate in the proximity of the Bason, half whereof has recently been located to an individual who might probably surrender his claim to that part, if proposals were made and compensation tendered to him. In that case the nearest Crown Reserve to No. 10 would be appropriated for the Church, and other objects specified in the Agent's instructions. Above the Bason, the navigation of the River is obstructed by Rapids and small Waterfalls, a distance of one mile and upwards, when it again becomes navigable for about two miles more; beyond that point no correct account is given of the River. Its banks are elevated, and upon them are to be found many very excellent mill sites; indeed Mr. Bigelow, who is the actual proprietor of a large portion of the granted lands in this Township, has recently commenced the erec-

Bason two miles up the Lièvre, accessible by Steam Boat.

Village Site.

**Bigelow's  
Saw-Mill.**

tion of a Saw Mill, and cleared several acres adjacent thereto. For particulars as to the extent of his improvements, and his views on that subject, I beg leave to refer to the document E. Such a step taken at the period of the original grant, in 1802, would certainly have held out a strong inducement to the settler, and instead of witnessing, along the borders of the Ottawa in that part, and here and there in the interior, a few miserable hovels, the traveller of 1824 might have beheld here the progress of industry, and, perhaps, a renewal of the prosperous and gratifying scene of the settlements of Hull.

**Miserable  
Settlements.**

**The Road.**

The road opened by the Commissioners, which passes through the front of this Township, is just as little attended to as in Templeton.

Of the part of this Township that has been surveyed, 16,940 acres were granted under Letters Patent, in 1799 and 1803, to Captain Robertson, Eli Hawley, Wades, Dunning, and others. Touching the statistics of this Township, reference may be had to Statement No. 8.

**Lochaber,  
formerly  
Suffolk.**

**Boundaries.**

The next Township presenting itself in succession is Suffolk, recognized in the Warrant of Survey as *Lochaber* and its Augmentation, adjoining Buckingham on the West, and the Seigniori of La Petite Nation on the East, bounded in front, to the South, by the Ottawa, and in the rear by waste

lands of the Crown. The highlands, described in the former pages as stretching across the other Townships, traverse the fifth Range of Lochaber, leaving at their base an extensive plane, terminating at the River, equal, if not superior, in point of fertility of soil, to Hull, Templeton, or Buckingham, and timbered with beech, maple, elm, oak, and pine of the first description. Beyond the fourth Range the face of the country is greatly changed, and becomes what might be called a hill and dale country, offering, nevertheless, large intervalles of rich natural meadows. By far the greater proportion of this Township is susceptible of agricultural improvement, and, convinced of this, numerous applicants have solicited grants therein, as may be seen by reference to the documents under the letter F. Lochaber is copiously watered by the River Blanche, which spreads into three principal branches, rather upwards of a mile from its junction with the Ottawa, about the centre of the front of the Township. A River of the same name having already been spoken of, it is necessary to remark that the River Blanche here alluded to, is distinct from the Great and Small Rivers Blanche mentioned in the topographical account of Templeton. I would humbly suggest the necessity of a correction of this anomaly, however unimportant it may appear, as it might hereafter lead into error. Besides several other Streams and Rivulets which irrigate this Township, there are on

Soil of the  
Front.

Timber.

The land in  
the Rear.

Rivers, &c.

Another  
River  
Blanche.

Streams,  
Ponds, &c.

its front three or four extensive Ponds, each separated from the River by a narrow isthmus, and some of them communicating with it through small inlets. The most considerable of these Ponds, lying in the Western angle of the Township, extends some distance into Buckingham, whilst that on the East, traversing the front of the Augmentation, enters La Petite Nation, and connects with the Ottawa. The whole forepart of this Township is overflowed by the vernal and autumnal rise of the waters of the Grand River, in the same manner as it has been observed to do in Buckingham. In noticing the Pond in the Eastern angle of Lochaber, which might perhaps more judiciously be termed an arm of the Ottawa, I should have mentioned the Presqu'Isle existing between the River and the Pond in question, across which the Western boundary line of the Seigniorship should be prolonged. An order to that effect was given by His Excellency the Governor in Chief, dated 31st December, 1823, whereby the survey of the Gore or Augmentation of Lochaber was directed to be performed at the costs and expense of Mr. Samuel Dawson, to whom a grant of land therein was contemplated. Instructions from this Office were thereupon given to Mr. Joseph Fortune, D. P. S. in January, 1824, and a letter of notification addressed to the Honorable J. L. Papineau, Esquire, Seignior of La Petite Nation, expressing the Governor in Chief's commands, that he have

Front of the  
Township  
overflowed  
in Spring  
and Fall.

Western  
Boundary  
of La Petite  
Nation.

Governor in  
Chief's  
order for the  
Survey, 31st  
December,  
1823.

Instructions  
to Mr.  
Fortune,  
D. P. S.  
January,  
1824.

the boundaries of his Seigniori determined by actual admeasurement in the field, in conformity to his Titles. The survey, however, was not carried into effect, notwithstanding Mr. Papineau's readiness to acquiesce therein, and no further steps having since been taken relative to that measure, it is for the present dropped. It may be proper to remark, that, upon that section of the peninsula last mentioned, which lies across the front of the Gore or Augmentation of Lochaber, some improvements have been made by one Dunsmore, who has, jointly with a Mr. Moore, applied for a grant of the ground in question.

Settlement  
on the  
Peninsula in  
front of the  
Gore.

This Township was surveyed and partly subdivided in 1805, and the greater part thereof granted to different individuals, viz : 13,261 acres were patented to Mr. Archibald McMillan, and others, in March 1807, since which period he has, I presume, become the proprietor of most of these lands, by conveyances from the parties concerned. In August 1823, Philimon Wright, Esquire, obtained a further grant of 1,945 acres, making, together with Mr. McMillan's grant, a total quantum of 15,206 acres, of which 13,261 acres have been under patent nearly eighteen years. Notwithstanding the antiquity of the grant, the Township may be said wholly to remain in its original state of nature, not populated, unimproved and uncultivated, with very few exceptions indeed !

Township  
Surveyed in  
1805.

Grants to  
Messrs.  
McMillan  
and  
Wright.

Settlements.

Upon this and the preceding subject, I beg leave to refer to statement No. 9. The public road passes through the front of Lochaber, unrepaired and almost impassable, there being no inhabitants upon its borders to keep it in proper condition. Its locality is such as to admit of its hereafter becoming a fine road, opened as it is upon high ground to the North of several Ponds, which lie along the Southern boundary of the Township. The same difficulty presents itself here, as in Templeton, respecting the setting off a block of 500 acres for a village, on the borders of the Ottawa. I am therefore induced to suggest, as the only remaining propitious site for that object at the disposal of Government in Lochaber, the Crown Reserve No. 15, in the first Range, being an irregular lot containing 187 acres, eligibly situated at the entrance of the River Blanche; and for the Glebe, &c. lot No. 16, or, if this should be under lease, lot No. 18, in the second Range. A second village might also very judiciously be laid out, in the seventh Range, where the lots Nos. 13, 14, and the East half of No. 15, which are traversed by an arm of the River Blanche, might be appropriated as a central position for a similar object.

Grenville  
and aug-  
mentation.

Upon leaving the Augmentation of Lochaber Eastward, I passed into the Seigniorship of La Petite Nation, and travelling through a tolerable good road, and for the most part

amidst settlements, I entered the Augmentation of Grenville, and there took down the notes and remarks to be subsequently mentioned. The Township of Grenville which next presented itself is, together with its Augmentation, bounded in front by the Ottawa River, to the East by Chatham, in rear to the North by waste lands of the Crown, and to the West by La Petite Nation. It possesses many advantages from its local position, situate as it is between the flourishing settlements of Hull and Argenteuil, having a spacious and convenient Bason at the head of the Long Sault, and also the incalculable advantages of the Military Canal, mentioned and described in the beginning of this Report.

Boundaries.

The front of this Township as well as several others on the Ottawa, was surveyed and subdivided into lots as far back as 1788, at which period the locality of Grenville appears to have been viewed with the same favor and consideration as it is this day, if we judge of the project then contemplated of encouraging a Village at the Bason; and for that object a tract of one mile square was set aside, besides 400 acres appropriated for the Church and other public institutions. In 1807 the South-Easterly section of the Township was laid out and subdivided; and in 1821 and 1822, the survey was extended to the seventh Range inclusively. The lands thus surveyed have not been found of a very favorable description, but on the contrary

Village projected near the Bason in 1788.

Surveys of 1807 and 1821, 1822.

Quality of the lands.

have the aspect of a bald, abrupt and mountainous country—in many parts divested of any soil, yet offering at the foot of frequent mountains rich and fertile and in some parts extensive intervalles, composed of a silaceous earth highly cultivable. The hills and cliffs are chiefly of a condensed granite of various colours. The most conspicuous ridge of highlands presenting itself to view rises not far from the River at the S. W. angle of the Township, and extending North-Eastward, traverses it obliquely as far as the sixth Range, where it enters Chatham. The meadow which lies at the base of these hills in the front, is overflowed in the Spring of the year by the Ottawa, from lot No. 8 to the Western outline of the Township. This part, together with the remainder comprehended between those highlands and the River, form a triangular space of fine level and well irrigated soil, which was at the time of making the old grants considered by the grantees, as the only cultivable section of the Township of Grenville. Proceeding Northward from the Grenville heights, to the seventh Range, the face of the country presents but a succession of ascents and descents, abrupt hills and stupendous mountains, interspersed, nevertheless, as formerly stated, with rich vales, whose fertility is almost an adequate compensation for the many sterile and unarable parts of the Township. On the banks of the Calumet, lime stone of a superior species is to be found in abundance;

Mountains.

Meadow  
along the  
River.

Triangular  
tract of fine  
level land.

Country  
North of the  
Grenville  
heights.

Lime-stone  
on the banks  
of the  
Calumet.

also another description of various colours, green and red, &c. which has been successfully used and manufactured for mantle-pieces.

Grenville is most amply watered by many Rivers, Lakes, Rivulets, and Ponds, which traverse it in every direction. The chief Rivers are the Kingham, the Calumet, and the River Rouge:—The first has two sources in two small Lakes in the sixth Range, and winds in a South-Westerly course to its junction with the Ottawa at the Bason, about 8 chains above the Western extremity of the Canal. This River is not of great magnitude, but it is extremely rapid down to the second Range. Mr. Kaine's Saw-Mill on lot No. 7, in the third Range (the only one in Grenville) is situated upon this River; an establishment which I beheld with great pleasure as the commencement of a productive and flourishing estate. The sources of the Calumet are yet unexplored, but descending in two streams from the unsurveyed half of Grenville, the one called the Calumet, the other its East Branch, they form a junction about the centre of the fourth Range, from whence their united waters are discharged into the Grand River at lot No. 16, in the second Range. Its general course is North and South, the Eastern arm running nearly parallel to the Kingham. The River Rouge has its mouth about a mile and a half above that of the Calumet, and ascends Northerly

Rivers,  
Lakes, &c.

The  
Kingham.

Mr. Kaine's  
Saw-Mill.

The  
Calumet.

The River  
Rouge.

from thence to the rear of the Township. Its bed lies amidst abrupt mountains and rocky cliffs, and its waters in consequence rush down with tumultuous rapidity, until they mingle with the Ottawa at lot No. 22 in the front. To the West of the River Rouge, and in the third and fourth Ranges, are five small Lakes, into which flow many Rivulets and inferior Streams, that have their rise in the upper part of the Township, whilst the collected waters of the Lakes, issuing by several small channels South thereof, meet in their courses, and are collectively discharged into the Grand River between the front lots Nos. 24 and 25.

**The Roads.**

The South and only surveyed half of this Township is traversed by several roads, the principal whereof being that opened at the expense of the Province, which runs almost parallel to the North bank of the Ottawa, entering Grenville at lot No. 1, above the Canal, and passing through the Military Depot at the Bason, it crosses the River Kingham, over which there is a good bridge, and thence continues Westerly to the Eastern boundary of La Petite Nation. This road has appeared to me in many parts to have been marked out with little judgment, as a comparatively trifling deviation from the existing line might, in more than one place, have rendered the road much better, and avoid the necessity of so many bridges and causeways. Along the Kingham there is a

tolerable good road, leading to Mr. Kaine's residence and Saw Mill, of which mention has already been made; but in noticing this Saw Mill as the only one in the Township, I should remark that from the rapidity of the Rivers generally in the Township under consideration, they present numerous Mill sites which must ultimately prove highly advantageous to its settlement. In travelling Westward towards the River Calumet, over which there is a bridge, the road is tolerably good, and has on its borders many new settlements, with some well cultivated and prospering fields; but their habitations and barns are by no means calculated to impress the traveller with an idea of ease and comfort. A few such settlements are scattered along the remainder of the road to the division line, between the Seigniorie and the Augmentation of Grenville. Proceeding into the interior of the Township by the road West of the Calumet Bridge, I ascended the lofty ridge of highlands previously described, and found in my progress excellent patches of good land clothed with hard timber, by far outbalanced however by the stony and uncultivable parts of the Township. This road continues, although in a very indifferent state indeed, along the East branch of the Calumet, and passing occasionally by the door of a solitary settler, it terminates in the seventh Range. It should be observed in justice to the inhabitants of those parts, that they have surmounted with the most industrious and praise-

Settlements  
along the  
Road.

The  
Interior.

worthy perseverance, the various obstacles presenting themselves in regions so hilly and forbidding, and have succeeded in the attainment of a degree of rustic enjoyment, beyond what might reasonably be anticipated to exist in the fourth, fifth and sixth Ranges of Grenville, at so early a period of its settlement. Several other-by roads communicate with the interior settlements of this Township, which are more or less of the same promise as those above alluded to. The most advanced and flourishing settlements are to be met with in the Eastern section of the Township, most of which is granted under Letters Patent.

*The Village.* For the purposes of a Village the lot No. 7, in the second Range, has been appropriated; and in 1821 the South half thereof was surveyed and laid out into Streets, and in two acre lots of four chains breadth, by five in depth. No more than six or eight dwelling houses are as yet to be seen in the Village, and these are built without the least regard to relative order, giving it an appearance of irregularity little creditable to the taste of the villagers. It is not too late however to organize and regulate the mode of building in the Village, as a specific condition to that effect may be hereafter subjoined to the Location Tickets, and inasmuch as the Village standing as it does now, is confined within very narrow limits, the North half of the same lot, which is diagonally traversed

by the Kingham, and superior in soil to the other half, might be laid out and subdivided into lots of similar dimensions with those of the actual Village, and afford thereby an opportunity of rectifying the evil complained of (See plan G.)

Having in a preceding part of this Report, given a general outline and account of the Military Canal and station at Grenville, it will be unnecessary to repeat them here; however, I would beg leave, in furtherance of my description of that particular place and as an amplification thereof, to extract from the Surveyor's Report to Captain Duvernet, under whose direction the Canal was opened, such parts as convey the quality and value of the lands in that section of the Township.

#### EXTRACT.

“ In conformity to your instructions  
 “ requiring my surveying and valuing certain pieces of land through which the  
 “ Canal is to pass, I proceeded to ascertain  
 “ by actual measurement the quantity, quality and value of land employed by the line  
 “ of Canal through No. 9, in the second  
 “ Range of the Township of Grenville, and  
 “ found 7 acres and 6 chains, allowing 150  
 “ feet the medium width, of which 4 acres  
 “ and 1 chain formed a part of a swamp, and  
 “ under water every Spring of the year,  
 “ caused by the rise of the Grand River, and

“ no visible way of draining, its value two  
 “ Pounds five Shillings per acre—the remain-  
 “ ing 3 acres and 5 chains is very stony, but  
 “ being at the head of the Long Sault and  
 “ the general stoping place, eligible for  
 “ buildings its value equal, ten Pounds per  
 “ acre.

“ The quantity of land actually occupied  
 “ by the Canal and earth excavated and  
 “ thrown out on lot No 7, is 6 acres and 3  
 “ chains, two acres of which formed a part  
 “ of a meadow of excellent soil, value ten  
 “ Pounds per acre—the remaining 4 acres  
 “ and 3 chains, is stony and rocky, cleared  
 “ and under cultivation, value four Pounds  
 “ fifteen Shillings per acre.

“ The continuation of same line passes  
 “ through the adjoining lot No. 6, and em-  
 “ ploys 6 acres and 8 chains, same rocky  
 “ stony soil, cleared and partly under grass,  
 “ value four Pounds per acre.

“ The continued line marked out as in-  
 “ tended for Canal from the E side line  
 “ of Grenville, through a part of Chatham  
 “ to the Bay into which the line ends, con-  
 “ tains 49 acres 5 chains and 14 rods—of  
 “ which 4 acres and six chains is under cul-  
 “ tivation, and value seven Pounds ten Shil-  
 “ lings per acre—8 acres of loamy soil in a  
 “ state of forest, value two Pounds five Shil-  
 “ lings per acre, and 36 acres 9 chains and

“ 14 rods, very stony, rocky and swampy,  
 “ value one Pound per acre.

“ In reference to the Rivulet which crosses  
 “ the line of Canal in the Township of Chat-  
 “ ham, I must beg leave not giving any de-  
 “ cided value, from the circumstance of my  
 “ not being acquainted with its peculiar ad-  
 “ vantages, arising from the quantity of wa-  
 “ ter at different times of the year—but must  
 “ add, that with the information I can collect,  
 “ and from actual view of the Rivulet below  
 “ the place where the line of Canal crosses  
 “ it, I could not find any place where a Mill  
 “ could be erected or machinery carried on  
 “ by its use to any advantage.

“ It may be necessary to add that the pre-  
 “ sent valuation is drawn from the situation  
 “ of the land, before the commencement of  
 “ the present line of Canal.”

Previous to closing this subject, I beg  
 leave to state that the principal landholders in  
 the Township of Grenville, are Archibald  
 Mc Millan, Esqr. Col. Taylor, Major Ritter,  
 and Captain John Mc Gillivray, together  
 with several others who hold grants to an in-  
 ferior extent. The former gentleman (Mr.  
 Mc Millan) obtained in 1808 for himself and  
 others a tract of 1230 acres under Letters  
 Patent, and subsequently a grant of lot No.  
 8, in the second Range, which it is to be re-  
 gretted was not reserved for the use and

Landholders  
 in Grenville.

disposal of the Crown, from its locality and situation, adjacent to the present Village. With respect to the general statistical exhibit of the settlements of Grenville, and to the Military Locations &c. made therein, reference is solicited to Statement No. 10, and Document H.

Chatham.

Boundaries,  
&c.

The Township of Chatham next offers itself, adjoining Grenville on the West, and the Seigniory of Argenteuil on the East, bounded in front by the Ottawa River, and in the rear by Wentworth. Its dimensions division and subdivision are, with few exceptions, the same as other River Townships, some of its original grants having been made in compact tracts or blocks, which were subsequently laid out so as to meet the exigency of the actual settlements made in that Township previous to the survey thereof in 1803.

Its advantages  
over  
Grenville.

The local position of Chatham is highly favorable, and in point of soil and timber it has a decided superiority over Grenville, whose settlements and agricultural advancement can bear no comparison with those of the former. With regard to the aspect and outline of this Township, and to the quality of its soil, the lands therein may be divided into two classes ;—the first embracing the lands comprised between the Ottawa and the seventh Range, which are generally level, rising in some parts into gentle acclivities commonly called maple ridges, and in other places falling by easy slopes that terminate

Face of the  
country.

Soil, &c.

in extensive natural meads, affording rich and excellent pasturage. Intermixed with these, many small cedar swamps are to be found, which are not, however, of any material disadvantage to the Township; indeed a tract of superior land is not commonly to be met with, so perfectly calculated to produce hemp and flax, and every other variety of grain raised and cultivated in Lower Canada. The lands composing the second class in Chatham, are comprehended between the seventh Range and its rear outline, and become higher, uneven and broken, traversed in various parts by mountains and high rising grounds, which are generally intermixed with intervals of a rich soil. The hills are in some places barren, and particularly so on the borders of Grenville. Of this section of the Township three-fourths may be said to be fit for cultivation, and the whole of the lands to that extent were located to Scotch Emigrants in 1814, who have since that period, improved and cultivated a large portion thereof. The timber growing in this Township is of a superior description, and although considerable quantities have been felled and disposed of, much valuable Pine and Oak, with some Elm, are still to be found therein, as also Beech, Birch, Maple, &c.

Timber.

A section of the North River (Rivière du Nord) with several of its branches, abundantly moisten the rear half and Eastern part of Chatham, the residue thereof being gently

irrigated by numerous Rivulets and small Streams. The main branch of the North River assumes the name of the West-Branch, and divides into three principal Streams between the sixth and tenth lots of the seventh Range, thence they ascend through the rear of the Township to their several sources. The River Kingham enters Chatham at the Western extremity of the eleventh Range, and winding in a regular curve to the seventh Range, it falls into Grenville.

Lands  
granted  
therein.

There are 34,669 acres of land granted in this Township, under Letters Patent to various individuals, the following of whom have obtained lands in separate compact tracts in the first four Ranges, uninterrupted by Reserves, viz. The late Colonel Robertson, the heirs of Mr. McDougal, Doctor Simon Fraser, Lauchlan McLean, John Robertson, Daniel Sutherland, Esqr. and others of that family, which grants were made in 1806 and 1812. The lands in the fifth, sixth, seventh, and the greater part of the eighth Range, are also under Patent, mostly to the same individuals, to William Fortune, and the late P. L. Panet, whose Patent for 2,200 acres bears date as far back as 1799. About two-thirds therefore of the lands in this Township may be said to have been granted since twelve, eighteen and twenty-six years, at which period the first Settlements in Chatham commenced.

The first Range of this Township exhibits most prosperous and flourishing settlements, good houses, and well cultivated farms, especially along the public road. In the second Range, neat farm-houses and extensive improvements are likewise to be seen, but here they are more scattered over the country. Beyond the fourth Range the vast tracts of granted lands, up to the eighth Range (within which are situated several blocks of Crown and Clergy Reserves,) remain almost a total wilderness, thereby checking the advancement and prosperity of the new Emigrant Settlement in the rear third of Chatham, whose inhabitants are industriously and laudably contending against the inconvenience and disadvantage of the want of roads of communication with the Ottawa, which they will have to put up with until the natural barrier existing between them and that River shall have been removed, by the central third of the Township being actually settled. This new Settlement has, however, the advantage of an easy outlet through the Seigniory of Argenteuil.

The  
Settlements.

Previous to entering upon the visit and inspection of the interesting Scotch Emigrant Settlement alluded to, I convened the settlers at the residence of Captain Barron, in the vicinity of the Mills at La Chûte, and beheld with great pleasure a class of inhabitants which collectively bespoke the respectability of the Settlement, whilst their individual

character, industry, and perseverance, evinced the resources of this rising and promising little Colony. From Captain Barron's, I proceeded by a very indifferent road, that winds through the seventh, eighth, and ninth Ranges, and extends along the division line, betwixt the ninth and tenth Ranges, nearly to the Western outline. Upon this road little better than hovels are to be seen as the dwellings of the inhabitants, whose barns and sheds are worthy appendages to their humble farm-houses. As the roads gradually improve, there is no doubt, proportionate vigour will be given to these settlers, and a consequent change be effected in their mode of living. Having no other alternative, I retraced my steps and came to Mr. McCarthy's house, from whence I proceeded further in the interior, by means of a road opened along the banks of one of the branches of the North River, so high up as the twelfth Range, from this point I must necessarily have returned by a very long and circuitous route to reach the road and settlement in the N. E. angle of the Township, but for the successful undertaking of the settlers in that part, who generously volunteered to lay open three miles of road, in order to facilitate my intercourse with the Settlement I was about visiting, and this they effected in a few hours, a circumstance that must bear unequivocal testimony of their alacrity and readiness to forward the views of Government.

After passing the night at Archibald Mc-Arthurs, under whose humble roof I experienced no common degree of hospitality and comfort, I advanced into Wentworth, and thence passing into the Emigrant Settlements on the gore of land in the rear of Argenteuil, chiefly established on the borders of a fine Lake, of about one mile in length by a quarter of a mile in width, which I traversed, longitudinally, in a canoe. The land composing this vacant tract or gore is in general fit for culture, having still its due proportion of good and bad soil. The huts along the Lake seem to be rather the temporary residence of lumber dealers than the permanent dwellings of farmers, giving the whole more the appearance of a collection of *chantiers*, or timber-yards, than a Colony of Agriculturists. Indeed the tenure of their lands is so precarious, (none of these individuals being settled upon authority,) that they were perhaps loath to expose their property to forfeiture hereafter. A survey of that tract of the waste lands seems to me indispensably necessary, and the peculiar situation of these people, or at least of the majority of them, claim in some measure the indulgence and countenance of His Majesty's Colonial Government. With respect to the number of inhabitants and the state of the improvements on this portion of the unsurveyed lands of the Crown, I beg leave to refer to Statement No. 12. From this place I retraced my steps into Chatham, the settlements whereof have al-

Settlements  
on the Gore  
of land in  
the rear of  
Argenteuil.

ready been summarily described. Previous, however, to taking leave of that subject altogether, it may not be improper to observe that the inhabitants of the old Patented lands are a mixture of English, Scotch, Irish, Americans, and a few Canadians. But the lands held under Military Locations are chiefly settled by Emigrants from Scotland, and compose the new Settlement mentioned in the foregoing pages, and as no distinction was made, in the general Statistical Statement, between the old and new settlers, I beg permission in this place to state the same. It will appear by the Document subjoined to Statement No. 11, of Chatham, that 104 Scotch Emigrants were respectively located to lots of 200 acres, which covered the residue of ungranted lands in that Township in 1819;—but of that number 48 have forfeited their lots from various causes, viz: death absence, &c. leaving consequently 56 who have more or less, settled cultivated or otherwise improved their lands, and present this day a Settlement of which this is the Statistical recapitulation.

Old and new  
Settlements  
distinguish-  
ed.

Clearing Acres.	Acres under culture.	Houses.	Ratns.	Males.	Females.	Horses.	Horned Cattle.	Pigs.	Sheep.
319	226	32	16	81	67	11	79	65	35

This evinces the rapid progress made since the commencement of this settlement but five years ago, and I am fully convinced, that

these people being, as they have humbly prayed for, placed under the superintendency of Captain Barron, to whom they feel deeply obligated for his kind and benevolent aid and assistance, by every possible means in his power, this little Colony will soon rise into consequence, and may finally spread itself in the adjoining Township of Wentworth.

From the contiguity of the Seigniories of Argenteuil, the Lake of the Two Mountains, and Mille Isles, to the new Township Settlements, and those of the waste lands of the Crown in the rear thereof, it appears to me the description of that recently colonized territory would be incomplete without cursorily noticing the Settlements in the rear of those Seigniories, and, in connexion therewith, respectfully submitting a few remarks and observations relative to the claims of Eustache L. Dumont, Esquire, Seigneur of Mille Isles, to a superficies of 74,000 French arpents, equal to about 62,000 superficial English acres, adjoining his Seigniorie. Inasmuch as the Seigniorial Settlements, here adverted to, lie chiefly along the North River, which traverses the rear of Argenteuil, &c. it will be proper, the better to convey their position, to describe that River with greater precision. It takes its source in the interior, N. W. of Abercrombie, and breaking into the Township at Lot No. 6, in the eleventh Range, it flows through it in the general course from

Settlements  
in the rear of  
Argenteuil,  
Lake of the  
two Moun-  
tains, and  
Mille Isles.

The North  
River,  
(Rivière du  
Nord.)

s,  
o-  
ve  
ds  
h,  
he  
re  
d,  
ed  
on  
te-  
eg  
It  
to  
04  
ed  
esi-  
in  
ted  
ab-  
ave  
rise  
y a  
re-

5

nce  
five  
hat

N. W. to S. E. and thence, entering the Augmentation of Mille Isles, it winds to the South-West and traverses the Augmentations of the Seigniories of the Lake of the Two Mountains and Argenteuil to the Forks at the Chûte Mills, passing, as before stated, through part of Chatham and winding again, over the S. W. angle of Argenteuil, to its confluence with the Ottawa. Its entrance is divided by an Island into two channels, and the width of the River, up to the bridge at the Village of St. Andrews, may be computed at from 6 to 8 chains. Boats and River Crafts ascend to the Village, notwithstanding the Rapids and Rocks that impede its navigation, which might be improved so as to admit of the ascent of Steam-Boats calculated to draw but little water. Above the Bridge there is a rapid near which stands the old Mill : from thence to the Chûte (or falls) the River averages from 5 to 6 chains wide, and is in that interval obstructed by 6 or 7 rapids, including the waterfall of La Chûte, where Major Johnson's Seigniorial Grist and Saw Mills are situated. From this place this beautiful River is navigable for boats and craft almost to Abercrombie, a distance of twenty-five or thirty miles, and may be found to admit of being navigated much further, thereby presenting, as it were, a second navigable front, offering important facilities to the internal settlements of that section of the country. Travelling upon this River, and viewing on either side the neat habitations of the farmer,

Settlements.

his extensive improvements and well cultivated fields, one might easily fancy himself travelling in the old settled parts of the Province. The farms and estates entitled to particular notice are those of Captain Barron, J. M. Perkins, Esqr. of the Royal Navy, Mr. Catton, and Mr. Hutchinson; these gentlemen have considerably, by their countenance and encouragement, prospered and forwarded the handsome settlements of the North River, and it is but just that I should here acknowledge their eagerness to meet in every respect the views of His Majesty's Government, by affording to one of its humble servants every means in their power to facilitate and accelerate the public service.

With regard to Mr. Dumont's claims to a tract of 62,000 acres of land, immediately in the rear of Mille Isles, it is to be observed that their extent and merits call for the attention of His Majesty's Government, inasmuch as any road that will be hereafter projected, connecting the Townships and waste lands of the Crown, in that part of the District of Montreal, would be completely interrupted by the extension of the limits of Mille Isles, whereby not only upwards of one half of the Township of Abercrombie would be included, and the whole of the vacant lands in the rear of the Seigneuries of the Lake of the two Mountains and Argenteuil, but also 3000 acres of the subdivided part of Wentworth, which was ordered to be Patented many

Mr.  
Dumont's  
claims.

years since, leaving by this means only from 600 to 700 acres for the gore of land to which reference is made in Statement No. 12. The claims of this gentleman are founded on the deficiency, he alleges, in the superficie of his Seigniory, caused by the projection of the Lake of the Two Mountains, which was antecedently granted to the St. Sulpiciens of the Seminary of Montreal, into the Augmentation of Mille Isles, a circumstance originating from the various courses of the lateral lines of these Seigniories respectively ;—those of the latter running astronomically North 45°. West, the former astronomically N. 11°. 15'. E. For a further illustration of the subject, I have the honor to refer his Excellency to the Plan (D) accompanying this Report. That Mr. Dumont's pretensions should be investigated and decided as early as possible is evident, as, without such a determination, much embarrassment might be suffered in carrying into effect the project of a road of communication between the Townships North of the Saint Lawrence and those on the Ottawa River. It appears from Mr. Dumont's official letter to me, in 1821,—which I had the honor of communicating to the Governor in Chief, that nothing but an action *en bornage* can bring this matter to an issue ; the sooner therefore such a measure will be resorted to the better, whether we consult the interest of His Majesty's Government or the individual concerned.

Having thus far accomplished the first part of the mission, and completed my Report thereon, by which, I trust, it will appear that my utmost endeavours were exerted, and no possible means neglected, in acquiring an accurate and general knowledge of the New Settlements, North of the Ottawa and St. Lawrence, for the information of His Majesty's Colonial Government, I would humbly beg leave to submit, for consideration, a few observations and remarks on the subject of the Agency of Townships, which occurred to me in the course of my tour. Previous, however, to so doing, it is proper I should state, generally, that the New Settlements of this Province have made much greater progress than is universally supposed, and that, contrary to what had been anticipated, I found, in the interior of the country, the plough, the scythe and the flail in their full operation—extensive farms thriving under the hand of the industrious husbandman, and, in various parts, neat villages presenting themselves, which, on the whole, offered a most pleasing and promising prospective. Applying myself to the Townships under agency in particular, and looking, on the one hand, to the duties of an Agent, and, on the other, to the facilities that should be afforded to the Settler, bearing in mind at the same time the welfare of the Colony, it occurred to me that the Settlements ranged under the superintendency of Agents would pros-

First part of  
the Mission  
accomplish-  
ed.

General  
remarks.

Project of  
Instruction,  
humbly sub-  
mitted for  
considera-  
tion.  
(Appendix  
D.)

per, and be effected with better order and success, if the Agent's Instructions were more defined and explicit, and himself bound in some legal form to their observance. In this persuasion, and aided as I am by personal observation and the knowledge obtained in the execution of the duty intrusted to my care, I framed a project of Instructions, with a view humbly to submit the same for the consideration of the Executive Government, calculated, as far as practicable, to obviate the insufficiency of the present Instructions, by placing in a clear and distinct light the duties of a Township Agent. I shall not here comment upon the clauses contained in the project submitted, inasmuch as the subject matter of this Report will probably be deemed sufficient to evince the propriety of the changes and additions proposed therein, but merely refer to Document D, under which letter the projected Instructions will be found (see Appendix D.).

General  
remark and  
suggestion  
of ameliora-  
tion, &c.

I should fail in a most essential part of my duty were I not, previous to concluding this first Report, fully to put His Majesty's Government in possession of the whole information derived and collected from the tour recently performed by me through the interior parts of this Province, by respectfully suggesting such general remarks on all points relative to the extension, amelioration and formation of the Settlements in the Ottawa

section of Lower-Canada, in connexion with the Townships and waste lands North of the St. Lawrence, and within the District of Montreal. One of the objects that I have considered of primary importance, and to which I would, with deference, call His Excellency's notice, as highly conducive to promote the advancement of the Northern Township Settlements, is the opening of a road of communication extending from the well populated Seigniory of De Ramsay, in as direct a line as may be found practicable, to the Township of Grenville, the same traversing Kildare, Rawdon, Killkeny, and Abercrombie; the waste lands in the rear of the Seigniories of Mille Isles, Lake of the two Mountains, and Argenteuil, thence through Chatham into Grenville, reducing thereby the distance, from Berthier (which connects with Ramsay by a good road) to the Village of Grenville, to 84 miles instead of 108 by the Route along the St. Lawrence through Montreal. Of this proposed road several parts are already open, in Kildare, Rawdon, and the rear of Chatham and Grenville, and although in the latter the road be not altogether in the direction pointed out, it might nevertheless be for the present adopted. The mode I should humbly suggest for carrying this project into execution, would be in the first instance, to have the Road measured and traced in the field, and actually opened to the width of eight feet only, with

Mode  
suggested  
of carrying  
the project  
of a Road  
into  
execution,

farm lots of one hundred superficial acres laid off upon it, without any essential regard to the method observed in the subdivision of Townships, and as the Surveyor progresses in his operation, the Agents superintending the Townships through which the Road passes, or the Agent under whose management those parts of it traversing waste lands would be settled, might exert themselves in locating settlers thereon, subject to the usual settling conditions, in the accomplishment whereof they would be materially facilitated by the 8 feet of Road already laid open for their advantage, in the expence of which they might, if found expedient, be made to contribute. The costs of such an undertaking can bear no comparison with its utility, inasmuch as, out of the total distance, (84 miles) upwards of one half is open and the residue, say 50 miles, would probably be completed in the manner proposed, for less than £300 to £350. A small Legislative aid therefore would evidently be required for that object, to be chiefly applied in the erection of Bridges, and the payment of the charges of the survey. In the mean time it may be deemed more expedient and less objectionable, to adopt the Route from Abercrombie along the Settlements of the North River, for nearly 18 miles passing in a level country by the Chûte Mills in Argenteuil, and traversing Chatham at the third Range, and thence into Grenville, thereby making the distance about

92 miles, and consequently somewhat longer. As a further illustration of this subject, I beg refer to my Topographical Map.

The new and important line of road thus proposed, would not only facilitate and encourage the Settlements in the Townships immediately about it, but the same would present as it were an extensive base, from whence the Settlements spreading Northward would colonize a second and third Range of Townships, that should in process of time be laid out in the rear of Rawdon, &c. Wentworth and the other Townships on the Ottawa. In stating this, I am founded on the description of the country situate in the rear of those Townships, where, as is ascertained upon tolerable authentic information, there are large tracts of excellent land, abundantly watered by numerous Rivers and Lakes. That the land descends from the rear outline of Kilkenny towards the North, is a fact established by the recent survey of that Township, from the course of the waters, which from thence discharge themselves to the North-West; on the whole it has been collected from various sources of information, that this expanse of country is in no manner inferior, if it has not the advantage of the better known parts of this Province. In viewing my Geographical Map of the Canada, it struck me forcibly that the triangular space of territory comprised within the St.

The  
Importance  
of the  
measure.

Territory  
between the  
Saint  
Lawrence,  
the Ottawa,  
and the 47<sup>th</sup>  
of N. Lat.

Lawrence, the Ottawa, and the parallel of the 47th degree of North latitude, offers a field for Settlements, possessing many advantages in point of soil and climate, and in some respects enjoying a superiority over the Seigniorial grants North of the River St. Lawrence. It exceeds 16,000 superficial miles, equal to 160 Townships which would all lie South of the latitude of Quebec, and form, with the Southern Townships, a compact trapezium, lying between the parallels 45° and 47° of N. latitude, the longitude of Quebec, and the Ottawa River, diagonally traversed by the St. Lawrence. Under such a variety of considerations, and impressed with a sense of the important advantages that would inevitably result to His Majesty's Government, and to the Colony, were my anticipations on this subject to prove as satisfactory as they portend, I humbly beg leave to recommend the expediency of exploring that section of the country by trustworthy and scientific Surveyors, who would be directed to ascend and explore, to their sources, the principal Rivers that flow into the Ottawa, viz: the North River, the Petite Nation, the Rivière au Lièvre, the Great Rivière Blanche and the Gatineau. A more accurate knowledge of the Ottawa, from Onslow to its source, should also be an object of primary importance, especially when it is considered that this magnificent River presents a front of nearly 300 miles, dividing us from the

Exploring  
of it recom-  
mended.

Ottawa  
River.

Province of Upper-Canada, whose settlements are rapidly extending themselves in that direction, and on the borders of the Ottawa itself.

Taking a more enlarged and comprehensive view of the lands in the rear of the existing settlements, and lying between the Ottawa, the Saint Lawrence, and the North-West boundary of this Province, we find an immense territory, yet unexplored and unknown, the survey and knowledge whereof might afford numerous advantages and resources to this Colony, and to the State at large, by increasing both the agricultural and commercial interests of the country; and obtain, in the course of the survey, new materials for improving the science of philosophy in its various branches, natural history, mineralogy, &c. &c. which are objects not less important in their consequences, and would tenfold compensate for the expenses incurred in the attainment of so desirable and extensive an information.

View of the country North of the existing Settlements, and natural wealth of the Colony.

Lower-Canada comprehends an extent of territory of about 150,000 superficial miles; of that great superficies not more than about 25 to 30,000 may be said to have been explored and tolerably known, and about one-half thereof actually surveyed: therefore it appears that about 4-5ths of Lower-Canada remain unexplored and but little known, and

Extent of territory.

even that is obtained from sketches and descriptions through travellers, traders, and aborigines of the soil, the Indians.

On referring to the most recent maps of Canada, it will be perceived; however, that numerous large Rivers, flowing towards the St. Lawrence, and taking their rise in the Mountains, which divide these waters from those which discharge themselves into Hudson's Bay, traverse an immense tract of country; the most considerable of which are the Saguenay, the St. Maurice, and the Grand or Ottawa River. The Saguenay, which is navigable for large vessels to Chicoutimy, a distance of about eighty to ninety miles, and thence for boats to Lake St. Johns, fertilizes in its course a wide expanse of country, by innumerable tributary streams and branches on either side, which should, from a comparative view of the extent of territory along the borders of the Saint Lawrence and its branches, possess equal advantages in a proportionate degree. The same may be said of the Ottawa, whose principal source rises in Lake Temiskaming, traversing, to its confluence with the Saint Lawrence, a space of country, as already stated, of about three hundred miles. The River Saint Maurice, although not so wide as either of the former, winds through as great a space of country as the Saguenay. Can it be doubted that, possessing such natural advantages, such ex-

The  
Saguenay  
and  
St. Maurice.

haustless treasures, any encouragement held out, with a view of colonizing that valuable tract of country, would fail in its object ?

Previous to concluding this branch of my Conclusion. Report, which embraces a diversity of matter of the utmost interest to His Majesty's Government, chiefly acquired in the course of a Tour performed under the auspices and instructions of the Governor in Chief, and with a view to the advancement and encouragement of the New Settlements in the Townships therein mentioned ; I feel it incumbent to remark, that the wide field of observation which presented itself to my notice, both in relation to the Settlements under agency and various parts of the Seignorial Settlements through which I passed, whereby I obtained a comparative view of the happiness and comfort that prevail among the inhabitants of both respectively, and wherein these might be enhanced by considering the resources and local advantages each possessed ; it unavoidably involved a wider scope of the subject than I at first imagined, to exhibit in a sufficient manner the present state of the Settlements under agency, and likewise the means by which their resources, when fully laid before the Executive Government, might be availed of to conduce towards the improvement of that part of the country, and promote the happiness of its inhabitants.

All which is, nevertheless, most respectfully  
submitted for His Excellency's consideration.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

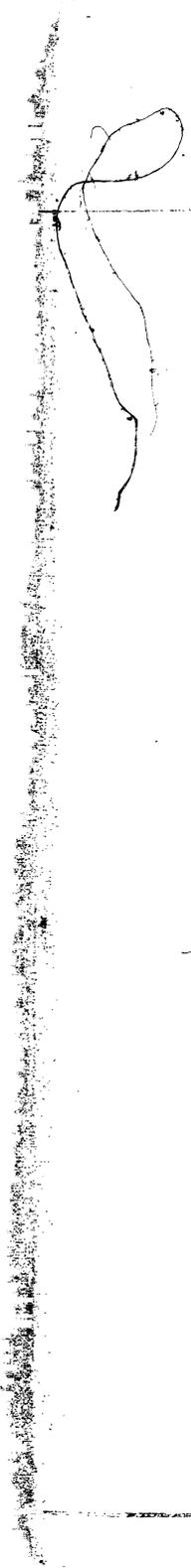
Your most obedient  
humble servant,  
**JOS. BOUCHETTE,**  
Surveyor-General.

*Ls. MONTIZAMBERT, ESQUIRE,*  
*Assistant Civil Secretary,*  
*&c. &c. &c.*

**ERRATA.**

Page 18, line 8, for *eight* read *three*.

Page 25, line 3, for *20* read *15*.



# APPENDIX A.

## REPORT.

MONTREAL, ~~24th~~ AUGUST, 1824.

SIR,

PURSUANT to your letter of the 30th June last, enclosing the Petitions of several Inhabitants of the Township of Rawdon, one from John Tiffin, and a letter from John Jefferies of the said Township, complaining of Captain Colclough, the Agent, and expressing His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor's command that I should take the earliest opportunity, when I proceeded to visit the several Townships under agency in this Province, to make particular inquiry into the subject matter of these representations, and report the result for His Excellency's information.

IN consequence thereof, as well as in obedience to His Excellency the Governor in Chief's commands of the 29th May last, I have the honor to state, that, on the 2nd instant, I proceeded from hence direct to the Township of Rawdon, then and there, at a place called Manchester Mills, within a half a mile of the

Township, I called a meeting of the Agents and Settlers of Rawdon and Kilkenny, who accordingly met me; and, on the 3rd instant, commenced and personally conducted the inquiry into the general state of things relative to these Townships. The Reverend Mr. Burton, Captain Colclough, and most of the Heads of Families in both Townships, were present.

THE state of confusion and misunderstandings existing, arising from various causes, too numerous to enter into at this moment, seemed to call for separate proceedings in each respective case, and in the presence of the Agents and Settlers. These inquiries were conducted at various times and places, from the 3rd to the 8th instant, inclusive. I shall, however, limit myself, in this communication, to the various cases upon which I have reported separately, and to an outline of the general state of things relative to the Townships of Kildare, Rawdon, and Kilkenny, proposing to enter more largely upon this subject in my General Report, on my return to Quebec.

Rea & Finlay.

THE conflicting claims of Mr. Alexander Rea and Richard Finlay, to the N. W. half of Lot number 16 in the 2nd range of Rawdon, I have strictly examined into, and the inquiry thereon accompanies the papers No. 1.

Dugas and Robinson.

THE inquiry in the case of Joseph Dugas and George Robinson also accompanies those of No. 2.

Byron.

THE case of John Byron could not be investigated as I could have wished, as no person appeared to substantiate the advances made in his petition; I have, however, made a pencil note on the subject upon the petition, No. 3.

THE subject matter contained in the papers marked 4 and 5, as well as the petitions marked M and N, required investigation. The result thereof may be in some degree reduced to the note I have made, and accompanying the said papers.

It is with deference I here beg leave to observe, that, after having taken a most deliberate view of the state of things in Rawdon, and of the many inconveniencies the Settlers have been subject to, and of the causes which seem to have retarded the advancement of the settlements in that Township, I am induced to suggest the expediency of an Agent being appointed, whose residence shall be in the Township; a measure seemingly highly inconvenient to Captain Colclough, but of absolute necessity.

A resident agent recommended.

THE case of Smart would have been a hard one, but it is settled. See inquiry marked A.

Smart.

THE inquiry on John Tiffin's petition will be found under the letter B; it is also settled.

Tiffin.

THE subject matter contained in the petition of William and Phillip Masterson has not been proceeded upon for the reasons stated in my note thereon, marked C.

Masterson.

THE case of William Byron and John Green may be said to be settled. See proceedings thereon marked D.

Byron and Green.

THIS closes the inquiry of the special cases on which I found it necessary to report; several others of a minor description were adjusted. In some cases the present Agent found it necessary to withdraw the location he had given to individuals for lands previously held by others under location tickets by

the former Agent, and who were entitled thereto by the labour they had performed thereon ; whilst in other cases some individuals were judiciously located by the Agent on lots left waste, although formerly located to others.

Transfer of  
Location.

THIS leads me to a subject which requires to be stated, and prevented as much as possible hereafter ; I allude to the practice the Emigrants have of surrendering their lots to the Agent, but not before they have acquired, from the individual who immediately applies for the surrendered lot, (which he commonly obtains unknown to the Agent,) a sum of money, (10 or £15, more or less,) the same being proportionate either to the improvements made, or, if none exists, to the conveniencies of the parties from causes or motives best known to themselves ; this practice may be said to extend to the three Townships I have inspected.

Location of  
200 Acres.

I CANNOT withhold noticing that, by the Agent's, (Captain Colclough,) report it will appear that several individuals have received locations for 200 acres, especially the Cochranes, some of whom are said to be absent ; this cannot be authorised, inasmuch as an Agent ought not, strictly speaking, to locate 100 acres without an Order of Council, although he may grant permits of occupation. This injunction, I apprehend, has been overlooked in many of the Townships, yet no serious consequences have arisen therefrom, inasmuch as most of the Settlers do occupy their lands—but it is extremely irregular and the same ought to be avoided. One thing much complained of, regarding the permits of occupation, is, that they do not contain the conditions respecting the settling duties, placing thereby both the Agent and Settler in an unpleasant situation ; perhaps it might be better to authorise the Agents to give loca-

Permits of  
occupation.

tion tickets instead of permits of occupation, with this proviso and addition, that the same should be subject to the approval and ratification of Government, and not otherwise ; which clause would produce punctual returns, as both the *Agent* and the *Settler* would feel anxious and have an interest in obtaining the ratification stipulated in the location ticket, and the Government would thereby be put in possession of information it so much requires ; enabling also the Surveyor-General to keep correct books of entry of every location made in the Townships under agency in this Province, and the same would become equally recorded in the Office of the Clerk of the Executive Council in passing through that Office. These are the views I have on this subject for the moment, and, upon a further knowledge of things, acquired by my present tour, I shall not fail to bear in mind what might be the result of such a system, were it adopted.

Location ticket by the Agents subject to Ratification.

THE lands in Rawdon, as respects a description of soil and surface, may be divided into various classes ; but in two principal ones, from the 1st to the 4th range, the land is most generally level, composed of light soil in some parts, but east of the river Lac Ouareau it is of a grey mould, a clay and loamy soil generally, of a fertile nature, and well timbered ; the rear part of the Township is composed of a black soil, very stoney and mountainous, fine timber, some intervale land, and the whole of the Township is extremely well watered by numerous rivers, lakes, and inferior streams. The settlements thereon are in tolerable progress, and, upon an average estimation, may be said to exhibit about 565 acres in a state of culture, and it contains, upon a similar estimate, about 500 souls. Mr. P. Dugas' Mills, on the River Rouge, in the first range of that Township, deserve particular notice. It is, however, evident

Description of soil in Rawdon.

Dugas' mills

Want of  
Roads and  
Bridges.

that the want of practicable roads, and, I may say, that of bridges generally, has greatly retarded the progress of the Settlers. This subject, with others, shall be treated more at large in my General Report.

Unauthoris-  
ed settlers in  
Kilkenny.

IN conformity to that part of my instructions, Article 6, I found it necessary to make an inquiry into the state and nature of the claims made by individuals for lands in the Township of Kilkenny, and whether they had actually settled thereon and by what authority; all which will appear by the Inquiry accompanying the papers No. 6—by which it will be perceived that the Reverend Mr. Burton denies ever having authorised these people to settle promiscuously on any lot they fancied in Kilkenny; but promised, to a certain number of them only, village lots, and that, subject to the approbation of Government.

No indul-  
gence to Emi-  
grants settle-  
ing on Crown  
Lands with-  
out authority

The conse-  
quences of  
such a prac-  
tice.

It will be seen, by the Inquiry, that several of these individuals have made improvements of a sufficient extent (although greatly exaggerated,) to claim the indulgence of Government, but, generally speaking, they deserve none from their conduct; because, once establishing the assumed pretensions of these people, there will be no end to the encroachments made by Emigrants and others on the Crown Lands, and every plan, or proceedings, of Government respecting the granting of lands must become defective, because, no sooner a grant of land has been made by the Governor in Council to a meritorious officer, or other individual, it must be altered, owing to the land being previously occupied by an individual, without authority, that he may not be deprived of his labour and improvements. I should humbly conceive this ought not to be the case, unless, in singular and extraordinary instances, when it shall appear that such individuals have acted upon good faith, and were authorised by the Agent of a Township to

do so. In the present case there are about 18 individuals who have here and there cleared a few acres of land in Kilkenny, and some of them only fallen a few trees; the most of them were told the lands which they selected were already granted to others—that did not prevent them from following audaciously their own dictates, and now they represent their case as being seriously aggrieved.

FINDING that these people had actually cleared and improved on the lands located, by Order of Council, to the Officers and Privates of the Embodied Militia, it became necessary to adopt some plan of arrangement, satisfying, as much as possible, all parties. I therefore appointed a time to meet the Reverend Mr. Burton, at Terrebonne, and directed Mr. Bouchette to send me a plan of his survey of Kilkenny, which he did. At this meeting we finally adjusted these matters, as much as was possible, to the satisfaction of all concerned, and did away with every clashing claim, fixing on the nearest ranges and lots for the conveniency of those who were necessitated to remove; but they are few who have made clearings to any large extent.

PREVIOUS to concluding this part of my report respecting Kilkenny, it may be proper to observe, that the Reverend Mr. Burton selected Lot No. 2, in the 2nd range, near Rawdon, for a village, but, on looking over the map of the Township, it will evidently appear that *that* was not the proper site for a village, for the advantage of the Settlers generally, nor is there any thing conspicuous to recommend that Lot in preference to another.—Yet, as it happens, two different classes of Settlers being located in this Township, namely, the Embodied Militia and Emigrants, it was found advisable to reserve a block for a village and glebe, in a most eligible situation,

Clearing of land by emigrants on lots, previously located by order of Council.

Clashing claims.

Site for a village.

Different classes of settlers.

Glebe.

in the 6th range, on the main branch of the river Lachigan, and nearly in the centre of the Township ; and in consequence of several Emigrants having built dwelling houses and improved on the former village lot, and conceiving it proper to continue it as such, I have added the adjoining lot thereto for the purpose of a glebe ; such of the Emigrants however who will be settled nearest to the *new village*, will have the advantage of having lots therein.

In case of any further information being required illustrative of this report, I have transmitted the plans, statements and memoranda to my office, with orders to have fair copies prepared as office records, for immediate reference.

Kildare.

Adjustment  
of differences  
between Ma-  
jor Colclough  
and the inha-  
bitants.

In further pursuance of my instructions of the 29th May last, and of His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor's commands of the 30th June, after closing my inquiry at Rawdon, I proceeded to Kildare, and called a meeting of the Agent and Settlers of that Township on the 9th instant, and commenced the inquiry by case No. 7, consisting of various petitions from Charles Huston, and others, and an investigation made, by order of His Excellency the Governor in Chief, by Captain Hay, His Lordship's Aid-de-Camp, on the subject of the complaints which were made by those individuals against Major Colclough ; but the whole appears to have been adjusted and settled at that time. It therefore only remained for me to make a few inquiries on the subject.—

Q.—Mr. Charles Huston, are you, and the others present here, satisfied with the adjustment made last summer on the subject of certain complaints made by you, and others, and contained in these petitions ?

A.—Yes, I am.

AFTER this I put the following question to several of the Settlers,—

Q.—Have you any complaints to make against Major Colclough?

A.—None.

I THEN entered upon the inquiry respecting the case of Mr. Leodel, La Belle, and Cordelier; the proceedings thereon will be found in No. 8. P. E. Desbarats and petition.

THE inquiry made on the subject matter contained in the petition of P. E. Desbarats, Esquire, also accompanies the papers No. 9.

AFTER having closed my inquiries on the several cases specially ordered, and adjusted other matters of minor consideration; I found it expedient to visit the settlements, acquiring thereby a personal knowledge of their nature and extent, as well as of the state of the roads. I found them to answer my expectations in every respect as being much advanced, considering the short time since this settlement was first commenced. The village is in great progress; there is a fine road leading to it, as well as traversing the greater part of the Township, between the 7th and 8th ranges, with good bridges; yet the part remaining would require to be done without loss of time, for the conveniency of the inhabitants; it is particularly on Major Colclough's lands, who has expressed his desire to have the same completed immediately—it is however to be observed, that, in other parts, Major Colclough has not been deficient in his road duties.

State of Kill-dare.

Roads.

Village.

Bridges.

THE road traversing this Township, between the 5th and 6th ranges, is in high order, and well settled

Canadian settlement.

on both sides by Canadians ; it is the leading road into Rawdon.

THIS Canadian settlement, together with another of a similar kind in the first range, may be said to form a total of 300 souls—besides 80 souls in the Emigrant settlement of this Township, under agency.

It may be said that Kildare and Rawdon have the advantage of good roads leading into them from the Seigniories ; but this is not the case with Kilkenny, the settlers of which will, and do now, experience great difficulties for the want of such roads of communication ; which circumstance I have myself experienced in my attempt to visit that Township, from the last settlements of New-Glasgow.

PREVIOUS to concluding this Report, which is only explanatory in the cases specially examined into and reported upon, I beg to apologize for the hasty outline and description, I have given of these Townships, which I trust, nevertheless, will prove sufficiently explicit for the present.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient,

Humble servant,

JOS. BOUCHETTE,

S. Genl.

LS. MONTIZAMBERT, Esquire,  
*Asst. Civil Secretary.*

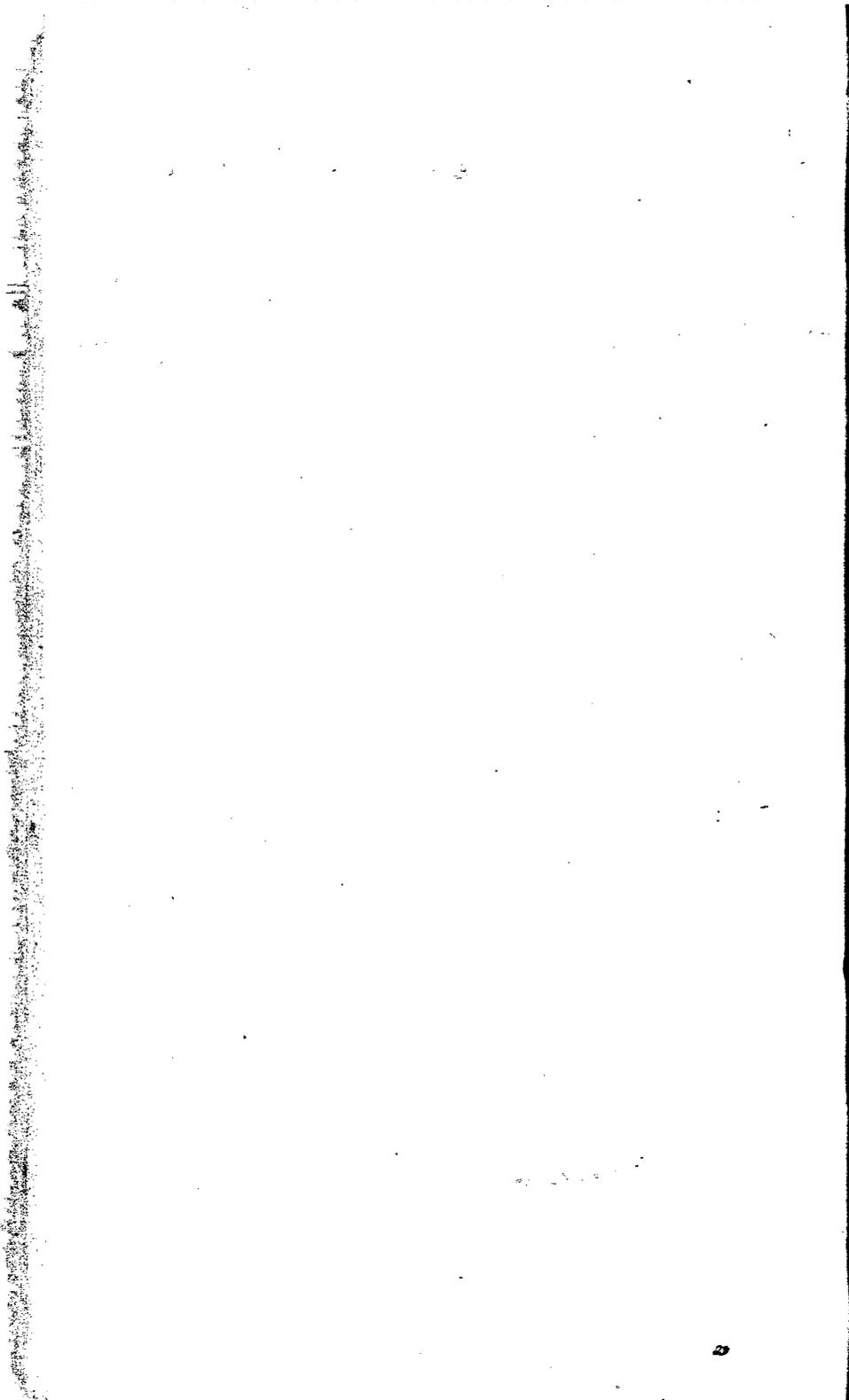
# APPENDIX B.

## General Statistical Statement of the undermentioned Townships.

TOWNSHIPS.	Clearing <sup>es</sup> Acres.	Acres under culture.	Houses.	Barns.	Males.	Females.	Horses	Horned Cattle.	Pigs.	Sheep.	REMARKS.
Rawdon,.....	726	546	44	25	215	97	19	85	27	7	<p>At least three-fourths of the inhabitants are emigrants from Ireland, and the remaining fourth also British subjects.</p> <p>The inhabitants in Old Kildare are Canadians; the new locations are mostly to emigrants from Ireland.</p> <p>This includes the emigrants from Ireland settled without authority.</p> <p>Extension of the population of Hull, 52 Goats. } The population of this Township is chiefly of American origin.</p> <p>Extension of the Hull population.</p> <p>Mixture of Americans and Canadians.</p> <p>Do. do. do.</p> <p>do. do. do.</p> <p>All British-born subjects, mostly emigrants from Ireland and Military.</p> <p>The inhabitants are a mixture of English, Irish, Scotch and Americans.</p> <p>Mostly emigrants from Ireland.</p> <p>A family which has left it.</p>
Kildare,.....	8153	7933	125	97	412	266	57	285	247	45	
Kilkenny,.....	150	80	9	2	23	10	2	2	5	..	
Fardley,.....	468	365	16	12	51	24	15	76	78	71	
Hull,.....	10152	9283	116	109	555	376	252	1321	782	529	
Templeton,.....	187	156	6	4	20	16	11	25	11	..	
Buckingham,.....	54	23	8	1	18	20	6	32	12	12	
Lochaber,.....	31	18	2	2	6	5	1	8	4	..	
Gore,.....	13	9	1	1	2	2	2	4	..	..	
Grenville,.....	433	378	60	9	375	100	19	132	92	9	
Chatham,.....	6500	5000	160	166	460	440	200	900	872	500	
Gore of Waste Lands } of the Crown in the } feud of Argenteuil, } Wentworth,.....	45	38	8	..	35	43	4	5	2	..	
	7	5	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	196113	166943	576	429	2182	1399	588	2875	2132	1173	

SURVEYOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE,  
QUEBEC, 20th December, 1824.

**JOS. BOUCHEVTE,**  
Surveyor-General.



# APPENDIX C.

*Statement of Lands granted under Patent, Located and Vacant, in the undermentioned Townships, North of the Ottawa and St. Lawrence, visited and embraced within the Tour of the Surveyor-General, pursuant to His Excellency the Governor in Chief's Instructions, dated 29th May, 1824, in the months of August and September last.*

NAMES.	(granted under Letters Patent.	Located under Military conditions.	Vacant and Grantable.	REMARKS.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	
Onslow .....	13,740	.....	31,400	<p>Grantable part not surveyed.                      Grantable part not surveyed.                      All surveyed.                      From 6th to 13th Ranges not surveyed.                      Back Ranges, from 5th to 12th, not surveyed.                      Back Ranges, from 7th to 12th, not surveyed.                      Not surveyed.                      The greater part surveyed.                      No part surveyed except the front lots.                      Surveyed.—The Crown Reserves in the last 6 Ranges, being located, are included in the superfluous;—and it is to be observed that, of the emigrant locations made in 1819, 48 lots are forfeited.                      The Patent for one-fourth of Wentworth is made out, but not signed.—the vacant part not surveyed.                      The quantity stated may be granted, though a greater vacant space exists.</p> <p>{ Surveyed.—A great quantity of this vacant tract has been certified to many individuals, some of whom have probably obtained Orders in Council thereupon.</p>
Eardley .....	6,750	.....	21,650	
Hull .....	19,731	7,600	52,000	
Templeton .....	17,569	361	35,500	
Buckingham .....	16,400	.....	31,700	
Lochaber .....	15,206	.....	26,195	
Lochaber Gore .....	9,306	.....	12,000	
Grenville .....	1,900	13,800	16,294	
Augmentation of Grenville .....	.....	2,400	10,200	
Chatham .....	34,669	.....	9,600	
Add forfeited lots .....	.....	.....	32,200	
Wentworth .....	11,800	.....	22,000	
Gore behind Argenteuil .....	.....	.....	35,600	
Abercrombie .....	.....	4,400	28,000	
Kilkenny .....	.....	11,200	20,300	
Rawdon .....	5,700	.....	.....	
Kildare .....	16,587	.....	.....	
Total .....	169,036	83,464	364,639	

SURVEYOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE,  
 QUEBEC, 20th December, 1825

JOS. BOUCHETTE, *Surv'r. Gen'l.*





4th. Each applicant to receive from you a Location Certificate, of which printed forms will be furnished you, for the half-lot you will assign to him, (each settler being entitled to the vacant half-lot next after the number of the last preceding certificate, provided he be the first applicant,) and no such location certificate to be granted, unless the applicant be of good character, a British subject, and upon the spot, ready to commence the performance of the conditions of his Location Ticket. Such applicants, however, of good moral character, having large families, and probably some of a sufficient age, and capable of improving land, should be particularly encouraged, and recommended by you to Government for an additional portion of land, as contiguous as possible to the land already located to them; and such of the sons being arrived to the age of majority, or even to that of eighteen, being desirous of cultivating lands for themselves, provided they appear to you capable of undertaking the management of a farm, in such case they ought to be located to a half-lot nearest to that of their father.

5th. The said Location Tickets, thus issued under your hand, to be subject to the approval and ratification of the Governor in Council.

6th. You will quarterly transmit to the Surveyor-General's office, exact returns of the Locations made in the Township you superintend, in the following form, accompanying the same with remarks on the general state and prosperity of the settlements therein.

NAMES.	No. of Lot or Lots.	No. of the Range.	Date of Ticket of Occupation.	Head thereof.	FAMILIES.			Whether Emigrants from the United Kingdom, or what other country.	Remarks as to character, how, and by whom recommended.
					Wife.	Males.	Females.		
							Single men.		

A copy of which return the Surveyor-General will transmit to this office, to obtain through its medium the ratification and approval of Government of the Locations therein stated to have been made; the same to be subsequently forwarded to you, through the Surveyor-General's office, where entries of the ratified list and return will be first duly made.

7th. Upon the receipt of the list of ratified Locations, you will give official notice of such ratification and approval of Government, to the individuals interested, in the best shape you may conceive advisable.

8th. Every settler to be held to clear the road in front of his lot, to the width of 20 feet within

from the date of his Location Ticket; and in default of so doing, his Location Ticket to be null and void, unless satisfactory reasons are given why the same could not be performed, in which case discretion is left you to act thereupon with equity and justice towards the individual.

9th. Every person who shall be located, shall be held to clear the entire front of his half-lot, by the depth of one acre from the front, within two years from the date of his Location Certificate; and in default thereof, shall forfeit his right to the half-lot for which he may have been located, but at the same time, shall be entitled to his grant of such half-lot, upon producing the certificate of the Agent of the Township in which such lot is situate, of the performance of the above conditions, at any time before the expiration of the two years allowed for the performance of the said conditions.

10th. You will take care to reserve and point out the ground for bye-roads to communicate from one

a  
d  
-  
e  
ne  
i-  
od  
ot,  
li-  
w-  
es,  
of  
ed,  
ad-  
to  
the  
to  
nds  
able  
uch  
st to

nder  
ifica-  
  
eyor-  
made  
owing  
on the  
erein.

marks  
s to  
racter,  
ow.  
by whom  
mmended.

range to the other, and with the roads running in front of the lots ; which bye-roads you will lay out at convenient distances from each other, as near on the division lines of the lots as practicable, five per cent. being allowed for that object.

11th. With reference to the Crown and Clergy Reservations, you will be governed by the diagram hereunto subjoined ; and you are to refrain from granting such parts of the Township under your superintendance, as you may think proper to be retained in the power of the Crown, for its future disposition, according to the circumstances accompanying the settlement of that Township, of which you will give an early communication to Government.

12th. You are to consider yourself as the guardian of the ungranted lands of the Crown, and of the Reservations in block, or otherwise, set apart for the future disposition of His Majesty, within the limits of the Township under your superintendance ; and as such you are to report to this office the trespass and depredations committed thereon, that instructions may in consequence be given to the Law Officers of the Crown, to prosecute the individuals concerned.

13th. You will be entitled to a per-centage of five acres on every hundred located by you as Agent, and it will be optional with you to take in each range your per-centage on the lands located therein, or to select it in block in the rear of each half of the Township ; but it is to be understood that the same will be secured to you by Letters Patent, so soon *only* as the conditions of settlement shall have been complied with by the settlers on their respective lots.

14th. In consideration of postage, stationery, &c. you will be entitled to demand for yourself, upon each Location made by you, a sum of two shillings and six-pence, accounting to the Clerk of the Executive Council, and Surveyor-General, for their fees respectively.

15th. You will consider yourself as linked with the office of His Majesty's Surveyor-General, and through him make all your reports or communications to the Governor.

By His Excellency's Command.

Castle of St. Lewis,

QUEBEC,

182 .

*Civil Secretary.*

1  
,  
3  
3  
-  
e  
e  
ts  
-s  
d  
is  
of  
  
ve  
id  
ge  
to  
n-  
ill  
as  
ed

## APPENDIX E.

*List of Agents for the undermentioned Townships.*

NAMES OF AGENTS.	TOWNSHIPS.	In the District of Montreal, and what County.
Major B. Colclough,	Kildare,	Warwick.
Captain G. C. Colclough,	Rawdon,	Leinster.
Reverend Dr. Burton,	Kilkenny,	Effingham.
—————	Abercrombie,	”
*Major A. C. Muir,	Gore or Township in rear of Argenteuil,	York.
*J. M. Perkins, Esquire,	Wentworth,	”
*Thomas Barron, Esqr.	Chatham,	”
*Capt. Read, R. S. Corps,	Grenville,	”
*Daniel De Hertel, Esqr.	Lochaber,	”
*Adjutant Wolfe, h. p. 60th Regt.	Buckingham, and East half of Templeton.	”
*Ruggles Wright, Esqr.	West half Templeton,	”
Philimon Wright, Esqr.	Hull,	”
—————	Eardley,	”

N. B.—Those names distinguished by an asterisk are individuals recommended, and who have not received their Letters of Appointment or Instructions.

## APPENDIX F.

*ITINERARY of Distances travelled by the Surveyor-General, in his official Tour through the New Settlements of the Province, between the 24th July and 27th October, 1824, deduced from the reputed distances from place to place.*

	Reputed distances in Miles.
From Quebec to Montreal, - - - -	180
Montreal to Terrebonne, - - - -	18
Thence to McKenzie's Mills, near Rawdon line,	36
In Rawdon to the 7th Range inclusive, and va- rious traverses, - - - - }	25
Thence to Kildare, - - - -	20
Distance travelled in same, - - - -	18
Thence back to Rawdon, - - - -	20
Thence to New-Glasgow, by St. Roch, most } practicable route, - - - - }	37
Thence to Kilkenny, - - - -	9
Thence back to Terrebonne, - - - -	30
Thence to Montreal, - - - -	18
Thence to St. Andrews, (North River,) - - - -	45
Thence to Grenville, - - - -	16
Thence to Hull, (by Steam-Boat,) - - - -	60
Distances travelled in various directions through that Township, - - - - }	24
Thence to Eardley & back again to Wright Village,	23
Thence down to Grenville, in a bark canoe, and stops in the intermediate Townships, }	70
Distances travelled in and through Grenville, in various directions, - - - - }	18
Thence down to St. Andrews, - - - -	16
Thence up to the Chûte Mills, (at Captain } Barron's, in Argenteuil,) - - - - }	7
Thence into Chatham, through the same into the 11th and 12th Ranges, thence into Went- worth and through Argenteuil to the North of a small Lake, and back to Capt. Barron's, }	30
Thence to St. Andrew's village, - - - -	7
From St. Andrews to Rivière à la Graisse, and, } through Vaudreuil, to Montreal, }	50

Carried over, 777

	Distances in Miles.
Brought forward,	777
Thence to Rivière à la Guerre, in the Township of Godmanchester,	60
Thence up the Rivière à la Guerre, visiting the Emigrant Settlements, and to Huntingdon Village on the Chateauguay River,	15
Thence through the Emigrant Settlements in the Western parts of Hinchinbrook and by different routes, back to Huntingdon Village,	24
Thence through Hinchinbrook and Hemmingford, to Schreivers in the latter Township,	38
Thence Northward to the fifth Range and into the new Settlement, formed upon the Crown Reserves, back again and around through Reserve Settlements,	14
Thence from Schreivers, through part of Hemmingford, and by Champlain Village (being the most practicable route) to Odell Town,	15
Thence to Brisbane's, on the River Richelieu, near Lacolle Mills,	4
Thence to Philipsburgh, by the route of Caldwell Manor, and round the head of Missisqui Bay,	20
Thence to Freighsburgh, near St. Armand village,	12
Thence travelled into Dunham, Northward, and back to Freighsburgh,	12
Thence, from Freighsburgh, to Pinnacle Mountain, ascending the same, and back again to Freighsburgh,	9
From thence, by Richford Mills, to Doctor Gilman's, in the Township of Potton,	15
Thence to Lake Memphramagog,	7
Thence down the Lake, Northward, to Oilstone Island, and back upon Owlshead Mountain, and thence proceeded to Harvie's, in Stanstead, on said Lake,	10
Thence to Stanstead Village,	12
From thence, South, to the Province line, and back to the Village,	6
Thence to Hatley,	12
Thence to Compton,	8
Thence to Sherbrooke Village,	17

---

Carried over, 1087

	Distances in miles.
Brought forward,	1087
Distances travelled in visiting part of Ascot & Hatley,	11
From Sherbrooke, through Brompton, down the } River St. Francis to Shipton, - - }	24
Thence to Cook's, in Kingsey, - - - -	15
Thence to Wear's, - - - -	5
Thence to Drummondville, - - - -	12
Thence to St. Francis (Abenequis,) Village,	18
Thence to Wurtele's Mills, - - - -	13
Thence to Upton Settlements, on Ruisseau des } Chesnes, and back to the Mills, - }	12
Distances in the visit of said Settlements, -	7
From the Mills to Sorel, - - - -	18
Thence to Quebec, - - - -	135
Total distance,	<u>1357</u>

## APPENDIX G.

*List of Documents accompanying the manuscript Report referred to in the printed one, of which a recapitulation of the Statistical part only is given in Appendix B.*

**A** Documents Nos. 1, 2, and 3, respecting the Survey of the Beach at Montreal.

N<sup>o</sup>. 1. Statistical statement of Rawdon.

**BB** Plan and Report of Survey of Encroachments upon the first Range of that Township.

N<sup>o</sup>. 2. Statistical Statement of Kildare.

3. Do. do. of Eardley.

4 & 5. Do. do. of Hull.

6. Leases of Clergy Reserves in Hull.

**C** Plan of Wright Village, in Hull.

7. Statistical Statement of Templeton.

8. Do. do. of Buckingham.

**D** Plan of part of Buckingham, exhibiting a section of Rivière aux Lièvres, and site for a Village.

**E** Respecting Mr. Bigelow's improvements therein.

9. Statistical Statement of Lochaber.

**F** Sundry Documents respecting the proposed settlement of Emigrants in that Township, and in others on the Ottawa.

10. Statistical Statement of Grenville.

**G** Plan of the Village, general position of the Military Canal, &c.

**H** Agents Returns of Locations to the Surveyor-General.

11. Statistical Statement of Chatham.

12. Do. do. of the Gore of Land in the rear of the Seigniory of Argenteuil.

f  
t  
n  
y  
l.  
ar

