

**CIHM/ICMH
Microfiche
Series.**

**CIHM/ICMH
Collection de
microfiches.**



Canadian Institute for Historical Microreproductions / Institut canadien de microreproductions historiques

© 1984

Technical and Bibliographic Notes/Notes techniques et bibliographiques

The Institute has attempted to obtain the best original copy available for filming. Features of this copy which may be bibliographically unique, which may alter any of the images in the reproduction, or which may significantly change the usual method of filming, are checked below.

- ☐ Coloured covers/
Couverture de couleur
- ☐ Covers damaged/
Couverture endommagée
- ☐ Covers restored and/or laminated/
Couverture restaurée et/ou pelliculée
- ☐ Cover title missing/
Le titre de couverture manque
- ☐ Coloured maps/
Cartes géographiques en couleur
- ☐ Coloured ink (i.e. other than blue or black)/
Encre de couleur (i.e. autre que bleue ou noire)
- ☐ Coloured plates and/or illustrations/
Planches et/ou illustrations en couleur
- ☐ Bound with other material/
Relié avec d'autres documents
- ☐ Tight binding may cause shadows or distortion
along interior margin/
La reliure serrée peut causer de l'ombre ou de la
distortion le long de la marge intérieure
- ☐ Blank leaves added during restoration may
appear within the text. Whenever possible, these
have been omitted from filming/
Il se peut que certaines pages blanches ajoutées
lors d'une restauration apparaissent dans le texte,
mais, lorsque cela était possible, ces pages n'ont
pas été filmées.
- ☐ Additional comments:/
Commentaires supplémentaires:

L'Institut a microfilmé le meilleur exemplaire qu'il lui a été possible de se procurer. Les détails de cet exemplaire qui sont peut-être uniques du point de vue bibliographique, qui peuvent modifier une image reproduite, ou qui peuvent exiger une modification dans la méthode normale de filmage sont indiqués ci-dessous.

- ☒ Coloured pages/
Pages de couleur
- ☒ Pages damaged/
Pages endommagées
- ☐ Pages restored and/or laminated/
Pages restaurées et/ou pelliculées
- ☐ Pages discoloured, stained or foxed/
Pages décolorées, tachetées ou piquées
- ☐ Pages detached/
Pages détachées
- ☒ Showthrough/
Transparence
- ☒ Quality of print varies/
Qualité inégale de l'impression
- ☐ Includes supplementary material/
Comprend du matériel supplémentaire
- ☐ Only edition available/
Seule édition disponible
- ☐ Pages wholly or partially obscured by errata
slips, tissues, etc., have been refilmed to
ensure the best possible image/
Les pages totalement ou partiellement
obscurcies par un feuillet d'errata, une pelure,
etc., ont été filmées à nouveau de façon à
obtenir la meilleure image possible.

This item is filmed at the reduction ratio checked below/
Ce document est filmé au taux de réduction indiqué ci-dessous.

10X	14X	18X	22X	26X	30X
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
12X	16X	20X	24X	28X	32X

The copy filmed here has been reproduced thanks to the generosity of:

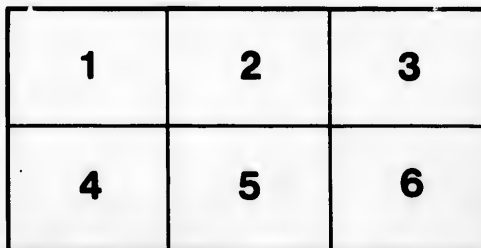
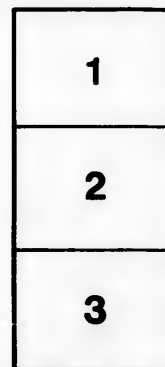
Metropolitan Toronto Library
Canadian History Department

The images appearing here are the best quality possible considering the condition and legibility of the original copy and in keeping with the filming contract specifications.

Original copies in printed paper covers are filmed beginning with the front cover and ending on the last page with a printed or illustrated impression, or the back cover when appropriate. All other original copies are filmed beginning on the first page with a printed or illustrated impression, and ending on the last page with a printed or illustrated impression.

The last recorded frame on each microfiche shell contain the symbol ➡ (meaning "CONTINUED"), or the symbol ▼ (meaning "END"), whichever applies.

Maps, plates, charts, etc., may be filmed at different reduction ratios. Those too large to be entirely included in one exposure are filmed beginning in the upper left hand corner, left to right and top to bottom, as many frames as required. The following diagrams illustrate the method:



L'exemplaire filmé fut reproduit grâce à la générosité de:

Metropolitan Toronto Library
Canadian History Department

Les images suivantes ont été reproduites avec le plus grand soin, compte tenu de la condition et de la netteté de l'exemplaire filmé, et en conformité avec les conditions du contrat de filmage.

Les exemplaires originaux dont la couverture en papier est imprimée sont filmés en commençant par le premier plat et en terminant soit par la dernière page qui comporte une empreinte d'impression ou d'illustration, soit par le second plat, selon le cas. Tous les autres exemplaires originaux sont filmés en commençant par la première page qui comporte une empreinte d'impression ou d'illustration et en terminant par la dernière page qui comporte une telle empreinte.

Un des symboles suivants apparaît sur la dernière image de chaque microfiche, selon le cas: le symbole ➡ signifie "À SUIVRE", le symbole ▼ signifie "FIN".

Les cartes, planches, tableaux, etc., peuvent être filmés à des taux de réduction différents. Lorsque le document est trop grand pour être reproduit en un seul cliché, il est filmé à partir de l'angle supérieur gauche, de gauche à droite, et de haut en bas, en prenant le nombre d'images nécessaire. Les diagrammes suivants illustrent la méthode.

errata
to

pelure,
on à



32X

J.C. M. 30th Sep. 1863

CHANGE OF THE DISTRICT-TOWN OF THE DISTRICT OF KAMOURASKA.

The District of Kamouraska comprises the Counties of Kamouraska and Temiscouata. The District-town ought not therefore to be at the centre of one, but as near as possible to the centre of the two Counties. It ought also to be one of the most important villages of the District. Two localities contend for that honor, ST. LOUIS de Kamouraska and FRASERVILLE in Rivière du Loup. The first of these two places is situated at the centre of the County of Kamouraska ; the second is close to the boundary line separating the two counties.

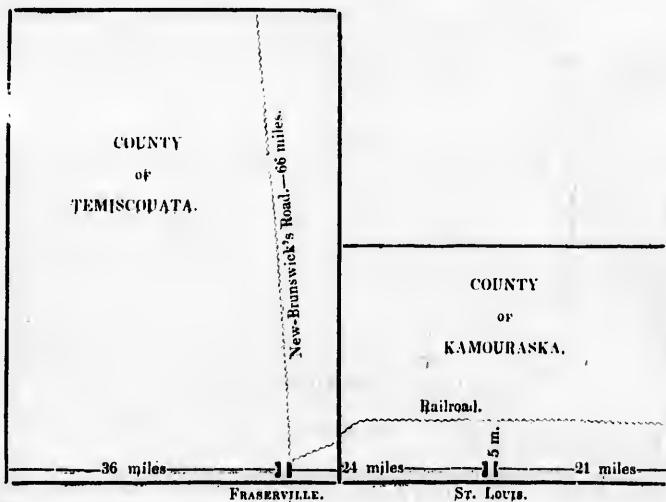
In 1846, when the District of Kamouraska was formed, a Report of the Legislative Assembly, recommended Rivière du Loup, the parish which includes the village of Fraserville, as the District-town. (See Appendix of 1846, vol. V, letter I, English edition). In 1849 the County of Temiscouata was included in that of Rimouski ; it then was already contemplated to make of this last county a district by itself distinct and separate from that of Kamouraska.

The member for Rimouski, fearing no doubt that the choice of Rivière du Loup as the District-town would prevent the proclamation and setting apart of Rimouski, joined the member for Kamouraska in demanding, and notwithstanding the above report, they obtained the selection of St. LOUIS de Kamouraska situate at the centre of the county of that name, as the District-town of the District of Kamouraska.

Inspectors of Jails and Grand Jurors of the District have since often recommended its removal to the village of FRASERVILLE in Rivière du Loup.

These recommendations and the numerous petitions presented to the Government on that subject have, up to this time, received for answer that it was impossible to incur the expense of erecting new buildings for a Court-house and Jail at FRASERVILLE when they already existed at Kamouraska.

These buildings no longer exist : they have been lately destroyed by fire : and therefore there remains but to decide upon the respective merits of the two localities, which will at the next session contend for the honor of being the capital of the District.



10. As to distance and transport :

DISTANCE—

From the upper extremity of the district to
ST. LOUIS (with railroad)..... 21 miles. FRASERVILLE (with railroad) 45 miles.

From the lower extremity of the district to
ST. LOUIS (36 of which without railroad) 60 miles. FRASERVILLE (without railroad) 36 miles.

Difference..... 39 miles. 9 miles.

Against ST. LOUIS in favor of FRASERVILLE, 30 miles.

From the southern extremity of Temiscouata where there are important and rapidly increasing settlements to
ST. LOUIS (66 of which without railroad) 90 miles.
FRASERVILLE (without railroad)..... 66 miles.

Difference against ST. LOUIS,..... 24

COST OF TRANSPORT—

From the lower extremity of the district to, and back :

	ST. LOUIS.	FRASERVILLE.
1st class	\$4.50 (1)	\$2.00
2nd class	4.35 (1)	2.00

From the establishments on Lake Temiscouata to, and back :

	ST. LOUIS.	FRASERVILLE.
1st class	\$6.50 (1)	\$3.00
2nd class	6.35 (1)	3.00

From the upper extremity of the district to, and back :

	ST. LOUIS.	FRASERVILLE.
1st class	\$1.15 (1)	\$1.70
2nd class	1.00 (1)	0.90 (2)

N. B.—Difference in classes exists in railroad alone.

20. Population :

	1846.	1851.	1861.
County of Kamouraska	16119	19375	21058
County of Temiscouata	11005	14419	18561
The difference which in 1846 was 4114 has reduced in 1861 to 2499.			
Increase..... From 1846 to 1851.	From 1851 to 1861.		
Kamouraska, 18 per cent.	8 5/8 per cent.		
Temiscouata, 31 1/2 per cent.	28 1/2 per cent.		

The population of Temiscouata in the first period increased 13 1/2 per cent faster than that of Kamouraska, and in the second period 19 1/2 per cent. Taking the increase to progress at the same rate, a supposition which the above figures shows to be unfair for Temiscouata, the population of the two counties will next census (1871) be

Temiscouata	23517
Kamouraska	22892

But these calculations to prove that the population of Temiscouata although less in 1861 will in four years exceed that of Kamouraska are useless, as the great majority of the population of the two Counties demand that the *district-town* be placed nt **FRASERVILLE** in Rivière du Loup. These demands, proportioning the population with that of the proprietors who signed them according to the last census, are as follows :

For FRASERVILLE.

All the County of Temiscouata	18561
Portions of the following parishes in Kamouraska demanding Fraserville :	
St. André	1659
St. Alexandre	1735
Ste. Hélène	635
St. Paschal	300
.....	4329
.....	22890

For KAMOURASKA.

The County of Kamouraska	21058
Less the portions of the parishes in said County which demand Fraserville :	
St. André	1659
St. Alexandre	1735
Ste. Hélène	635
St. Paschal	300
.....	4329
.....	16729

Majority for FRASERVILLE— 6161.

OTHER CONSIDERATIONS.

The ground gratuitously obtained for the Court-house and Jail at Fraserville is double the extent of that purchased at St. Louis.

The population of Fraserville which in 1849 did not exceed 500 inhabitants was 1210 in 1861. That of St. Louis was in 1861 almost the same as in 1849, namely 842. The Grand Trunk railroad has its terminus at Fraserville and passes nt 5 miles from St. Louis. Fraserville has a large, good and safe harbour for vessels of the heaviest tonnage. St. Louis has none. Fraserville possesses a telegraph office ; there is none in all the County of Kamouraska ; and at one of the last terms of the Criminal Court a messenger had to be sent from St. Louis to Fraserville, distance of 24 miles, to telegraph to Quebec for an advocate to go down and conduct

(1) In these prices the vehicle from St. Paschal to St. Louis and back is put to 75c, but when roads are bad it rises to sometimes as much as \$2.00 and early in the spring, and late in the fall the roads get so bad that it becomes impossible to obtain vehicles of any sort, and the distance of 5 miles between the two places has to be walked across fields.

(2) The Grand Trunk terminus being in the village of Fraserville, less than one mile from the church, second class never takes vehicles.

some important crown business. Fraserville prides in several good hotels, one of which is inferior to none out of the large cities; St. Louis has no establishment deserving that title. A magnificent river crosses Fraserville and offers within the village several valuable water powers; merchantable timber and fire-wood may there be easily procured and at a low price; quarries of building and lime stone exist within the village. Soft water can scarcely be obtained at St. Louis; timber, fire-wood and building materials in general command there exorbitant prices.

Fraserville is a Military depot by the Militia Act, and has long been used as such by the Imperial Government. At Fraserville is one of the piers constructed by Government at a cost of £39,536; and also the terminus of the splendid and costly road made by the Province and which is the only communication by land between Canada and New-Brunswick and the eastern part of the State of Maine. Besides that afforded by the Grand Trunk, Fraserville in summer has constant and regular communications by steamboats with the Saguenay and Quebec. Fraserville possesses amongst other industrial establishment of every description, a foundry, a tannery of considerable size, a manufacture of black leather, a carding, fulling and pressing mills, a dye house, one of the largest and finest flour mills of Lower Canada, valuable and extensive saw mills. It boasts of two churches, one of the Catholic and the other of the Protestants denominations. The Catholic yet unfinished has already cost £7,000.

Fraserville is the only place from Quebec to Metis where there is a British population. It is the center of an important and rapidly increasing commerce with New Brunswick, the State of Maine, the Saguenay and even with part of the inhabitants of Kamouraska.

To conclude let us say that the County of Kamouraska, the old settlements of which are, it is admitted, rich and prosperous, possesses little or no wild land worth settling; that its inhabitants have formed associations to promote emigration from their parishes to the Saguenay; that they leave in considerable number for the Saguenay, Lake St. John and even for the County of Temiscouata; and that some of them lately petitioned for the survey and partition of Townships in Temiscouata: whilst on the other hand more than three fourths of the County of Temiscouata is yet to be settled, that Witworth, Viger, Denonville, Begon, Armand et Demers, the only townships in that County yet surveyed, and the Seigniories of Temiscouata and Madawaska which extend sixty miles in the interior of the same county are being opened up and settled with rapidity by, amongst others, emigrants from the Counties of Kamouraska and Pislet, and Canadians returning from the United States and Madawaska.

Fraserville, 28th January 1863.

J. B. POULIOT,

Mayor of Temiscouata.

JOS. EUS. HUDON, M. D.,

WM. HAYWARD,

J. A. ROY,

ELZ. PELLETIER, C. M.,

L. G. CASALT,

ELIE ANGERS, N. P.,

BENJ. DIONNE, Lieut. C. M.,

L. A. DUBÉ,

L. RINFRET, M. D.,

G. N. BEAULIEU, N. P.,

JOS. LEVEQUE,

THOS. JONES, N. P.,

E. FRASER.

