

a degree of grandeur to the scenery, which is otherwise beautiful and varied.

"In the Upper Allumette Lake, at 115 miles from Bytown, (Ottawa), the Ottawa receives from the west, the Petewawa, one of its largest tributaries, about 140 miles in length, draining an area of 2,200 square miles; and at Pembroke, nine miles lower on the same side, the river Cologne, which is probably 100 miles in length, with a valley of 100 square miles.

"From the head of the Calumet Falls, to Portage du Fort, the head of steam-boat navigation, [there is *now* a steam-boat on Deep River, which ascends as far as Jeux Joachim], eight miles, there are impassable rapids. At fifty miles above Bytown, (Ottawa City), the Ottawa receives on the west, the Bonchere, 110 miles in length, draining an area of 980 miles. At eleven miles lower, it receives the Madawaska, one of its greatest feeders, 210 miles in length, and draining 4,100 square miles. At twenty-six miles from Bytown, (Ottawa City), it receives the Mississippi, 101 miles long, draining a valley of 1,120 square miles.

"At thirty-seven miles from Bytown, (O. C.), there is an interruption in the navigation of three miles of rapids and falls, to pass which a rail-road has been made. At the foot of the rapids, the Ottawa divides among islands into numerous channels, presenting a most imposing array of separate falls

"At six miles above Bytown, (O. C.), begins the rapids, terminating in the Chaudiere Falls, which, though inferior in impressive magnitude to the Falls of Niagara, are perhaps more permanently interesting, as presenting greater variety.

"The greatest height of the Chaudiere Falls, is about forty feet, arranged in every imaginable variety of forms—in vast dark masses—in graceful cascades, or in tumbling spray—they have been well described as a hundred rivers struggling for a passage. Not the least interesting feature they present, is the lost Chaudiere, where a large body of water is quietly sucked down and disappears under ground. At Bytown, (O. C.), the Ottawa receives the Rideau from the west, with a course of 116 miles, and draining an area of 1,350 square miles." [The Rideau pours its waters by its two mouths, over a perpendicular fall of forty feet or more, into its great receptacle.]

"A mile lower it receives from the north, its greatest tributary, the Gattineau, which, with a course, probably, of 420 miles, drains an area of 1,200 square miles. For about 200 miles the upper course of this is the unknown northern country. At the farthest point surveyed, 217 miles from its mouth, it is a noble stream, a thousand feet wide, diminished in depth but not in width.