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Campbell River
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Lower Carbon-

iferous sediments, and now rapidly filling up with an industrious popu-
lation. This stream contains abundance of salmon, which ascend
the Right Hand Branch and the Serpentine, a branch of the last named
stream. They do not, however, readily rise to the fly, but are taken in
considerable quantities by spearing, despite the vigilance of the fish
wardens. White fish (*Coregonus albus*) are also found in this river and
can be taken by spearing.

Ascending the Nipisiguit, at sixty-two miles from its mouth, a small
stream (Portage Brook) enters from the north, and affords a partial
route to the Upsalquitch Lake, whence canoes can easily descend the
Upsalquitch River to the Restigouche. The total length of the Port-
age between the Nipisiguit and the head of the lake is about seven
miles, but in a good state of water this can be shortened by means of
small brooks and beaver ponds to little more than one mile. On the
Upsalquitch, after passing the lofty ranges of hills which characterise
the country occupied by the felsitic and precambrian rocks hereafter
described, the surface becomes less broken; the softer Silurian strata
not affording such marked physical features. A second portage occurs
on the river about eight miles below the lake, where a series of falls for
a distance of over a mile render this portion of the river impracticable
for canoes. The total descent on this stretch from the head of the
portage to the mouth of Ramsay's Brook, two miles below, was found by
aneroid to be about 130 feet. Below this the river is easily navigable
for canoes, and much fine scenery is observed throughout its entire
length.

The Great Falls about six miles from the mouth of the river afford no
obstructions to canoeing. Much apparently good land occurs along the
lower part of this river, but the portion above the Forks is too rough
and broken from the presence of hard felspathic and trappean rocks, to
afford much valuable land for agricultural purposes. Exam. ations
were made along the Restigouche in 1837, by Mr. Richardson of this
Survey, as far up as the mouth of the Patapedia River, which for some
miles forms the boundary between the Provinces of Quebec and New
Brunswick. In continuation of this work our explorations were carried
on to the point where the portage extends across to the St. John River.

The country along the upper part of the Restigouche is much less
broken than about its lower portion; and much fine farming land will
doubtless be found over the area occupied by Silurian rocks which here
cover a large extent of country. At present, however, this region is
inaccessible to the settler, and is available only as a source from which
large quantities of spruce timber are derived. The route from the
Restigouche to the St. John is up the Waagansis for about seven
miles to the north end of the portage to Grand River. This carry is