

Appendix
(Z.)
1st March.

liarly healthy climate, and capable of yielding support to a numerous population; thus forming an internal means of defence to the District, and indeed to the Province in general, by having a Militia Force so situated as to be able to assemble at any point of defence either on the St. Lawrence or Ottawa, without fear of a premature attack from an invading foe:—and with the advantage of having in their rear a cultivated Country abounding with supplies; and the features of that Country, to those acquainted with it, offering strong defensible positions at every league.

Should the communication across the Country between Three Rivers and Grenville be carried into effect, it would be necessary that lateral Roads should likewise be opened, communicating with the Towns and Villages on the St. Lawrence and Ottawa.

Doubtless many Roads might be found already existing between the Settlements and the Route laid down, which could be rendered passable for any description of vehicle at a moderate expence.

How far to the north and north west the cultivable land extends, it is difficult to state precisely, information differed so widely upon the subject; but from our observations in passing through the Country, we should be inclined to believe it did not generally average more than 15 miles north of the line we traversed, varying according to the dip of the Mountain Range.

Undoubtedly the soil does become so extremely poor as the height of land is approached, as to preclude the possibility of immediate settlement; nevertheless the probable line where the cultivable land terminates is not known, and the only means of ascertaining this important point would be to examine minutely the Country existing between the two Routes explored by the party, and bounded east and west by the St. Maurice and Aux Lievres.

Probably all the information desired could be ascertained were an exploring Expedition fitted out to ascend the River Ottawa, and thence by such Route as they could discover to reach the River aux Lievres; making frequent lateral excursions north and south, as would tend to attain the objects of the Expedition. To accomplish this purpose it would be necessary to devote, if not the whole, certainly the greater portion of the summer to the expedition; and if a provisional sum was placed at the disposal of such Commissioners as were appointed to conduct the business, that they might not feel it necessary to restrict the expedition to time, I am of opinion, that the whole of the cultivable parts of what is termed the St. Maurice Country, west of that River, would become sufficiently well known, to be available, if required for immediate settlement.

Besides these advantages, it is probable that the sources of the larger Rivers discharging through this District into the St. Lawrence and Ottawa would be ascertained; and as it is reported by the Indians that the large Lakes giving rise to these Rivers, approximate each other, much useful information relative to a water communication between the two Rivers St. Maurice and Aux Lievres at a point nearer the cultivable lands than the Route pursued by the expedition in 1829, might be discovered.

With respect to objects of Natural History, it must be evident to the Commissioners, that the Explorers had not the means of con-

veying any quantity into the Settlements. In Mineralogy a few fine specimens of graphite sphene and saplite and calcareous spar, were preserved and lodged in the Quebec Society of Natural History. The Rocks met with *in situ* (with the exception of the calcareous spar,) were chiefly varieties of sienite, resembling those procured farther northward in the same District, the preceding year.

In Botany, the season was too far advanced to afford the opportunity of throwing much light on that interesting branch of science, nor were the forest trees of a variety to require more notice being taken of them, than has already been done in the Journal. In Entomology we were likewise prevented from preserving specimens worthy the attention of the Naturalist, as the only means of conveyance was by land, and consequently any we had attempted to convey to the Settlements would have been entirely destroyed.

F. L. INGALL.

[C.]

The St. Maurice and Ottawa Exploring Expedition 1830, in account with the Commissioners appointed for carrying on that Service.

Postage of Letters at sundry times,	£ 0 8 9
Ditto of Ditto from and to Philip Burns,	0 16 5
Paid for Governor's Warrant for £225 stg.	2s. 6d.
Paid the Branch of the Montreal Bank at Quebec for $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent premium on the above, for a Draft on Montreal,	12s. 6d. 10 15 0
For Expenses incurred in a Voyage to Three Rivers to hire men &c.	3 14 9
Paid John Adams, Esquire, per account,	No. 1 91 0 6
Paid Mr. Ingall, per account,	2 21 5 6
Paid the same per receipt,	9 80 0 0
Paid Philip Burns, per account,	4 56 9 6
Paid Edward Fournier, per account,	5 88 14 0
Paid John Adams, Esquire, Surveyor, per acct.	6 45 8 3
Paid Thomas Cary & Co. per account,	7 0 11 0
Paid S. H. Wilcocke, per account,	8 5 0 0
Paid Jacques Viger, per account,	9 9 9 6
	£408 3 2
By this sum received from the Receiver General,	500 0 0
Balance remaining in hand to pay several outstanding accounts, to be accounted for,	£96 16 10

Quebec 28th February 1831.

T. POTHIER,
Commissioner.