

by the Indians "Showaska" (*un Pie*). Thence proceeding along a gap between two high rocky Mountains over a stony and miserable Country in a generally Northern course, and crossing some extensive windfalls, we arrived about noon at a second Lake called by the Indians "Thiyontaleniat" (*sur la Montagne haute*), which name is very appropriate, as it is the highest situation of water we have yet seen. A River falls from it into the farther Branch of the Ste. Anne. From this Lake ascending a little, we arrived at the highest part of a steep Mountain, from which we distinctly beheld the lofty summits of the high Lands beyond the Branch of the Ste. Anne, towards which we were journeying, blue and picturesque, and other Mountainous ranges right and left of our Path.

Descending Westerly a long and steep declivity, and traversing a Country difficult from Rocks and Windfalls, we at length reached what may be called the Frontier Bank of the River. Descending a succession of steep and even dangerous declivities by the only passable track, which occupied us at least an hour, we arrived about sunset at the water edge, and there encamped a little Westward of the township line, there being no access to the River in Stoneham, on account of the bare steep precipices of Granite which border all this part of the Stream. Immediately in front of us, on the other side of the River, which is here about sixty feet wide, is a Cliff of Granite three times as high and as steep as Cape Diamond, on the face of which scarcely ever the stunted Fir Trees can find place to rest themselves. The Indians call this Branch of the Ste. Anne "Telayer" (*les ailes marquées* from a foolish tradition of a Bird carrying off an Otter, and marking the snow with the tips of its wigs. There is a pretty fall of the River close by.

The whole Country in the Townships lying between the two branches of the Ste. Anne is one tract of high mountainous Land so totally unfitted for Settlement, that the very Indians cannot pursue their game through it, as we are informed, unless along the Gap through which we travelled.

This description, we have reason to believe not exaggerated, as we have had opportunities of seeing occasionally from eminences and woodfalls, the difficult nature of the surrounding tract; nothing but Mountains which here swell out to gigantic proportions.

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