

pendix
(Z.)
March.

land, bearing beech and maple, intermixed with some hemlock and spruce; we then descended gradually one hundred feet into a swamp which had a small stream running through it, and measured four hundred and fifty feet across. From the edge of this swamp the land ascended two hundred and fifty feet, and then continued level for one thousand feet; Timber, beech, black birch, hemlock, balsam and maple. Another thousand feet of moderately level land brought us into a cedar swamp, eight hundred feet across, and like most of the swamps we had passed, capable of being easily drained. The timber was cedar, larch, balsam and hemlock; a small beaver meadow was seated near the west end. We then passed over twelve hundred feet of level hardwood land. Soil good, but encumbered with boulders and angular fragments of rock: (Sienite containing some iron, and but little hornblende.) After dinner we crossed a moist piece of ground one hundred feet, and ascended gently three hundred feet; thence over two thousand feet good and rather level land; Timber, beech, birch, maple, spruce and balsam. We then crossed eleven hundred feet of extremely fine land, level, with the exception of one slight descent, and covered with large beech and maple trees; here we encamped for the night by the side of a brook. Thermometer at eight o'clock, forty-four degrees.

October 10th.

Thermometer at six o'clock, forty-four degrees. Started at eight o'clock, and measured over three hundred and fifty feet of level, and fifteen hundred feet of broken ground, thickly wooded with beech and maple. We then passed over five hundred and fifty feet flat land; Timber, hemlock, spruce and balsam; this brought us to the shores of a Lake running east and west. On the north east side a small River discharged into the Lake. On the west shore we saw the lime rock (calcareous spar.) formation containing carburet of iron. It seemed to form the bed of the Lake. The shores of the Lake rose in broken hills of a picturesque appearance, well wooded with beech and maple interspersed with small groves of black timber. The shores were occasionally deeply indented with bays. We passed round the east end of the Lake, and crossed the discharge over a fallen tree. This discharge spread out into a small pond, and then became narrow; the timber was beech and maple. We went along the side of a hill one hundred feet, then over a flat tract of fine land eighteen hundred feet, and five hundred feet along the side of another hill; Timber, beech and maple. Within a very short distance, at the foot of the hill, the land was quite level, and this fine valley of hard wood appeared as we looked back, to extend a considerable distance, inclining towards our line and evidently joining it not far from our last night's encampment. Three hundred and fifty feet more, gently descending, brought us to a small rise of land which we ascended. Finding some water close at hand, we dined, and afterwards crossed a wind-fall for nine hundred feet, perfectly level land. This terrific effect of some sudden rush of wind, appeared to be of somewhat recent occurrence, and extended up a steep hill for a very considerable distance; scarcely a tree in the whole tract was left standing. It cost us great labour, with many falls and bruises, to cross these fallen trees. The land continued level two hundred and fifty feet; Timber, beech, maple, and a few ash and elm trees: soil good. Our line then ran along the side of a hill fifteen hundred feet: Land rough and rocky: Timber principally beech. Here we encamped. Thermometer at eight o'clock, thirty seven.

October 11th.

Thermometer at six o'clock, thirty-three. Commenced work at seven o'clock by ascending gradually fifty feet, the ground then became rugged and led to a steep rocky mountain. We descended fifty feet into the valley, and passed over eighteen hundred feet of middling land, to the shores of a Lake running north and south; the discharge at the south end. The timber around this Lake was mixed, but consisted principally of beech, ash and elm. We passed round the south end of the Lake, and then continued our line a few degrees more to the southward, as the Country north of us appeared to be rocky and mountainous. After crossing two hundred and fifty feet of level ground we descended abruptly one hundred and fifty feet into a valley, eight hundred feet across. Soil good but rocky; Timber, beech, black birch, maple and balsam;—the last two hundred feet of the valley was moist ground. We next ascended very gradually three hundred feet, through a beech grove, and continued one thousand feet over tolerably level and good land, with the exception of two Ravines. Eight hundred feet level land brought us to the end of a precipice formed of fine granite sienite, eighty feet high. Our men

made use of pieces of this rock to sharpen their axes. We went a little to the south and found a very easy descent of one hundred feet in length, this led us to a swamp three hundred and fifty feet across. We left the swamp by a gradual ascent of one hundred and fifty feet, through a grove of young beech, and again gradually descended five hundred feet into a small valley, where finding some pools of rain water, we fixed our Camp for the night, Thermometer at eight o'clock, thirty nine.

October 12th.

Thermometer at six o'clock, thirty three degrees. Proceeded on our march at seven o'clock, and traversed one thousand feet of the same description of Country as that examined yesterday afternoon. We noticed in the boulders of coarse granite which lay scattered about, some beautiful crystals of glassy felspar. After crossing five hundred feet of low land, watered by a small brook, and covered with large hemlock trees, we came to flat but rocky land bearing beech and maple, which after chaining seven hundred and fifty feet terminated in a swamp two hundred and fifty feet across. We then passed over two thousand and fifty feet of good level land, a little rocky in parts; Timber, beech, and maple. Then entered a swamp three hundred and fifty feet, not bad. One hundred feet more, ascending and over a windfall, brought us on level ground, which continued seven hundred feet with the exception of one very gradual descent; Timber, beech, and maple. We now entered a natural meadow covered with dried grass, on the shores of a small Lake. The fire had passed along this part of the Country. The meadow measured five hundred feet across to the swampy shores of the Lake. To clear the Lake we went seven hundred feet to the north, and continued seven hundred feet in our line close to the water side, and passed several old Indian encampments. We next crossed a swamp, two hundred and fifty feet; four hundred and fifty feet, dry level land, and two hundred and fifty down a rugged steep into a valley. Leaving the valley, we crossed an alder meadow, eight hundred feet, watered by three streams; then over a rough hill, two hundred feet. About thirty feet to the north was a small valley where a road might be run so as to avoid the rough ground. Two hundred and fifty feet into low ground, and one thousand feet gradually ascending, brought us to the summit of a hill. From this place we could plainly trace the winding of the valley mentioned above, close to us on the north: Timber, beech and maple with some hemlock and birch. Encamped on this hill for the night. Thermometer at eight o'clock, forty-six.

October 13th.

Thermometer at six o'clock, thirty-five degrees. Commenced our march at seven o'clock over rather rough ground for three thousand seven hundred and eighty feet; the soil was a good marl; timber, beech and maple. Fifteen hundred feet more of fine land, level, and well timbered, brought us into a clearance. The view that burst upon us was extremely beautiful; a large valley lay extended in our front, surrounded by high hills, broken into various forms; about one mile to the north west the country appeared rugged, the hills terminating in rocky precipices; but nevertheless the summits and the less precipitous sides were thickly covered with hard wood. We saw some Canadians who informed us that we were close to the North River and among the most northern settlements on that river; some of the people also told us that the place was called Dumont's Seignior; while others called it Abercrombie. Two thousand three hundred feet from the edge of the clearance, over rough ground, generally descending, brought us to the North River, where we found a canoe. The river at this place is about one hundred feet wide. We considered it fortunate in striking upon the river at this point, for to the north, the land appeared to be so mountainous and rugged, that probably we might have explored a considerable distance ere we should have met so favourable a pass. We dined on the east side, and crossed over six hundred feet of clearing, and then entered a cedar and hemlock grove (for swamp it could not be called) and chained seventeen hundred feet more, when we encamped for the night in a heavy fall of rain and storms of wind, which continued without interruption throughout the night. At eight o'clock the thermometer stood at forty-six.

October 14th.

Thermometer at six o'clock, fifty. Towards morning the wind had fallen and a settled rain had set in, this continued all day, and

Appendix
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1st March.