

or any other Vegetable, in great Abundance. These Intervales have been formed from Time to Time, by the Overflowing of the River, and are themselves overflowed in the Spring of the Year, so that they will never stand in Need of Manuring: These woody high Intervales, though they are found in Places for several Miles in length in this Part of the River, yet they are not above thirty or forty Rods in width from the River, before you come into *Sunken Lands*, which are called, *Marsh Lands*; these *Marsh Lands* produce no Timber, but are covered in the Summer Season with a high coarse Grass, a natural Grass of the Country, which serves very well for keeping Cattle in Winter, if cut in Season. Between these *Sunken Lands* and the *Main Land*, are generally Ponds and Lakes, with Outlets into the River. About Midway between *Bell-Isle* and *Grimrofs*, on the East Side of the River, is the Entrance into *Wasbedemoiac*, which is a great Lake, about fifteen Miles in Length; at the Head of which is a River, whose Branches extend towards *Petetcostycack River*, where there is an *Indian Carrying-Place* from one River to the other. All the Timber upon both Sides of *Wasbedemoiac*, has been burnt by the *Indians*; the Land appears excessive stony, and of but an indifferent Soil; no Intervale. The *Land Carrying-Place*, between the Head of this River to the River *Petetcostycack*, is six Leagues; this is the Communication that the *Indians* of *St. John's* have with the *Indians* of the *Bay-Verte* and *Peninsula*.

*Grimrofs* is the most considerable Settlement that the *French* had upon *St. John's*; but their Houses are now all demolished, and their Improvements laid waste; the Country here abounds with great Quantity of Meadow for Grass, and cleared Intervale.

From *Grimrofs*, about two Miles farther up the River, on the East Side, is the Entrance into the Grand Lake: There is several Passages between the three Islands, which form the Entrance into the Grand Lake; the Course of the River *St. John's* from *Grimrofs*, after you have turned the Point at *Oromooeto River*, is West North-West, and you have sometimes three, and sometimes four Fathom Water; the Lands on both Sides the River are Intervale, or very low Upland all the Way, which Intervales are wider than any of the Intervales below, being from sixty Rods to a Quarter of a Mile wide, having a like Kind of *Marshes* and *Sunken Lands* behind them; and the Growth and Produce of the Intervale, the same as those already described.

The *River Oromooeto*, comes from the South-West into the River *St. John's*, as far as we surveyed, which was about twenty-two Miles, as the Course of the River runs; and here the Tide flows about one Foot; it is about thirty Rod wide; a deep still River, and about three Fathom Water in the Channel all the Way, having a great Number of Channels coming from the Marshes and Low-Lands; which Marshes and Low-Lands, appear to be in General about one Mile wide, and in some Places near two. The *St. John's Indians*, have a Communication with the *Passamoquoddy Indians* by this River, and several Lakes where the whole Land Portage is not more than five Miles. Opposite to *Oromooeto River*, upon the Northerly Side of the River *St. John's*, is the *English* Settlement of disbanded Soldiers from *New-England*, consisting of about eighty Families, who have made great Improvements, and are like to make an established Settlement there: And by some late Tryals they have made of Hemp upon the Intervale, it succeeded beyond their Expectation. I measured myself Hemp that was 9 Feet high, that had not come to its full Growth in the latter End of *July*. They generally have about 20 Bushels of Maze, and about 20 Bushels of Wheat from an Acre of Land that was only cleared of its Wood, and harrowed without ever having a Plow in it. When I was on the River last Year, I saw myself eighty Bushels of *Indian* Corn raised from one Acre of Land, that had been ploughed and properly managed.

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