

passage in a government vessel to Niagara, where he remained from December 8, 1791, until the 10th of March following, with the exception of six days spent in a visit to Joseph Brant at the Grand River. From Niagara he went on horseback to the Genesee, accompanied by David Ramsay as a guide and took down a narrative of his adventures from his own lips, which forms a chapter of his book. He continued his journey to the Mohawk river and along its course to Albany, and embarked with his horses in a packet for New York. After a short excursion to Elizabethtown in New Jersey, Campbell sold his horses and obtained a passage for St. John, where he arrived on May 12. He returned to Fredericton and remained a month with his relative, the engineer officer, waiting for a passage to Scotland. From Fredericton he walked to St. John and then visited the settlements on the Kennebecasis and the Schoodiac. Finally, on November 4, 1792, he embarked in a lumber brig at St. Andrews, and returned to Greenock after a voyage of forty-one days.

TRAVELS IN THE INTERIOR INHABITED PARTS OF NORTH AMERICA IN THE YEARS 1791 AND 1792, BY P. CAMPBELL. EDINBURGH. MDCCXCIII.

FROM MONTREAL TO KINGSTON.

Having got my little baggage on board one of two *battoes* going together with merchant goods to Kingston, I set out from Montreal on the 5th of November in a *carriole*, and passed that night at the house of a Mr. John Grant, a Scotchman, who has two large storehouses at that place; and though this gentleman, from the situation of his stores and house is under the necessity of keeping a tavern, and though I dined, supped, and breakfasted, and sat up very late with a Mr. Ross, originally from Rosshire in Scotland, and one of the partners of the North West Fur Company of Montreal, and a lieutenant M'Donell from Knoidart, and drank a good deal of Port and Madeira wine, yet he would accept of no payment for either myself or servant, and procured a passage for us both *gratis* in these boats to Kingston, a distance of 220 miles,—a point of politeness and attention to a stranger I have not met with from any gentleman situated as he was, in the course of my travels in that country, and but rarely indeed that I remember in any other. This gentleman I found to be universally well known and well liked, has a most excellent character, and of so active and obliging a turn that it is said he is in a fair way of realizing a fortune, and is allowed on all hands to be deserving of it.

The river from Montreal to Lasheen is so rapid and rugged with stones, that the boats passing and repassing betwixt it and Kingston are generally drawn up at Lasheen, and all the goods stored there; and as this large tract of country is fast settling above to a great extent, Mr. Grant's large stores at this place cannot miss to become a source of independent fortune to him. All the goods that go up the rivers, and the produce that come down, are landed here and carted to and from Lasheen and Montreal; so that it is already a very public station, and must become more and more so as the country advances in population. These large flat bottomed *battoes* carry in general from two to three tons burden, some more, some less; they employ five or six hands, and the charges amount to from £12 to £13 each cargo. Opposite Lasheen is a large Indian village on the south side of the river that will turn out three score warriors at a call; they are quite civilized, and carry on agriculture and trade in the same manner as white people.

On the 6th of November we set out pretty early, I in one *battoo* and my servant in another, manned by six Canadians, each boat. We had very bad poling, owing to the boat's running foul of large stones and banks under water. Towards evening we crossed the mouth of the north river which falls into the St. Laurence, the opening of which is so broad as to appear more like a lake than a stream of running water, and not inferior in width to the St. Laurence itself. I have been informed that this river runs out of Lake Superior; others say that it passes it to the northward. Be this as it will, it has a vast body of water; and the greatest part of the Fur Trade is carried on by it. Mr. M'Kay's sons, of whom I have spoken already, and who had been often there, gave me the latter account of it; and added, that it passes the head of another river which falls into Hudson's Bay that these two streams pass within half a mile of each other, and pursue their courses in opposite directions; that the traders could go from sea to sea by water in these two rivers, excepting in the small neck already mentioned, across which they carry their canoes and goods; that the clerks and servants of the Hudson's Bay Company, and