

was true, it is so no longer, nor has it been so for several years. The following extract has an important bearing on the trade of the country, as well as being descriptive of its character. The sales of timber produce from ten to twelve thousand pounds per annum to the public revenue.

The formation of the country for 15 miles east of Lake Huron is low and rocky, and is generally timbered with red and white pine, birch and tamarac; it then undulates, and may be considered a hilly country to the height of land and on the Ottawa. The most elevated land, however, does not, in my opinion, exceed 1,000 feet above Lake Huron.

After the above change takes place, the land is generally timbered with beech, maple, birch, balsam and pine; basswood, elm or oak being but seldom seen, except on the banks of rivers or lakes, until penetrating 50 or 60 miles from Lake Huron; the two first of these timbers are there found in abundance, and the latter (white oak) sparingly. It is worthy of remark, that on the entire distance between Lake Huron and the Ottawa, I noticed but one red oak, the hardwood lands to within about 50 miles of the Ottawa forming a belt about 15 miles wide. Thence to the Ottawa appears an interminable forest of red pine, soil generally red or white sand, and frequently rocky.

A large portion of the belt of hardwood is undoubtedly fit for settlement, particularly the first 20 miles east of district boundary, as shewn on plan. The soil of this tract is generally of a good quality, being generally clay or sand loam, and frequently partaking of the properties of both these soils. The residue of this belt of hardwood may be described as having a loamy soil, superimposed on red or white sand, each of these qualities being irregular in its depth, and generally too shallow for agricultural purposes; it is frequently broken with rocks jutting its surface, and many places are stony, particularly in the vicinity of large lake.

When the portions of this Province now being settled become thickly populated, I have no doubt but the major part of this tract will be found fit for settlement. This country is comparatively free from large swamps or morasses, but is diffusely supplied with lakes and rivers, which must eventually be found of much importance in forming an internal navigation; and when this country does become an object of settlement, it can only be accomplished, with any degree of advantage, by ascending some of the principal rivers (running into Lake Huron) until coming into what might be considered the first great table above Lake Huron, and having once got on this table it will be found easy to advance the settlement northerly through the large lakes and tributary streams on this table. The rivers chosen to ascend

should be as near Penetanguishine as could practically be found, for which purpose the Moose River is well adapted.

The routes I have just mentioned are numerous, and are generally preferred by the Indians; they will have two paramount advantages; the distance is shorter than that by the hazardous coast of Lake Huron, and they pass through the only part of the country fit for settlement.

A large tract of the country explored, as I have previously stated, is timbered with red pine, and is situated east of the dividing ridge, but notwithstanding that a meagre soil does exist on this section, it abounds with an almost inexhaustible forest, the resources of which, even at the present period, form no inconsiderable part of the revenue of the country, and which must continue to increase in a ratio proportionate to the facilities of floating or shipping it off, and which can only arrive at its maximum, when the waters of the Ottawa are made navigable.

The scenery of the Ottawa is not, perhaps, equalled, in point of grandeur, by any portion of the Canadas, unless by that of the St. Lawrence. From Bytown to that part of the Ottawa known as the "Deep River," the Ottawa flows through a wide-spreading valley, and has more the appearance of a succession of large lakes than that of a river. These lakes are generally studded with groups of islands, and add much to the beauty of the landscape. Its banks slope gradually, in rear of which the land can be seen to form two or three distinct tables, and where the clearings admit the view, they appear an extended amphitheatre.

Pine is the prevailing timber on the banks of the Ottawa; but it is generally mixed with hardwoods as far as the Pittowais, and the soil between this place and Bytown is mostly of the best quality. From Lake Chaudiere a range of high lands, rocky in appearance is distinguishable in a northerly direction on the Lower Canada side. As we ascend the Ottawa the same range is frequently in view. At Lake Coulouge it closes within three miles of the Ottawa, and eventually joins it at the commencement of the Deep River, and continues to line its northerly bank about 24 miles.—Between Bytown and the northerly front of Allumette Island, there are several settlements, many of which appear in a flourishing condition; there are also some scattered settlements as far north as the Deep River.

The scenery of the Ottawa becomes decidedly changed, though not in point of beauty, at the commencement of the Deep River. This section forces its course through a wide channel, and is perfectly straight about 24 miles; its banks are slightly indented, and form a number of projecting points or head lands.—The northerly shore, as already remarked, is lined by a range of rocky lands, and elevated about 500 feet above the river. The land on