

Crossing the River Jacques Cartier, by means of a raft, on the 26th, we pursued a general Northerly course, over a Mountain, and on the evening arrived at Lake St. Thomas, where we encamped. This Lake communicates with two others bearing N. N. West from its upper extremity, named Lakes St. Vincent and St. Guillaume. Between Lakes St. Thomas and St. Vincent the Communication is very similar to that connecting the Upper and Lower Lake St. Charles, but between Lakes St. Vincent and St. Guillaume, there is an interval through which flows a narrow Stream about a Mile in length. It may here be proper to remark that in McCarthy's Map, a River flowing from two Lakes, is made to enter between Lakes St. Thomas and St. Vincent; there is no such River; that there is no interval left between the two Upper, and a considerable one between the two Lower Lakes, which should be *vice versa*; and lastly that the River flowing through the three Lakes is made to fall into the Jacques Cartier, at least two Miles higher up that Stream than where the real junction takes place, but these are trifles compared with some errors and omissions of the Diagram which we shall have occasion to remark.

On the farther side of the Jacques Cartier, where we crossed it, there is a stripe of good Land extending to the base of the Mountain, and averaging perhaps a quarter of a Mile in depth from the River; this, like the fine tract on the opposite shore, extends up Stream to the Fall before mentioned, and below where the Indian path strikes it, it also reaches some way up; the slope of the Mountain cultivable though more stony. The declivity then suddenly steepening at about one third of its height, the Mountain becomes altogether rugged and rocky, and unsuitable to the purposes of Settlement. This description will equally apply to the farther side of the Mountain, which, as it slopes down towards Lake St. Thomas, gradually improves in character, forming a very fine tract of Land, which extends from the middle of Lake St. Thomas all along the South East Shores of the two other Lakes. And here it may be observed, that these Lakes absolutely swarm with Trout, a considerable auxiliary, we should consider, to the subsistence of the Settlers. Of the N. Western shores of these Lakes, less can be said: There is indeed all along the two upper, a slip of good Soil, but very narrow and backed by Cliffs nearly inaccessible. The side lines of the Lots also do not run along this narrow strip, but cut square through it, so that the portion belonging to each Farm would be trifling. The rocky Cliffs here would be likely to afford subject to the Geologist, their appearance being very peculiar. Their is a lane of white rock, probably five hundred feet in perpendicular

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red correct information, are colored green; parts unfit for cultivation or for immediate Settlement are slightly shaded with Indian Ink; and indifferent parts are left white.