

natural drain or out-fall for a succession of lagoons spreading at the base of the eastern portion of the middle range. The mass of water it receives is considerable, but its total length is little more than three miles; it runs closely parallel to the beach. Mr. F. Carter observes that the Mitau and Nariva are two distinct rivers, the Nariva, according to his opinion, running parallel to the Mitau, but in a northerly direction; rivers traversing spongy swamps and mangroves, it might be conjectured that a connection exists between them by means of some subterranean communication or otherwise filtration; this opinion may find a confirmation in the fact that the waters of the Mitau and Nariva are stagnant, and also from a similarity of result at the Grand Savannah. Between the mouths of the Le Branche and Nariva is now to be found a considerable stream called Carter's River, it having been formed by the waters rushing from the lagoons through a small drain cut by that gentleman some years since.

As to the particular nature of the island waters, they are either clear, yellow, or dark; clear and limpid near the mountains, yellow and turbid in the plains, and brown or dark near the sea and in the low lands. I may here observe that the streams from the centre are turbid, which circumstance leads me to the conclusion that the middle chain is mainly formed of argillaceous schistus; those from the northern range are clear and limpid, as also the waters of the Mitau, though otherwise. The dark rivers which disembogue into the ocean, invariably present at their mouth a bar thrown up by surf; but such as discharge into the gulf, are obstructed by a cape or shallow, which sometimes extends seawards further than a mile, as is the case with the Caroni; these obstructions are formed and yearly augmented by the accumulation of logs, trees, and other alluvia, carried on by successive floods of the rains; the bars and shallows on the mouth of our navigable streams may be considered as almost insurmountable obstacles to the internal navigation.

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NARRATIVE OF A JOURNEY OVERLAND FROM THE  
PLAINS OF MONAROO, NEW SOUTH WALES, TO MEL-  
BOURNE, PORT PHILLIP, AUSTRALIA FELIX.

At the close of the year 1840 I made preparations to leave my station at Monaroo, with all my live stock, for Adelaide, South Australia, a distance of 1,600 travelling miles, *vid* Yass. These consisted of 7,000 sheep, 600 head of wild cattle, and 20 horses. I laid in a store of flour, sugar, tobacco, clothing, and every other requisite for five months' consumption for 22 men, which was to be transported by five drays, drawn by eight bullocks each. I calculated the journey would take me only three-and-a-half months to accomplish, but I prudently provided for a longer period, as there was no knowing what casualties would happen