

THE UPPER OTTAWA--AND RIVER SAGUENAY.

Passing the short rapid of Allumettes, and turning northward, round the lower end of Allumettes Island, which is 14 miles long, and 8 at its greatest width, and turning down south-east through Coulonge Lake, and passing behind the nearly similar Islands of Calumet, to the head of the Calumet Falls, the Ottawa presents, with the exception of one slight rapid, a reach of 50 miles of navigable water. The mountains on the north side of Coulonge Lake, which rise apparently to the height of 1500 feet, add a degree of grandeur to the scenery, which is, in other respects, beautiful and varied. In the Upper Allumettes Lake, 1500 miles from Ottawa, the river receives from the west the Petawawee, one of its largest tributaries. This river is 140 miles in length, and drains an area of 2,200 square miles. At Pembroke, 9 miles lower down on the same side, an inferior stream, the Indian River, also empties itself into the Ottawa.

At the head of Lake Coulonge, the Ottawa receives from the north the Black River, 180 miles in length, draining an area of 1120 miles; and 9 miles lower, on the same side, the River Coulonge, which is probably 160 miles in length, with a valley of 1800 square miles.

From the head of the Calumet Falls, to Portage du Fort, the head of the steamboat navigation, a distance of 80 miles, are impassable rapids. Fifty miles above the city the Ottawa receives on the west the Bonechere, 110 miles in length, draining an area of 980 miles. Eleven miles lower, it receives the Madawaska, one of its greatest feeders, a river 210 miles in length, and draining 4,100 square miles.

Thirty-seven miles above Ottawa, there is an interruption in the navigation, caused by 3 miles of rapids and falls, to pass which a railroad has been made. At the foot of the rapids, the Ottawa divides among islands.

Six miles above Ottawa begins the rapids, terminating in the Chaudière Falls, Ottawa. The greatest height of the Chaudière Falls is about 40 feet.

TRIP TO THE RIVER SAGUENAY.

For about \$12, a trip can be enjoyed to and from one of the most magnificent districts in Canada—where nature appears in all her wild and secluded grandeur.

Tourists take the steamer from Quebec, which sails generally every Wednesday.

To quote from one who visited this district, "You leave in the morning, and passing down the St. Lawrence, put in at several places for passengers, which gives an opportunity of seeing the *habitans*, and the old-fashioned French settlements of St. Thomas, River Ouelle, Kamouraska, and many others, together with Orleans Island, Crane Island, Goose Island, and the Pilgrims. The north and south shores of the river are thickly studded with parish churches, having spires of tin which glitter in the sun like shining silver; these, and the whitewashed farm-houses, form two objects characteristic of Lower Canada. By sunset you arrive at River du Loup. The water is quite salt, and the river, expanding to the breadth of 20 miles, gives it the appearance of an open sea; and it is much frequented as a sea-bathing place.

"Here you remain all night on board, so as to be ready for an early start at dawn, when you stretch across for the north shore, steering for a great gap in the mountains. This is the mouth of the Saguenay, one of the most singular rivers in the world; not a common river, with undulating banks and shelving shores, and populous villages: not a river precipitous on one side, and rolling land on the other, formed by the washing away of the mountains for ages: this is not a river of that description. It is perfectly straight, with a sheer precipice on each side, without any windings, or projecting bluffs, or sloping banks, or sandy shores. It is as if the mountain range had been cleft asunder, leaving a horrid gulf of 60 miles in length, and 4000 feet in depth, through the grey mica-schist, and still looking new and fresh. 1500 feet of this is perpendicular cliff, often too steep and solid for the hemlock or dwarf oak to find root; in which case, being covered with coloured lichens and moss, these fresh-looking fractures often look, in shape and colour, like painted fans, and are called the Pictured Rocks. But those parts, more slanting, are thickly covered with