

CANADA.

In this distance can be seen southward the Metgermette Hills, on the west the settlements on the western bank of the Chaudière, and northward the mountains along the north-east outline of the township of Ware. From this elevation I penetrated into the interior in search of the opposite waters, but travelled in various directions for several miles to no other effect than to convince me, beyond a question of doubt, that there are no highlands dividing the waters of the St. John's from those flowing into the St. Lawrence, but on the reverse, a vast extent of low, flat country, which spreads its characteristic feature to the main river St. John's, and into which its tributary streams take their source, as do the waters of the river Lafamine or St. Lawrence.

The river Wawetemmantetook reaches its source after traversing from its mouth in the river St. John's several of these extensive plains or savannas, wherein it generally spreads into shallow ponds. On approaching its source the stream divides into two brooks, the one taking a direction to the north-east of a rising ground into one of these plains of several miles extent, and the other north-westerly, into a small lake or pond, which forms its source. On the west a rising ground of 70 to 80 feet in height, divides the St. John's waters from a small brook, the waters of the river Lafamine running south-westerly. Further to the westward, in a tamarack plain, are two small lakes, the source or waters of the river Daaquam, a great arm of the river St. John, from which, at about three-quarters of a mile south, in the same plain or swamp, lies the fore-mentioned branch of the river Lafamine.

Here there are two considerable branches of the river St. John divided from a branch of the north-east arm of the river Lafamine by a few swells of hard woodland, not one hundred feet above the surrounding country, from which I discovered the extensive flat land observed from Metgermette.

The middle branch of the river Daaquam takes likewise its source in low tamarack and cedar swamps, with the source of a branch of the river Lafamine, which itself lies in a valley formed by the mountains along the Standon and Ware lines, and the mountain in the seventh mile of the road marked in the field by Mr. Ware, D.P.S., in 1825. The north-easterly branch of the river Daaquam crosses that road line, and heads among the mountains at the north angle of Ware.

From a conspicuous elevation at the angle K, in the seventh mile of the road, latitude, by observation, $46^{\circ} 25' 28''$, I observed a range of very high mountains, bearing between south by east to east south-east, distant 40 and 50 miles, the height of which I determined trigonometrically: the Bald Mountains, 48 miles distant, are very distinguishable, and likewise the Metgermette Hills and Moose Mountains to the eastward. A very remarkable mountain, Y, bears S. $48^{\circ} 50'$ E., distant about $42\frac{1}{2}$ miles, and corresponds with Quacumgamook Mountain, as likewise does another mountain, Z, bearing S. 66° E., about 50 miles with Banjahquahen Mountain, which was observed from Moose Mountain.

This ridge is higher by some hundred feet than the mountains A, B, C, D, observed from Metgermette, and from which the lands receding northward diminish in height in manner of parallel lays of country, which I imagine form the beds of the great branches of the River St. John. Having reached the point of Mr. Ware's departure, and thus accomplished the nature and substance of my instructions, I determined on taking the Daaquam in my route homeward, and ascend the largest branch I might meet nearest its estuary into the River St. John, which I supposed might correspond with the River Eseganetsogook.

Omitting particulars which my journal contains, I will only notice such parts as particularly attracted my attention in the course of my route, which was generally north-north-westerly.

At Lake Eseganetsogook I recognised the mountain C, D, observed from Metgermette, forming the bed of the inlet to the lake, which is here a wide stream. From the heights the great mountain, B, is seen bearing N.N.W., about 800 feet above the adjacent country. To the eastward it is connected with a ridge of very inferior heights, extending about three or four miles east-north-easterly, to the northward of which runs the river Eseganetsogook, coming from the W.S.W., thereby, nearly enclosing the principal heights or headlands in all this portion of country.

After passing to the northward of the river, the land rises into gentle swells, and becomes, to the northward of the small branch of that river, quite level, into which some of the waters of the St. John's take their source. From an eminence between the river and its branch I observed the mountain B, bearing S.S.E., 500 feet above the level of the surrounding country. I did not perceive any material ascent from thence to this plain, which, I venture to say, is from 300 to 400 feet under the level of summit of mountain B.

Extensive savannas or tamarack and cedar swamps cover this plain to the border of a remarkable descent, from which is observed a rugged ridge of hills extending east-north-easterly, above which, however, is seen the Bay St. Paul, the Capes Tourment and Mailard, and the settlements on the north shore of the river St. Lawrence.

At the foot of this hill a stream or branch of River du Sud runs W.N.W. towards a chasm observed on the opposite hills. North of these the country resumes its level aspect for seven or eight miles, till after passing a small lake and branch running to the north-west, the lands become again rugged and broken, ascending for a while the height of land, from whence are observed the nearer settlements along the St. Lawrence, and the church of L'Islet bearing N.N.W. Thence the lands descend steeply by several ridges to the Bras St. Nicholas, on which are several great falls, one, in particular, I estimated at 70 or 80 feet, until it reaches the settlements in the level country at the base of the hills. Having reached the settlements of the parish of L'Islet I returned to Quebec.

All which is most respectfully submitted, this 18th day of May, 1828.

(Signed) JOSEPH BOUCHETTE, jun., D.P.S.