

THE UPPER OTTAWA AND TRIBUTARIES.

UNITED STATES TO OTTAWA, C. W.

PRESOTT JUNCTION, on the Grand Trunk Railway, 112 miles from Montreal, is the nearest point for tourists and emigrants from the United States.

Prescott is approached by steamer from Ogdensburg, opposite side of the river.

Or via rail to Cape Vincent, thence steamer to Kingston, and rail to Prescott.

Or via steamer all the way, viz., Cape Vincent, passing through the Thousand Islands, past Brockville on to Prescott.

Or via steamer to Brockville, thence rail to Prescott Junction. ●

From Prescott to Ottawa proceed per rail, as mentioned in preceding route. See "Montreal to Ottawa," per Grand Trunk Railroad.

From Suspension Bridge or Niagara Falls, per Great Western Rail to Toronto, and thence Grand Trunk Railroad to Prescott Junction; thence, rail. Or steamer from Lewiston or Niagara to Toronto, and thence, steamer on Canada side, or by the American line of steamers from Lewiston and Niagara direct to Brockville or Ogdensburg.

THE UPPER RIVER OTTAWA.

A DESCRIPTION of the lower portion of the Ottawa we have given elsewhere, in a trip from Montreal to Ottawa, leaving the river on reaching the town of Ottawa.

For an authentic description of the upper portion of this wonderful river, we annex particulars regarding it, from a report made to the House of Assembly, some time ago. The description of the river which follows, commences at the source of the river, and proceeds on towards Ottawa, till it reaches the point we left off at:

The length of the course of the Ottawa River is about 780 miles. From its source it bends in a south-west course, and after receiving several tributaries from the height of land separating its waters from the Hudson's Bay, it enters Lake Temiscaming. From its entrance into this lake downward the course of the Ottawa has been surveyed, and is well known.

At the head of the lake the Blanch River falls in, coming about 90 miles from the north. Thirty-four miles farther down the lake it receives the Montreal River, coming 120 miles from the north-west. Six miles lower down on the east, or Lower Canada bank, it receives the Keepawasispi, a large river, which has its origin in a lake of great size, hitherto but partially explored, and known as Lake Keepawa. This lake is connected with another chain of irregularly-shaped lakes, from one of which proceeds the River du Moine, which enters the Ottawa about 100 miles below the mouth of the Keepawasispi, the double discharge from the same chain of lakes in opposite directions, presents a phenomenon similar to the connection between the Orinoco and Rio Negro in South America.

From the Long Sault at the foot of Lake Temiscaming, 233 miles above Bytown, and 360 miles from the mouth of the Ottawa, down to Deux Joseph Rapids, at the head of the Deep River, that is for 89 miles, the Ottawa, with the exception of 17 miles below the Long Sault, and some other intervals, is not at present navigable, except for canoes. Besides other tributaries in the interval, at 197 miles from Ottawa, it receives on the west side the Mattawan, which is the highway for canoes going to Lake Huron, by Lake Nipissing. From the Mattawan the Ottawa flows east by south to the head of Deep River Reach, 9 miles above which it receives the River Du Moine from the north.

From the head of Deep River—as this part of the Ottawa is called—to the foot of Upper Allumette Lake, 2 miles below the village of Pembroke, is an uninterrupted reach of navigable water, 43 miles in length. The general direction of the river, in this part, is south-east. The mountains along the north side of Deep River are upwards of 1000 feet in height, and the many wooded islands of Allumette Lake render the scenery of this part of the Ottawa magnificent and picturesque—even said to surpass the celebrated Lake of the Thousand Islands on the St. Lawrence.